

**CONSTITUTION OF KENYA REVIEW COMMISSION
(CKRC)**

VERBATIM REPORT OF

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS,
LAIKIPIA WEST CONSTITUENCY,
AT KINAMBA CATHOLIC HALL.**

ON

JULY 4TH 2002

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS, LAIKIPIA WEST CONSTITUENCY HELD AT KINAMBA
CATHOLIC HALL, 4TH JULY 2002**

Present:

1. Com. W.H.O. Okoth Ogendo – In the Chair
2. Com. Isaac Lenaola
3. Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asman.

Secretariat Staff Attendance:

1. Triza Apondi - Programme Officer
2. Joma Nyariba - Ass- Programme Officer
3. Martina Odhiambo - Verbatim Recorder
4. Francis Macharia - District Co-ordinator

Meeting starts at 9:30 am with Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okoth Ogendo in the Chair.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Before we start can I ask a member of the audience to pray for the meeting. Maombi.

Pascalilar Lebaleiya: Tuombe. Baba katika jina la yesu tunasema ni asante kwa sababu ya wakati ambao umetufikisha. Tunakushukuru na tunakualika mahali hapa ili upate kuanza na sisi na hata kumaliza pamoja nasi. Tunataka utuonekanie na mambo yote ambayo tunaenda kufanya tunataka tuone uwepo wako. Hata wale ambao bando wako njiani tuomba uwaharakishe ili tuendelee pamoja. Tunakushukuru kwa sababu ya kuipanga siku kma hii. tunajua ya kwamba uko na mpango mzuri juu yake. Tunashukuru tunapomaliza tukiwa na usalama wetu, na tukiwa zote tumekutana na yale mahitaji ambayo tuko nayo. Tunaomba hayo katika jina la yesu. Tumeomba na kuamini.

Amen!

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. Bwana Coordinator, is there anything you want to say.

Francis Machira: Commissioners, watu wa Kinamba, langu ni kuuliza wananchi wa Kinamba. Ati hii ndiyo siku yetu ile tulikuwa tunangonjea hapa kwetu. Commissioners wamefika na watakuwa na sisi tuwapatie kile kitu tumefanya. Ile mipango yote mmefanya, tafadhali muwapatie ili Kenya yetu iendelee. Asanteni na tutulie na tutaanza. Commissioners watatuambia vile tutafanya kutoka saa hii asante.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asante sana. I now want to constitute this is a meeting of the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission, sitting at Kinamba catholic church. We are here to receive your views about the Constitution. It is a very important day for you. Because without your views a new Constitution cannot be prepared. With me are two other commissioners. To my left is Com. Ibrahim Lethome Lenaola. And to my right is Com Lethome Asman. And my name is Professor Okoth Ogendo. I am a Commissioner.

We also have staff who are sitting across there: to the right, Treza Opondi the Programme officer. Jomo Nyaribo the Ass Programme Officer. And Martina Odhiambo the verbatim recorder. Every thing we say here will be recorded, will be taken to Nairobi, will be transcribed, and will be analysed. We shall then write a report for this constituency to be called the Laikipia West Constituency report. That report will come back to you here, together with the report for the whole country. You will have 60 days to study that report and to debate it and to verify it, to ensure that we have correctly recorded your views. There will also be a draft Constitution which will come back to you. And you will also have an opportunity to discuss it.

Now this is the way we are going to proceed: if you have a memorandum, and you don't want to address the Commission, we will ask you to register that memorandum: you will come forward and sit in front here and we will give you five minutes to tell us the main points in the memorandum. If you don't have a memorandum, and you want to address the Commission we will also ask you to come and sit in front of us and address the Commission. And we will give you between 5 and 10 minutes to do so.

You may speak in any language you choose. You can address us in English and Kiswahili, or any local language that you are comfortable with. If you address the commission in a language other than English or Kiswahili, there will be an interpreter. Remember that you are addressing the Commission, and your views are your own. The act under which we operate, protects you against any harassment from any quarter in respect of anything that you say to us. It also protects you when you are coming to this meeting or when you are leaving this meeting. So don't be afraid to say anything that you think we ought to hear. Whether there is a chief here or a DO or a DC, remember that you should not be frightened by the presence of any of those people. You are addressing the commission, it is your chance after 39 years of independence. You now have an opportunity and don't squander that opportunity by saying that I am afraid of the DO, I am afraid of the Chief, I am afraid of the DC. This is the commission meeting. It is not the meeting of the Government.

Now we will take the list. And we will go down the list in accordance with the order in which you have registered. But if you have an urgent matter that you want to attend to or if there are school children or hospital workers or the disabled, who requires

priority, let us know and we will give you priority. But otherwise we will follow the list as you have registered. There is no rigging in this one. And we will hear you until we have finished.

We will sit here without interruption and without a break until everybody who wants to talk to us has done so. Even if we have to go into the night. So that is where we are. And we are going to start right away so that we don't waste any more time. And the first person on the list I have here, the list of people come forward. You have a memorandum you want to speak? Thank you, highlight it, you have five minutes.

Daniel Gichuri: Thank you honorable commissioners. For according us this chance to present our views. I am presenting my views and my family's view. I have about 13 points in our memorandum. And the most important issues that I would like to highlight are: the constitution of Kenya, I feel must have a preamble that stipulate that this constitution must be Kenyan made.

And two, Kenyans are committed democratic values, equality and rules of law. They are committed individually and collective development. All groups of Kenyans e.g children, youth, elderly and other vulnerable groups must be protected. All power originates from the people and therefore they should all be governed through their will and consent. This will call for the abolition of the provincial Administration, who are imposed on people by the government of the day. Instead I will feel that there should be formed village councils of elders who are elected by people and who can be fired and hired by the people, because they are their servants.

Provincial administration chiefs to be elected by the people directly for the office term of five years. for the regional Parliaments, they should serve in 3 years. the number that represents per region or area, should be decided by national. There should be abolishment of provincial boundaries and let the district be the direct link with the office of the president.

Others. Scrapping of the 8 4 4 education system and replacing with Koech's T (inaudible) recommendations. There should be equal representation in courts. Government should provide attorney to those who cannot afford one free of charge.

Two or three, the Constitutional amendments to be done by a national referendum not by the parliament. The government should protect from state exploitation. The constituency should be created according to the number of registered voters and the constituency that has less than 50,000 registered voters should not be created. Otherwise we have seen some constituency with about 3,000 and have an MP. Others have about 60,000, 70,000 and not what we call equal representation.

There have been right to own and to process property without illegal refregiment by third party. That means that if I have my car it should not be stolen by anybody and goes free. We should put more effective machinery to fight corruption nepotism. And the

state machinery to be tribalized Kenyans for the sake of national unity. We have been tribalism many by politicians who open up their mouth to say that we are tribalised.

Suspects should not be held in prison remand or custody for more than 6 months without being sentenced by the court of law. Finally there should be a creation of truth and justice commission for national healing of this country. This was a report by the teachers. There is another one by the students themselves. Who may be, when they come I would like the students to present themselves.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I think commissioners they have question for you.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome You have scrapped the provincial boundaries. You have made the ... and your regional (inaudible)?

Mr. Ngumba: I say that what forms these regions. People should sit down and decide. How do we create our regions. Not somebody sits somewhere in the office in Nairobi and say that we are going to draw this boundary. Let the people decide. Let the people sit and say, this is our region and we are approved by the parliament.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Now on equal representation on constituency siz. One of the exeperience of this country is that iln those areas where the population in the constituency small, the area is also very large. For example in Marsabit, North Horr it is over 14,000 square miles. In Nairobi some constituencies are as small as 50 square miles. How do we marry sizes of the constituency and population.

Mr. Ngumba: Why I am saying about representation is that, in history we have the president, according to the areas of votes and the powers of the parliament, creating seats in the area you think that the party is more popular. And large areas like laikipia for example. We have big areas with only two constituencies. But if he creates another one, he creates a post for the opposition. So we don't get...

Com. Ibrahim Lethome No we are talking the manner of creating and I want a principle. How do we handle population (inaudible) then we put it in the constituency, let me put in the constitution let the president be the one be determining.

Mr. Ngumba: I think we should have a commission that would come up with strategies, to know this area is big. This area has this resources. We say for example in njaga we talk of about Wajir, the area is so big. But which area are talking about, where are the people?

Com. Ibrahim Lethome My final question is this, the ranches in Laikipia. Those people have title deeds. And all title deeds are protected by the constitution, what do you do about that?

Mr. Ngumba: I think that is why we are having this constitutional review. So that issues like title deeds and others can be addressed. Right now we can not do anything about them we have a right.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome But you know that, that all will also affect your (inaudible)

Mr. Ngumba: What I am trying to say is that we should have 25 million Kenyans. Not one Kenyan owning 10, 000 acres. If you are a father you want one kilo of meat you don't eat alone. You have to share it with others.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. Sorry there is a question here. It is just a follow up. Are you suggesting (inaudible) land ownership belongs to both whites and blacks.

Mr. Ngumba: What I am trying to say may be I go back to history, we say that if you are going to own big land, be able to pay tax for the land. I am not suggesting sealing. But I am saying that land should be utilized not having animals criss crossing. If you can utilize for national development and food production of the Kenyans because 10,000 with about a hundred people, will produce more food. Than you having it with your own zebras and antelopes.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome When you are talking about ranches, are you looking for over piece of land or you to have animals to rights of grazing?

Mr. Ngumba: I think Laikipia we don't talk about animals we are talking about elephant grazing on peoples land.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome To you that is the land which is not.

Mr. Ngumba: Yah because we have many landless people around.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. Please register you memorandum. (inaudible) catholic church. Ongarua Catholic Church. They are not there. Kinamba Catholic Church. Please give us your name (inaudible).

John Kinyua: My name is John Kinyua and I represent Kinamba church. Thank you commissioners. I have the memorandum of Kinamba Catholic church and I have a few points here to make or to highlight one every individual Kenyans to have a right to maximum security of himself and his property, regardless of his political party. Colour, tribe, sex, weath leadership status poverty etc, wherever he is in kenya. We are against providing fuel to police vehicles or security machinery or any other type of bribery, so that security should be provided or guaranteed. We have been having these cases in Ngarua division and therefore we are against this.

Every individual to have equal; licensing of arms where repeated thugary occurs regardless of tribe or political affiliation. This is because the government cannot provide policemen in every home in such areas. We are also asking about security personnel accountable for arms provided to them. Because sometimes you have been hearing that there have been some arms allegedly being said that the police have been providing such guns for thugary to thugs. And therefore they have been misusing them. These weapons including guns, bullets, bombs, Detectors etc. they should tell where and how they used by each of these particular arms. And the way they used them. Whether there is a rule in the security personnel or not, we don't know about it, because we have been having such cases whereby, we have been suspicious, certain arms being used by thugs. And probably even the police post personnel. Whether they are asked to account for these particular arms or not they don't know.

All Kenyans regardless of tribe, origin, political affiliation or colour should enjoy free basic education, at least the whole of primary education. And this comes as far as cost sharing in primary school is concerned. We find that we have free education but parents have been burdened so much by the so-called sharing. And therefore that means as we compare times we used to pay fees in primary school and this time, the parents pay more than those particular days. Kenyans should have the right to receive all the information within the government machinery or any branch of the government. As long as the information is aimed at improving Kenyans' life. The reason is that, the government serves the Kenyans and not the Kenyans serving the government. So wananchi have to have a right to know what is going on in the government.

All workers should be allowed to have trade organizations. These organizations protect the workers themselves who in turn help their spouses and their children, and also the unfortunate members of the society. Therefore trade organizations are very, very much important, and that is when the workers will be able to speak out for themselves through these particular organizations.

On land; When it comes to the inheritance of land, this should be the nuclear family who have the right to inherit land or any property left by the late. Whether it is the father or the mother. The government should not have the right to grab land to any Kenyans by force for any reason without the desired compensation being given to that particular Kenyan. Also the government should have some rights to control the usage of land due to public interest only.

Foremost if a school is going somewhere and the public feel that they have the right to construct such a school there. The government should have that particular right to snatch that particular piece. And also at the same time compensate the individuals concerned. Also when it comes to water supply project the electricity line passing through a certain place. This is a public utility and therefore the government should have the right to access of that particular places.

Still on the land administration there should be the basis of the willing buyer and willing seller, when it comes to buying and selling of land regardless of tribe of a person or the origin or the political affiliation. So if the buyer or the seller agrees to buy or sell, no outside forces and say that they should be done this way or whatever. So they should agree the two and therefore they should continue that way.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What about the raping men?

Mr. Kinyua: We have never heard raping men here in Laikipia because. Mostly women are the ones who are raped. Again robbery with violence because it is in the this particular place, should be penalized by death. Though it is there, we have been having cases whereby such people have been taken to court. They are left for 3, 4 years, then finally we find them back in the villages. This one should not take place anymore.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. The nuclear family, I am assuming that is the father, mother and the children irrespective of sex. Is that correct? And irrespective whether the girls are married or not?

Mr. Kinyua: To that particular point. If the girl is married, let me elaborate on that. if the girl is married she should not inherit the parents property. But if she is not married she has that particular right of inheritance.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Why?

Mr. Kinyua: Because we are leaving in the times when the girls were used to be called useless people. You know sometimes ago we used to say that they must get married. But because these days most of them never get married. I think they need to have a right, to living well like even the other boys in the family.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What if they get it on the other side?

Mr. Kinyua: Because those are the rules that are there in the African Culture.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Suppose then should they divorce and she has to come back home. What happens to her? She will not inherit any land. yes, because she married some man and the man above the authority?

Mr. Kinyua: Just incase she divorces completely, I think the boys or the people who were left there, have the right to decide whether they will give her something or not.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome My daughter's inheritance is (inaudible) I die at that time. when she is going to get married. She has already inherited from me.

Mr. Kinyua: That property ought to go back to her family.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible) is not there. Gospel Tabernacle. You have a memorandum?

Speaker: Niko nayo kidogo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize it. Give us your name.

Pastor Joseph Macharia: Pastor Joseph Macharia. Gospel Tabernacle Churches of Kenya. Asante commissioners. Yangu nina address kwa Kiswahili kwa kuwa sijasoma sana. niko na masomo kidogo. Ninaenda kuhusu powers of president. Hii inaitwa excess powers. Ama guvu ambazo sinapita kiasi. Ninaye ya coalition government ama Serikali ya umoja. Ninaye ya ku-create viti kama ya prime minister, na deputy prime minister, first vice president, deputy vice president. na niko na academic ya shule za mizingi std one std seven.

Ningependa kuguzia sasa ya presidential powers. Ama nguvu za rais. katika ma rais ambao tumewahi kuwa nao ni wa kwanza Jomo Kenyatta na wapili huyu ambaye tuko naye sasa. Kwa kuhusu kuwa na nguvu nyingi kiserikali. Inawaletea watu kupata tena wanaumizwa na nguvu nyingi. Ni maoni ya kanisa. President asiwe akiwa juu ya sheria na Katiba hasa nchi ya Kenya. Awe akiongoza akiwa chini ya mjimbu wa Katiba ya nchi ya Kenya. Akifanya kosa lolote yeye anashikwa pia kama vile ninaweza kushikwa. Na vile vile prime minister asiwe juu ya Katiba. Na pia deputy prime minister. Na pia first vice president na hata deputy president na vice president wake. Kwa kuwa nguvu nyingi sinafanya watu waumizwe.

Ile ingine ni ya academic. Shule zetu. Kulingana na vile economic ya nchi ya Kenya inakua pole pole. Kungekuwa na sheria ambayo inaruhusu watoto wetu kusoma. Kwa maana wazazi walioko na economy ambayo iko. Inatunyima nafasi kusoma kwa vitu ambavyo vinahitajika ili mtoto asome. Ni vizuri kuwe na sheria watoto wetu wasome bure. Kuanzia standard one mpaka std seven. Serikali inatafuta jinsi ya kufinance school equipment. Kama vitu ambavyo vinahitajika kusomesha. Zenye sinahitajika na mwalimu. Na zenye sinahitajika hata kwa mtoto. Kanisa ingeonelea kuwe na jinsi ambavyo watoto hawa watasoma hivo na Serikali itafute kama hizo pesa zitakuwa zikitoka kwa donors ili waweze kupatia school equipments scheme. Ama sikiwa aitatoka kwa taxes. kwa kuwa tunakuwa taxed. Na zile tunakuwa taxed nazo zinaenda kwa parliament, mabunge wanakuwa na pesa nyingi na kule shule hakuna facilities za kutosha.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Na pendekezo lako ni?

Pastor: Katika academic?

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Mh.

Pastor: Tuwe na Katiba ambayo inaruhusu Serikali kununua hizi vitu na viwe pale kwa shule.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Endelea.

Pastor: Ndio nilikuwa ninasema sitatoka, Serikali ipate njia ya kukata kama ni taxes ama tuwe na donors hivyo. Katika coalition katika upande wa training Presidential powers nilisema kuwe na chama ambacho kita-win election, na president yule ana-win election ana kuwa na ruhusa ya kumteua prime minister. Akimteua prime minister, prime minister anateuwa minister. Na pia prime minister anamteuwa deputy vice president. kwa sababu first president anachaguliwa na kura ya moja kwa moja na wananchi wakati wa election. Na ni hayo tu na nimeshukuru.

Students: One.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay. Now you give us your name, your age and the your class.

Students: Okay.

Scholastic Mathu: On my side I am Scholastic Mathu 18 years old.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What class ?

Ms Mathu: Form four.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you Scholastic. And you.

Griffin Ligare: I am Griffin Ligale.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible)

Ms Mathu: On our side as students. We came up with the following memorandum.

Okay we talked about the education: we found that slybus contents on subjects should be trimmed.

Number two. National examination should be done after every two years in secondary schools.

Number three, we found that mathematics should be subdivided into two. That is basic mthematics should be compulsory and comprehensive mathematics should be optional.

Number four students should be allowed to use calculators in national examinations.

Number five, that education be made free in primary and subdivided in secondary and tertiary levels.

Number six, entry to university should be depend on the nature of schools. There should be different entry points for the students from district, provincial and national schools.

We also talked about agriculture. The prices of agriculture inputs should be subsidized through boundary allocation. Number two. The pricing of agricultural produce, should be the governments responsibility and not the free forces of demand and supply.

We also talked of executive presidency. first we said that president to serve only two terms of four years. number two presidential powers should be trimmed and debated in parliament. He should also be under the law. Number three we said that the provincial administrator should be above it and have elected leaders and have elected leaders at the provincial and locational levels tha's Chiefs.

We also talked about legislature. The president appoints should bevetted and voted in the parliament. Number two. Parliament should be involved in affecting emergency powers. E.g during times of war. Number three. The electolate should have powers to recall their MPs. That is pass vote of no confidence. Number four, any other constitutional amendments should be done through referendums.

We also talked security. Government should enhance security to cab cases of insecurity especially in Laikipia. Number two. Pastoral commitment should be disarmed because gun issued to them have been used to harras neighbouring community. Number three government should put in place stiff measures at the entry points to cataim small arms from neighboring airing countries.

We also talked of health. Government should maintain all hahealthy institution and provide free treatment it should not be dealt on availability of money. That is cost sharing. Number two. Employ more doctors and nurses for provincial of better and quality services.

We also talked of allocation of resources. There should be acquitable distribution of resources, water, power, tarmac roads in all area in the republic. Number two. Land ownership by non citizen should be restricted. Most ranches are owned by foreigners. Number three. Owners of large tracks of land. Not in current .it should be forced to rent out or save a tax to the government. number four. Budgetry allocations to regions. Should be fetched on incomes generated by those regions.

Number five. Restrict to the government on acquisition of private land. Lastly, the governments should be held responsible for job creation for skilled and semi skilled citizens. Thank you.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you (inaudible) was it the same. Have you finished? You are through. All of you are through. Then lets have your names on record to the book.

Griffin Ligale: My names are Griffin Ligale. I amseventeen and I am in form four.

Joseph Kairu: My names are Joseph Kairu. I am aged 18 and I am in form four.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. Please register your memorandum there. Is Narua Technical Institute here? Samuel Mwangi Ngarua Institute? Is he coming? Okay please come. You are Simion Mwangi. Please take your five minutes and summarize.

Simion Mwangi: First and foremost (inaudible) sitakuwa ni environment and natural resources.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What is your name.

Mr Mwangi: Simion Mwangi as it has been indicated on the ...

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible)

Mr. Mwangi: Simion Mwangi.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Representing?

Mr. Mwangi: Of Narua Technical Institute. The first one is on Environment and Natural Resources. We recommend that the new constitution must address, fundamentals in fundamental protection issues such as the (inaudible) clearing of the natural policies. Strict prevention of water catchments areas. Total management of range lands. Proper environmental strategies on the environmental effects should be done before allowing any project. Ensure continuous campaign by the government and other stable serviceson theenvironmental protection. (inaudible) the natural resources should be owned by Kenyans. The new constitution should ensure that the local communities are involved to the managements of other resources like forest and (inaudible)

Communities that have such resources should be directly beneficiaries of the income of such resources. Communities will be

restricted to participate irrespective of the management and protection of such resources. The following resources should be protected by the constitution. i. Forest, water resources and catchment areas, minerals, wildlife, air and land. to manage and protect such resources. Parliament should by no a permanent commission on environmental protection and the (inaudible) expert of people disciplines related to environment should street a new commission. Public awareness and participation in environmental protection should be sufficient, shall be facillated and encounter by making information and environmental readily available to the population and promoting environmenatal (inaudible)

The other one I would like to present is on the security. As it has been said. That the greatest that one can ever have. Is to have proper health. On this I would like to say that every Kenyan should be protected in the sense that he should feel secure. He should feel that every where he owns is protected and he should feel a part and parcel of his own country.

The other onew I would like to represent to you is land and property rights. The government should have the power to compulsorily acquire foreigners, land for the purposes of the government's social amenities. Hospitals and schools have got structure of (inaudible) by the government. this is done (inaudible) compensated adequately and promptly. The states government or local county should have the power to control the use of land by the owners or the buyers. The government should claim big chunks of land that have not put in proper use for economic development.

The new constitution should put a seal on land by big gross. This should be in response to the fact that the population is ever increasing or land remain(inaudible).

Also Kenyans suffers from a great problem with the land tenure system where one can own as much land as possible. Whether it is put into use or not. It is not appealing that even after close to 40 years of independence down the line, some people in the country still remain as squatters, as refugees in their country. the constitution should state that those who require more land can still get if available. But the government should involve many parts per acreage to discourage possession of idle chunks of land. should have equal acsess of land. on family land ownership the title deed should bear the names of the two spouses. Land should never be sold without concept of theentire family.

Pre independent land traties and agreement involving several communities should be abolished. Preparations of such duties. They controversialily divie the people (inaudible) tribal boundaries. This will follow formalities (inaudible) the spirit of nationalism which we should uphold and strengthen at this particular time. Kenyans should have constitutional right to own land and settle in any part of thiscountry. And with that I say thank you.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I have a question. Thank you very much. There are two things you have talked about. First you were talking about security. What is the point?

Mr. Mwangi: The problem is there are attacks by people. this gets the problem because some strangers (inaudible) and

every time they have used business response.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Be specific because we want to know what the problems is that requires that should address by tightening security.

Mr. Mwangi: okay the government should make sure that in every part of a location. There is enough man power to guard the citizens,

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I don't think you are to the question. Sure what is that you are recommending tight security. They must be a problem found here. What is the problem?

Mr. Mwangi: The problem is the one which I have initially highlighted. That there are thugs for those who are coming for the (inaudible) the disability of the people. the people themselves not being secure at their homes because of the attacks by the people who are from else where.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible) let me just give you an example. When we were in Marakwet the programme are (inaudible) who brought this problem.

Mr. Mwangi: Thank you I don't like the way you are putting it.

Interjection: (inaudible)

Mr. Mwangi: I am saying you to ethnic the tracks that have been mixed around. They themselves. some being pastoralists, others being farmers. Therefore the attack by this ethnics to different communities.

Speaker: wewe unajua hujajibu swali. Unaulizwa. Kwa mfano hapa sasa mahali tuko. Insecurity inatokana na watu gani? Wacha kuogopa uniambie.....

Mr. Mwangi: Insecurity inatokana na Samburu, Kalenjins.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome na unapendekeza sasa nini?

Mr. Mwangi: Napendekeza ya kwamba. That we be protected every individuals home by security from the government because it is our government and such homes are guarded.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you you have talked about independent treaties. Which ones are you talking about.

Mr. Mwangi: That the independence treaties that they are to make people.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome The treaties.

Mr. Mwangi: That they should be from the grass roots be maintained.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome You are starting the issues again. You are behaving like a lawyer. The question is you said that the independence agreements should be abolished because they would encourage ethnic boundaries to be treated. And we asked you very simply. Which are these independent agreements? Tell us which ones? One very specific ones. The Maasai agreement?

Mr. Mwangi: No I am talking about the ethnic treaties that were there initial in the (inaudible) the Kikuyu heads, the kalenjins head, the Maasais head, the Samburus head, this are the basic independence treaties that I am referring to.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay Mr. mwangi. Thank you very much. Please register your memorandum. We have. Is Ongarua now here. Ongarua Catholic Church. If they are not there, can I have Daniel Thumbi.

Speaker: He is there. He is coming.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Ongarua are you coming? Please give us your name.

Joseph Samuel Waiganjo: Joseph Samuel Waiganjo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome And summarize your points.

Joseph Samuel Waiganjo: Yah. Your honorable Commissioners. Our memorandums contain 18 points which are self explanatory but I would like to point out a few of them. First Kenyans are committed to the democratic values of constitutionalism, equality and the rule of law. On national philosophy and guiding principals we recommend that children, young people, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups should be protected. Also on the same point, we recommend that all power and authorities derived from the people have to be governed through their will and concern not otherwise. On democratic principles we recommend that all power and authorities derived from the people of kenya. And the people have to be governed through their will and the social cultural and development rights.

On Constitutional supremacy. we recommend that in the event of amendment this shall be subjected to a referendum, before they are enacted by the parliament. By these we mean they should be provided a forum like this one. Or a public convention for people to give their own views and it does not happen only by a group of people sited somewhere. Because this would keep Kenyans abreast in any new development in their constitution.

On structures and system of government we recommend that Kenya should have a ceremonial president who should be above party politics. He should be elected by all Kenyans with a majority vote not by appointment or a group of people (inaudible) the legislature we recommend that constituents. (inaudible) by that I mean voters, must be empowered by the constitutions to recall their MPs in the effect that they are not satisfied with their performance. On the same we recommend that. our constitution should be (inaudible) with of maintaining National anthem and flag.

On the executive we recommend that the president should not be above party politics. And as I have said there before. We shall be able to have a president who plays a duo role. That is to say, today or currently, it is difficult to distinguish when the president represents the interests of Kenyans we people in the government included, or when he represents the interest of his public or his constituency.

On the judiciary we recommend that there should be a special means of prosecuting policemen. Who breaks the laws of the country. other than policemen, taking states and accusing their fellow policemen. On local government. we recommend that the constitution should empower the electorate, the voters, to recall their councillors like MPs as I said there before. On the electoral system and process: we also recommended that every polling station becomes a counting station. And announcement of the outcome is done there and then. This would minimize stories we have heard of balloting papers or boxes scattered left on the sides of roads, some dumped in dustbins.

On the basic rights of honorable groups we recommend that those people who have acquired a lot of wealthy should pay a special tax that enable the most unfortunate. People like unemployed youth and the disabled people. get allowances from the government to meet their most basic needs.

On land and property rights we recommend that the state government of Local Authority to control the use of land by the owners or occupiers so that we have farms which are productive. Or we have a government which gets good revenue from those big lands.

On cultural, ethnic and regional diversity and communal rights we came up with a recommendation on ethnic issues. Our new constitution must emphasise prompt unity and diversity, so that any public officer accused of corruption should be (inaudible) immediately. If possible next minute.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize. Your time is up.

Mr. Waiganjo: on environment and natural resources, we recommend that our constitution should prohibit any other further clearing of remaining resources. In Laikipia we had very few forests. And with those few forest we are left with only patches of trees. All forests are gone in Laikipia, becoming a desert now. Honourable commissioners you have asked me to summarize. And I summarize by saying that.

This constitution now that we are trying to make, it should be made by the Kenyans as it is happening now. It belongs to us. and then they should know it understand it. So it could be written in language that every one can understand. Kiswahili, kikuyu, Kalenjin, Turkana and other languages. The constitution should state that it must become part of the school curriculum so that children grow by it. they grow knowing and understanding the constitution. And lastly, we recommend that the state should ensure that the new document of the constitution is easily accessible to all Kenyans. And with that I (inaudible)

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much Mr. Waiganjo. Please register your memorandum.

Mr. Waiganjo: Thank you very much dear Commissioners.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome thank you very much. Is (inaudible) catholic church there? (Inaudible) Catholic Church? If there are not there we can have Daniel Thumbi. Mr. Thumbi summarize, you have five minutes.

Daniel Thumbi: My first points regard environment degradation in Laikipia west. The new constitution to revoke all the forests that have been demarcated in the recent past. There was one forest that was artificial it was the source of timber, it was the source of water for both people and animals. And now we are seeing a future that shall not have water in Laikipia because the catchment areas has been destroyed.

The second highlight is on the issue of the street of family. As much as we publicise issues regarding Kenyans there are somethings I think are not put into practice. We talk of human rights, we talk of the children bills, we talk of the family rights but we don't put anything into practice. There are so many children and young people suffering in the streets. Not because are not Kenyan but they are segregated by the government. the government is doing nothing to help them. And these families are creating so many problems. We only talk of increase of thugary but young child has grown in the streets cannot be told murdering somebody is bad. He has seen it, he has practiced it. we will only continue crying that crime is increasing, but we are not addressing the problems that are bringing about these criminal activities.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do you recommend?

Mr. Thumbi: I would like the government to take care of all street people regardless of which town they come from.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Endelea.

Mr. Thumbi: on education the constitution state effectively on how the children from the poor families are going to be assisted by the government. currently the ministry of education is providing very minimal bursaries. It is not enough for a student who has a school balance of 40,000 shillings to be given a bursary of 500 /=. More money should be included in the bursary fund to enable these students to continue with education.

Still on the education we would like the new constitution to be taught in both primary and secondary school as part of the syllabus. It is heartening to know that we are Kenyans but we don't know the Kenyan law. The government has not taken any initiative of teaching the laws to the citizens. The citizens are only taught briefly by the church and may be from the family levels but most of the laws are not known by the Kenyans such that you will find a Kenyan committing a crime. Not knowing that it is a crime he is not committing. We want these laws to be taught in these levels of education. We don't want the lawyers to be the sole custodians of these laws we want them available in every part of the community life.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome please summarize the part remaining.

Mr. Thumbi: That was my last point.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay. Thank you very much Mr. Thumbi. Please take it there. Njorua High School. Njorua High School is there. I take it you are one of the mwalimu there?

Speaker: I am the deputy.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome you are the deputy. At least give us your names.

Jackson Ndungu Kimoye: Jackson Ndungu Kimoye.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Go ahead.

Mr. Ndungu: Honorable commissioners. (inaudible) of the proposal of the school, it also concerns the issue of security. And being only one, I could actually go round and give a bit of history of this area. People of laikipia West have for quite a

number of years now leave under very scaring security matters. Because it has been that every day that you wake up a crime has been committed in one corner or the other of this area.

As a result by 1988 this area of Laikipia West was a hive of activities with a lot of money changing hands, because of the wealth that this area can generate. However because of these incidences that actually do not seem to go . this area has turned to be one of the poorest are that actually do not seem to go. This area has turned to be one of thepoorest area that actually one could never have thought it would be. It is then therefore our proposal that the government puts down the proper mechanism that actually would ensure that people of Laikipia West enjoy maximum peace during the day and even durig the night. In particular as a school we feel that if actually the government is in a position to provide each and every educational institution with at least one policeman with a gun. Who should not be very expensive, noting or having it clear or knowing very well, that ministers or other government officers actually are guarded by two or three policemen,while they are taking care of the rights of only one individuals. While schools would ctually have population of 300-720 students. That is a very big community that would require maximum security.

Commissioners I would like also you to note as actually we present this particular point that as a result of the insecurity in this area, so many of our children are notable to attend schools, because their parents cannot afford the fees. Which actually at first they were able to provide, because they are not been able to engage in the proper economic activities. That was the position of the school.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much Mr. Ndungu. Please register your presentation.

Mr. Ndung'u: Mr. Commissioner I would like to say that I am the next in the list with my personal presentation.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome You are Ndung'u Kimoye. You want to say that was the schools'.

Mr. Ndung'u : Honorable commissioners this time around my main focus is on the girls child verse the general society in kenya. It was my feeling that all around from 1963 to present that the government has not taken maximum measures or taken enough care of the girl child as far as education is concerned. In particular you find that as much as the boy struggles to actually achieve education. It is more for a girl in particular where the society doesn't have (inaudible). which the government should actually see implemented to ensure that the girls child is not misused in whichever way.

I have in mind that the laws of kenya in vokes a girl as a minor under the age of 18 years. but when it comes to restrict the girls relationship with the general public it is not actually taken care of, as it is in the case of the teacher who handles this particular girl. It is my proposal that the government should have a framework whereby, (inaudible) let you a be a policeman, let be a makanga, a farmer or any other person, that you are free to joke with the life of that.

Point two is on the issue of Parliamentary representation. I would like the Government or the new Constitution to have a clause whereby if an MP doesn't perform the electorate are in a position to actually report the same MP, and elect another one. The major issue of concern is the lack of quorum in Parliament. I would like it imposed or the many times a member can leave a Parliamentary seating reduced from 8 to 2 and any absenteeism from there the Member of Parliament be deducted from salary.

The other one is on the issue of salary for Members of Parliament. I would propose that there be an independent Commission without the involvement of Members of Parliament that they would decide the amount of the money that they would get at the end of the month. Dear Commissioners this are very touchy issues. I as a teacher when I remember teachers have struggling for so many years, to get pay rise, yet they can not get. But yet after four years the Member of Parliament wants to get the same again.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Mr. Ndung'u: Let point the 8 4 4 system. It would be scrapped and replaced with the old system. Dear Commissioners I am not here to actually (Inaudible) you. You Commissioners also should try to as much as possible to finish your work within the time frame of this Parliament.

(Clapping).

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (Inaudible).

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (Inaudible).

Mr. Ndung'u: And that is why I get from the beginning that actually please if it is for them.....

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Was it your last point?

Mr. Ndung'u: That was the last. Thank you very much.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome We had a question for you.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Mwalimu, what would you recommend as the punishment or penalty for a teacher who impregnates a schoolgirl? And a member of the general public? Because as I believe the code of conduct for the teachers is also issued. Teachers have messed around with girls and they are transferred, that is not enough as far as we are concerned. So what

penalty do you recommend? Especially for the teacher charged with responsibility of taking care of his child?

Mr. Ndung'u: Dear Commissioner for the teacher it is very strange. The teacher ceased at the job-place either TSC or under the Teacher Service Commission, and where one is actually caught that actually did not the mistake. He is actually removed out of the register and for (Inaudible) can even follow.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Can?

Mr. Ndung'u: Can.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do you mean, is that sufficient?

Mr. Ndung'u: I am not saying sufficient, but I am saying already a step has been taken as far as the teachers are concerned. And I believe a revised code of conduct is on the way (Inaudible) as far as the teachers are concerned. But I have said for the general society or public there is no regulation as what could be done.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do you recommend?

Mr. Ndung'u: I recommend or rather I would like to see in place a situation whereby an individual, either if he is not married he marries the particular girl, so that tomorrow he doesn't go again to another and mess them up. No that situation is not best.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome If he is married?

Mr. Ndung'u: If he is married then this person there should be a properly stipulated law whereby this person is taken to a court of law. Very (Inaudible) to ensure that this person doesn't see the outer wall of Kamiti Maximum Prison.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you Mr. Ndung'u. Please register your memorandum there. Senior Staff. Senior Staff who are they? (Inaudible) give us your names.

Pascal Leiba Leiya: Honorable Commissioners my names are Pascan Leiba Leiya,

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Pascan Leiba Leiya? Okay go ahead.

Ms. Pascal: (Inaudible) we have talked about the rights of vulnerable groups. The disabled are discriminated in the

distribution of resources. Therefore the new Constitution should consider them. E.g. public foods should be sent where a cripple person can reach food, disability is not inability.

The Constitution should guarantee good jobs to the qualified disabled. He should also increase foods for the disabled and consider the rate of payment a most of them never go to school because of fees problem. The Constitution should check on commercial sex workers to avoid the existence of street children.

Ownership of land: everybody should own land anywhere in Kenya so long as one can afford. Every individual who owns land should be provided with a title deed within a period of six month after buying the land. Those with big land e.g. 20 acres and above should be taxed according to the area production, or calculated selling price per hectare depending with area. The country should have a right to divide its shamba to both boys and girls equally since everybody to belongs to it.

Environment and natural resources: all forest land should be maintained and the one that has been given out within the last 10 years should be turned to forest and people should be employed to re-afforestation. Not even the President should have a degree of giving out land to individuals companies, the Parliament should be recruiting. A severe punishment should be given to those who cut trees in forests without permission. All water catchment areas realized should be (Inaudible). All forest should have researchers incase of fire to mobilize the people along.

The Country Council should be able to provide clean water by making boreholes, to every location within a distance within a distance of every 2km around the location. The Government should provide free seedlings according to the climates of the districts so as to encourage citizens to plant trees.

Security: all Government bodies that are offered with the fire arms should be given severe punishment if got misusing the guns. Those criminals that have affinity of robbing and killing should be given a punishment of life imprisonment in court. The Government should have a duty of guarding all citizens wherever they are either inside or outside the country. Severe punishment should be given to those (Inaudible) who when they bring their (Inaudible) to leave behind their (Inaudible) that they bring their (Inaudible) to leave behind their (Inaudible) that they cause problems to the citizens who live there.

Education: Primary schools should be free and compulsory to all Kenyans citizens. Secondary school fees should be minimized so as to enable all students to afford. Schools for the disabled should be increased country wide, and should be clean. Severe punishment should be given to all parents who don't take children to school when fees are low.

Health service: the Government should see that everybody has the right to have access to health care services including reproductive health care, sufficient food, and water supply, social security including if they are unable to serve themselves and they are dependant, appropriate social assistance.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Ms Pascal: The state must take responsible and other measures within its available resources to achieve the effective allocation of each of this (Inaudible). Honorable Commissioners that is the end of our memorandum.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Ogende: Thank you very much that is the truth. Register your memorandum to the Secretary. Stephen Muchaiis he? Yes.

Samuel Njuki: Asante Mabwana Mabibi Commissioners. Sikusoma sana...

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Endelea tu. Jina kwanza.

Samuel Njuki: Stephen MuchaiMkulima. Yangu ni moja mbili tatu hivi. Mimi ninavyosikia hapa ngarua. Na hivyo ninaanza Commissioners. Katiba hii yetu ya Kenya (Inaudible) lakini kuhusu ule mtu. Katiba Kinamba hadi rimuruti ni kama kilometers 23 na hatuna watu wa kuweka lami tangu tulipofika kanamba town mwisho.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Pendekeza pendekezo.

Mr. Njuki: Pendekezo langu naona kila nilipoingia hapa tangu 70 naona watu wanakuja wakati hii siasa inakaribia na kuniuliza mbona mjaja na mna hii mbona hutaki kunitupia kura. Na akisha ingia huko Bunge basi blanketi mwisho. Kwa hivyo ni sijui ni vimbo lake kavu au ni mashujani kwangu mimi nina nyanyazwa. Barabara ukienda Thubiri na ndio soko yetu kubwa. The international market. Na kwa hivyo wewe Commissioner kama ukiwa ulipitia habari za Commission yake ulipata wa nyanya leo. Wakongwe kabisa. Wana jikakamua hawana chakula.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Wapi pendekezo? Barabara

Mr. Njuki: Barabara iwekwe lami kutoka hapa ishikane na ya Rumuruti hapa ikiweza kuwa headquarters. Mwisho wa pendekezo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Endelea.

Mr. Njuki: Jambo lingine la pili, Commissioner naomba Commissioner, mazao yetu hapa ni second in Kenya Kitale. Lakini tunaouzia ni walaghai wananau jioni wanakuja wa nabembe ile ile pesa tuliliokuwa nayo. Tuliua kilo 90. kwa hivyo tutafutiwe bei nafuu na Serikali iangalie maslahi maanake hatuna bunduki sisi sio wanayang'anyi, lakini wale wanaokuja kutunyang'anya ni wale brokers.

Point ya pili. Mifugo tuonayo inatoa maziwa ya kutosha, lakini ukizidisha mifugo ng'ombe, mbuzi hamsini, usiku huo huo hata ya maziwa haibakii hata kuku na ukikataa roho yako inaenda.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Pendekezo.

Mr. Njuki: Pendekezo ni wewe Bwana Commissioner uangalie, ukijiangalia tumbo yako au binafsi ya pesa yako, uandalie hata mimi nimetunzwa maana roho yangu ni kali si sawa na roho zingine. Jambo la tatu nitatumia mfano wa yule tajiri. Akiona ninaendelea vilivyo. Sisemi ni tajiri gani au la. Afadhali haungane roho yangu iende. Kwa hivyo utajiri wake uenee. Kwa nini roho yangu iende? Kwa nini yeye amehonga Mungu gani na mimi simuhongi?

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Basi pendekeza.

Mr. Njuki: Na pendekeza.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Unasema roho yake?

Mr. Njuki: Roho yake, hata hivyo iende. Kama roho yangu iende basi hata yeye tajiri hataki niendeleo tit for tat. Ya nne, nayo inahusu MP. Hii gender ina kitu kimoja tu cha wiziri mkuu au (Inaudible) lakini zote kwa vile tuwa lucky au approximate. Tunataka kupignia hii kiti na (Inaudible) tutamtuja Rais kwa kutopeteza. Raisi amechukua jukumu ya kumuweka mjaluo moja hapo (Inaudible). Saitoti don't talk I am coming to them. Sitaki kuongea Kizungu maanaake kunachezea msaha. Haya akikaa anasema wewe Uhuru unajua baba yake ndio alinipatia alinigawia mali kidogo, alinigawia dunia hii na kumbe, na wewe kalia kiti a-a wewe kijana. Kwa hivyo bwana Commissioner nimewachekesha wenzangu huko nyuma kwa hivyo nisamehe kwa hivyo katika hii Bunge wanaonekana wana kiti kimoja tu wamekalia na kama Mungu akipenda si kitaenda na huyu mwingine. Mwisho wake.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Pendekeza, unapendekeza nini?

Mr. Njuki: Napendekeza hivi: nitafafanua kama mimi ni kasisi mmoja tu mimi sioni haja mtu anipige yale nimehubiri nimehubiri natosha naondoka.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Lenaola: Sio hivyo bwana, unajua tumekuja kuzungumza wazi wazi, na professor alipoanza hiki kikao alisema leo ni siku ya kusema wazi wazi sheria ina kulinda. Rais wa kuondoka mambo ya transfer of powers unapendekeza kitu gani? Awaambie watu wengi ama afanye vipi wacha kuleta mambo ya kasisi sasa? Sema President akiondoka, au wakati wake ukifika wa kuondoka iwe namna gani?

Mr. Njuki: Bwana Commissioner na wananchi ni huyu Rais amuendeshe makamu wake pole pole hadi kuondoka kwa kiti, maanaake tumeona South Africa Mandela, tumeona (Inaudible), Nyerere. Yangu yamekwisha.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asante sana bwana Njuki. (Inaudible) Peace Club. No Peace Club (Inaudible) hapa?..... Oh you are there. How many memorandums do you have?

Speaker: They are two.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome They are two, okay you will take to the table. We will start with you. Give us your names and summarize.

Henry Mwangi: My names are Henry Mwangi.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome You have 2 ½ minutes, 2 ½ minutes for the two.

Henry Mwangi: One, Our Constitution must have a Preamble. Second one our citizenship: we should allow dual citizenship.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What should be the Preamble?

Henry Mwangi: Our Preamble should say why we need the Constitution and a kind of introduction to the Constitution.

On defense and national security: the President should not be the commander in Chief of all the armed forces. And armed forces should be given the powers to elect their own commander in chief, because they are the ones who know themselves better. And also armed forces should be involved in not only protecting country from outside attack but also our community. These are the areas where for example where police are found they are not able to handle some situation.

There should be separation of powers e.g. in the Judiciary and other structures. They should be left to be independent. The President should be elected by majority votes, that is more than 50% of the votes. In this case whereby have many candidates there should be a re-election for the best two candidates.

Nominated mayors and councilors by the people not by other councilors. Councilors should be given right to elect town clerks and they should be able to carry their tax without informing local ministry. After two years, councilor, and MPs, should be recalled to the community and their capacity is reviewed. They can be interdicted incase they are not capable of leading the community in the right way.

Councilors and mayors they should be at least form four leavers and they should have at least additional course. There should be a Commission to determine civil servants' salaries. And this Commission, not the Government or any other, Commission set to determine the salary of the civil servants. Chiefs should be elected by the citizens and the posts for the sub chiefs, PCs and Dos should be abolished.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Mr. Mwangi: The Parliament should be given powers to elect the electoral Commissioners. The President should be married and at least 35 – 70 years of age.

Registration of voters should be an on going process: whereby you can be given an ID, it should go hand in hand with voters cards. The votes should be counted at locational levels and the ballot boxes should be transparent.

The Government should provide free education up to primary level, and in secondary level there should be cost sharing between the Government and the student.

The out-patients in our health centers they should be given free medical services and also in our health centers there should be qualified doctor. Public amenities should be distributed evenly according to population density. The disabled should be given equal job opportunity and also free education.

Secondary school should be treated the same not according to status eg provincial, national or else. Also in national school there should be a total percentage from every district, not a matter of higher marks, but a certain percentage from every district.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize the points.

Mr. Mwangi: There should be prevention of sign language from schools to help the disabled. And lastly some primitive cultures should be abolished.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Which ones?

Henry Mwangi: For example some communities carry arms in public. They carry pangas and all that in public and.....

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Specify the community?

Mr. Mwangi: For example the Maasai they carry pangas in public and it should be abolished.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do Kikuyu's carry? The Kikuyu also carry?

Mr. Mwangi: They don't carry.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome They do not carry the rungas.?

Mr. Mwangi: They don't.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay. Now let us hear you. And please register your memorandum over there. Speak to the microphone.

Gideon Karuiki: Okay I am going to (Inaudible) on the issues pertaining to the youth. The first point is (Inaudible) where most youth get help from e.g drugs and sexual abuse in rehabilitation centers should be established, promoted, and funded by the Government to give the state they undergo but merely depending on unstable donors.

The second is young up coming trader should not be subjected to heavy taxation uniform of trade license and market fees by country councils, at least young hawkers should also enjoy protection from being harassed by the council askaris.

Institutions of higher learning e.g. colleges and (Inaudible) should be established in rural areas with the help of the Government. This would ensure more youth further their education at rather low fees. Education bursaries should be effectively utilized in helping the less privileged bright student realize their dreams. Entertainment industries in which many youth like things should be given power to protect it active from being exploited.

The industry should also enjoy funds from the Government to make young talented youths have a way towards their goals. Yet artist and groups should be given equal access to the public mass media to promote their talent e.g. young musicians should be broadcasted more than other foreign musicians to promote local talent through familiarization and advertisement. Young club and youth clubs and church clubs in rural areas should be sponsored to ensure their growth, that reducing unemployment and crimes and enhancing rural development.

Youth should be given equal opportunities in the Government at least among the elected or nominated MPs. There should be a young minister who represents young people. So youth to have vacancies in the job market. No employees should be allowed to (Inaudible) the years beyond the stated retirement date. Still no one should hold more than one post.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Mr. Kariuki: Okay I am summarizing. Many youths who die as a result of being denied admission to public hospitals due to lack of money should be considered as poor clients, who may need health. And high hospital costs that (Inaudible) loss of life. Anyone who is found guilty of in human act of abusing youth's life should not escape being brought to justice. Thanks.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. Then register. Joshua Mwangi. Joshua Mwangi do you have a memorandum? Yah you have five minutes you give us the main points.

Joshua Mwangi: Jina langu ni Joshua Mwangi. Kutoka Marelael. (Inaudible) the area MP must have been educated from two and above. Presidential candidate must have education of Standard seven. The MP and Councilor should have an office in the electorates' area. And if he is not able. For one must be voted out. At least must have a total vote of 50% of the vote voted. The President must not be above the law. The Constitution must not be to everybody.

The hospitals and primary school must be free to everyone to have justice in all sectors. Schools must have civic education programs to have equality in every Kenyan citizen. The Constitutional process must be prepared by people and be continuous. We are 42 tribes in Kenya and every tribe will happen by those before the colonial times. So the laws which were being used by those tribe be checked well and traced in the Constitution to eliminate all bad cultures so as the people will have each do out her access.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize we are going to read the memorandum.

Mr. Mwangi: Yote iko tu pamoja. To have property anywhere in Kenya provided you have it in the right way. To protect our public properties not to depend on donors to have a ministry dealing with people special cases. Security personnel to be accountable for the mess if any person's cattle are stolen. The Government in power must pay for the stolen animals. To eliminate majimbo. To abolish official administration and to place (Inaudible) in a democratic way. The state must allocated the police case to recruit every citizen court of below 50 years for about 4 months.

The Parliament should have its own timetable and elections held in time. The President should not hold elections as a weapon.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Mr. Mwanig. I said I have to talk with you. Are you reading the memorandum.

Mr. Mwangi: Yah.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome We wanted you to summarize it. Can you go to the last point.

Mr. Mwangi: All food crops which are grown here must not be imported so as to improve our agriculture sector. And

bursary funds must be given to the people who are in need but not those ones who are able.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. Mr. Mwangi. Please register your memorandum in the secretariat there. Mr. Waiganjo. J. S. Waiganjo. J. S. Waiganjo. He is not there? Charles Mathenge. You are Mr. Mathenge? Please give us the main points don't read the Memorandum.

Charles Mwangi Mathenge: Jina langu ni Charles Mathenge. Nataka kutoa maoni yangu kwa Kiswahili. Nimaoni yangu kila mjumbe au diwani. (Inaudible) aonyeshe huo auminifu wake kwa chama kwa maika mitano.

Defection: mjumbe huyo au diwani akiwacha hicho chama ba kujiunga na chama kingine katikati ya hio miaka mitano atakuwa amejiondolea haki ya by-election na chama kingine. Sababu ya kwanza, wakati kunakuwa na election anafanya watu wote wanamchagua na kuchanganyikawa na akiri na kuzunguka sana. Ya pili analazimisha kuwa na mipango ya uchunguzi usiyo wa lazima. Ya watu wa sehemu ya uchaguzi wanaend hasara sababu anawalazimisha kuacha kazi yao ya kushugulikia uchaguzi. Naya mne zaidi ya yote Serikali inaenda hasara kubwa kwa kutafuta pesa ya kugaramia huo uchaguzi.

Ni imani yangu Tume hii ishughulikie hili jambo kwa sababu ni mtindo wa walio chaguliwa kuchezea sheria za uchaguzi pamoja na kunyanyasa watu wote. Viti vya ubunge na udiwani nimaoni yangu wakati wa uchaguzi kuwe na viti vitatu vya ulemavu. Kwa sababu wakati wa uchaguzi hawawezi kutafuta akura hii wachaguliwe kwa njia hiyo hata

Point two is on the issue of Parliamentary representation. I would like the Government or the new Constitution to have a clause whereby if an MP doesn't perform the electorate are in a position to actually report the same MP, and elect another one. The major issue of concern is the lack of quorum in Parliament. I would like it imposed or the many times a member can leave a Parliamentary seating reduced from 8 to 2 and any absenteeism from there the Member of Parliament be deducted from salary.

The other one is on the issue of salary for Members of Parliament. I would propose that there be an independent Commission without the involvement of Members of Parliament that they would decide the amount of the money that they would get at the end of the month. Dear Commissioners this are very touchy issues. I as a teacher when I remember teachers have struggling for so many years, to get pay rise, yet they can not get. But yet after four years the Member of Parliament wants to get the same again.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Mr. Ndung'u: Let point the 8 4 4 system. It would be scrapped and replaced with the old system. Dear Commissioners I am not here to actually (Inaudible) you. You Commissioners also should try to as much as possible to finish your work within the time frame of this Parliament.

(Clapping).

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (Inaudible).

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (Inaudible).

Mr. Ndung'u: And that is why I get from the beginning that actually please if it is for them.....

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Was it your last point?

Mr. Ndung'u: That was the last. Thank you very much.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome We had a question for you.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Mwalimu, what would you recommend as the punishment or penalty for a teacher who impregnates a schoolgirl? And a member of the general public? Because as I believe the code of conduct for the teachers is also issued. Teachers have messed around with girls and they are transferred, that is not enough as far as we are concerned. So what penalty do you recommend? Especially for the teacher charged with responsibility of taking care of his child?

Mr. Ndung'u: Dear Commissioner for the teacher it is very strange. The teacher ceased at the job-place either TSC or under the Teacher Service Commission, and where one is actually caught that actually did not the mistake. He is actually removed out of the register and for (Inaudible) can even follow.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Can?

Mr. Ndung'u: Can.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do you mean, is that sufficient?

Mr. Ndung'u: I am not saying sufficient, but I am saying already a step has been taken as far as the teachers are concerned. And I believe a revised code of conduct is on the way (Inaudible) as far as the teachers are concerned. But I have said for the general society or public there is no regulation as what could be done.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do you recommend?

Mr. Ndung'u: I recommend or rather I would like to see in place a situation whereby an individual, either if he is not married he marries the particular girl, so that tomorrow he doesn't go again to another and mess them up. No that situation is not best.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome If he is married?

Mr. Ndung'u: If he is married then this person there should be a properly stipulated law whereby this person is taken to a court of law. Very (Inaudible) to ensure that this person doesn't see the outer wall of Kamiti Maximum Prison.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you Mr. Ndung'u. Please register your memorandum there. Senior Staff. Senior Staff who are they? (Inaudible) give us your names.

Pascal Leiba Leiya: Honorable Commissioners my names are Pascan Leiba Leiya,

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Pascan Leiba Leiya? Okay go ahead.

Ms. Pascal: (Inaudible) we have talked about the rights of vulnerable groups. The disabled are discriminated in the distribution of resources. Therefore the new Constitution should consider them. E.g. public foods should be sent where a cripple person can reach food, disability is not inability.

The Constitution should guarantee good jobs to the qualified disabled. He should also increase foods for the disabled and consider the rate of payment a most of them never go to school because of fees problem. The Constitution should check on commercial sex workers to avoid the existence of street children.

Ownership of land: everybody should own land anywhere in Kenya so long as one can afford. Every individual who owns land should be provided with a title deed within a period of six month after buying the land. Those with big land e.g. 20 acres and above should be taxed according to the area production, or calculated selling price per hectare depending with area. The country should have a right to divide its shamba to both boys and girls equally since everybody to belongs to it.

Environment and natural resources: all forest land should be maintained and the one that has been given out within the last 10 years should be turned to forest and people should be employed to re-afforestation. Not even the President should have a degree of giving out land to individuals companies, the Parliament should be recruiting. A severe punishment should be given to those who cut trees in forests without permission. All water catchment areas realized should be (Inaudible). All forest should have researchers incase of fire to mobilize the people along.

The Country Council should be able to provide clean water by making boreholes, to every location within a distance within a distance of every 2km around the location. The Government should provide free seedlings according to the climates of the districts so as to encourage citizens to plant trees.

Security: all Government bodies that are offered with the fire arms should be given severe punishment if got misusing the guns. Those criminals that have affinity of robbing and killing should be given a punishment of life imprisonment in court. The Government should have a duty of guarding all citizens wherever they are either inside or outside the country. Severe punishment should be given to those (Inaudible) who when they bring their (Inaudible) to leave behind their (Inaudible) that they bring their (Inaudible) to leave behind their (Inaudible) that they cause problems to the citizens who live there.

Education: Primary schools should be free and compulsory to all Kenyans citizens. Secondary school fees should be minimized so as to enable all students to afford. Schools for the disabled should be increased country wide, and should be clean. Severe punishment should be given to all parents who don't take children to school when fees are low.

Health service: the Government should see that everybody has the right to have access to health care services including reproductive health care, sufficient food, and water supply, social security including if they are unable to serve themselves and they are dependant, appropriate social assistance.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Ms Pascal: The state must take responsible and other measures within its available resources to achieve the effective allocation of each of this (Inaudible). Honorable Commissioners that is the end of our memorandum.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Ogende: Thank you very much that is the truth. Register your memorandum to the Secretary. Stephen Muchaiis he? Yes.

Samuel Njuki: Asante Mabwana Mabibi Commissioners. Sikusoma sana...

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Endelea tu. Jina kwanza.

Samuel Njuki: Stephen MuchaiMkulima. Yangu ni moja mbili tatu hivi. Mimi ninavyosikia hapa ngarua. Na hivyo ninaanza Commissioners. Katiba hii yetu ya Kenya (Inaudible) lakini kuhusu ule mtu. Katiba Kinamba hadi rimuruti ni kama kilometers 23 na hatuna watu wa kuweka lami tangu tulipofika kanamba town mwisho.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Pendekeza pendekezo.

Mr. Njuki: Pendekezo langu naona kila nilipoingia hapa tangu 70 naona watu wanakuja wakati hii siasa inakaribia na kuniuliza mbona mjaja na mna hii mbona hutaki kunitupia kura. Na akisha ingia huko Bunge basi blanketi mwisho. Kwa hivyo ni sijui ni vimbo lake kavu au ni mashujani kwangu mimi nina nyanyazwa. Barabara ukienda Thubiri na ndio soko yetu kubwa. The international market. Na kwa hivyo wewe Commissioner kama ukiwa ulipitia habari za Commission yake ulipata wa nyanya leo. Wakongwe kabisa. Wana jikakamua hawana chakula.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Wapi pendekezo? Barabara

Mr. Njuki: Barabara iwekwe lami kutoka hapa ishikane na ya Rumuruti hapa ikiweza kuwa headquarters. Mwisho wa pendekezo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Endelea.

Mr. Njuki: Jambo lingine la pili, Commissioner naomba Commissioner, mazao yetu hapa ni second in Kenya Kitale. Lakini tunaouzia ni walaghai wananau jioni wanakuja wa nabembe ile ile pesa tuliliokuwa nayo. Tuliua kilo 90. kwa hivyo tutafutiwe bei nafuu na Serikali iangalie maslahi maanake hatuna bunduki sisi sio wanayang'anyi, lakini wale wanaokuja kutunyang'anya ni wale brokers.

Point ya pili. Mifugo tuonayo inatoa maziwa ya kutosha, lakini ukizidisha mifugo ng'ombe, mbuzi hamsini, usiku huo huo hata ya maziwa haibakii hata kuku na ukikataa roho yako inaenda.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Pendekezo.

Mr. Njuki: Pendekezo ni wewe Bwana Commissioner uangalie, ukijiangalia tumbo yako au binafsi ya pesa yako, uandalie hata mimi nimetunzwa maana roho yangu ni kali si sawa na roho zingine. Jambo la tatu nitatumia mfano wa yule tajiri. Akiona ninaendelea vilivyo. Sisemi ni tajiri gani au la. Afadhali haungane roho yangu iende. Kwa hivyo utajiri wake uenee. Kwa nini roho yangu iende? Kwa nini yeye amehonga Mungu gani na mimi simuhongi?

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Basi pendekeza.

Mr. Njuki: Na pendekeza.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Unasema roho yake?

Mr. Njuki: Roho yake, hata hivyo iende. Kama roho yangu iende basi hata yeye tajiri hataki niendeleo tit for tat. Ya nne,

nayo inahusu MP. Hii gender ina kitu kimoja tu cha wiziri mkuu au (Inaudible) lakini zote kwa vile tuwa lucky au approximate. Tunataka kupignia hii kiti na (Inaudible) tutamtuja Rais kwa kutopeteza. Raisi amechukua jukumu ya kumuweka mjaluo moja hapo (Inaudible). Saitoti don't talk I am coming to them. Sitaki kuongea Kizungu maanaake kunachezea msaha. Haya akikaa anasema wewe Uhuru unajua baba yake ndio alinipatia alinigawia mali kidogo, alinigawia dunia hii na kumbe, na wewe kalia kiti a-a wewe kijana. Kwa hivyo bwana Commissioner nimewachekesha wenzangu huko nyuma kwa hivyo nisamehe kwa hivyo katika hii Bunge wanaonekana wana kiti kimoja tu wamekalia na kama Mungu akipenda si kitaenda na huyu mwingine. Mwisho wake.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Pendekeza, unapendekeza nini?

Mr. Njuki: Napendekeza hivi: nitafafanua kama mimi ni kasisi mmoja tu mimi sioni haja mtu anipige yale nimehubiri nimehubiri natosha naondoka.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Lenaola: Sio hivyo bwana, unajua tumekuja kuzungumza wazi wazi, na professor alipoanza hiki kikao alisema leo ni siku ya kusema wazi wazi sheria ina kulinda. Rais wa kuondoka mambo ya transfer of powers unapendekeza kitu gani? Awaambie watu wengi ama afanye vipi wacha kuleta mambo ya kasisi sasa? Sema President akiondoka, au wakati wake ukifika wa kuondoka iwe namna gani?

Mr. Njuki: Bwana Commissioner na wananchi ni huyu Rais amuendeshe makamu wake pole pole hadi kuondoka kwa kiti, maanaake tumeona South Africa Mandela, tumeona (Inaudible), Nyerere. Yangu yamekwisha.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asante sana bwana Njuki. (Inaudible) Peace Club. No Peace Club (Inaudible) hapa?..... Oh you are there. How many memorandums do you have?

Speaker: They are two.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome They are two, okay you will take to the table. We will start with you. Give us your names and summarize.

Henry Mwangi: My names are Henry Mwangi.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome You have 2 ½ minutes, 2 ½ minutes for the two.

Henry Mwangi: One, Our Constitution must have a Preamble. Second one our citizenship: we should allow dual citizenship.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What should be the Preamble?

Henry Mwangi: Our Preamble should say why we need the Constitution and a king of introduction to the Constitution.

On defense and national security: the President should not be the commander in Chief of all the armed forces. And armed forces should be given the powers to elect their own commander in chief, because they are the ones who know themselves better. And also armed forces should be involved in not only protecting country from outside attack but also our community. These are the areas where for example where police are found they are not able to handle some situation.

There should be separation of powers e.g. in the Judiciary and other structures. They should be left to be independent. The President should be elected by majority votes, that is more than 50% of the votes. In this case whereby have many candidates there should be a re-election for the best two candidates.

Nominated mayors and councilors by the people not by other councilors. Councilors should be given right to elect town clerks and they should be able to carry their tax without informing local ministry. After two years, councilor, and MPs, should be recalled to the community and their capacity is reviewed. They can be interdicted incase they are not capable of leading the community in the right way.

Councilors and mayors they should be at least form four leavers and they should have at least additional course. There should be a Commission to determine civil servants' salaries. And this Commission, not the Government or any other, Commission set to determine the salary of the civil servants. Chiefs should be elected by the citizens and the posts for the sub chiefs, PCs and Dos should be abolished.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Mr. Mwangi: The Parliament should be given powers to elect the electoral Commissioners. The President should be married and at least 35 – 70 years of age.

Registration of voters should be an on going process: whereby you can be given an ID, it should go hand in hand with voters cards. The votes should be counted at locational levels and the ballot boxes should be transparent.

The Government should provide free education up to primary level, and in secondary level there should be cost sharing between the Government and the student.

The out-patients in our health centers they should be given free medical services and also in our health centers there should be

qualified doctor. Public amenities should be distributed evenly according to population density. The disabled should be given equal job opportunity and also free education.

Secondary school should be treated the same not according to status eg provincial, national or else. Also in national school there should be a total percentage from every district, not a matter of higher marks, but a certain percentage from every district.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize the points.

Mr. Mwangi: There should be prevention of sign language from schools to help the disabled. And lastly some primitive cultures should be abolished.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Which ones?

Henry Mwangi: For example some communities carry arms in public. They carry pangas and all that in public and.....

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Specify the community?

Mr. Mwangi: For example the Maasai they carry pangas in public and it should be abolished.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do Kikuyu's carry? The Kikuyu also carry?

Mr. Mwangi: They don't carry.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome They do not carry the rungus.?

Mr. Mwangi: They don't.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay. Now let us hear you. And please register your memorandum over there. Speak to the microphone.

Gideon Karuiki: Okay I am going to (Inaudible) on the issues pertaining to the youth. The first point is (Inaudible) where most youth get help from e.g drugs and sexual abuse in rehabilitation centers should be established, promoted, and funded by the Government to give the state they undergo but merely depending on unstable donors.

The second is young up coming trader should not be subjected to heavy taxation uniform of trade license and market fees by country councils, at least young hawkers should also enjoy protection from being harassed by the council askaris.

Institutions of higher learning e.g. colleges and (Inaudible) should be established in rural areas with the help of the Government. This would ensure more youth further their education at rather low fees. Education bursaries should be effectively utilized in helping the less privileged bright student realize their dreams. Entertainment industries in which many youth like things should be given power to protect it active from being exploited.

The industry should also enjoy funds from the Government to make young talented youths have a way towards their goals. Yet artist and groups should be given equal access to the public mass media to promote their talent e.g. young musicians should be broadcasted more than other foreign musicians to promote local talent through familiarization and advertisement. Young club and youth clubs and church clubs in rural areas should be sponsored to ensure their growth, that reducing unemployment and crimes and enhancing rural development.

Youth should be given equal opportunities in the Government at least among the elected or nominated MPs. There should be a young minister who represents young people. So youth to have vacancies in the job market. No employees should be allowed to (Inaudible) the years beyond the stated retirement date. Still no one should hold more than one post.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Mr. Kariuki: Okay I am summarizing. Many youths who die as a result of being denied admission to public hospitals due to lack of money should be considered as poor clients, who may need health. And high hospital costs that (Inaudible) loss of life. Anyone who is found guilty of in human act of abusing youth's life should not escape being brought to justice. Thanks.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. Then register. Joshua Mwangi. Joshua Mwangi do you have a memorandum? Yah you have five minutes you give us the main points.

Joshua Mwangi: Jina langu ni Joshua Mwangi. Kutoka Marelael. (Inaudible) the area MP must have been educated from two and above. Presidential candidate must have education of Standard seven. The MP and Councilor should have an office in the electorates' area. And if he is not able. For one must be voted out. At least must have a total vote of 50% of the vote voted. The President must not be above the law. The Constitution must not be to everybody.

The hospitals and primary school must be free to everyone to have justice in all sectors. Schools must have civic education programs to have equality in every Kenyan citizen. The Constitutional process must be prepared by people and be continuous. We are 42 tribes in Kenya and every tribe will happen by those before the colonial times. So the laws which were being used by those tribe be checked well and traced in the Constitution to eliminate all bad cultures so as the people will have each do out her access.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize we are going to read the memorandum.

Mr. Mwangi: Yote iko tu pamoja. To have property anywhere in Kenya provided you have it in the right way. To protect our public properties not to depend on donors to have a ministry dealing with people special cases. Security personnel to be accountable for the mess if any person's cattle are stolen. The Government in power must pay for the stolen animals. To eliminate majimbo. To abolish official administration and to place (Inaudible) in a democratic way. The state must allocated the police case to recruit every citizen court of below 50 years for about 4 months.

The Parliament should have its own timetable and elections held in time. The President should not hold elections as a weapon.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Mr. Mwanig. I said I have to talk with you. Are you reading the memorandum.

Mr. Mwangi: Yah.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome We wanted you to summarize it. Can you go to the last point.

Mr. Mwangi: All food crops which are grown here must not be imported so as to improve our agriculture sector. And bursary funds must be given to the people who are in need but not those ones who are able.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. Mr. Mwangi. Please register your memorandum in the secretariat there. Mr. Waiganjo. J. S. Waiganjo. J. S. Waiganjo. He is not there? Charles Mathenge. You are Mr. Mathenge? Please give us the main points don't read the Memorandum.

Charles Mwangi Mathenge: Jina langu ni Charles Mathenge. Nataka kutoa maoni yangu kwa Kiswahili. Nimaoni yangu kila mjumbe au diwani. (Inaudible) aonyeshe huo auminifu wake kwa chama kwa maika mitano.

Defection: mjumbe huyo au diwani akiwacha hicho chama ba kujiunga na chama kingine katikati ya hio miaka mitano atakuwa amejiondolea haki ya by-election na chama kingine. Sababu ya kwanza, wakati kunakuwa na election anafanya watu wote wanamchagua na kuchanganyikawa na akiri na kuzunguka sana. Ya pili analazimisha kuwa na mipango ya uchunguzi usiyo wa lazima. Ya watu wa sehemu ya uchaguzi wanaend hasara sababu anawalazimisha kuacha kazi yao ya kushugulikia uchaguzi. Naya nne zaidi ya yote Serikali inaenda hasara kubwa kwa kutafuta pesa ya kugaramia huo uchaguzi.

Ni imani yangu Tume hii ishughulikie hili jambo kwa sababu ni mtindo wa walio chaguliwa kuchezea sheria za uchaguzi pamoja na kunyanyasa watu wote. Viti vya ubunge na udiwani nimaoni yangu wkati wa uchaguzi kuwe na viti vitatu vya ulemavu. Kwa sababu wakati wa uchaguzi hawawezi kutafuta akura hii wachaguliwe kwa njia hiyo hata

Speaker: Imepanwa pale.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay Mahiga church thank you. Joseph mahiga.

Speaker: Imepanwa

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Shadarack Kenja and the family.

Speaker: Imepanwa.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome muchono Gichanga. (inaudible) thank you very much gentlemen and ladies willie Nga nga thank you. Take your five minutes.

Anderw Warui Inganga: honorable commissioners I am Andrew Warui Nganga. And since the

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Just a minute for Willie Nganga.

Mr. Warui: we are with him for the disabled.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. This is Willie Nganga.

Mr. Warui: Since the disabled are an essential part of the Kenyan community we prepared 2 memorandum. First for the general views since the disabled are still part of Kenyans. We would like the trimming of the presidential powers since in the current situation we have got a presidential who is everything, from top is oly him. The other thing is that we would like to have a presidential appointee who should be vetted by the parliam,en. The DCs the judges, for a total help, the AG and the commissioners.

Secondly presidential tours. In the current constituion the presidnt use a lot of the naturalresources, whereby if he is going to a certain place, he has many vehicles in his tourage. We would like a situation whereby if the president is going to a certain place he should be having only vehicles pertaining to that particular ministry, anything beyond that should be catered for by anybody else who wants to be counted in that presidential tour. Because we have some people who9 want to be counted for that they were there even if they have no business to do.

Presidentila tours abroad. He can be using the passanger aircraft since they have got presidential seats. Instead of the current

situation whereby the Kenyan republic uses a lot of money to cater for the presidential tours. And they should be limited. If you are going to London for a particular mission on the country, if he wants to go to Beijing he should go there at his own cost.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What is your next point?

Mr. Warui: We have got a particular thing here where we have got the presidential duties. You see a president's work is going to open the trade fairs whether you have got a ministry of trade opening agricultural shows where we have got a ministry for agriculture and opening.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do you want done?

Mr. Warui: I would say that the president should have special duties whereby if (inaudible) agricultural show the minister of agriculture should go to perform that duty.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay the next point.

Mr. Warui: The other thing is this: we have got independent trade now that every (inaudible) is monopolised by special groups. Whereby the manufacturer is the distributor as well as the wholesaler and the same time the retailer. We have got doctors opening their own clinics. And the government medicine ends up in their own clinic. And the government medicine ends up in this clinic we have got teachers, even chalk ends up in their private academy (clapping)

We have got justice. Justice should not be applied relatively. One time Mr. Commissioner we had a minister who was in court whereby he was going with the Kenyan flag and he is going to court. This can even intimidate the judges. So we would like justice to be done indiscriminately. Justice should be late since justice delayed denied. We have got a case whereby, if my forefathers had a case, I had to incur such losses whereby I was not even born by the family.

Farming it should be provision of farm inputs and ready market. And there should be no imports during that particular time when you are harvesting. Whereby if you got ministers importing maize when you have got ready markets for our crops.

Education there should be free and compulsory education provision of bursary in primary education, provision of bursaries in secondary education and loans in the university regardless of the status of the family.

Transport in the farming areas there should be all weather roads. But we have got some places like Nyandarua whereby they have got their crops rotting in the farm because they have got no roads to transport the produce.

Donors funds: Mr. Commissioner sir in some cases you see places where by in kenya we don't have differentiate when there were donors funds when they were not.

Title Deeds: These should be provision of title deed for each and every farm. Since we have got a place where depending on who you are in the community if you are a big fish you grab land today and that tomorrow you have got a title deed and we have got people who have such land for the last 30 years but they have not yet have their own title deeds. Thankyou Mr. Commissioner Sir.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you Andrew. Just stick there. We want to ask some titles. Okay give us your name.

Willie Ng'ang'a: I am Willie Nganga in the area of disability. (inaudible) they are many cases of unidentified disability. So I would recommend a provision of early identification of disability and proper care provided by the system because all human being are able in the eyes of God.

Provision of free medical services and their recognition that is disabled persons. If they appear in any health institution. Sources of school education. Free compulsory education for children with disability from poor families. Implementing of sign language in public schools and use of blind method of learning in the press media to curb communication barriers.

Employment provision of equal employment opportunity to persons with disability as an ordinary person. Provided his CV allows.

(inaudible) edition:

1. disabled person should be represented by persons with disability in government programmes for the disabled. E.G national funds for the disabled should be run by persons with physical or any other particular kind of disability.
2. Seats to be preserved for persons with disability, in the local government and the national assembly.
3. Formation of ministry of persons or ministry officers of disability whose ministers should be a person with disability, like our brothers in Uganda.
4. Seats should be preserved in District Development Committee for the disabled persons.

Taxation:

Both Locally made and imported equipment, used by disabled persons should be made tax free. E.g wheelchairs, crutches, stretcher and calipers to enable the user to afford it with an (inaudible)

Tax should be exempted from the disabled persons with micro business enterprises.

Entrepreneurs with employees with disability should be exempted from income tax. And this will prompt them to employ more persons with disability.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Take up your last point.

Mr. Willie: my last point is we will tuck in the area of public utility. Public places or offices and transport to be made acceptable to persons with disability by creating a provisional building requirement, favorable to persons with disability. Disabled persons should be given a lengthy time of reporting in their places of work. My last point reads Mr. Commissioner.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I thought you said the last point.

Mr. Willie: So Thank you. And thank for your good work.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. Mr. Nganga> please register your memorandum there. (inaudible) Programme are they here?

Speaker: They have given out.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Oh they have given it out. Anne Muthoni. Anne Muthoni. Please come down. Please take your five minutes. Please summarize the main point.

Anne Muthoni: (inaudible) nimesimama hapa nikisimamama watu wa hii town. Hii ni ya watu wa kibarua (inaudible) nitaongea na lugha ya kiswahili na nitachanganya na Kingereza kidogo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Sawa.

Ms Anne: Ningetaka watu wa low wages wafikiriwe wakati wa budget. Kwa sababu budget ikibudgetiwa without their representative vitu viende juu sana they are affected too much.

Dear Commissioners, this is a group from security and they have forwarded their feeling and suggestions to you Commissioners concerning Constitution review, as they would like may be to be effected within the Constitution. May be because I will not be able to go through it all, I will go on the main points. Like they have said on the side of education 8.4.4. should be scrapped and then the original system of 7 4 2 3 be restored. It was their feeling that primary education should be free for all Kenyans.

We also feel that no care for education in pastoral areas, they felt that in those pastoral areas boarding primary schools should be introduced. Going to public appointments, we are feeling that the public appointments should be done purely on merit or publications.

On public servants should never be allowed to do private business. On security, they should like that the Constitution to address the fire arms issue. That the Government should not allow any illegal fire arms. Security officers misusing fire arms it was the feeling of the members that those security officers should be immediately sucked and be punished favourably by life imprisonment or hanged.

External aggression: They felt that external aggression should be met by the Ministry before any negotiation is done. They were feeling that should not be negotiated once we are feeling pain and the aggressors are not feeling pain. They should also be convicted to feel pain, before we start negotiation. It was also the feeling of those members that home guards who have been supplied with fire arms should (inaudible) taken back by the Government. There should be nobody like a home guard with fire arms.

We also felt that security wings of colleagues, prisons should be under Judiciary. And this was because the police do work together with the Judiciary because they are closer to intervene in the law courts, and they arrest the simplest courts. So it was the feeling of the members that they should work together with the Judiciary and restrict their departments in the judiciary. The same to the prisons. When the Judiciary convict somebody he is taken to the prison, so it should be the judiciary who should be looking after the prison. The prison should be under the judiciary.

Coming to the type of Government, it is the members feelings that the type of Government in this country should be unitary Government. Where it has three functional arms that are mainly parliament, Judiciary and the Executive. They also felt that there should be nobody may be elected should be above the law. It was also their feelings that there should be created an office of Controller and Auditor General whose office should be independent, and that office of Auditor General should be in-charge of the armed corruption unit.

They went further and talked of elections. They said that elections should be conducted after every five years and it was their feelings that the Constitution should put in place that everybody who is elected should be in the office for 2 to 5 year term and in case one wants to recontest he should also have a break of ten years before recontesting. The constituents should be empowered by the Constitution to fire their elected representatives who may prove unable to deliver. Then registration of voters should be continuous as it is with the ID cards.

Nobody should contest for election after the age of 75 years and the lower age should be 30 years. And for the President the lower age should be 45 years. No political parties or individual personal groups should claim political poignance or supremacy

over a certain area in this country. They also said that nominated Members of Parliament should never be given ministerial posts.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Ms Anne: Point ningetaka Kustress ni hawa watu wa low wages wafikiriwe sana.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asante sana Mama. Andika jina kule. Makinii sema jina lako kwa microphone halafu uendelee.

Makimei: *Njitaguo mkimei wa gichuhi.*

Speaker: Ngoja kidogo.

Speaker *Thii na mbere.*

Mr. Makimei: *Ngugaga atiriri. Undu ndaiguire mtutigaire auga atiririr gutiri kindu gia tu*

Translator: alisikia marehemu akisema hakuna cha bure.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Marehemu ni wengi sana ni yupi?

Mr. Makimei: *Ni Kenyatta.*

Translator: Marehemu Kenyatta.

Mr. Makimei: *Oiga gutiri gia tuhu.*

Translator: Aliposema hakuna cha bure.

Mr. Makimei: *tukigura migunda.riu niniii member wa mugunda na ndiri na mugunda wakwa uikaritwo ni thamburu. Uria ungi ugaikarwo ni mumuko kuria Gilgil.*

Com. Ibrahim Lethome *Urenda twike atia?*

Translator: Mm.

Mr. Makimei: *Gwikwo atiriri tondu gutiri kindu gia tuhu ri. Mundu arekwo mugunda wake. We nawe uikare waku.*

Translator: Pendekezo lake kila mtu akubaliwe akae katika shamba lake.

Mr. Makimei: *Uguo na mbere ningi hiti ichi igwitwo njogu. Niituikariire.*

Translator: Upande wa wanyama: ndovu wanasumbuka wananchi sana.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Ndovu inaitwa fisi.

Mr. Makimei: *Nyamu ciothe ni nyamu.*

Translator: Wanyama ni wanyama tu.

Mr. Makimei: *Niundu waguo ri kai twakiritwa nu.*

Translator: Kwa hivyo tunauliza usaidizi na turudiwe.

Mr. Makimei: *Riu ningi ri? Twatuika ng'onduru itari murithii. Omundu enda mundu tukaigwo Kimani ekuragwo.*

Translator: upande mwingine tunakaa kama kondoo ambao hawana wachungaji. Tunakaa tunasikia Kimani ndio huyo ameuwawa.

Mr. Makimei: *Tukaigua chege ni murage.*

Translator: Chege ameuwawa.

Mr. Makimei: *umuthi turairi tutari toro ni mbu*

Translator: ati leo hawakulala kwa sababu ya nduru.

Mr. Makimei: *Undu ucio kae tutari aitiriri*

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Mr. Makimei: *uguo mungienda tuteithia tutige guitagwo o umwe o umwe ta hiti igikua mburi o imwe.*

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Mr. Makimei: *Uguo niguo ngumuragia mwitikire*

Translator: ni wega.

Translator: *Niwarikia?*

Speaker:

Mr. Makimei: *Ni twetikira, haria hangi ngukiuga atiriri. Ende kurutwo ri. Acokaga kuri mwandiki. Kana athiaga.*

No ongererwo matuko mwena ungi na ndacoke kwi raiya yamuthurire mbungeine.

Translator: Jambo lile lingine ni, mwajiri kazi ikisha yeye hawezi kujilazimisha kuendelea na kazi.

Mr. Makimei: *uguo noguo nguragia*

Translator: na amatosheka

Com. Ibrahim Lethome *Ni thengiu muno muthee.* Joseph Mwangi. Ii muthee. Laikipia High Power animal karibia karibia hapa. sema jina halafu endelea.

John Waitii Waibicha: *Ni John Waitii Waibicha.*

Speaker: Ngoja kidogo.

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Com. Ibrahim Lethome *Ni thengiu muno muthee. Joseph Mwangi. Hi muthee. Laikipia High Power animal karibia karibia hapa. sema jina halafu endelea.*

Stephen Muchai: Asante Mabwana Mabibi Commissioners. Sikusoma sana...

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Endelea tu. Jina kwanza.

Mr. Muchai: Stephen MuchaiMkulima. Yangu ni moja mbili tatu hivi. Mimi ninavyosikia hapa ngarua. Na hivyo ninaanza Commissioners. Katiba hii yetu ya Kenya (Inaudible) lakini kuhusu ule mtu. Katiba Kinamba hadi rimuruti ni kama kilometers 23 na hatuna watu wa kuweka lami tangu tulipofika kanamba town mwisho.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Pendekeza pendekezo.

Mr. Njuki: Pendekezo langu naona kila nilipoingia hapa tangu 70 naona watu wanakuja wakati hii siasa inakaribia na kuniuliza mbona mjaja na mna hii mbona hutaki kunitupia kura. Na akisha ingia huko Bunge basi blanketi mwisho. Kwa hivyo ni sijui ni vimbo lake kavu au ni mashujani kwangu mimi nina nyanyazwa. Barabara ukienda Thubiri na ndio soko yetu kubwa. The international market. Na kwa hivyo wewe Commissioner kama ukiwa ulipitia habari za Commission yake ulipata wa nyanya leo. Wakongwe kabisa. Wana jikakamua hawana chakula.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Wapi pendekezo? Barabara

Mr. Muchai: Barabara iwekwe lami kutoka hapa ishikane na ya Rumuruti hapa ikiweza kuwa headquarters. Mwisho wa pendekezo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Endelea.

Mr. Muchai: Jambo lingine la pili, Commissioner naomba Commissioner, mazao yetu hapa ni second in Kenya Kitale. Lakini tunaouzia ni walaghai wananau jioni wanakuja wa nabembe ile ile pesa tuliliokuwa nayo. Tuliuzia kilo 90. kwa hivyo tutafutiwe

bei nafuu na Serikali iangalie maslahi maanake hatuna bunduki sisi sio wanayang'anyi, lakini wale wanaokuja kutunyang'anya ni wale brokers.

Point ya pili. Mifugo tuonayo inatoa maziwa ya kutosha, lakini ukizidisha mifugo ng'ombe, mbuzi hamsini, usiku huo huo hata ya maziwa haibakii hata kuku na ukikataa roho yako inaenda.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Pendekezo.

Mr. Muchai: Pendekezo ni wewe Bwana Commissioner uangalie, ukijiangalia tumbo yako au binafsi ya pesa yako, uandalie hata mimi nimetunzwa maana roho yangu ni kali si sawa na roho zingine. Jambo la tatu nitatumia mfano wa yule tajiri. Akiona ninaendelea vilivyo. Sisemi ni tajiri gani au la. Afadhali haungane roho yangu iende. Kwa hivyo utajiri wake uenee. Kwa nini roho yangu iende? Kwa nini yeye amehonga Mungu gani na mimi simuhongi?

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Basi pendekeza.

Mr. Muchai: Na pendekeza.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Unasema roho yake?

Mr. Muchai: Roho yake, hata hivyo iende. Kama roho yangu iende basi hata yeye tajiri hataki niendeleo tit for tat. Ya nne, nayo inahusu MP. Hii gender ina kitu kimoja tu cha wiziri mkuu au (Inaudible) lakini zote kwa vile tuwa lucky au approximate. Tunataka kupignia hii kiti na (Inaudible) tutamtuja Rais kwa kutopeteza. Raisi amechukua jukumu ya kumuweka mjaluo moja hapo (Inaudible). Saitoti don't talk I am coming to them. Sitaki kuongea Kizungu maanaake kunachezea msaha. Haya akikaa anasema wewe Uhuru unajua baba yake ndio alinipatia alinigawia mali kidogo, alinigawia dunia hii na kumbe, na wewe kalia kiti a-a wewe kijana. Kwa hivyo bwana Commissioner nimewachekesha wenzangu huko nyuma kwa hivyo nisamehe kwa hivyo katika hii Bunge wanaonekana wana kiti kimoja tu wamekalia na kama Mungu akipenda si kitaenda na huyu mwingine. Mwisho wake.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asante sana. Bwana Muchai andika jina kule. Joseph Maina. Michael Murithi . Ah Joseph Maina amefika. Peter Maina just go ahead since you are already here. Your ame in the microphone. Take the micropone.

Peter Maina: Bwana mwenyekiti, mimi naitwa Thomas Mzee. Mimi napendekeza ya kwamba, sisi tuliponyakua uhuru hapa Kenya, tuko watu kabila mbili Bwana Mwenyekiti. Kabila moja inaitwa landlord. Kabila lingine linaitwa squatters. Bwana mwenyekiti napendekeza kwamba wale viongozi walianza Kenya hii, ikianzishwa ni Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, napendekeza ya kwamba ile mashamba ambao Mzee Kenyatta alinyakua Kenya hii irundishwe kwa wananchi ambao aliwaita ma-squatters.

Tuna Serikali lingine ni ya mtukufu Raisi Arap Moi. Yale mashamba ambao mtukufu Moi amechukuwa wakiwa na wale wanamzunguka. Napendekeza ya kwamba irundishwe ma-squatters ambao hawa ndio walipandika jina masquatters. Bwana mwenyekiti napendekeza ya kwamba hawa wanyakuzi wa mashamba kila mmoja wao ambaki na 50 acres.

Bwana mwenyekiti ni hali ya pesa. Kuanzia wakati wa hayati Mzee Jomo Kenyatta aliharibu Serikali ya Kenya. Akachukua pesa akapeleka nje. Bwana mwenyekiti napendekeza kwamba zile pesa zilipelekwa nje zirudishwe hapa Kenya hata kama ni Uhuru aitishwe hizo pesa zitumiwe na hao wananchi.

Jambo la tatu ikiwa wewe ni daktari ama ni mwalimu napendekeza ya kwamba dakatari aongezwe mshahara ili sisi tukiwa wananchi tukienda katika hospitali tunaambiwa hakuna dawa. Huyu daktari kwa sababu amenyimwa mshahara ya kutosha anaweka hospitali yake pale anachukua madawa anakuandika “hospitali” yake. Sheria irekebishwe. Wasiruhishiwe kuweka hospitali yoyote katika Kenya.

Jambo la mwisho Bwana mwenyekiti ni hili. Katika Kenya watu wengine wamekuwa matajiri. Wananyanyasa wengine. Kuna pombe inaitwa changaa kuna inaitwa busaa. Bwana mwenyekiti pombe ni pombe. Bwana mwenyekiti nikumangalia hapa hata mimi sioni kama mna matumbo ile inatolewa na wengine. Mimi naona ninyi ni watu wa kawaida. Labda nyinyi mmetolewa katikati baba zenu na mama zenu ni wa changaa. Wamewasomesha na hiyo kitu kinadharuliwa na matajiri. Mimi napendekeza ya kwamba katika Kenya hii kwa sababu watoto wetu tumesomesha na changaa na busaa pombe yoyote isiwe na madaraka ipigwe marufuku. Na hilo ndilo la mwisho bwana mwenyekiti.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome: Asante sana Bwana Maina . Okay Michael Muriithi.

Michael Muriithi: honorable commissioners. My names are Michael Muriithi. And I am here presenting my views on behalf of the catholic church. For the national shifters (inaudible) as a Parliamentary candidate in this constituency, Honourable Commissioners, Coordinators to the Constitutional review, these are my views. They are personal views. What we are talking about here, views presented by Permisio Wangai Ngari to the Constitution of Kenya Review, to summarize this is one review during the Constituency hearing at Kinamba. People of Kenya are looking for a Constitution that will give them their property. A security of their property and animals.

In this region we have a lot of problem with the security and the biggest problem we have the armed people around us. We have the Pokot who are armed, we have the Turkana with arms, we have the Tugen with arms. The only one community here I am sorry to say the Kikuyu are not armed and you are surrounded by that type of people. in some area like Kuremarani and Tumuruti you cannot keep an animal. You cannot keep a cow or a goat if you don't come from these pastoral tribes. So we want the Constitution that will empower people (inaudible) even if it means we open shops for guns. Let us get

the shop for guns because we are surrounded by people with guns. (clapping).

Number two poor Kenyans need free education at least at primary level. I think that one has been repeated again. There are some area here where even if a child passes they are so poor because of the security. Infact every here is security. People are very hardworking. If you sell your maize people come at night and take the little money you had. Then the child will not go to school.

We want a Constitution that will give power to communities with allocation of resources in their area e.g forests and minerals. Tuko na forests hapa surrounding us then people wanatoka huko upande wa Kano. They are given these forests and we have got landless people in Laikipia. The Constitution that could be there must address that issue very seriously about the resources and the communities who are looking after the resources.

Then we are talking about the Constitution should have a provision where all citizens should be assured of the next meal a human right. Chakula iwe a human right for the Government to provide where necessary. Because when you plant your maize, those pastoral people bring their cattle and the whole shamba is destroyed especially in marginal areas of Marumanet and (inaudible). So the Government should provide food and water where necessary as a human right.

Another thing that is very big problem, number five, is abolition of Provincial Administration. The Provincial Administration is not necessary. What we need is a strong local council, Local Authority. The duties of these Commissioners can be taken by the county council chairmen who are answerable to the people. They are elected by the people. so that tunamuliza kwa why are we being killed? The roles of the Chief to be taken over by the Councillor. The chief has no roles because he is not answerable to us. We want somebody answerable to the people. and the mayors and the chairmen of country council can play the roles of the DO. You can see the whole provincial administration is just a burden to protect the Executive. I don't think there is an other role they play.

Number six, the Constitution that will uphold complete separation of power between the Executive arm of the government the Judiciary, and the Legislature is very disappointing to note that the Attorney General seats in all the three arms of the Government. The President is the head of the Executive, he appoints judges, he is an MP, ni mwalimu number moja. You can see what we are talking about. So please separation, such that President is not a member of Parliament. Let us elect President who is not an MP and he should head the Executives and he should not appoint Judges, the Attorney General's role in Parliament should be taken by the Minister of Justice who is a politician. Attorney General to be a civil servant who cannot be inside Parliament may be in the public gallery that is where he should be.

Then we want a Constitution that will make the number of ministries that the country needs and ensure that the Minister appointed are not Parliamentarian but civil servants. They should be just civil servants. The appointing authority should be the

head of the Government and then those Minister should be vetted by Parliament to ascertain their suitability for the job. That way we shall separate the Executive from the Parliament because these people will just be senior civil servants.

We want a Constitution that will guarantee workers reasonable income. That is the Constitution that will set a national minimum wage for workers. If you go to this house you find the wahindis are paying people 1,000/= shillings and if you look at the wage guidelines given by the state there is a salary of 1,800/= as the minimum wage. It cannot even educate a primary school child and you are supposed to be called an employee. So we want a national minimum wage stated by the State.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Michael Muriithi: We want a Constitution that will create an independent Electoral Commission which would draw its funds directly from the consolidated fund. The Commissioners appointed by the stake-holders e.g. the political party, religious organizations, NGOs, professional body, trade union, minorities like the Indians and the Europeans, so that they are completely independent.

Then a Constitution that will guarantee individual freedoms without limiting them with other subsidiary law. You have a freedom of association under public order act. you cannot access freely because Chief is on the other side and you are on the other side. And you are told you have got freedom of association. Then let us also have Constitution that will limit the maximum number of acres of land, that an individual can hold. And fix the amount of tax to be levied on land held by taccoons while citizens in some areas are leaving in villages. Let us say you cannot hold more than 2,000 acres of land. and if you hold more land and you are not utilizing it pay tax to the government, so that we encourage people to do farming

The last point is to have clause in the Constitution which will empower Parliament to impeach the Head of state who does not defend the Constitution. It was an abuse of office of President of this country to refuse to appoint a Vice-President for 14 months. No Vice-President incase he died we could have had the biggest national crises in this country because there was nobody to take over. The last point is that I am a Parliamentary candidate and I have finished.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I have two questions on (inaudible). The first one I am getting worried about the argument that says the work of PCs and DCs should have a council. so you would like to say that MPs should also administer them? where is the distiction between the Executive and the legislature at the council level? That question number one.

Question number two. You are very strong in saying the people should be electing MPs on both but when it comes to (inaudible) with Electoral Commission you are talking about being elected by stakeholders, churches and so on. Where are the people there?

Mr. Muriithi: What I was talking about let me answer the first question. I think I am not in the(inaudible). The second one is that Electoral Commission let us have a Constitution provision that will say of the churches, this where are the (inaudible). The constitution should also guarantee all workers the right to trade union. And then the constitution should protect the right of minorities and the disabled. Still on this we looked at death penalty as a basic right. We said that the death penalty should remain for violent robbers.

People hunting them at the Parliament grounds. The concept of nominations of MPS remains (inaudible) candidates should be nominated whatsoever. We recommend that nominations to be made from special interests groups like the minority, the disabled, farmers union, women and the youth.

And finally the President should not have the power to dissolve Parliament. Instead the Parliament should have a clear (inaudible) of calendar of events which should be (inaudible). Thank you honourable Commissioners.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you Mr. Muriithi. What happens if Parliament is (inaudible) should they continue to state out the five years clearly because there is one Parliament? Should there be some power to(inaudible).

Mr. Muriithi: I tend to believe so. And at the same time just as someone has said here, the whole Parliament cannot be unpopular and then some action should be taken against those individuals.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much Mr. Muriithi. Please register. Securicor from Rango. Securicor from Rango? He is coming. Yes Sir, please give your names.

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: Honourable Commissioners. My names are Samuel Kimani Mbogo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Samuel Kimani Mbogo?

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: Dear Commissioners, this is a group from security and they have forwarded their feeling and suggestions to you Commissioners concerning Constitution review, as they would like may be to be effected within the Constitution. May be because I will not be able to go through it all, I will go on the main points. Like they have said on the side of education 8.4.4. should be scrapped and then the original system of 7 4 2 3 be restored. It was their feeling that primary education should be free for all Kenyans. We also feel that no care for education in pastoral areas, they felt that in those pastoral areas boarding primary schools should be introduced. Going to public appointments, we are feeling that the public appointments should be done purely on merit or publications.

On public servants should never be allowed to do private business. On security, they should like that the Constitution to address the fire arms issue. That the Government should not allow any illegal fire arms. Security officers misusing fire arms it was the feeling of the members that those security officers should be immediately sucked and be punished favourably by life imprisonment or hanged.

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Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: We also felt that no one should be nominated after loosing an election. No one should be declared a winner in an election unless 50% of the registered voters are counted where the winner should be determined by the majority of such votes.

To summarize Honorable Commissioners, I would go back to Provincial Administration. Towards the feeling of those members that the present mode of administration should be scrapped and be replaced by elected administrators. It was the feeling of the members that there should be only two administrative units in this country and these two units one should be the constituency and the other one is the sub-location. They were feeling that also the constituencies should be called county and in each county it should be administered by an elected chairman, and represented in Parliament by an elected MP. Each sub-location or ward should be administered by an elected councillor who is answerable to the county chairman. And in each ward they should be elders elected by people from every village who may work with the councillor.

Administration police whose names should armed police help force should be under the county chairman and they should have arms in every sub-location.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please can you go to your last point.

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: Last point it is land ownership. It was the feeling that of the members that although land in Kenya belongs to the Kenyan Government it can acquire any land if need arises but proper agreement consultation should be made with owner. We also felt that where a person buys or acquire land the title deed should be issued as soon as possible (inaudible) no one should be allowed to put into use or sets on another persons land without the authority of the owner. Kenya should be free to live and own property including piece of land anywhere in this country or nobody should be allowed to own or keep big tracks fertile of wild animals which are the tourist attraction in this country.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much Mr. Kimani how old are you?

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: I am 55.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome 55? Did you go through the 7 4 3 4 system?

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: I did.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Before that did you know that there was an 8 4 4 system?

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: That was scrapped when I was a pupil.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Was there anything wrong with old 8 4 4 4 system?

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: There was.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What is wrong with this present 8 4 4 system?

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: It is bad to some pupils. It is overloaded.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome The syllabus is overloaded that has been reviewed what has been wrong with it?

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: I think the problems to me or may be to the group it is overloading of that curriculum otherwise that was only the problem.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome That is the only problem. If the syllabus doesn't have the problem you can accept the system of 8 4 4?

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: Well it was the feeling of those members that the previous system was better than the 8 4 4. they felt that with the two theirs in the higher education, it gave the students ample of time to prepare for the university.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Let us say if you know 8 4 4 is 16 years same for 7 4 2 3 16 years also.

Samuel Kimani Mbogo: We feel that it has not given time for the upper secondary education. It has no time to prepare for university education. Otherwise with the old one they had two years which served as (inaudible).

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much Mr. Mbogo. We don't have any other question. Please take 5 minutes or less.

Simion Mwangi: First and foremost (inaudible) sitakuwa ni environment and natural resources.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What is your name.

Mr Mwangi: Simion Mwangi as it has been indicated on the ...

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible)

Mr. Mwangi: Simion Mwangi.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Representing?

Mr. Mwangi: Of Narua Technical Institute. The first one is on Environment and Natural Resources. We recommend that the new constitution must address, fundamentals in fundamental protection issues such as the (inaudible) clearing of the natural policies. Strict prevention of water catchments areas. Total management of range lands. Proper environmental strategies on the environmental effects should be done before allowing any project. Ensure continuous campaign by the government and other stable services on the environmental protection. (inaudible) the natural resources should be owned by Kenyans. The new constitution should ensure that the local communities are involved to the managements of other resources like forest and (inaudible)

Communities that have such resources should be directly beneficiaries of the income of such resources. Communities will be restricted to participate irrespective of the management and protection of such resources. The following resources should be protected by the constitution. i. Forest, water resources and catchment areas, minerals, wildlife, air and land. to manage and protect such resources. Parliament should by no a permanent commission on environmental protection and the (inaudible) expert of people disciplines related to environment should street a new commission. Public awareness and participation in environmental protection should be sufficient, shall be facillated and encounter by making information and environmental readily available to the population and promoting environmenatal (inaudible)

The other one I would like to present is on the security. As it has been said. That the greatest that one can ever have. Is to have proper health. On this I would like to say that every Kenyan should be protected in the sense that he should feel secure. He should feel that every where he owns is protected and he should feel a part and parcel of his own country.

The other onew I would like to represent to you is land and property rights. The government should have the power to compulsorily acquire foreigners, land for the purposes of the government's social amenities. Hospitals and schools have got structure of (inaudible) by the government. this is done (inaudible) compensated adequately and promptly. The states government or local county should have the power to control the use of land by the owners or the buyers. The government should claim big chunks of land that have not put in proper use for economic development.

The new constitution should put a seal on land by big gross. This should be in response to the fact that the population is ever

increasing or land remain(inaudible).

Also Kenyans suffers from a great problem with the land tenure system where one can own as much land as possible. Whether it is put into use or not. It is not appealing that even after close to 40 years of independence down the line, some people in the country still remain as squatters, as refugees in their country. the constitution should state that those who require more land can still get if available. But the government should involve many parts per acreage to discourage possession of idle chunks of land. should have equal access of land. on family land ownership the title deed should bear the names of the two spouses. Land should never be sold without concept of the entire family.

Pre independent land treaties and agreement involving several communities should be abolished. Preparations of such duties. They controversially divide the people (inaudible) tribal boundaries. This will follow formalities (inaudible) the spirit of nationalism which we should uphold and strengthen at this particular time. Kenyans should have constitutional right to own land and settle in any part of this country. And with that I say thank you.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I have a question. Thank you very much. There are two things you have talked about. First you were talking about security. What is the point?

Mr. Mwangi: The problem is there are attacks by people. this gets the problem because some strangers (inaudible) and every time they have used business response.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Be specific because we want to know what the problems is that requires that should address by tightening security.

Mr. Mwangi: okay the government should make sure that in every part of a location. There is enough man power to guard the citizens,

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I don't think you are to the question. Sure what is that you are recommending tight security. They must be a problem found here. What is the problem?

Mr. Mwangi: The problem is the one which I have initially highlighted. That there are thugs for those who are coming for the (inaudible) the disability of the people. the people themselves not being secure at their homes because of the attacks by the people who are from else where.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible) let me just give you an example. When we were in Marakwet the programme are (inaudible) who brought this problem.

Mr. Mwangi: Thank you I don't like the way you are putting it.

Interjection: (inaudible)

Mr. Mwangi: I am saying you to ethnic the tracks that have been mixed around. They themselves. some being pastrolists, others being farmers. Therefore the attack by this ethnics to different communities.

Speaker: wewe unajua hujajibu swali. Unaulizwa. Kwa mfano hapa sasa mahali tuko. Insecurity inatokana na watu gani? Wacha kuogopa uniambie.....

Mr. Mwangi: Insecurity inatokana na Samburu, Kalenjins.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome na unapendekeza sasa nini?

Mr. Mwangi: Napendekeza ya kwamba. That we be protected every individuals home by security from the government because it is our government and such homes are guarded.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you you have talked about independent treaties. Which ones are you talking about.

Mr. Mwangi: That the independence treaties that they are to make people.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome The treaties.

Mr. Mwangi: That they should be from the grass roots be maintained.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome You are starting the issues again. You are behaving like a lawyer. The question is you said that the independence agreements should be abolished because they would encourage ethnic boundaries to be treated. And we asked you very simply. Which are these independent agreements? Tell us which ones? One very specific ones. The Maasai agreement?

Mr. Mwangi: No I am talking about the ethnic treaties that were there intial in the (inaudible) the Kikuyu heads, the kalenjins head, the Maasais head, the Samburus head, this are the basic independence treaties that I am referring to.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay Mr. mwangi. Thank you very much. Please register your memorandum. We have. Is Ongarua now here. Ongarua Catholic Church. If they are not there, can I have Daniel Thumbi.

Speaker: He is there. He is coming.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Ongarua are you coming? Please give us your name.

Joseph Samuel Waiganjo: Joseph Samuel Waiganjo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome And summarize your points.

Joseph Samuel Waiganjo: Yah. Your honorable Commissioners. Our memorandums contain 18 points which are self explanatory but I would like to point out a few of them. First Kenyans are committed to the democratic values of constitutionalism, equality and the rule of law. On national philosophy and guiding principals we recommend that children, young people, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups should be protected. Also on the same point, we recommend that all power and authorities derived from the people have to be governed through their will and concern not otherwise. On democratic principles we recommend that all power and authorities derived from the people of Kenya. And the people have to be governed through their will and the social cultural and development rights.

On Constitutional supremacy. we recommend that in the event of amendment this shall be subjected to a referendum, before they are enacted by the parliament. By these we mean they should be provided a forum like this one. Or a public convention for people to give their own views and it does not happen only by a group of people sited somewhere. Because this would keep Kenyans abreast in any new development in their constitution.

On structures and system of government we recommend that Kenya should have a ceremonial president who should be above party politics. He should be elected by all Kenyans with a majority vote not by appointment or a group of people (inaudible) the legislature we recommend that constituents. (inaudible) by that I mean voters, must be empowered by the constitutions to recall their MPs in the effect that they are not satisfied with their performance. On the same we recommend that. our constitution should be (inaudible) with of maintaining National anthem and flag.

On the executive we recommend that the president should not be above party politics. And as I have said there before. We shall be able to have a president who plays a duo role. That is to say, today or currently, it is difficult to distinguish when the president represents the interests of Kenyans we people in the government included, or when he represents the interest of his public or his constituency.

On the judiciary we recommend that there should be a special means of prosecuting policemen. Who breaks the laws of the

country. other than policemen, taking states and accusing their fellow policemen. On local government. we recommend that the constitution should empower the electorate, the voters, to recall their councillors like MPs as I said there before. On the electoral system and process: we also recommended that every polling station becomes a counting station. And announcement of the outcome is done there and then. This would minimize stories we have heard of balloting papers or boxes scattered left on the sides of roads, some dumped in dustbins.

On the basic rights of honorable groups we recommend that those people who have acquired a lot of wealth should pay a special tax that enable the most unfortunate. People like unemployed youth and the disabled people. get allowances from the government to meet their most basic needs.

On land and property rights we recommend that the state government of Local Authority to control the use of land by the owners or occupiers so that we have farms which are productive. Or we have a government which gets good revenue from those big lands.

On cultural, ethnic and regional diversity and communal rights we came up with a recommendation on ethnic issues. Our new constitution must emphasise prompt unity and diversity, so that any public officer accused of corruption should be (inaudible) immediately. If possible next minute.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize. Your time is up.

Mr. Waiganjo: on environment and natural resources, we recommend that our constitution should prohibit any other further clearing of remaining resources. In Laikipia we had very few forests. And with those few forest we are left with only patches of trees. All forests are gone in Laikipia, becoming a desert now. Honourable commissioners you have asked me to summarize. And I summarize by saying that.

This constitution now that we are trying to make, it should be made by the Kenyans as it is happening now. It belongs to us. and then they should know it understand it. So it could be written in language that every one can understand. Kiswahili, kikuyu, Kalenjin, Turkana and other languages. The constitution should state that it must become part of the school curriculum so that children grow by it. they grow knowing and understanding the constitution. And lastly, we recommend that the state should ensure that the new document of the constitution is easily accessible to all Kenyans. And with that I (inaudible)

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much Mr. Waiganjo. Please register your memorandum.

Mr. Waiganjo: Thank you very much dear Commissioners.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome thank you very much. Is (inaudible) catholic church there? (Inaudible) Catholic Church? If there are not there we can have Daniel Thumbi. Mr. Thumbi summarize, you have five minutes.

Daniel Thumbi: My first points regard environment degradation in Laikipia west. The new constitution to revoke all the forests that have been demarcated in the recent past. There was one forest that was artificial it was the source of timber, it was the source of water for both people and animals. And now we are seeing a future that shall not have water in Laikipia because the catchment areas has been destroyed.

The second highlight is on the issue of the street of family. As much as we publicise issues regarding Kenyans there are somethings I think are not put into practice. We talk of human rights, we talk of the children bills, we talk of the family rights but we don't put anything into practice. There are so many children and young people suffering in the streets. Not because are not Kenyan but they are segregated by the government. the government is doing nothing to help them. And these families are creating so many problems. We only talk of increase of thugary but young child has grown in the streets cannot be told murdering somebody is bad. He has seen it, he has practiced it. we will only continue crying that crime is increasing, but we are not addressing the problems that are bringing about these criminal activities.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do you recommend?

Mr. Thumbi: I would like the government to take care of all street people regardless of which town they come from.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Endelea.

Mr. Thumbi: on education the constitution state effectively on how the children from the poor families are goig to be assisted by the government. currently the ministry of education is providing very minimal bursaries. It is not enough for a student who has a school balance of 40,000 shillings to be given a bursary of 500 /=. More money should be included in the bursary fund to enable these students to continue with education.

Still on the education we would like the new constitution to be taught in both primary and secondary school as part of the syllabus. It is heartening to know that we are Kenyans but we don't know the Kenyans law. The government hs not take any initiative of teaching the laws to the citizens. The citizen are only taught briefly by the church ad may be from the family levels but most of the laws are not known by the Kenyans such that you will find a Kenyan committing a crime. Not knowing that it is a crime he is not committing. We want these laws to be taught in these levels of education. We don't want the lawyers to be the sole custodians of these laws we want them available in every part of the community life.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome please summarize the part remaining.

Mr. Thumbi: That was my last point.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay. Thank you very much Mr. Thumbi. Please take it there. Njorua High School. Njorua High School is there. I take it you are one of the mwalimu there?

Speaker: I am the deputy.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome you are the deputy. At least give us your names.

Jackson Ndungu Kimoye: Jackson Ndungu Kimoye.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Go ahead.

Mr. Ndungu: Honorable commissioners. (inaudible) of the proposal of the school, it also concerns the issue of security. And being only one, I could actually go round and give a bit of history of this area. People of laikipia West have for quite a number of years now live under very scaring security matters. Because it has been that every day that you wake up a crime has been committed in one corner or the other of this area.

As a result by 1988 this area of Laikipia West was a hive of activities with a lot of money changing hands, because of the wealth that this area can generate. However because of these incidences that actually do not seem to go . this area has turned to be one of the poorest are that actually do not seem to go. This area has turned to be one of the poorest area that actually one could never have thought it would be. It is then therefore our proposal that the government puts down the proper mechanism that actually would ensure that people of Laikipia West enjoy maximum peace during the day and even during the night. In particular as a school we feel that if actually the government is in a position to provide each and every educational institution with at least one policeman with a gun. Who should not be very expensive, noting or having it clear or knowing very well, that ministers or other government officers actually are guarded by two or three policemen, while they are taking care of the rights of only one individuals. While schools would ctually have population of 300-720 students. That is a very big community that would require maximum security.

Rugaini Kiarie: Honourable Commissioners..

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Your name first.

Rugaini Kiarie: My name is Rugaini Kiarie and my memorandum is personal and oral. Now my objective is to abolish

Provincial Administration because it was colonial based.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Come up to that again.

Rugaiini Kiarie: This body was from 1920 when Kenya was a colony and protectorate of the British. It was the governors objective to cover all evils the Government did. So he nominated MPs and the Provincial Administration e.g. during that time we had governors nominated members like Ondende, Eliud Wambu Mathu, W W Owour and now at present we have elected members 210. All corruption lies on Provincial Administration e.g. let us have karikari.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Express Karikari ni nini?

Rugaiini Kiarie: Ile Kairase, illegal beer.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Oh oh endelea that is kumi kumi.

Rugaiini Kiarie: That Kumi kumi administration is a share holder of that karikari. I as a brewer I have to give them some money on a certain day, if I fail I will be arrested and taken to law court. Therefore all corruption lies on them chiefs. They have their own umbrella court. if I miss something or if I make a mistake to you and you take me they will pay kitu kikubwa (inaudible).

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Sio kidogo?

Rugaiini Kiarie: Kitu kikubwa DO, DC etc. instead of Provincial Administration we should elect (inaudible) up to PCs level and their justice is development not administration not beating people like the time of colonist. We come from 1952 we got in Republic of Kenya 3 people. with this administration of kitu kidogo without them there could be no kitu kidogo. Imagine mutukanio was started 30 years ago.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What is mutukanio?

Rugaiini Kiarie: Mutukanio is a farm here in Ng'arua.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome When was it started?

Rugaiini Kiarie: I think you were young or you were not born.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Two years ago?

Rugaiini Kiarie: It was started 30 years ago. Farmers still I am speaking they have no title deeds.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do you want.

Rugaiini Kiarie: Brokers. Those who broke. Title deed are Government administration e.g. I am a witness there are good Samaritans. When they work and they raise their own money and work very hard to get title deeds. When they went to DCs office they were blocked. Why DC, DO, and illegal officers want to block the title deed so that they can sell the land anytime they want. Even perhaps my land is sold I don't know because I don't have a certificate. Those who bought that land are marehemu their sons and daughters are still there and they don't know what is mutukanio. What is title deed? they are living there and (inaudibles) building, they are like birds without nests. Instead of administration probability we should and imagine it is not Ngarua it is Kenya. We must elect qualified elders those who can form one village, we elect one elder. Police cannot be here. they elect 19 and when added together with civil servants they make a board in their sub-location. they continue going that way. Having delegates until they reach to district level but at that PCs level because you know he is a learned person he should be elected, a person with at least one degree.

Now I want to conclude. My conclusion is if today we remove colonial base like nominated MPs Ondende, Musa Amaremba, Eliud Mathu, and we will play with elected 210 members why should not those Provincial Administration be abolished and we replace them with elected development people, women and men who are development conscious instead of those bearing us.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asante sana mzee. Thank you very much for that very and enlightening history. What do you want to do with mutukanio?

Rugaiini Kiarie: You see I am one of those good Samaritans. I have spent my 5,000 to go and to (inaudible) If you were a Commissioner of land I would be very happy, you would give them title deeds within six months. But sorry but you can do something there.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Mzee please register your name there. Permisio Wangai. Permisio Wangai? Okay. Permisio, please take you five minutes. Start with your names to the microphone.

Permisio Wangai Ngari: My names are Permisio Wangai Ngari. For the national shifters (inaudible) as a Parliamentary candidate in this constituency, Honourable Commissioners, Coordinators to the Constitutional review, these are my views. They are personal views. What we are talking about here, views presented by Permisio Wangai Ngari to the Constitution of Kenya Review, to summarize this is one review during the Constituency hearing at Kinamba. People of Kenya

are looking for a Constitution that will give them their property. A security of their property and animals.

In this region we have a lot of problem with the security and the biggest problem we have the armed people around us. We have the Pokot who are armed, we have the Turkana with arms, we have the Tugen with arms. The only one community here I am sorry to say the Kikuyu are not armed and you are surrounded by that type of people. in some area like Kuremarani and Tumuruti you cannot keep an animal. You cannot keep a cow or a goat if you don't come from these pastoral tribes. So we want the Constitution that will empower people (inaudible) even if it means we open shops for guns. Let us get the shop for guns because we are surrounded by people with guns. (clapping).

Number two poor Kenyans need free education at least at primary level. I think that one has been repeated again. There are some area here where even if a child passes they are so poor because of the security. Infact every here is security. People are very hardworking. If you sell your maize people come at night and take the little money you had. Then the child will not go to school.

We want a Constitution that will give power to communities with allocation of resources in their area e.g forests and minerals. Tuko na forests hapa surrounding us then people wanatoka huko upande wa Kano. They are given these forests and we have got landless people in Laikipia. The Constitution that could be there must address that issue very seriously about the resources and the communities who are looking after the resources.

Then we are talking about the Constitution should have a provision where all citizens should be assured of the next meal a human right. Chakula iwe a human right for the Government to provide where necessary. Because when you plant your maize, those pastoral people bring their cattle and the whole shamba is destroyed especially in marginal areas of Marumanet and (inaudible). So the Government should provide food and water where necessary as a human right.

Another thing that is very big problem, number five, is abolition of Provincial Administration. The Provincial Administration is not necessary. What we need is a strong local council, Local Authority. The duties of these Commissioners can be taken by the county council chairmen who are answerable to the people. They are elected by the people. so that tunamuliza kwa why are we being killed? The roles of the Chief to be taken over by the Councillor. The chief has no roles because he is not answerable to us. We want somebody answerable to the people. and the mayors and the chairmen of country council can play the roles of the DO. You can see the whole provincial administration is just a burden to protect the Executive. I don't think there is an other role they play.

Number six, the Constitution that will uphold complete separation of power between the Executive arm of the government the Judiciary, and the Legislature is very disappointing to note that the Attorney General seats in all the three arms of the Government. The President is the head of the Executive, he appoints judges, he is an MP, ni mwalimu number moja. You can

see what we are talking about. So please separation, such that President is not a member of Parliament. Let us elect President who is not an MP and he should head the Executives and he should not appoint Judges, the Attorney General's role in Parliament should be taken by the Minister of Justice who is a politician. Attorney General to be a civil servant who cannot be inside Parliament may be in the public gallery that is where he should be.

Then we want a Constitution that will make the number of ministries that the country needs and ensure that the Minister appointed are not Parliamentarian but civil servants. They should be just civil servants. The appointing authority should be the head of the Government and then those Minister should be vetted by Parliament to ascertain their suitability for the job. That way we shall separate the Executive from the Parliament because these people will just be senior civil servants.

We want a Constitution that will guarantee workers reasonable income. That is the Constitution that will set a national minimum wage for workers. If you go to this house you find the wahindis are paying people 1,000/= shillings and if you look at the wage guidelines given by the state there is a salary of 1,800/= as the minimum wage. It cannot even educate a primary school child and you are supposed to be called an employee. So we want a national minimum wage stated by the State.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Permisio Wangai Ngari: We want a Constitution that will create an independent Electoral Commission which would draw its funds directly from the consolidated fund. The Commissioners appointed by the stake-holders e.g. the political party, religious organizations, NGOs, professional body, trade union, minorities like the Indians and the Europeans, so that they are completely independent.

Then a Constitution that will guarantee individual freedoms without limiting them with other subsidiary law. You have a freedom of association under public order act. you cannot access freely because Chief is on the other side and you are on the other side. And you are told you have got freedom of association. Then let us also have Constitution that will limit the maximum number of acres of land, that an individual can hold. And fix the amount of tax to be levied on land held by tacsos while citizens in some areas are leaving in villages. Let us say you cannot hold more than 2,000 acres of land. and if you hold more land and you are not utilizing it pay tax to the government, so that we encourage people to do farming

The last point is to have clause in the Constitution which will empower Parliament to impeach the Head of state who does not defend the Constitution. It was an abuse of office of President of this country to refuse to appoint a Vice-President for 14 months. No Vice-President incase he died we could have had the biggest national crises in this country because there was nobody to take over. The last point is that I am a Parliamentary candidate and I have finished.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I have two questions on (inaudible). The first one I am getting worried about the

argument that says the work of PCs and DCs should have a council. so you would like to say that MPs should also administer them? where is the distinction between the Executive and the legislature at the council level? That question number one.

Question number two. You are very strong in saying the people should be electing MPs on both but when it comes to (inaudible) with Electoral Commission you are talking about being elected by stakeholders, churches and so on. Where are the people there?

Permiso Wangai Ngari: What I was talking about let me answer the first question. I think I am not in the(inaudible). The second one is that Electoral Commission let us have a Constitution provision that will say of the churches, this where are the (inaudible).

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Why should the people elect the Electoral.

Permiso Wangai Ngari: The Commission because we want the Commission answerable to us and independent.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome So why churches?

Permiso Wangai Ngari: I am not only talking about churches stake holders even NGOs. You know we are trying to bring everybody to appoint.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Stakeholders are the people?

Permiso Wangai Ngari: And the people are in the churches and are in the NGOs, the schools. If we involve then, a provision what I am trying to say here I am not..... (inaudible) is that let the Executive not appoint the Electoral Commission because it (inaudible).

Com. Ibrahim Lethome My first question is Councillor.

Permiso Wangai Ngari: Abolition of the infact the Provincial Administration in may cases just have the (inaudible) what we are saying here let us have people who are answerable. They must not be councilors, they may not be chairmen of County Council but people answerable to us because a chief is appointed by the executive. But they are not answerable to the people they are ruling.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Are you saying that the Chairman of the council should have same powers as a PC?

Permiso Wangai Ngari: That Provincial Administration to be abolished but those people like the chairmen of the Country

Council they can give licenses for barazas.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Why should they. They are policy makers. They are legislators. Why should they (inaudible) Executive functions?

Permisio Wangai Ngari: Now what is their role?

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible)

Permisio Wangai Ngari: Legislature function of the councilors. I think here instead of having, you know the role of Executive should be tried to be trimmed. That is what I was looking at. We try to trim, so that if the Executive doesn't become the appointing of everybody that works in this country. Let us try to have other organs of state that are appointing.

Simion Mwangi: First and foremost (inaudible) sitakuwa ni environment and natural resources.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What is your name.

Mr Mwangi: Simion Mwangi as it has been indicated on the ...

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible)

Mr. Mwangi: Simion Mwangi.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Representing?

Mr. Mwangi: Of Narua Technical Institute. The first one is on Environment and Natural Resources. We recommend that the new constitution must address, fundamentals in fundamental protection issues such as the (inaudible) clearing of the natural policies. Strict prevention of water catchments areas. Total management of range lands. Proper environmental strategies on the environmental effects should be done before allowing any project. Ensure continuous campaign by the government and other stable services on the environmental protection. (inaudible) the natural resources should be owned by Kenyans. The new constitution should ensure that the local communities are involved to the managements of other resources like forest and (inaudible)

Communities that have such resources should be directly beneficiaries of the income of such resources. Communities will be restricted to participate irrespective of the management and protection of such resources. The following resources should be

protected by the constitution. i. Forest, water resources and catchment areas, minerals, wildlife, air and land. to manage and protect such resources. Parliament should by no a permanent commission on environmental protection and the (inaudible) expert of people disciplines related to environment should street a new commission. Public awareness and participation in environmental protection should be sufficient, shall be facillated and encounter by making information and environmental readily available to the population and promoting environmenatal (inaudible)

The other one I would like to present is on the security. As it has been said. That the greatest that one can ever have. Is to have proper health. On this I would like to say that every Kenyan should be protected in the sense that he should feel secure. He should feel that every where he owns is protected and he should feel a part and parcel of his own country.

The other onew I would like to represent to you is land and property rights. The government should have the power to compulsorily acquire foreigners, land for the purposes of the government's social amenities. Hospitals and schools have got structure of (inaudible) by the government. this is done (inaudible) compensated adequately and promptly. The states government or local county should have the power to control the use of land by the owners or the buyers. The government should claim big chunks of land that have not put in proper use for economic development.

The new constitution should put a seal on land by big gross. This should be in response to the fact that the population is ever increasing or land remain(inaudible).

Also Kenyans suffers from a great problem with the land tenure system where one can own as much land as possible. Whether it is put into use or not. It is not appealing that even after close to 40 years of independence down the line, some people in the country still remain as squatters, as refugees in their country. the constitution should state that those who require more land can still get if available. But the government should involve many parts per acreage to discourage possession of idle chunks of land. should have equal acess of land. on family land ownership the title deed should bear the names of the two spouses. Land should never be sold without concept of theentire family.

Pre independent land traties and agreement involving several communities should be abolished. Preparations of such duties. They controversalily divie the people (inaudible) tribal boundaries. This will follow formalities (inaudible) the spirit of nationalism which we should uphold and strengthen at this particular time. Kenyans should have constitutional right to own land and settle in any part of thiscountry. And with that I say thank you.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I have a question. Thank you very much. There are two things you have talked about. First you were talking about security. What is the point?

Mr. Mwangi: The problem is there are attacks by people. this gets the problem because some strangers (inaudible) and every time they have used business response.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Be specific because we want to know what the problems is that requires that should address by tightening security.

Mr. Mwangi: okay the government should make sure that in every part of a location. There is enough man power to guard the citizens,

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I don't think you are to the question. Sure what is that you are recommending tight security. They must be a problem found here. What is the problem?

Mr. Mwangi: The problem is the one which I have initially highlighted. That there are thugs for those who are coming for the (inaudible) the disability of the people. the people themselves not being secure at their homes because of the attacks by the people who are from else where.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible) let me just give you an example. When we were in Marakwet the programme are (inaudible) who brought this problem.

Mr. Mwangi: Thank you I don't like the way you are putting it.

Interjection: (inaudible)

Mr. Mwangi: I am saying you to ethnic the tracks that have been mixed around. They themselves. some being pastrolists, others being farmers. Therefore the attack by this ethnics to different communities.

Speaker: wewe unajua hujajibu swali. Unaulizwa. Kwa mfano hapa sasa mahali tuko. Insecurity inatokana na watu gani? Wacha kuogopa uniambie.....

Mr. Mwangi: Insecurity inatokana na Samburu, Kalenjins.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome na unapendekeza sasa nini?

Mr. Mwangi: Napendekeza ya kwamba. That we be protected every individuals home by security from the government because it is our government and such homes are guarded.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you you have talked about independent treaties. Which ones are you talking about.

Mr. Mwangi: That the independence treaties that they are to make people.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome The treaties.

Mr. Mwangi: That they should be from the grass roots be maintained.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome You are starting the issues again. You are behaving like a lawyer. The question is you said that the independence agreements should be abolished because they would encourage ethnic boundaries to be treated. And we asked you very simply. Which are these independent agreements? Tell us which ones? One very specific ones. The Maasai agreement?

Mr. Mwangi: No I am talking about the ethnic treaties that were there initial in the (inaudible) the Kikuyu heads, the kalenjins head, the Maasais head, the Samburus head, this are the basic independence treaties that I am referring to.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay Mr. Mwangi. Thank you very much. Please register your memorandum. We have. Is Ongarua now here. Ongarua Catholic Church. If they are not there, can I have Daniel Thumbi.

Speaker: He is there. He is coming.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Ongarua are you coming? Please give us your name.

Joseph Samuel Waiganjo: Joseph Samuel Waiganjo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome And summarize your points.

Joseph Samuel Waiganjo: Yah. Your honorable Commissioners. Our memorandums contain 18 points which are self explanatory but I would like to point out a few of them. First Kenyans are committed to the democratic values of constitutionalism, equality and the rule of law. On national philosophy and guiding principals we recommend that children, young people, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups should be protected. Also on the same point, we recommend that all power and authorities derived from the people have to be governed through their will and concern not otherwise. On democratic principles we recommend that all power and authorities derived from the people of Kenya. And the people have to be governed through their will and the social cultural and development rights.

On Constitutional supremacy. we recommend that in the event of amendment this shall be subjected to a referendum, before

they are enacted by the parliament. By these we mean they should be provided a forum like this one. Or a public convention for people to give their own views and it does not happen only by a group of people sited somewhere. Because this would keep Kenyans abreast in any new development in their constitution.

On structures and system of government we recommend that Kenya should have a ceremonial president who should be above party politics. He should be elected by all Kenyans with a majority vote not by appointment or a group of people (inaudible) the legislature we recommend that constituents. (inaudible) by that I mean voters, must be empowered by the constitutions to recall their MPs in the effect that they are not satisfied with their performance. On the same we recommend that. our constitution should be (inaudible) with of maintaining National anthem and flag.

On the executive we recommend that the president should not be above party politics. And as I have said there before. We shall be able to have a president who plays a duo role. That is to say, today or currently, it is difficult to distinguish when the president represents the interests of Kenyans we people in the government included, or when he represents the interest of his public or his constituency.

On the judiciary we recommend that there should be a special means of prosecuting policemen. Who breaks the laws of the country. other than policemen, taking states and accusing their fellow policemen. On local government. we recommend that the constitution should empower the electorate, the voters, to recall their councillors like MPs as I said there before. On the electoral system and process: we also recommended that every polling station becomes a counting station. And announcement of the outcome is done there and then. This would minimize stories we have heard of balloting papers or boxes scattered left on the sides of roads, some dumped in dustbins.

On the basic rights of honorable groups we recommend that those people who have acquired a lot of wealthy should pay a special tax that enable the most unfortunate. People like unemployed youth and the disabled people. get allowances from the government to meet their most basic needs.

On land and property rights we recommend that the state government of Local Authority to control the use of land by the owners or occupiers so that we have farms which are productive. Or we have a government which gets good revenue from those big lands.

On cultural, ethnic and regional diversity and communal rights we came up with a recommendation on ethnic issues. Our new constitution must emphasise prompt unity and diversity, so that any public officer accused of corruption should be (inaudible) immediately. If possible next minute.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize. Your time is up.

Mr. Waiganjo: on environment and natural resources, we recommend that our constitution should prohibit any other further clearing of remaining resources. In Laikipia we had very few forests. And with those few forest we are left with only patches of trees. All forests are gone in Laikipia, becoming a desert now. Honourable commissioners you have asked me to summarize. And I summarize by saying that.

This constitution now that we are trying to make, it should be made by the Kenyans as it is happening now. It belongs to us. and then they should know it understand it. So it could be written in language that every one can understand. Kiswahili, kikuyu, Kalenjin, Turkana and other languages. The constitution should state that it must become part of the school curriculum so that children grow by it. they grow knowing and understanding the constitution. And lastly, we recommend that the state should ensure that the new document of the constitution is easily accessible to all Kenyans. And with that I (inaudible)

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much Mr. Waiganjo. Please register your memorandum.

Mr. Waiganjo: Thank you very much dear Commissioners.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome thank you very much. Is (inaudible) catholic church there? (Inaudible) Catholic Church? If there are not there we can have Daniel Thumbi. Mr. Thumbi summarize, you have five minutes.

Daniel Thumbi: My first points regard environment degradation in Laikipia west. The new constitution to revoke all the forests that have been demarcated in the recent past. There was one forest that was artificial it was the source of timber, it was the source of water for both people and animals. And now we are seeing a future that shall not have water in Laikipia because the catchment areas has been destroyed.

The second highlight is on the issue of the street of family. As much as we publicise issues regarding Kenyans there are somethings I think are not put into practice. We talk of human rights, we talk of the children bills, we talk of the family rights but we don't put anything into practice. There are so many children and young people suffering in the streets. Not because are not Kenyan but they are segregated by the government. the government is doing nothing to help them. And these families are creating so many problems. We only talk of increase of thugary but young child has grown in the streets cannot be told murdering somebody is bad. He has seen it, he has practiced it. we will only continue crying that crime is increasing, but we are not addressing the problems that are bringing about these criminal activities.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do you recommend?

Mr. Thumbi: I would like the government to take care of all street people regardless of which town they come from.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Endelea.

Mr. Thumbi: on education the constitution state effectively on how the children from the poor families are going to be assisted by the government. currently the ministry of education is providing very minimal bursaries. It is not enough for a student who has a school balance of 40,000 shillings to be given a bursary of 500 /=. More money should be included in the bursary fund to enable these students to continue with education.

Still on the education we would like the new constitution to be taught in both primary and secondary school as part of the syllabus. It is heartening to know that we are Kenyans but we don't know the Kenyans law. The government has not taken any initiative of teaching the laws to the citizens. The citizens are only taught briefly by the church and may be from the family levels but most of the laws are not known by the Kenyans such that you will find a Kenyan committing a crime. Not knowing that it is a crime he is not committing. We want these laws to be taught in these levels of education. We don't want the lawyers to be the sole custodians of these laws we want them available in every part of the community life.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome please summarize the part remaining.

Mr. Thumbi: That was my last point.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay. Thank you very much Mr. Thumbi. Please take it there. Njorua High School. Njorua High School is there. I take it you are one of the mwalimu there?

Speaker: I am the deputy.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome you are the deputy. At least give us your names.

Jackson Ndungu Kimoye: Jackson Ndungu Kimoye.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Go ahead.

Mr. Ndungu: Honorable commissioners. (inaudible) of the proposal of the school, it also concerns the issue of security. And being only one, I could actually go round and give a bit of history of this area. People of laikipia West have for quite a number of years now live under very scaring security matters. Because it has been that every day that you wake up a crime has been committed in one corner or the other of this area.

As a result by 1988 this area of Laikipia West was a hive of activities with a lot of money changing hands, because of the wealth that this area can generate. However because of these incidences that actually do not seem to go . this area has turned to be one of the poorest are that actually do not seem to go. This area has turned to be one of thepoorest area that actually one could never have thought it would be. It is then therefore our proposal that the government puts down the proper mechanism that actually would ensure that people of Laikipia West enjoy maximum peace during the day and even durig the night. In particular as a school we feel that if actually the government is in a position to provide each and every educational institution with at least one policeman with a gun. Who should not be very expensive, noting or having it clear or knowing very well, that ministers or other government officers actually are guarded by two or three policemen,while they are taking care of the rights of only one individuals. While schools would ctually have population of 300-720 students. That is a very big community that would require maximum security.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome We will take it out. Thank you very much Mr. Wangai. JustusMutembei. Is he there? If he is not there, Kenneth Njenga. Kenneth Njenga is around. Oh Mutembei is already there. Mutembei please tembea..... (inaudible) Kenneth Njenga. Have your five minutes please.

Kenneth Njenga: Thank you very much Honourable Commissioners and I have Constitution proposals. I have Kipipiri teachers memorandum. And the areas concern are one I would like very much to talk about education. we would like to abolish 8 4 4 system in total and adopt the old system. Because it has proved to be very expensive in terms of material. In primary level and also in the secondary level. We also propose for free education inprimary school. and the Government to provide material in the old system we had the Kenya School Equipment Scheme which helped wananchi very much.

The Government has always been talking about the cost sharing and in real sense to the parents have been very much burdened. Therefore we would like the government to make it a reality that there is cost sharing. We just expect parents to buy uniforms as part of cost sharing. Ob bursaries we propose that the scope should be widened to benefit all (inaudible) children. We have children who have qualified, they have passed and they are (inaudible). They don't join the secondary school because they don't have money. and this bursary and it is recommended at the school level. We propose that the primary administration be involved so as to determine these qualified students whether is for the security it should be guaranteed to all regardless of race or where you are living. If it is not realistic why doesn't the government make the indigenous group lawful and register.

To make the security a reality especially in the areas like Laikipia, you can also legalize. Why don't the Government legalize the arms so that every wananchi has or remain armed. To curb the cases of insecurity. In cases of security personnel some of them are not adequately trained to undertake their work. Let them be adequately trained to execute their duties properly.

Then I read on agriculture: The prices of agriculture produce in our area is very much imbalanced, why does the Government allow the locational board for farmers to control the prices of their produce. The Government also requires to lower some taxes of some farm input fertilizers you buy a fertilizer at 1,200 and you sell your produce at a very lower price. Let us have agricultural industries becoming independent without Government interference. You have seen many industries failing because of Government interference. Let them be independent. Trade pacts e.g. COMESA to cater for common man not the rich one only.

Infrastructure: The Government needs to renovate and provide the feeder roads to productive areas. You see that we have very good roads in non-productive areas in our country while very poor roads are at the productive area.

Provincial Administration: The Government needs to abolish these, and have that office elected by people. constituencies. All MPs should be given or allowed offices in their areas of representation. E.g. in Laikipia we need to have our MP having an office. If we find our representative in the house, not executing his duties properly the government should allow wananchi to have a vote of no confidence to such an MP.

New Constituencies should not be started without the go-a-head of the house. Because of a personal interest, population should be considered in this case. What is the number of people in that given constituency. Is it worthy to be cut into two so that we serve the number of people equally?

The salaries of MPs they should not determine their salary. It can be determined by Public Commission. An MP should cease to be a member if he fails to attend you consecutive session in the house, which can be debatable mya be considered whether he has been on sick off thus not coming to the house.

Presidency: the President should not be above the law. The law should be above the President. to serve two terms of five eyars, he should be 35 to 70 years. Lets have independent arms of the Governments – the Judiciary, the Executive and Legislature. The President should not be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. In this case the armed forces should elect their in chief of the Armed Forces. The house should have the powers to dissolve the Parliament not the President.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

Kenneth Njenga: Electoral Commission should also be very much independent not in control or manipulated by the President. Adjourning the house is also (inaudible) death sentences to rapists and robbery with violence. I think with that I come to the end.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you, any question for him. I want a clarification. Are you a teacher?

Kenneth Njenga: Yes.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okay thank you. You said Parliament should dissolve itself. Is that what you said (inaudible). Catholic group, Gathenya (inaudible) Youth Group. Yes madam give us your name and summarize your memorandum.

Winnie Wangeci: I am Winnie Wangechi Mangy.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Who?

Winnie Wangeci: Winnie Wangechi Mangy.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Winnie Wangechi Mangy. From where?

Winnie Wangeci: Representing the Kipiri Catholic Youth Group. And in our new Constitution we require Parliamentarians to elect the Minister. The next point is Ministers should be familiarize in their respective ministries for example. The Minister for health should be qualified in the medical field.

Next point is their should be liberazation of radios and TV waves. Freedom of worship should be defined. That is the religion that harass or goes against the rights of the citizen should be stopped. The next point is the easiest charge on roads should be fixed and constant. And in our new Constitution we require leaders such as the President, the MP and Minister to have good educational background and good political background. We also require MPS to quire their positions if they don't perform their duties as expected.

The President should only lead the country. The other duties at whole should be distributed to others. We also require the Parliament to be final in law making and in this concept at least should be approved by the Parliament before becoming a law.

We also require a duration to be set on how long a piece of land should get a title deed and we also require the President not to be over 65 years of age. Because we don't understand. These hearing of a President should be a very young guy. Now if a President is 77 or 80 years, he doesn't get a chance. So we require a President not to be 65 years of age.

The other point is, in our Constitution, we need to promote our local industries. Industries such as textile industries and also our agricultural sector. On that bases, high tax should be involved on imported goods, such as clothes and agricultural products.

Our next point is social amenities should be equally distributed. These amenities include, hospitals, schools and road. And we also require our new Constitution that Mp contribute to the process of our budget making fees. The MPs are close to the problems of the citizens they represent.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. any question for her. Clarification on the age of the President. you are worried also about the new terms that is the young tasks. So what should be the minimum age of a President?

Winnie : I think he should be 35 years of age and then 65 years maximum.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome And we should stop using this term young tasks. Thank you very much Young Tasks. Leroshua Youth. Leroshua Youth are there. I can see a youth coming. Yes young man. Please give us your name and take five minutes.

Waithima Mwangi Samuel: My names are Waithima Mwangi Samuel. We were proposing on the following. The first one we were looking on security. On the issue of security we were saying that no community under whatever circumstances should be allowed to possess weapons like guns or firearms. Legally or illegally because we are the tax payers and we are harassed by those people with those weapons.

Second point we were looking on salary increase and unemployment. We were sying that Kenya should have a free and for regulations. Explain Kenyans salary so as to remove the current embarrassment. That is few Kenyans earning too much like (inaudible) who earns 2.5 million per month. While few others earn too little like teachers and the majority of Kenyans earn total nothing.

Still here we were looking on Parliament. We are saying. Parliament should not be allowed to control their salaries as well as their pension. Instead we should have a body regulating the salaries of every Kenyans without fear (inaudible) still elaborate on that we were saying since MPs don't appear in Parliament daily. They should not be considered as permanent employees but casual labourers. And here we were saying their salaries should be based on number of time they attend the Parliament. And their benefits should be based on the number of projects they initiate and still on their constituencies.

Still we were saying the qualifications of MPs should not be based on any system that is 18 years and above. Instead it should be based on merit system at least form four graduates with C plain mean grade.

On employment we were saying, we should have a system of one man one job. This is to create a rood for a jobless people because many people or many Kenyans are in process if they are given the chance. Employed people we were saying should be taxed and if the tax is collected should be used to the upkeep of the old people, the disabled, the orphans and even the unemployed.

On the land issue we were saying, people with more than 100 acres of land should be taxed so that we should not have misuse

land as well as that of wananchi in this country. Still there we were saying land grabbers and private developers should be taxed together with robbers, killers among other tenure. On agricultural sector we were saying nobody should entertain the issue of (inaudible) instead it should supply.

Fertilizers and even irrigation system and in addition for that to cater for the marketing of the product from the farm. On education issue we were saying. All institute of higher learning, be it diplomas or degrees, we should have a common examination bodies like the current one we have national examination council. for this ones, because we see that national exams for graduates are not following the current competition. Still on above, that is institute of higher learning should be funded equally. Why degrees not diploma.

On the issue of civil servants we were saying no civil servants should be allowed to learn a parallel opportunities tot heir current areas of working. Like a doctor should not be allowed to operate a private clinic. Because the drugs will get lost on the process. Lastly we were saying this one we were looking on HIV/AIDS. We were saying Government should aim on eradicating poverty. By creating and initiating self-help projects rather than investing too much awareness campaign. People know there is AIDs and both virus but because of poverty they cannot be able to count on it. And that is all.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much Samuel. Can you send your memorandum there. Ngarua Catholic Parish. Ngarua Catholic Parish are they there? Omlan teachers. Omlan teachers and people x 2.(inaudible) prepare. Ngarua Catholic Church. Okay. Please summarize your memorandum. Your names.

David Kamanda: Thank you Honourable Commissioners. My names are David Kamanda. I am presenting a memorandum from Ngarua Catholic Church. The members of the church said that the new Constitution should have a preamble and in the preamble it state about the history of the people. and it is made by the people and the people of Kenya are sovereign. Also the word people, family, and God should appear in the new Constitution as opposed to the present Constitution. On democratic principles of the state policy, the following should be considered, one we should consider our national philosophy and guiding principles on gender equality of (inaudible) minority and the geographical regions should be considered.

Democratic principles should state that the background of the people and it is being exercised on behalf who implementation. Then natural resources belong to all citizens and the citizens has a right to associate without any hindrance. Constitutional supremacy, the changes of the Constitution or invent over whole meet all Kenyans should be involved and incase of amendment they shall be subjected to referendum by parliament development in their Constitution.

Citizenship: We should have automatic citizen of Kenya and this one should be based on both parents who are Kenyans, children born by one Kenyan regardless of gender and also children born by one Kenya citizen they should be citizen of their own country. Even if they are citizens of other countries. On structure of Government, we should maintain the Parliamentary system of governance, whereby we have the Prime Minister learning the daily affairs of the Government and accountable to the

Parliament. And we should have also the separation of power. That is the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary should be put in place so that we have separational power for checks and balances.

On the Legislature the Parliament should determine and collect the appointments of Minister, Assistant Minister and make more professional and accountable. The court judges through a Parliament judicial committee and appointment of public service officers and also independent police service commission. The powers of Parliament should be expanded to impeach the President in the event of good will conduct. Debate and approve Government expenditure. Debate and approve acquisition of external role by the Government which should be barred by majority votes.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize.

David Kamanda: On the Executive we said that the President should be the ages of 45 and 70 years. Be of good conduct, and good moral and one who has no criminal record. On part of the Judiciary we have said that they should be an independent and impartial judiciary. On part of Local Authority all councilors should be elected and they should be answerable.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please read your last point. Your time is up.

David Kamanda: On basic rights the Government should provide for social, economic and cultural development to all the citizens of this country. So we should have basic rights for all the citizens even the disabled and everybody in this country.

And lastly, land and property: The Government should have the property. Big junks of land that are around our area. Should be given to those people who are landless because they are left idle for wild animals and we have landless people around us.

On public finances: Parliament should approve the expenditure. We should have the office of the Controller and Auditor General who should be independent and (inaudible) and should have another office of anti-corruption unit which has power to arrest and prosecute. So this one should be put in a new Constitution.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I must stop you. Your time is up.

David Kamanda: Let me talk about....

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Don't talk about just summarize that last point.

David Kamanda: In the amending of the Constitution, presently it is 65% of all MPs.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome We know that. What do you want?

David Kamanda: We want this Constitution to be changed through a referendum or (inaudible) by all the people on the conduct of this country.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much Mr. Kamanda. Impeachment of the President in Parliament. You want the Parliament to be the prosecutor and the judges at the same time?

David Kamanda: No we would like if the President misconduct. You are the ones who is going to say he is wrong and he is taken to the Judiciary for judgement.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome You are saying that Parliament should place the charge under the Judiciary for trial.

David Kamanda: Try the President.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome You are saying that Parliament should place the charge under the Judiciary for trial.

David Kamanda: Try the President.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Olmoran teachers are they there? Please summarize and be very belief. We have a lot of people. Your names.

Joseph Kiragu Gathuo: We..... (inaudible) to present Olmoran teachers and pulpils views. I was given more than 500 memorandum our Commissioner.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome You have given 500 memorandum to who?

Joseph Kiragu Gathuo: To the Coordinator.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome I thought somebody was taking over our job.

Joseph Kiragu Gathuo: Not exactly your work.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you.

Joseph Kiragu Gathuo: Thank you too. We dwelt mainly on education. We saw that we should have our system of

education(inaudible) children should have.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Mr. Kiragu what is the programme, you are saying (inaudible) education what is the problem?

Mr. Kiragu: Their problem is that they change and tomorrow they say the other one. you are put to a system tomorrow we say it is good, today we say it is bad and so we are sterile. The children should have security at home and at school. At home the area around the moron it is very insecure. They (inaudible) any change of education system should be national and not individual or a group. We should have all the dation in the country.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please summarize the last point.

Mr. Kiragu: All political parties be aided by Government revenue. The parties should be limited to three and their should be an independent party.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much Mr. Kiragu. Please take your memorandum their Kipipiri jua kali x 2 oh there are out. Thank you. Samuel Thuku x 2. take your five minutes. Your names.

Samuel Maina Thuku: I am Samuel Maina Thuku. I am representing the dot Poverty Generation.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What?

Samuel Maina Thuku: Dot Poverty Generation. I have some few views which I would like Constitution formation to look in. the Constitution says that a Member of Parliament aspirant should not be bankrupt. I consider being a politician as a form of employment. when you say that an MP should not be bankrupt. You say that we shall be ruled by rich men. As a Member of Parliament that is being a leader, a leader is born. Let me take an example. Somebody finishes university education and the job is wanting to be a politician. He doesn't even have an account but he is capable of asking for votes. That person should be given a chance to ask for votes not people who have money to rule us.

In Laikipia we are not asked how we are selling we are asked how they are buying. You have 50 bags in your store. A buyer comes. You don't say how much you are selling you ask how much you are buying so that one is being ironical. DCs and DOs should not be appointed but elected by the people. If they are to be their. How do you expect a person may be a Luo and he is working in Ngarua and he initiates development projects which is the first priority. He will tell you that we want to fish ponds in Laikipia because he thinks everywhere fish can be kept. So we want people who are called there and they know the problem of the people and they can know what to do.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible).

Samuel Maina Thuku: Another point though there is freedom of worship, the Government should put a limitation. Okay we know that we are to worship and I don't know how the devil worship came into being. If the Government is a sensible Government led by a sensible person. I don't see how devil worship can be worshipped in Kenya. because I have stayed somewhere in Eldoret and you see that big school known as Moi Girls High School. I just keep quite. What dies he bring to Kenya in mind?

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do you want it done.

Samuel Maina Thuku: I think we should be mobilized. Things like free mansion halls should be burned by people or somebody if you are suspected of worshipping the devil that one should be eliminated from Kenya.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much. sign please. Sign out book. Thomas Mzee. Take your five minutes.

Thomas Mzee: Bwana mwenyekiti, mimi naitwa Thomas Mzee. Mimi napendekeza ya kwamba, sisi tuliponyakua uhuru hapa Kenya, tuko watu kabila mbili Bwana Mwenyekiti. Kabila moja inaitwa landlord. Kabila lingine linaitwa squatters. Bwana mwenyekiti napendekeza kwamba wale viongozi walianza Kenya hii, ikianzishwa ni Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, napendekeza ya kwamba ile mashamba ambao Mzee Kenyatta alinyakua Kenya hii irundishwe kwa wananchi ambao aliwaita ma-squatters.

Tuna Serikali lingine ni ya mtukufu Raisi Arap Moi. Yale mashamba ambao mtukufu Moi amechukuwa wakiwa na wale wanamzunguka. Napendekeza ya kwamba irundishwe ma-squatters ambao hawa ndio walipandika jina masquatters. Bwana mwenyekiti napendekeza ya kwamba hawa wanyakuzi wa mashamba kila mmoja wao ambaki na 50 acres.

Bwana mwenyekiti ni hali ya pesa. Kuanzia wakati wa hayati Mzee Jomo Kenyatta aliharibu Serikali ya Kenya. Akachukua pesa akapeleka nje. Bwana mwenyekiti nbapendekeza kwamba zile pesa zilipelekwa nje zirudishwe hapa Kenya hata kama ni Uhuru aitishwe hizo pesa zitumiwe na hao wananchi.

Jambo la tatu ikiwa wewe ni daktari ama ni mwalimu napendekeza ya kwamba dakatari aongezwe mshahara ili sisi tukiwa wananchi tukienda katika hospitali tunaambiwa hakuna dawa. Huyu daktari kwa sababu amenyimwa mshahara ya kutosha anaweka hospitali yake pale anachukua madawa anakuandika "hospitali" yake. Sheria irekebishwe. Wasiruhishiwe kuweka hospitali yoyote katika Kenya.

Jambo la mwisho Bwana mwenyekiti ni hili. Katika Kenya watu wengine wamekuwa matajiri. Wananyanyasa wengine. Kuna

pombe inaitwa changaa kuna inaitwa busaa. Bwana mwenyekiti pombe ni pombe. Bwana mwenyekiti nikumangalia hapa hata mimi sioni kama mna matumbo ile inatolewa na wengine. Mimi naona ninyi ni watu wa kawaida. Labda nyinyi mmetolewa katikati baba zenu na mama zenu ni wa changaa. Wamewasomesha na hiyo kitu kinadharuliwa na matajiri. Mimi napendekeza ya kwamba katika Kenya hii kwa sababu watoto wetu tumesomesha na changaa na busaa pombe yoyote isiwe na madaraka ipigwe marufuku. Na hilo ndilo la mwisho bwana mwenyekiti.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Okoth Ogendo : Asante sana Bwan Thomas Mzee. Isaac Gakuru x2 Isaac summarize very quickly.

Isaac Gakuru: I am Isaac Gakuru. Yangu ni machache tu. I am talking about security. Hii ninaopongea kuhusu security, nafikiri wananchi wetu hapa laikipia wananielewa. Because this is a matter of explosive and seriousness in our area, and Laikipia as a whole. We pay for the police post and yet we receive nothing from them. We are taking an example in a place called Rimuruti. Where recently we had robbery with violence on our roads. Police were able to trace the robbers and if they never caught them. We wonder why we are paying the police post. Because if they do a plenty of offences they are subjected to firm charges. Yani kama hawa watu watafundishwa good sheria. Mtu akiimba kitu ya mwenyewe anapatiwa charges ile inastahili.

Nataka kuongea kuhusu poverty. We talk of poverty, we talk of education. We have bright students from families, heading nowhere. While we have the so called bursary. It goes to the wrong hands. Those who are not in need eg, correct individual are the ones who are getting. I am suggesting that those who are in need of bursary, be traced from their primary levels. In order to know a child from a poor family who is blind and when the time is right for him. E.g he has passed the KCPE test. Those who are in the authority know who is who to get the bursary and who is who is not to get. Not those in authority automatically the one decide who is who.

Speaker: Just go to the next point I get what you are saying.

Mr. Gakuru: In gender equality, many women are now talking of gender equality. You show the number of women who have attended here. I will show real woman, who do not know what they mean about gender equality. Much money should be spent I writing in this subject. It should go to the poverty alleviation because that is where majority of women are. poor women to lead the group. This money gender equality issue should go to the women group.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Please go to your last point.

Where as we have 12 nominated members of parliament. We have that ratio as being 1:3. I recommend that nomination in local authorities should be one nominated to five elected councillors and nominations should be awarded to women. Even in

parliamentary nomination. To caution them from the disadvantages they get from the electro process we have. May be is not that have I completed but because I am handling it in you will read it.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome We will read it thoroughly and we will understand the point you have mentioned. Councillor.

Councillor: Okay thank you.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome No question for you councillor. Charles Koine, Nathan Ngatia John, Bondeni Ctholic Church, are they there. Bondeni Primary School. John Murigi Macharia. Johnstone Muchina, okay please come forward. give us you names. Speak to the microphone.

Johnstone Gathenge Muchina: My names is Johnstone Gathenge Muchina I am farmer from mwenje. I want to give a few ideas about the politicians. About the explanation in our republic. The constitute should be made ina manner tht it should have some sort of . I mean like. The constitution should see the taxation we have in kenya it is so highthat people can never get their ownfood. If omoan be sold so high that you cannot even buy. After we sell the maize so cheaply. But when they bring it to the unga, we buyit so expensively because 2kgs of packed unga can be like 40/= and that is 40 x 45 I don't know how much it goes, and yousee now that one bag of maize can cost more than 1000 when I am buying. But wheni am selling it. I will sell at 400/= so the constitution should be put in a manner that to see we farmers to be helped about this taxations. We produce but we are highly taxed for the goods we produce and we don't get (inaudible)

About the traditional ethics. We used to have like tradition beers and that kind of , now this system has been changed that we get local brew from Nairobi. If the constitution can work it better is that we can be allowedc to use our own millets and mbocho and stuffs that we can make the brews other than them making it Nairobi when they bring the stuffs here for us to consume.

The forests used to be managed by people employed by the forest department. Today they don't do it. they are no people working for the forest. It is only clearing the forests and no planting. That's why we farmers have been very much affected because of shortages of rain. For we don't have forests. And I don't see how my five acres I will plant. Lets say, like now we have above 50 tres in your 5 acres. That one will not make food if the main forest is cleared. That is we are not getting rain. Now this is july. It is supposed to be raining there is no rain because of this forests.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What do you recommend?

Mr. Muchina: I recommend that the constitutional should be made in a manner that people will be put back to work in the forests. They should go back to work. They cultivate pieces of land and then palant trees and when those trees are

mature they took part of the forest and rebuild the forest. You know regrow the forest. By so doing we will have more rain and that will be okay.

Federal system in Kenya. The constitution should be it is not workable. With this Kenya of ours, is a very small country. If we have that kind of federal. That is we shall have very small portions and some portions of Kenya are so poor that they cannot even grow anything on it, so we should have Kenya undivisible country that we can share whatever comes from the central place. Where they grow coffee and some they can share. That one means those will be working like the farms. That kind of it. will help others from the dry area. So federal is not workable in Kenya.

The constitutional should be like. We have people like the DO, DC the dumb kind of these people don't work. They don't help. Like now we farmers we have a very big problem when we have land deeds. When we have land deeds they is a place they call Nairobi Athi House. You can never through it. there is total corruption there. So if we don't the DC doing it here. We can now have people elected and then can take care of this. We can have it in the district level. Other than all the way to Nairobi to go and see these things been done there and you can reach the real place there.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible)

Mr. Muchina : yah sure. Thank you. We should have them close them to the people. I have finished them, but I want to emphasis on this one.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome (inaudible)

Mr. Muchina: No, no just not new in the real sense. Okay now I want to emphasize on this. It is not bad that we can all afford everything. So I think in drug whatever we have in Kenya. They are things caused by this brews they are making. I think they use it. that it is why we have a lot of it. because now places like Naivasha they make (inaudible) it is changa'a like so that one I think they use those drugs and that is why they have it there.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you Bwana Muchina. Your point is made. Thank you very much please go and register. James Ndung'u. Simion Mukundi. John Gitonga. Utamfuata kuwa tayari.

Simion Mukundi: My names are John Gitonga. I want to start with. All the major problems that have been affecting us here. But if one person kills a person, no action is taken now we want a constitution whereby a person is valued. Because (inaudible) initial goods. If it is money it is being used that money not that action. It should not be allowed to (inaudible). so I recommend a person should be given priority than the animals.

Also let me go to talk about the education. I don't have to talk about the 8 4 4 system although it is not worthy. But I feel the quarter system should be eliminated. This I would like the, to a problem whereby you find people got full guts don't go to work or they don't go to school. It is not because they come from laikipia and laikipia is so surprised to have 2,000 pupils. You find people from Turkana who have lower grades go to higher schools

Mr. Mukundi: We would want a constitution whereby we have free and fair election. This is where we don't give seats to women or to the disabled. If you want to lead a certain area where we show as that you are leader.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome What is the recommendation.

Mr. Mukundi: That is the recommendation. (inaudible) if you can do better, well you go do it, about the provincial Administration. Law (inaudible) but I will go talk about it but I will just go over let down.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Mzee (inaudible)

Mr. Mukundi: Well I say I don't think as it being appointed by a certain person is not serving the people as it should be. If it will be there I will definitely change this name so that it have a meaning. When you give a person a vote he will be answerable to you directly. If he messes you will be allowed to work on him. About the members of parliament and such.

Com : The Last point.

Mr. Mukundi: My last is about the market. You find that sometime back the economy back the economy was liberalized. Meaning that. the soko uhuru sasa. We wonder how this soko is huru. How can you have a free market. When you buy at the prices they give. When we sell our maize we don't have the free market. Why don't the government come in and try to equalize and say what you buy is what you sell. Or cross to that. but you can't imagine a bag of fertilizer costing 1200 and a bag of maize 400/= that is being unfair.

Com : Thank you very much Bwana Mukundi. We have no question for you. Go and register. John Gitonga you are next. Waturi say your names halafu uendelee.

John Gitonga: Kwamajiona naitwa Mwaniki, machief na manaibu wao wawe wakichaguliwa na wananchi, badala ya kuchaguliwa na DC. Sheria iwe kwa watu wote. Yaani kusiwe kuna watu wajinga ambaohawajui sheria. Kama kuwa na bunduki ni vibaya watu wote wanyang'anywe. Na kama ni vyema kuwa nazo wananchi wote wakubaliwe kuwa nazo.

Kwa upande wa ma councillors wa kuchaguliwa hapo nitaeleza kwamba. Wawe wamefika kutoka darasa la saba au 8 4 4

na hiyo itegemea mapenzi yawananchi. Isiwe lazima, kwa vile uongoza haitegemei masomo unategemea kipawa cha mungu. Halafu maranches zilizoko nchini zigawie wasio na mashamba. Badala ya kupatia watu kwa maforest ambaye, ndio tunaangalia kwa mvua ee. Ikiwa muda uliowekwa wa kuhudumu katika mbunge, ama urais umekwisha wa sasa wa miak tano, muda uziongezwe.

Mtu akauwawa na mnyama, kama vile ndovu zinaua watu. Mwananchi kama huyo ikiwa ni agent ya (inaudible) kama mahali wanyama wamefungiwa. Na zimetoka nje na kuuwa mtu huyo mtu alipwe kutoka milioni kumi. Na hiyo isiwe zaidi ya mwezi mmoja kulipwa. Ile kitu ningetaka (inaudible) bwana mwenyekiti. Ni kuhusu mashamba. Kama vile sasa mimi naona watu wengine wanatoka madistricts.

Kama district ya Samburu wanakuja hapa na kwao kuna mashamba huko ama Pokot. Watu wao wapewe mashamba huko kwa sababu kuja kwao kwa upande hii ndio wanasababisha maafa mengi ya wananchi wakikuja kurusha mali sababu wako free kutembea kila mahali. Wanauwa wanachi. Kwa sababu kuteukiwa na kitu kidogo mbuzi kidogo wanachukia mapenzi yangu ni hawa watu wametoka Pokot ama Samburu. Kuna mashamba huko wagaiwe na wakae kwa mashamba yao, ili hali hii ya kuendelea kila mahali iondoke kabisa. Hiyo ni hiyo inashangia mauaji ya watu. Nimeshukuru sana kwenu.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asante sana Bwana Gitonga. Kuna swali.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Unakusudia kuwa mtu apewe land kwao sio kwingine? Asipate land kwingine?

Mr. Gitonga: Bwana mwenyeketi mimi nasema kwamba sababu ya maafa mengi yametokea katika area hii. Watu wametoka Samburu, Pokot, Baringo mahali mingi. Wakikuja kulisha mali yao. Wakati wanalisha wanakuangalia una nini. Ukipata mbuzi mbili tatu wanakuja wanachukua na hapo hapo unauwawa. Sasa hachukui mali peke yake, na kulisha mashamba ya wananchi. Ili kuzuia hayo mashamba kama ni district ya Samburu ugaiwe Wasamburu huko na waishi pale, kama ni mahali kwingine wakae hivo. Ndio kusudi kuendelea kutembea kila mahali ipunguzwe.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome na land ya laikipia igaiwe kina nani?

Mr. Gitonga: Kama ni wale wako Laikipia wagaiwe pia.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Kina nani? Be specific. Kina nani wagaiwe Laikipia ?

Mr. Gitonga: Hatuchagui ni kina nani ni wale wote wananchi wanaweza. Unajua hata wewe unaweza kununua shamba huku ukiwa Msaburu Lakini mimi ninasema kwamba kwa sababu ya ongezeko la watu. Watu kutokamadistrict zingine wakikuja hapa kulisha mifugo yao.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Hujibu, hujajibu swali langu, Laikipia igaiwe kina nani? Ukisema Samburu agaiwe Samburu. Pokot agiwe Pokot . sidio umesema hivo. Na Laikipia igaiwe nani?

Mr. Gitonga: Kwa hapo, nifafanua sikuta kwamba. Sikubagua kabila yoyote. Maana ake tuna wao wako hapa Laikipia. Lakini kuna wengine wanatoka mbali wanakuja kuleta mali yao hapa. sasa mimi nilikuwa na maanisha hivi. Ikiwa kwa kila mtu. Akiwa kamani Samburu wapew mashamba sababu hakuna mashamba huku. Watu wanakaa temporary. Na kwa vile wana kaa temporary hata wale walioko mashamba Igawe na wapewe mashamba yao wapate mahali pa kuishi.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asante. Asante Bwana Gitonga nenda pale ujiandikishe. Waturi. Joseph Mwangi x2 yuko. Karibia karibia mzee keti pale. Kaa hapo kaa hapo tu.

John Waitii Waibicha: *Ni John Waitii Waibicha.*

Speaker: Ngoja kidogo.

Speaker *Thii na mbere.*

Mr. Makimei: *Ngugaga atiriri. Undu ndaiguire mtutigaire auga atiriri gutiri kindu gia tuhu*

Translator: Alisikia marehemu akisema hakuna cha bure.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Marehemu ni wengi sana ni yupi?

Mr. Makimei: *Ni Kenyatta.*

Translator: Marehemu Kenyatta.

Mr. Makimei: *Oiga gutiri gia tuhu.*

Translator: Aliposema hakuna cha bure.

Mr. Makimei: *tukigura migunda.riu niniiii member wa mugunda na ndiri na mugunda wakwa uikaritwo ni thamburu. Uria ungi ugaikarwo ni mumuko kuria Gilgil.*

Com. Ibrahim Lethome *Urenda twike atia?*

Translator: Mm.

Mr. Makimei: *Gwikwo atiriri tondu gutiri kindu gia tuhu ri. Mundu arekwo mugunda wake. We nawe uikare waku.*

Translator: Pendekezo lake kila mtu akubaliwe akae katika shamba lake.

Mr. Makimei: *Uguo na mbere ningi hiti ichi igwitwo njogu. Niituikariire.*

Translator: Upande wa wanyama: ndovu wanasumbuka wananchi sana.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Ndovu inaitwa fisi.

Mr. Makimei: *Nyamu ciothe ni nyamu.*

Translator: Wanyama ni wanyama tu.

Mr. Makimei: *Niundu waguo ri kai twakiritwa nu.*

Translator: Kwa hivyo tunauliza usaidizi na turudiwe.

Mr. Makimei: *Riu ningi ri? Twatuika ng'ondu itari murithii. Omundu enda mundu tukaigwo Kimani ekuragwo.*

Translator: upande mwingine tunakaa kama kondoo ambao hawana wachungaji. Tunakaa tunasdikia Kimani ndio huyo ameuwawa.

Mr. Makimei: *Tukaigua chege ni murage.*

Translator: Chege ameuwawa.

Mr. Makimei: *umuthi turaire tutari toro ni mbu*

Translator: ati leo hawakulala kwa sababu ya nduru.

Mr. Makimei: *Undu ucio kai tutari aitiriri*

Translator: Kwa hivyo tunauliza security iwe katika nchi yetu.

Mr. Makimei: *uguo mungienda tuteithiei tutige guitagwo o umwe o umwe ta hiti igikua mburi o imwe.*

Translator: Kwa hivyo tunauliza security iwe katika nchi yetu.

Mr. Makimei: *Uguo niguu ngumuragia mwitikire*

Translator: ni wega.

Translator: *Niwarikia?*

Speaker:

Mr. Makimei: *Ni twetikira, haria hangi ngukiuga atiriri. Ende kurutwo ri. Acokaga kuri mwandiki. Kana athiaga. No ongererwo matuko mwena ungi na ndacoke kwi raiya yamuthurire mbungeine.*

Translator: Jambo lile lingine ni, mwajiri kazi ikisha yeye hawezi kujilazimisha kuendelea na kazi.

Mr. Makimei: *uguo noguo nguragia*

Translator: na ametosheka

Com. Ibrahim Lethome *Ni thengiu muno muthee.* Joseph Mwangi. Ii muthee. Laikipia High Power animal karibia karibia hapa. sema jina halafu endelea.

Joseph Mwangi: Asante sana mzee. Langu kwanza ningeuliza Serikali itakayosimamia madaraka ya Kenya, ningependekeza kwanza wachunge wasichana. Hii inaonyesha wanaharibiwa wakiwa wadogo sana na walaghai. Na watu wasio na huruma kwa watoto. Hiyo imani udhi kabisa. Maana siku tu ukilala. Unasikia mtoto. Nyumba imefunjwa mtoto ameshikwa mama ameuwawa infront of yopu. Vibaya sana hiyo ningeulizas kenya raping ifaliwe kama vile mtu anaua.

La pili nikizungumzia mahali hapa katika Ngarua, misitu imeharibiwa kabisa. Na hii imesemwa na wengi na ni ukweli kabisa, hakuna misitu imeharibika kwa hivyo mvua imekuwa hakuna turudishe msitu vile ilivyokuwa mbeleni. Wakulima wapatiwe mikopo. Hapo ningetaja zaida kwa maana hakuna mtu anashugulikia na wakulima.na watoto wao hawawezi kuendelea shule kwa ajili ya kufukuzwa kila siku kwa ajili ya matumizi kidogo kidogo kutoka kwa shule.

Upande mwingine ni (inaudible) niko na shamba huko. Lakini siwezi kulima hiyo shamba kwa ajili ya ku[pigwa. Nauliza tunaweza kusaidiwa namna gani ili yale mashamba yale na tuliyanunua na watoto wetu. Sasa Serikali itupatie more security kwa upande ule. Watu wa aina mbali mabali wakiwa wa kabila gani dini gani, ukoo wasiwe na vitu vya vita. Kama hapa hakuna mtu ako na vitu vya vita. Wasiwe na vitu vya vita ambavyo vinatumika wakati wowote kuua watu. Ningeuliza Serikali kama mtuanataka kuopatiwa kitu cha kujikinga nacho vita apatiwe license na Serikali sawasawa, na tumjue ni nani badala ya hivyo tulivyo.

Katika upande wa maendeleo katika upande wetu wa Ngarua iwe distributed kila mahali ili watu wetu wote wasaidike. Hapa tuna kabila tunaka na makabila mengi na na ninashukuru Mungu kwa sababu ya hiyo. Akionekana mtu wa aina hiyo Serikali ichikue nafasi na kumuwekea ndani.

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Com. Ibrahim Lethome Jambo la mwisho.

Mr. Mayaka: Ningependekekza hii pesa mahali ilitengenezwa hii ya kukuja juu ilitolerwa iwekwe. Sheria ikuwe juu kwanza. Mwananchi ategemee sheria kabla ya pesa. Bila hiyo upinzani hautakwisha kenya. Watoto kila mwananchi anasomesha watoto wake na taabu kwa nyuma na huyo mtoto anapeleka hadi form six. Hakuna mtoto anapata kazi. Na kuna mwingine anasomeshwa hata mtoto wa std eight na watoto wake mpaka form six na hana nyumba.

Serikali ile iko na ile tutachagua na ile itakuwako itupe macho kea wakulima isaindie wakulima kwamaana bila wakulima hakuna nchi. Na akilima na anatafuta pesa hata anaenda kwa jirani yao, familia yao anapanda kila kitu. Mahindi yakaanza kutoa kichwa hiyo wanyam wanakuja wanaharibu yote na mtu anabaki maskini. Pendekezao yangu nilionelea kama iko uwezo kwa Serikali wakiandika kazi itaenda hapo kwa watu. Ikitaka watu kama ni wa kupiga kura inaenda hapo itaitisha watu. Kwa hivyo wanyamahawaitishi kura. Hawapigi kura. Kwahivyo tusaidiwe kwanza kwa ni wananchi ndio wanapiga kura sio wanyama.

Ya mwisho ni hali ya miti ya forest. Mti nikipedekeza kama iko na uwezo kwa maana miti (inaudible) Kenya pahali nyingi. Wale agriculture kama iko uwezo wapewe kazi ya kwenda kila shamba ya mtu kwa sababu imekuwa kidogo. mtu ndo tuweze kupanda miti.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asante Bwana Mayaka. Umemaliza. Hatuna swali basi nenda ujiandikishe pale tumeshukuru sana. tumesikia bondeni tumeigia. Bondeni church na Bondeni Primary. Kwa hivyo Bondeni church mbele. Sema majina halafu ueleze mambo yako kwa dakika tano.

Florence Wanjiru: Jina langu ni Florence Wanjiru Mojano. Kabla sijatoa maoni yangu ningetaka kuuliza (Inaudible) katika commission ya kurekebisha Katiba iongezwe muda. Sijui kama mtaenda kutujibu mambo yako kwa dakika tano.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Leo hatuko shuguli hiyo. Toa maoni yako ni mambo ambayo yako nje ya hii kikao. Maoni yako kulingana na Katiba tuko tayari hapa sasa. Si bando tuko kazini hapa.

Ms. Florence Wanjiru: Nilikuwa nataka kuuliza--

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Tufanye kazi kwanza. mambo ya siasa mingi wacha nje toa maoni.

Ms. Florence Wanjiru: Haikuwa sias ilikuwa tu.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Tumesema swali hatujibu sasa nyinyi ndio mzungumzao.

Ms. Florence Wanjiru: Maoni yetu kutoka Bondeni catholic church na tulikuwa tumesema children are the foundation of every nation therefore children must be provided with free and compulsory education children should be given free health services and every parent should take the responsibility of bringing up their children. Abortion should be abolished.

The content of the constitution must be included in the school slabus. Every person to have one job and it should be highly paid just as the Mps are being highly paid. Salaries should be reviewed by different bodies. Men and women should be given equal opportunities in nation building. Land should be evenly distributed to all Kenyans. Tracts of land should be repossessed by the government and given to the needy. Natural resources should be utilized by the local residents. water catchment areas or places like forests should be preserved. The government must provide security to all people regardless to their race or origin. The president should not be above the law. The three arms of government should have a definite law. Therefore the president should not be the speaker of the Parliament.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Thank you very much mwalimu. No question for you. Please go and register your memorandum there. Thank you very much. Edward Miriri Maina. Na Joseph Kingiri uwe tayari.

Edward Maina: Kwa jina naitwa Edward Maina haishi hapa Kinamba. Ya maoni nitatoa kwenyu. Ma commissioners ni kama haya. Nitaanza na political parties katika kenya political parties ndio tunachagua ma Parliamentarian kutoka hapo. Na tumekuwa na vyama vingi. Ambavyo utafikiria ni vya biashara ambavyo akichaguliwa ana defect anaenda upande mwingine na anapatiwa mahali. Sasa niki propose.

Political parties before they recognized to have at least five percentages representation in parliament, for it to be considered further to exist. This will eliminate the commercial political parties that are used for cash and personal (inaudible) on defection. Nimetoka hapo kwa siasa sasa niende kwa maendeleo.

Nitaongea juu ya stima. Stima imekuwa ghali sana mwananchi wa kawaida hawezi pata. Kwa sababu kuna cooperation moja ambayo imekuwa monopoly kwa stima. So electricity company ime abuse. Has abused his loans by overcharging the public by being monopoly to decide the cost to charge the consumer. for instance. Kama stima unaona unaweza kuwekewa na 10,000 hii kampuni itacharge wewe kama 50,000.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Basi pendekezo

Mr. Maina: Na ningependekeza kuwe na liberalization kwa hiyo kampuni na kuwe na competition. Watu wengine wawe wanaweza kufanyia wewe hiyo kazi ili kuwe na bei kidogo. ya pili nitaongea masilahi ya , public needs. Kama elimu, hospitali na security.

On healthcare ningependelea sababu tumekuwa na problem ya health care, kila wakati wanateta sababu ya mishahara. Hata kwa sababu corruption nyiongi iko kwa health: madawa yanapotea na shida kama hiyo. Sasda ningependekeza nurses na wale health workers wapatiwe mishahara mzuri ili wafanye kazi mzuri sababundio wanatumikia watu wengi. Kama vile waalimu wanatumikia watoto.

Security kunakuwa na shida nyingi hata watu wa security wengi wamekuwa involved kwacriminal offenses ningependekeza hawa watu wapatiwe mishahara mizuri pia ili waache kujihusisha na corruption. Kitu kidogo. iwe ule mshahara wanapata mizuri pia ili napia kama kuna security mahali, yule mtu incharge kunakuwa na commission ya kuchunguza hiyo shida ya insecurity inatoka wapi. Na public kwa sababu ndiowanajua wezi nnio wanajua wakora. Wanatoa maoni kuhusu hiyo commission ili kama ni yeye amesababisha hii maneno basi sheria inachukua mikono yake.

Water to be collected na hii maji imekuwa collected itumike wakati wa kiagazi. Kwa hivyo tutakuwa tumepunguza upunguvu wa chakula tumecreate jobs, vijana wetu wanapata kazi. Kwa sababu maji ya irrigation inacreate job na pia tutaiendelea poverty na tutaincrease food production sababu haversting of watter. Summary.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Jambo la mwisho.

Mr. Maina: Jambo la mwisho. Ningeuliza katika nchi hii maboyakuongeza bunge. Hii mambo tuliandika watu kwakura na hawastahili kujiongeza siku zakazi. Kama sikuk zao zimekwisha. Na ile muhimu warudi sisi tumchague hawa tena tuandike hawa kazi tena. Mambo yakujiongezea mashahara na kujiongezea siku za kazi hiyo tuseme hakuna asante.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asante Bwana Maina kwa maoni yako. Enda ujiandikishe pale. Joseph Kingori. Hayuko, Gichuru Gathuo. Gichuru Gathuo. Karibu mzee. Dakika zako tano.

Gichuru Gakoromio Gathuo: Jina langu ni Gichuru Gakoromio Gathuo. I have got a few points to highlight here. And one is the life of MP should not be more than 3 terms of five years each. Chiefs and ass. Chiefs should be (inaudible) for five years. they must be elected by the wananchi. the president should have two terms of four years each. It has to be a sole election. What I am trying to say here is that he should not go as part of election of the Parliamentarian and the councillors. It is a very big decision which cannot be made within a second when somebody goes in the ballot box.

The appointments of the minister should be approved by the parliament. There should be a system. Before minister disapprove a parliament should also give an okay to that post. Marriage and divorces women are very much fighting for their rights. I would suggest that, we should not so much emulate the western people. because even themselves they are not very successful in marriage. What I am trying to tell you honorable commissioners is that when the divorce comes there should be 50, 50 sharing of the property. But in most cases you find that there are some people who can have that as a

business.

Women she is married today, she gets 50% of yopur property. She goes to another person she is married there she get 50% of their property. But when you get people going to follow the western they divorce now and then. Get somebody just writing and saying tomorrow you are not my husband. If somebody just writing and saying tomorrow you has contributed to the family.

Education must be for all and compulsory up to form four. There is also a group of these street children. Which I think should be very important issue of the government. and they should be all taken to approved schools. And be trained as per their talent. Instead of just allowing them to remain to the streets. I suggest they should be arrested driven to the court and put on probations or in their approved schools so that they can be able to have a good future.

The government should consider investing in the rural area, other than just putting things in the town. Actually the rural areas are places where there are raw materials and its better like maize and other things. It is better to bring those factories and other things here. Institution like fishing technology and others should not be in Nairobi but also in this area.

Infact we are so much disturbed by having Laikipia campus. Just at the edge of Nakuru.

(inaudible) their university. Which could have developed that area and people get employment. But now this time that campus it was for Laikipia but it just helping most of the people in Naikuru. The security in this area needs actually to be considered very much. There are gangsters. With guns. And people are not able to keep animals. It is my suggestion that their could be some bomas.

With the homeguards to protect animals of the people at night and so that when they have stolen they can be able to assist. Lastly is the forest in Laikipia, we have seen that all the land--

Mr. Amos Kingori: Jina langu ni Amos Kingori. Mengi yamesemwa sitaki kuyarudia. Ningetaka kuzungumzia kuhusu ardhi, maana tumepata kuona ya kwamba, shida nyingi tunapata katika nchi hii, hata serikali inaonekana kwamba imo ndani ya shida hizi. Kwa sababu kama vile tunasema hali ya security, wengi wamenunua mashamba katika nchi hii na wamesha hama kwa shamba yao, wakaenda kutafuta makao pahali pengine. Hii ni hali ya kutokana na hali ya security. Hata mara kwa mara unakuta kwamba, sisi pamoja na wafugaji, serikali imekosa kuunganisha sisi tuwe kitu kimoja. Mchugaji ajue sehemu ile inafaa kuchungwa na sehemu ile inafaa, mkulima naye pengine achunge. Mashamba yakanunuliwa na watu wakarudi kuhamu kama wamenyanganywa na wafugaji. Hali ya clashes nayo has also played a part in this. Kwa sababu mara kwa mara unakuta kwamba watu wamekwisha hama kwa mashamba yao. Kwa hivyo pendekezo langu ningependekeza kwamba, kuwe na own security of one's property. Kwa hivyo kama ni shamba langu, ikiwa hatujazikizana na mfugaji, iwe hawazi akasimamia ng'ombe zake pale na mkuki ama silaha zingine. Kuhusu silaha pendekezo langu

ningependekeza kwamba, zamami kale tulisikia kwamba ukiwa na silaha ni lazima kuandikisha kwa DO na uwe na kibali. Siku hizi tunaona silaha zimejaa. Kama mtu hana bunduki ako na kisu, kama hana kisu ana silaha zingine.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome** Unapendekeza nini?**Mr. Kingori:** Na pendekeza silaha zote ziwe si halali mtu kubeba. Naingia upande wa wanyama: Ingawa imenenwa kidogo tuangalie jambo hili. Kwa sababu idara inayo husika na wanyama ni kama wameachilia wanadamu na kuinua wanyama. Kwa sababu ukiangalia kama myama, akianguka kwa shimo, kuna mashimo mengine ambayo yanachimbwa na watu wengine ya maji. Na kuna shimo zingine niliona kama upande huu wa Ndurumo, ndovu akaanguka. Tulipata kuona kwamba hao watu wardens, hawa wanachunga wanyama, wanakuja hata na ndege kuangalia yule mnyama. Na hali ikiwa myama mwenyewe ameuwa mwanadamu, inakuwa ni shida. Yule maiti anaweza kushinda pale bila kuangaliwa na yeyote. **Com. Ibrahim Lethome** Unapendekeza nini?**Mr. Kingori:** Badala ya kuinua wanyama, wanadamu tuinuliwe zaidi. Na upande mwingine nikimaliza, ni upande wa ukulima. Mkulima ni mtu ambaye ni mtu wa muhimu katika nchi hii na ambaye amesahaulika.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome** Unapendekeza nini?**Mr. Kingori:** Nina pendekeza mkulima ainiuliwe zaidi na serikali. Wakati wa kununua wasiwe wanakopa mali ya mkulima; tuseme kama ni mahindi maharagwe na kadhalika. Kwa sababu serikali imeinuka na kukopa kopa mali ya wakulima na wanaendelea kufilisika. Asante.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome** Asante Kingori. Francis Kuria . Francis Kuria ni wewe?**Interjection:**

Inaudible.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome** Nilikuwa nimekuita? Haya endelea.**Francis Kuria Kariuki** : Kwa majina mimi ni Francis Kuria Kariuki . Kwa upande wa ardhi tumeachwa nyuma sana, tumefinywa na hatuna sauti.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome** Unapendekeza nini? **Francis Kuria Kariuki** : Tukipendekeza, kama Mbunge anashindwa na kuongea, awe akiokota maoni kwa wananchi. Na wananchi wawe wakipewa ruhusa kuongea katika District, na watangaze siku ambayo wataweza kutoa maoni yao. Tangu uhuru 1963 hakuna mapato tumepata. Mashamba hatukonayo, elimu hatujapata, maploti hata ikigawanywa hatupati. Tunaona kama tumeachiliwa nje na serikali na tunaona tuko nje ya serikali. Operation ikiendelea kufanywa, sisi hatuna uhuru kwa sababu tunalala watu watano hadi kumi katika nyumba moja, ambayo sio sheria Kenya.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Lingine. **Francis Kuria Kariuki** : : Haya nikiondoka hapo, elimu iwe ikionekana ni ya bure. Hospitali iangaliwe, ili madaktari wasifanye kazi mara mbili. Unakuta madaktari wengine wako private na bado wako kwa serikali. Halafu tena wako na store ya kuuza madawa. Hata C.I.D wa Kenya kumbe hawafanyi kazi, kama wako. Na kama wako, wanaokota maoni ya wananchi kuhusu wagonjwa?**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Lingine. **Francis Kuria Kariuki** : : Ya mwisho ni hali ya wild life katika Kenya. Yaani katika Laikipia hii, tunaona kama hatitusaidii. Mandovu yanakula mahindi.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Unapendekeza nini? **Francis Kuria Kariuki** : : Hata heri ndovu waondolewe Laikipia ili tuweze kuishi.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Inaudible. **Francis Kuria Kariuki** : Eh binadamu aishi. Hali ya forest. Kama si forest, hatungekuwa na uhai, na kama tunachunga huko heri Mzungu mwenyewa aliye Kenya ahame, tupewe mashamba. Tuko squatters tunaelezwa tukate vipande kama uko na miaka ishirini.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Wazungu waondolewe mashamba yapewe Waafrika? **Francis Kuria Kariuki** : Yeah. **Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** La mwisho? **Francis Kuria Kariuki** : La mwisho. Kuna urithi ama kama mtu ameaga tunampeleka mortuary, mwiaka yote. Siku gani tutazika halafu tuwe tukiona kaburi ilikuwa hii, ilikuwa ya babu. **Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Unataka nini (unclear words) **Francis Kuria Kariuki** : : Yaani upewe ardhi, halafu mtu akifa umzike hapo. Si ati unaenda Municipality kila siku kila siku. Na ma-plot yakigawanywa, yaangaliwe na serikali. Si

ati mtu mmoja anapeleka. Pengine ni mtu wa DP, anapewa mia na anauza. Pengine ni ya Kanu anauza na raia wanakosa.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome: Unataka aje? **Francis Kuria Kariuki :** Kama DP inapewa kiwango fulani, iangikwe DP imepewa kiwango fulani. Na iandikwe namba mpaka mwisho. Si ati mtu mmoja anyakuwe yote.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome: Basi kuwe na balancing. **Francis Kuria Kariuki:** Yaani balancing nikiona kama kamati ya Council iwe akitazama, ni bora. Lakini si ati ukifika Council hata uulize unaambiwa toka hakuna nafasi. Ni kama wengine hatuna uhuru.

Kwaherini. **Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Mugo Mwaura yuko? Charles Matheri? Jacob Gichini Maigua? Karibu. Halafu afuatwe na Onesmus Karimu Njungwa kama yuko. Ni wewe Mzee? Haya mtafauatana hivyo. Dakika mbili mbili. Jacob.

Mr. Jacob Gichimo Waigua: Mimi naitwa Jacob Gichimo Waigua na ningetaka kuchangia sana habari ya uwezo wa President. President ana uwezo mkubwa sana na ndio naona hata kwa hii nchi yetu mambo yanaharibika. Kwa mapendekezo yangu ningetaka President aondolewe mamlaka ya kumchagua Permanent Secretary. Na tena aondolewe mamlaka ya kuwachagua judges na hata ma-Ambassadors. Na hata ma-provincial commissioners, waondolewe pia. Nao upande wa Ma-Chief. Ma-Chief ningetaka kupendekeza ya kwamba wawe wakichaguliwa na raia kwa njia ya mlolongo. Naye President ningetaka kupendekeza ya kwamba awe mtu wa maneno yake. Iwe kama sheria ya kwamba President akisema kitu awe akifuata vile alisema jana, lakini ni kusema leo hii na kesho hii. Langu ni hilo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome: Asante. **Onesmus Karimu:** My name is Onesmas Karimu wa Njong'wa .Structure of government: Kenya should remain a democratic republic governed by enacted laws as per Constitution with an elected Parliament. There will be an Executive President, assisted by Deputy President as the head of state and the Army. The President will be elected by a 50% vote cast by all elected voters and if no one reaches 50%, we'll go back for the votes and they will remain in office for a five year term, and can only be appointed for two terms only. There will also be a Deputy President appointed likewise. There will be a Parliament elected on a separate vote. Constituencies should be made in such a manner that that each constituency should be approximately twenty-five thousand voters. Here I would add that the new Constitution should give special additional elected members to cater for disadvantaged people or for unpopulated constituencies in areas such as those found in North Eastern members, have two extra members. North Eastern, two extra members, Rift Valley two members. Other special seats: Two for disabled persons, two for elderly persons, two for women, four for youth. Special interests like commerce, one person. Industries one person, Labour one person. Emoluments of Members of Parliament and the Constitution offices should be regulated by a Permanent Remuneration Committee. Chairmen of local authorities and Mayors of Municipalities should be elected by voters. There will be a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice who's term of office will be limited to two terms of five years. He should be nominated by the President with recommendations from the Judicial Service Commission from two names who read by the Law Society of Kenya. Other senior Legal Officers to be appointed by the Judicial Service Commission and vetted by Parliament. The commission set up structures to revive the economy. Farmost in restructuring, is the security machinery. There will be a Kenya Police Service that is 'utumishi kwa wote' headed by an Inspector General with Commissioners of police and provinces. Heads of the head-quarters to lead different units, all answerable to the Inspector General. Intelligent Unit will be on the portfolio of the Vice President, but the rest will be under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thus those who roam the country-side killing people, maiming, robbing, raping women and cattle rustlers, should be completely wiped out. Adequate communication network and so forth should

be provided to the security machinery. Water: Two thirds of Kenya is semi-arid. However we are endowed with this precious commodity. First priority of the concentration for the economy revival is to boost the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture, animal husbandry, water and marketing. Focus should be made on the national resources that is flow of water on Lake Victoria in East Africa should be checked, upto the Mountain and irrigate thousands of acres in West Rift Valley, top to Kimoroa and irrigate thousands of acres, North of Rift including Laikipia, Samburu and Isiolo. Other rivers like Tana and Athi etc should be used to irrigate parts of this country. This will give good land to Kenyans. Public Service should employ technocrats with managerial drive to head government departments. The Prime Minister should also appoint accounting officers, who are professionals. Here I must say that there must be a Prime Minister appointed by Parliament to assist and he will be the head of the government. The President will be the head of the state. Needless to add, Kenya children need a free and compulsory education and medical care up to and including the 18th year. All Kenya citizens should be free to live, work and own property in any part of the republic. Lastly I will come to the department of Provincial Administration: My view is that this department should not go on. It should cease and in its place be taken over by a people development department headed by a District People Development officer whose job would be to coordinate various activities of government departments and local authorities. He will be an ex-official member of local authorities and chairman of the DC security committee. All in all this person will be the most senior government person in the District or Municipality. He will be a university graduate majoring in Economics and related subjects to be able to initiate direct development problems in an agro-economic set up, and start-off 'jua kali industries' etc. The Administration police could easily be merged with police service, issue sufficient communication apparatus and transport to support the work of the government and also to wipe out lawlessness which is in most places of this country. All crimes should be investigated and brought to book. Chiefs to be replaced by locational people's committee officers, trained in community work, prevention of crime and social studies, preferable at Kenya Institute of Administration to cope with prevalent issues. **Com. Ibrahim**

Lethome:

(inaudible) **Phillip Thimba:** But he is just a--

Com. Ibrahim Lethome: He is not just-- He is very important, thank you very much. Who is the next person? Is Zablon Makori here? Are you Zablon Makori? Okey. Cllr. P.S. Kirwa. Lesianto Kampalo? I want to see how many people are remaining. Peter Kamau? Charles Karuga? Wachira Kamenjo? Joseph Wachira? Have a seat please. John Mburu? Cllr. JB Ndugu you will follow him. Then after that we shall have Samuel Gathinji. Samuel Gathinji. Jane W. Machira. Haya wewe nido utatufungia kikao. Mfuatane hivyo kwa hiyo taratibu. **John Mburu Koigi:** Jina langu ni John Mburu, Koigi, Chairman of the Freedom Fighters Laikipia District. Kitu ni mapendekezo tu sio history. Maoni yangu ni haya: President awe akikaa ten years only. Five years, ten years akiwa anafanya vizuri. Ya pili, pesa ya nchi ya nchi hii iwe na picture ya Kenyatta au ya Mt. Kenya. Ya tatu, how the Freedom Fighters wanachukuliwa: Ikiwa katika new Constitution inaweza kusaidia wale watu ambao walipigania uhuru nchi hii, waondoe chapter 108 ya Parliament, chapter 108 ambao sisi tunachukuliwa kama magaidi, we are not taken as a responsible people. Hawa watu walipigania nchi hii. Kwa hivyo maoni yangu ningependa hiyo mambo iwekwe katika Constitution, ya kwamba hawa wanawake walipigania uhuru. Ikiwa ni mstari wa mbele wakati wa Jamuhuri Day, Ngei awe karibu, Kagia, Ochieng Oneko na watu wengine walipigania uhuru, wawe ndio watu wa mstari wa mbele kuonekana, kwa sababu inaonekana sijui hawa watu wanasema ni 'dot coms'. Sasa sijui wanataka tumalizike, bila kuonekana watu wowote.

Kwa hivyo katika Constitution, mapendekezo yangu ningependa hawa watu ambao walipigania uhuru, na watu waliokuwa nchi hii, wachukuliwe kama watu, na wawe ni watu recognized, tuchukuliwe kama binadam. Ya pili, katika Parliament hawa watu wanakwenda katika Parliament, wawe wakiangaliwa na Commission for two and a half years. Mtu akiwa ataonekana anafanya kazi sawa sawa anaondolewa. Iwe Commission inaweza kuja kuangalia kama kazi yake ni nzuri, ile aliahidia watu. Ya tatu. Mayor awe anachaguliwa na raia. Katika Constitution, pesa ya hawa watu ambao walipigania uhuru ifuatwe. Ilienda wapi? Iwe katika Commission ndani. Mimi ningependelea jambo hili la watu waliopigania uhuru liwekwe, na katika Districts sio tu kuletewa watu wanasema walisikia uhuru, mtu alisikia uhuru na hajui uhuru ni nini? Anakuja kuhubiria akiitwa madam madam nini na bado sisi tuko hai, na tunaamini serikali. Kwa hivyo serikali ichukue sisi kama watu ambao walipigania nchi hii, kama watu wazima, au watu ambao walijitolea juu ya nchi yao. Asante Bwana. **Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Asante sana. Councillor?

Cllr. John Ndugu: Mimi ni Cllr. John Ndugu Muthoi J.B. Yangu ni machache sana kwa sababu muda unakimbia. Ya kwanza ni hawa watu ambao wanalisha mashamba ya watu wapewe adhabu kali kama penalty ya miaka mitano katika jela, ikiwa hana ithini ya mwenye shamba, wale ambao wanalisha mashamba. Ili lingine, ni penalty iwe kali kwa wale watu ambao ni wezi wa mifugo katika Laikipia nzima, wawekwe ndani kwa kipindi cha miaka kumi bila fine, kwa sababu hapo walikuwa wakilipa ng'ombe na mbuzi tano kwa mbuzi moja au ngo'ombe tatu kwa ngo'ombe moja akiiba. Kwa hivyo hiyo ifanyike. Lile lingine ningependelea Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs wote waende kuwe na Council of Elders akiwa amechaguliwa na wananchi wafanye kazi pamoja. Lile lingine ni DCs na DOs wabaki wakifanya kazi na hiyo Council of Elders. Na Provincial Administration kama P.P.O, P.C, na P.M.O wote waondoke. Lile lingine ni kwa upande wa elimu; elimu iwe ni ya bure kutoka nursery mpaka darasa la nane. Ili kuwezesha wale watoto ambao wanaranda randa hapa mijini na nyumbani kukaa bila masomo, wapate nafasi hiyo, hata disabled wenyewe. Lile lingine ni vyama visiandikwe zaidi ya vitatu. Viwe vitatu na vizisidi tano. Pendekezo lile lingine nikiwa hapa, ni citizen aangaliwe ni yule indigenous ambao alikuwa hapa 1890. Na yule mtoto ambaye wazazi wake walikuwa hapa baada ya uhuru 1963. Lile lingine ni upande wa freedom and responsibility citizen. Hiyo nayo limit ya individual freedom should be preserved of other persons freedom. Lile lingine ni la military: Mkubwa wa military, na polisi na hao wengine should be head by Chief of General Staff na awe akiwa appointed na President. Lile lingine ni mambo ya taxation: Kila mwananchi awe akilipa kodi ili kuwezesha serikali iendelee na matumishi yake kwa kila mwaka. Mkuu wa Governor of Central Bank awe na authority yake mwenyewe, na right akitumia Katiba ya Parliament. Na awe akiwa appointed na confirmed na Parliament. Chief Justice vile vile nae afanye kazi bila kuwa chini ya mwingine na awe vetted na appointed by the President, na awe confirmed na Parliament. Attorney General vile vile ni namna hiyo, Controller ni vile vile na terms zao zisizidi miaka 65 kwa ofisi. Kwa hivyo iende namna hiyo. Ile ofisi nayo ningetaka kuweka mkazo sana, ni office of the Ombudsman. Hii ofisi sijui kama iko kwa Katiba, iwe kwa Katiba ili iwe ikiangalia maofisi haya yote nimesema hapo juu, ya Attorney General na mengine yote, iwe ni ofisi tofauti ambayo investigate and complaints from the citizen inaangaliwa kabisa. Corruption nayo vile vile hapa, imeonekana kama imekubaliwa na sheria na kwa sababu imemaliza nchi hii, yule ambaye atakua ana hongana, na yule ambaye atahongwa, wanafungwa kifungo cha miaka zaidi ya mitano. Mambo ya President imesemwa na wale wengine waliyekuwako, lakini yangu inasema awe na miaka 35 na aingie kwa ofisi miaka mitano na isizidi terms mbili. Local Authority Chairman na Vice Chairman awe amechaguliwa na wananchi kutoka mashinani mpaka mwisho na apite na kiwango cha kura zaidi ya 50%, na wakiwa zaidi ya wawili wafuatane namna hiyo. Wakiwa wamekuwa chini hiyo

uchaguzi irudiwe. Education iwe ni 'O' level na awe ni mtu ambaye anatabia nzuri. Na miaka yake nayo iwe 35 mpaka 75. Hesabu ya kura ihesabiwe yote ya President, ya Local Authority na Parliament, yote ihesabiwe kwa station ile ambayo imetupwiwa, after six O' clock. Kwa hivyo hii document nimepatia Commission to peruse it for further recommendation. Thank you.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Yeah ndivyo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome: Asante. Mugo Mwaura. Mugo Mwaura ni wewe?**Interjection:**

(Inaudible)**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Nilikuwa nimekuita? Haya endelea.**Wilson Kimei:**

Kwa majina mimi ni Wilson Kimei Meli. Kwa upande wa ardhi tumeachwa nyuma sana, tumefinywa na hatuna sauti.**Com.**

Ibrahim Lethome: Unapendekeza nini?**Wilson Kimei:** Tukipendekeza, kama Mbunge anashindwa na kuongea, awe akiokota maoni kwa wananchi. Na wananchi wawe wakipewa ruhusa kuongea katika District, na watangaze siku ambayo wataweza kutoa maoni yao. Tangu uhuru 1963 hakuna mapato tumepata. Mashamba hatukonayo, elimu hatujapata, maploti hata ikigawanywa hatupati. Tunaona kama tumeachiliwa nje na serikali na tunaona tuko nje ya serikali. Operation ikiendelea kufanywa, sisi hatuna uhuru kwa sababu tunalala watu watano hadi kumi katika nyumba moja, ambayo sio sheria Kenya.**Com.**

Ibrahim Lethome: Lingine.**Wilson Kimei:** Haya nikiondoka hapo, elimu iwe ikionekana ni ya bure. Hospitali iangaliwe, ili madaktari wasifanye kazi mara mbili. Unakuta madaktari wengine wako private na bado wako kwa serikali. Halafu tena wako na store ya kuuza madawa. Hata C.I.D wa Kenya kumbe hawafanyi kazi, kama wako. Na kama wako, wanaokota maoni ya wananchi kuhusu wagonjwa?**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Lingine.**Wilson Kimei:** Ya mwisho ni hali ya wild life katika Kenya.

Yaani katika Laikipia hii, tunaona kama hatitusaidii. Mandovu yanakula mahindi.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Unapendekeza nini?**Wilson Kimei:** Hata heri ndovu waondolewe Laikipia ili tuweze kuishi.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Inaudible.**Wilson Kimei:** Eh binadamu aishi.Hali ya forest. Kama si forest, hatungekuwa na uhai, na kama tunachunga huko heri Mzungu mwenyewa aliye Kenya ahame, tupewe mashamba. Tuko squatters tunaelezwa tukate vipande kama uko na miaka ishirini.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome: Wazungu waondolewe mashamba yapewe Waafrika? **Wilson Kimei:** Yeah. **Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** La mwisho?**Wilson Kimei:** La mwisho. Kuna urithi ama kama mtu ameaga tunampeleka mortuary, mwiaka yote. Siku gani tutazika halafu tuwe tukiona kaburi ilikuwa hii, ilikuwa ya babu.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:**Unataka nini

(Inaudible) **Wilson Kimei:** Yaani upewe ardhi, halafu mtu akifa umzike hapo. Si ati unaenda

Municipality kila siku kila siku. Na ma-plot yakigawanywa, yaangaliwe na serikali. Si ati mtu mmoja anapeleka. Pengine ni mtu wa DP, anapewa mia na anauza. Pengine ni ya Kanu anauza na raia wanakosa. **Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Unataka aje?

Wilson Kimei: Kama DP inapewa kiwango fulani, iangikwe DP imepewa kiwango fulani. Na iandikwe namba mpaka mwisho. Si ati mtu mmoja anyakuwe yote.**Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Basi kuwe na balancing.**Wilson Kimei:** Yaani balancing nikiona kama kamati ya Council iwe akitazama, ni bora. Lakini si ati ukifika Council hata uulize unaambiwa toka hakuna nafasi.

Ni kama wengine hatuna uhuru. Kwaherini.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Mugo Mwaura yuko? Charles Matheri? Jacob Gichini Maigua? Karibu. Halafu afuatwe na Onesmus Karimu Njungwa kama yuko. Ni wewe Mzee? Haya mtafauatana hivyo. Dakika mbili mbili. Jacob.**Mary Wanja Kamau:** Mimi naitwa Mary Wanja Kamau na ningetaka kuchangia sana habari ya uwezo wa President. President ana uwezo mkubwa sana ni ndio naona hata kwa hii nchi yetu mambo yanaharibika. Kwa mapendekezo yangu ningetaka President aondolewe mamlaka ya kumchagua Permanent Secretary. Na tena aondolewe mamlaka ya kuwachagua judges na hata

ma-Ambassadors. Na hata ma-provincial commissioners, waondolewe pia. Nao upande wa Ma-Chief. Ma-Chief ningetaka kupendekeza ya kwamba wawe wakichaguliwa na raia kwa njia ya mlolongo. Naye President ningetaka kupendekeza ya kwamba awe mtu wa maneno yake. Iwe kama sheria ya kwamba President akisema kitu awe akifuata vile alisema jana, lakini ni kusema leo hii na kesho hii. Langu ni hilo.

Com. Ibrahim Lethome Asante. **Onesmus.Esther Lemarkoko:** My name is Esther Lemarkoko

Structure of government: Kenya should remain a democratic republic governed by enacted laws as per Constitution with an elected Parliament. There will be an Executive President, assisted by Deputy President as the head of state and the Army. The President will be elected by a 50% vote cast by all elected voters and if no one reaches 50%, we'll go back for the votes and they will remain in office for a five year term, and can only be appointed for two terms only. There will also be a Deputy President appointed likewise. There will be a Parliament elected on a separate vote. Constituencies should be made in such a manner that that each constituency should be approximately twenty-five thousand voters. Here I would add that the new Constitution should give special additional elected members to cater for disadvantaged people or for unpopulated constituencies in areas such as those found in North Eastern members, have two extra members. North Eastern, two extra members, Rift Valley two members. Other special seats: Two for disabled persons, two for elderly persons, two for women, four for youth. Special interests like commerce, one person. Industries one person, Labour one person. Emoluments of Members of Parliament and the Constitution offices should be regulated by a Permanent Remuneration Committee. Chairmen of local authorities and Mayors of Municipalities should be elected by voters. There will be a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice who's term of office will be limited to two terms of five years. He should be nominated by the President with recommendations from the Judicial Service Commission from two names who read by the Law Society of Kenya. Other senior Legal Officers to be appointed by the Judicial Service Commission and vetted by Parliament. The commission set up structures to revive the economy. Farmost in restructuring, is the security machinery. There will be a Kenya Police Service that is 'utumishi kwa wote' headed by an Inspector General with Commissioners of police and provinces. Heads of the head-quarters to lead different units, all answerable to the Inspector General. Intelligent Unit will be on the portfolio of the Vice President, but the rest will be under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Thus those who roam the country-side killing people, maiming, robbing, raping women and cattle rustlers, should be completely wiped out. Adequate communication network and so forth should be provided to the security machinery.

Water: Two thirds of Kenya is semi-arid. However we are endowed with this precious commodity. First priority of the concentration for the economy revival is to boost the activities of the Ministry of Agriculture, animal husbandry, water and marketing. Focus should be made on the national resources that is flow of water on Lake Victoria in East Africa should be checked, upto the Mountain and irrigate thousands of acres in West Rift Valley, top to Kimoroa and irrigate thousands of acres, North of Rift including Laikipia, Samburu and Isiolo. Other rivers like Tana and Athi etc should be used to irrigate parts of this country. This will give good land to Kenyans.

Public Service should employ technocrats with managerial drive to head government departments. The Prime Minister should also appoint accounting officers, who are professionals. Here I must say that there must be a Prime Minister appointed by Parliament to assist and he will be the head of the government. The President will be the head of the state. Needless to add, Kenya children need a free and compulsory education and medical care up to and including the 18th year. All Kenya citizens should be free to live, work and own property in any part of the republic. Lastly I will come to the department of Provincial Administration: My view is that this department should not

go on. It should cease and in its place be taken over by a people development department headed by a District People Development officer whose job would be to coordinate various activities of government departments and local authorities. He will be an ex-official member of local authorities and chairman of the DC security committee. All in all this person will be the most senior government person in the District or Municipality. He will be a university graduate majoring in Economics and related subjects to be able to initiate direct development problems in an agro-economic set up, and start-off 'jua kali industries' etc. The Administration police could easily be merged with police service, issue sufficient communication apparatus and transport to support the work of the government and also to wipe out lawlessness which is in most places of this country. All crimes should be investigated and brought to book. Chiefs to be replaced by locational people's committee officers, trained in community work, prevention of crime and social studies, preferable at Kenya Institute of Administration to cope with prevalent issues. **Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** (Inaudible)**Ms. Esther:** But he is

just a--**Mr. Sammy Ndung'u:** Jina langu ni Sammy Ndung'u Chairman of the Freedom Fighters Laikipia District. Kitu ni mapendekezo tu sio history. Maoni yangu ni haya: President awe akikaa ten years only. Five years, ten years akiwa anafanya vizuri. Ya pili, pesa ya nchi ya nchi hii iwe na picture ya Kenyatta au ya Mt. Kenya. Ya tatu, how the Freedom Fighters wanachukuliwa: Ikiwa katika new Constitution inaweza kusaidia wale watu ambao walipigania uhuru nchi hii, waondoe chapter 108 ya Parliament, chapter 108 ambao sisi tunachukuliwa kama magaidi, we are not taken as a responsible people. Hawa watu walipigania nchi hii. Kwa hivyo maoni yangu ningependa hiyo mambo iwekwe katika Constitution, ya kwamba hawa wanawake walipigania uhuru. Ikiwa ni mstari wa mbele wakati wa Jamuhuri Day, Ngei awe karibu, Kagia, Ochieng Oneko na watu wengine walipigania uhuru, wawe ndio watu wa mstari wa mbele kuonekana, kwa sababu inaonekana sijui hawa watu wanasema ni 'dot coms'. Sasa sijui wanataka tumalizike, bila kuonekana watu wowote. Kwa hivyo katika Constitution, mapendekezo yangu ningependa hawa watu ambao walipigania uhuru, na watu waliokuwa nchi hii, wachukuliwe kama watu, na wawe ni watu recognized, tuchukuliwe kama binadam. Ya pili, katika Parliament hawa watu wanakwenda katika Parliament, wawe wakiangaliwa na Commission for two and a half years. Mtu akiwa ataonekana anafanya kazi sawa sawa anaondolewa. Iwe Commission inaweza kuja kuangalia kama kazi yake ni nzuri, ile aliahidia watu. Ya tatu. Mayor awe anachaguliwa na raia. Katika Constitution, pesa ya hawa watu ambao walipigania uhuru ifuatwe. Ilienda wapi? Iwe katika Commission ndani. Mimi ningependelea jambo hili la watu waliopigania uhuru liwekwe, na katika Districts sio tu kuletewa watu wanasema walisikia uhuru, mtu alisikia uhuru na hajui uhuru ni nini? Anakuja kuhubiria akiitwa madam madam nini na bado sisi tuko hai, na tunaamini serikali. Kwa hivyo serikali ichukue sisi kama watu ambao walipigania nchi hii, kama watu wazima, au watu ambao walijitolea juu ya nchi yao. Asante Bwana. **Com. Ibrahim Lethome** Asante sana. Councillor? **Michael Kiptur:** Mimi kwa maoni yangu ni machache sana kwa sababu muda unakimbia. Ya kwanza ni hawa watu ambao wanalisha mashamba ya watu wapewe adhabu kali kama penalty ya miaka mitano katika jela, ikiwa hana ithini ya mwenye shamba, wale ambao wanalisha mashamba. Ili lingine, ni penalty iwe kali kwa wale watu ambao ni wezi wa mifugo katika Laikipia nzima, wawekwe ndani kwa kipindi cha miaka kumi bila fine, kwa sababu hapo walikuwa wakilipa ng'ombe na mbuzi tano kwa mbuzi moja au ngo'ombe tatu kwa ngo'ombe moja akiiba. Kwa hivyo hiyo ifanyike. Lile lingine ningependelea Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs wote waende kuwe na Council of Elders akiwa amechaguliwa na wananchi wafanye kazi pamoja. Lile lingine ni DCs na DOs wabaki wakifanya kazi na hiyo Council of Elders. Na Provincial Administration kama P.P.O, P.C, na P.M.O wote waondoke. Lile

lingine ni kwa upande wa elimu; elimu iwe ni ya bure kutoka nursery mpaka darasa la nane. Ili kuwezesha wale watoto ambao wanaranda randa hapa mijini na nyumbani kukaa bila masomo, wapate nafasi hiyo, hata disabled wenyewe. Lile lingine ni vyama visiandikwe zaidi ya vitatu. Viwe vitatu na viziidi tano. Pendekezo lile lingine nikiwa hapa, ni citizen aangaliwe ni yule indigenous ambaye alikuwa hapa 1890. Na yule mtoto ambaye wazazi wake walikuwa hapa baada ya uhuru 1963. Lile lingine ni upande wa freedom and responsibility citizen. Hiyo nayo limit ya individual freedom should be preserved of other persons freedom. Lile lingine ni la military: Mkubwa wa military, na polisi na hao wengine should be head by Chief of General Staff na awe akiwa appointed na President. Lile lingine ni mambo ya taxation: Kila mwananchi awe akilipa kodi ili kuwezesha serikali iendelee na matumishi yake kwa kila mwaka. Mkuu wa Governor of Central Bank awe na authority yake mwenyewe, na right akitumia Katiba ya Parliament. Na awe akiwa appointed na confirmed na Parliament. Chief Justice vile vile nae afanye kazi bila kuwa chini ya mwingine na awe vetted na appointed by the President, na awe confirmed na Parliament. Attorney General vile vile ni namna hiyo, Controller ni vile vile na terms zao zisizidi miaka 65 kwa ofisi. Kwa hivyo iende namna hiyo. Ile ofisi nayo ningetaka kuweka mkazo sana, ni office of the Ombudsman. Hii ofisi sijui kama iko kwa Katiba, iwe kwa Katiba ili iwe ikiangalia maofisi haya yote nimesema hapo juu, ya Attorney General na mengine yote, iwe ni ofisi tofauti ambayo investigate and complaints from the citizen inaangaliwa kabisa. Corruption nayo vile vile hapa, imeonekana kama imekubaliwa na sheria na kwa sababu imemaliza nchi hii, yule ambaye atakua ana hongana, na yule ambaye atahongwa, wanafungwa kifungo cha miaka zaidi ya mitano. Mambo ya President imesemwa na wale wengine waliyekuwako, lakini yangu inasema awe na miaka 35 na aingie kwa ofisi miaka mitano na isizidi terms mbili. Local Authority Chairman na Vice Chairman awe amechaguliwa na wananchi kutoka mashinani mpaka mwisho na apite na kiwango cha kura zaidi ya 50%, na wakiwa zaidi ya wawili wafuatane namna hiyo.

Wakiwa wamekuwa chini hiyo uchaguzi irudiwe. Education iwe ni 'O' level na awe ni mtu ambaye anatabia nzuri. Na miaka yake nayo iwe 35 mpaka 75. Hesabu ya kura ihesabiwe yote ya President, ya Local Authority na Parliament, yote ihesabiwe kwa station ile ambayo imetupiwa, after six O' clock. Kwa hivyo hii document nimepatia Commission to peruse it for further recommendation. Thank you. **Com. Ibrahim Lethome:** Sasa yule mama nilikuwa nimesema ndiye wa mwisho, ameona atapeana memorandum yake bila kuzungunza. Nafikiri sasa kila kitu ambacho kina mwanzo kina mwisho wake. Huu ndio mwisho wa kikao chetu cha leo. Na tungependa kwanza kabisa kuwashukuru wananchi wa Rumuruti kwa vile mmejitoshesha kwa wingi, tumepata maoni ya hali ya juu sana. Kisha tunawashukuru ile kamati ambayo imeshugulika na kutayarisha kikao hiki na kufanya mobilization, Jane na wenzake, is it Pricilla ama ni? Pascaline. Tunawashukuru sana kwa ile kazi ambayo mmefanya, kijana ambaye alikuwa anashika micro-phone na kufasiri, na wengine wote ambao wako hapo na wengine ambao hawako hapa, tunawashukuru sana. Kule kuote tumeenda hatujaona mobilization ya hali ya juu kama ile ambayo tuliona jana na leo. Nyahururu sijui lakini Kinamba ninajua, it was very high mobilization, helicopter pia ilisaidia kuleta watu zaidi. Hapa leo pia nimefanya kazi ya hali ya juu asubuhi tulikuwa tunaogopa hakuna watu. Na pia nawashukuru wenzangu Jane na Dan kwa kusubiri mchana mzima. Sasa tungetaka kungependa kufunga kikao hiki kwa kumuomba mtu mmoja katika kamati ya watu walio hapa kama kuna neno lolote ambao mnetaka kusema. Jane do you have anything to say before we close? Because the District Coordinator is not here, you have to say something. **Jane W. Machira:** Ningechukua ruhusa hii ya kuwarudishia asante. Wale wameenda na wale wamebaki, tafadhali watu wote ambao walikua kwa kikao hiki, the Commissioners na sisi Watu wa Centre for Conflict Resolution, tumefurahi sana na tumeona kazi ile tumefanya. Wale watakua wakienda nyumbani

wakati huu, tafadhali warudishieni asante na tumeshukuru sana kwa ile kazi mmefanya ya kushinda na sisi hapa. Commissioner wetu mmesikia amesema ni asante sana. The staff with the Commissioner, wamefurahi sana tumeongea na mmoja wetu Jane na amesema hiki ni kikao kimekua kizuri zaidi, wamefurahia zaidi. Asante sana Mr. Commissioner na asante staff wa CKRC Kenya. Wakati huu, tupate mtu mmoja wa kutuendesha kwa maombi, ndio Mr Commissioner?

Com. Ibrahim Lethome: Ndiyo.

Pastor Lebaleiya: Basi kila mtu atulie na tuwe na wakati wa heshima kwa Mungu tukiomba, tuombe.

Tunashukuru sana Mungu wetu. Kwa sababu ya wema wako. Tunakushukuru kwa sababu yasiku hii njema. Umetunjalia tuwe na siku mzuri. wananchi wa area hii wameweza kutoa maoni yao kwa commissioners nao pia umewapatia uwezo wa kuandika na kuweka vizuri maoni yao. Tunashukuru kwa sababu wakati mzuri. Hivyo basi mungu wetu tunakurudishia shukurani. Tunaomba kwamba maoni hayo yetu, yaweze kufika mahali ambapo inafaa. Na hatimaye tuwe na constituion au Katiba ambayo inaweza kushugulikia wananchi wa kenya ipasavyo.tunaombea wananchi wote safari njema wanaporudi. Na hata wageni wetu commissioners hawa tunawaombea safari mzuri hata tunaposhugulika mahali pengine. Mungu wape afya njema nawakati mzuri ili waweze kutumikia wananchi wa kenya. Na hata wengine wanaposhugulika mahali kwingine taifa letu. Mungu tunaomba ya kwamba utawatumia vizuri. Ni asante kwa sababu kwamba utatupa Katiba mpya baada ya shuguli hii yote. Ni asante Mungu wetu kwa sababu umeshasikianaombi yetu. Haya tunaomba katika jina la baba, na la mwana, na roho Mtakatifu. **Amen !**

Jane W. Machira: Wananchi msikie.kesho kutakuwa na maoni huko.

The meeting ended at 5.30 p.m.

