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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT.

Kerugoya/Kutus Constituency is within Kirinyaga District, Central Province.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population	Male	Female	Total
	226,665	230,440	457,105
Total District Population of 18 years of Age & Below	108,502	105,263	213,765
Total District Population of 19 years of Age & Above	118,163	125,177	243,340
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	309		

Source: 1999 Population and Housing Census: Volume I

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Kirinyaga District:

- Is the fifth most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a 87.4% primary school enrolment rate, ranking 3rd in the province and 6th nationally;
- Has a 31.1% secondary enrolment rate, ranking 6th in the district and 14th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin diseases including ulcers, diarrhoea diseases, and intestinal worms;
- Has a child mortality rate of 36, ranking 7th nationally;
- Has a life expectancy of 63.5 ranking 8th nationally;
- 22.5% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 20th nationally; and

Kirinyaga District has four parliamentary constituencies: namely Mwea, Gichugu, Ndia and Kerugoya/Kutus. These four constituencies cover a total area of 1,478 Km² and all the constituencies are represented by Members of Parliament (MP) from the Democratic Party (DP). Each of the MPs, on average, represents 114,276 constituents and a constituent area of 370Km².

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Kerugoya/Kutus is composed of Kerugoya, Kutus, Koroma, and Inoi Divisions. The constituency was created in 1996.

2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Male	Female	Total	Area Km ²	Density (persons per Km ²)
	36,405	37,663	74,068	108.5	683

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

The main economic activity of the constituency is coffee growing.

2.3. **Electioneering and Political Information**

The constituency is largely a pro-opposition zone. After the inception of the multi-party politics, DP won the 1997 general elections. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.4. **1997 Election Results**

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			43,595
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
John Matere Keriri	DP	18,149	59.51
Lazarus Munyi Mugo	KNC	6,638	21.77
Nicholas Kinyua Mbui	SDP	2,770	9.08
John Ngara Kariuki	KANU	1,992	6.53
David Chrispo C. Weru	FORDA	580	1.90
James Njagi Njiru	LPK	366	1.20
Total Valid Votes		30,495	100.00

Rejected Votes	630
Total Votes Cast	31,125
% Turnout	71.40
% Rejected/Cast	2.02

2.5. **Main Problems**

Main problems are the collapse of coffee co-operatives societies, and inadequate infrastructure. Due to the collapse of the co-operative societies, the people's purchasing power has been falling.

3. **CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS**

3.1. **Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)**

3.1.1. **Philosophy**

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

3.1.2. **Composition and Establishment**

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

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

In view of the limited role of the CKRC in the establishment of the CCF's, the CKRC prepared

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

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

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION**

Civic education in the constituency was carried out between 10TH February 2002 and 6th May 2002

4.1. **Phases and issues covered in Civic Education**

Stage 1 is the only one that was notably covered. This is the stage preceding collection of views. It dealt with information, knowledge, skills and virtues, which enabled Kenyans to make informed choice and present their views to CKRC.

4.2. **Issues & Areas covered**

- What is a constitution
- Who should review a constitution

- Assisting on memorandums
- Role of the church in the current constitution review
- Women participation in constitutional review process
- Importance of the constitution
- Importance of the review process
- Children and other vulnerable groups in the constitution

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s): 6th March 2002 and 18th April 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

2. **Venue**

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s):
 1. Kerugoya County Council Hall
 2. St. Thomas A.C.K Cathedral

3. **Panels**

- a. Commissioners
 1. Com. Pastor Zablon Ayonga
 2. Com. Prof. H.W.O. Okoth Ogendero
 3. Com. Mrs. Alice Yano
- b. Secretariat

1. Charles Oyaya	-	Programme Officer
2. D. O. Konyango	-	Rapporteur
3. Susan Mutile	-	Verbatim Reporter
4. Christine Moraa	-	Sign Language Interpreter

5.2. **Attendance Details**

A total of 176 presenters gave substantive views at the Council Hall and at St. Thomas ACK Church. Majority of the presenters were males presenting individually. However, there was a significant presence of organizations and churches.

5.3. **Concerns and Recommendations**

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

5.3.1. **PREAMBLE**

- The constitution of Kenya should have a preamble. (11)
- The preamble should state that Kenya is a God fearing country. (2)
- The preamble should express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.
- The preamble should state that Kenya should always be a democratic state.
- The preamble should state Kenya people's commitment to the rule of law
- The preamble should include a national vision of unity for Kenyans.
- The preamble should recognize the supremacy of Kenyans including women and children and the roles they play.
- All Kenyans should be treated equally regardless of their origin, religion, status and ethnic background. (2)
- The constitution should recognize Kenya as a multi ethnic, multi religious and multi political society. It should define the geographical area covered by the republic.
- The preamble should state that the institutions to be made by the people for the people and nobody is above the law.
- The preamble should bear the following headings: Love, Peace and Justice for all Kenyans and also include "the just government of Kenyans".
- The preamble should contain state boundaries and value for human rights.
- The constitution should recognize the complimentary role of both men and women in the struggle for independence. (2)
- Our preamble should reflect on the historical events prior to and during the times of the Lancaster constitution.
- The constitution should recognize the experiences since the colonial days up to the struggle for multipartyism.

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

- There should be a declaration of a Republic of Kenya, which shall be a multi party democracy.
- Our constitution should have its own history.
- The constitution should provide that the law should apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.(2)
- The constitution should provide guiding principles on national unity for Kenyans.
- The constitution should recognize the supremacy of the constitution and reflect on our unity and diversity.

- The constitution must guarantee that power belongs to the citizens, all to respect the rule of law, protection of children, women, youth, elderly and the disabled should be guaranteed.
- The constitution must safeguard multi party democracy that avoids dictatorship. (2)
- The principle of separation of powers is enshrined in the constitution.
- The constitution should enshrine a culture of hard work and honesty.

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- The constitution should be reviewed after at least 10 years to go in line with global changes.
- The amendments to the constitution should be passed by at least 75% vote in parliament.
- The constitution should not be altered or amended by parliament.
- The constitution should empower parliament to be the highest and final law making body unchallenged from any quarter.
- The constitution should only be amended after a referendum has been conducted. (16)
- The commission should conduct the referendums.
- The national assembly should supervise the national referendum.

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**

- The constitution should provide that adopted children by a Kenyan citizen should automatically qualify for Kenyan citizenship. (2)
- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship. (3)
- Persons born in Kenya after 1963 are automatic citizens.
- The constitution should provide that foreigners who have lived in Kenya for 15 years be granted citizenship. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a person resident in Kenya for five years be entitled to automatic citizenship.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender. (8)
- A child born of a Kenyan citizen regardless of parent's gender should be entitled to automatic citizenship.
- The rights and obligations of citizens should include right to life, right to vote and right to own property anywhere.
- The rights and obligations of citizens depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired.
- The constitution should allow dual citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should not allow for dual citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship should be by way of National identification cards, birth certificates and passports. (5)

5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.**

- Disciplined forces should be established by the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should empower the people to elect police bosses.
- Military personnel shall be tried in open law courts. Military tribunals should be completely abolished an act in the military which violate human rights be scrapped.

- The president should not be the commander in chief of the armed forces. (12)
- The president should be the commander in chief of the armed forces. (4)
- The president with the advice of the prime minister should have the power to declare a state of emergency.
- The constitution should permit use of extra ordinary power during times of emergency situations such as war, national disasters and breakdown of public security.
- The president should not declare a state of emergency without consulting anybody.
- The constitution should confer upon parliament the powers to declare and effecting war and state of emergency. (3)

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- Political parties should also be involved in all areas of development, infrastructure, communication, education, health, advocate for human rights and protect and manage human resources.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct of political parties.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a national outlook.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that composition, management and policies of political parties are gender sensitive.
- The constitution should provide that political parties will only be recognized if they have a representation of 50% from every ethnic group or province.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a development focus.
- The constitution should provide for automatic registration of political parties. An act of parliament should be enacted to regulate the formation of political parties.
- The constitution should provide that political parties reserve 1/3 of their seats for women.
- Political parties should also provide civic education and adult development education. (2)
- The constitution should ensure that there is no zoning of regions in terms of political parties.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3. (6)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 4. (3)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 2. (2)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 5.
- The constitution should provide for funding of political parties by the government. (9)
- The constitution should provide for funding of political parties from public funds. (3)
- The constitution should provide that political parties shall not be funded by public funds.
- The constitution should provide that only political parties with parliamentary representation should receive funding. (2)
- The constitution should provide that only parties, which are gender sensitive, be funded. (2)
- The constitution should provide that funding of political parties be on the basis of votes received during the general elections.
- The constitution should provide that political parties should not use public funds for campaigns.
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties as long as such parties have representation in parliament and have a demonstrable substantial following.

- The constitution should provide that all political parties shall have access to the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation.

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

- The constitution should provide for a presidential system of government. (5)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a prime minister as the head of government. (5)
- The constitution should provide for an office of the Prime Minister who shall in turn appoint cabinet Ministers. (5)
- The constitution should provide for a prime minister who shall appoint permanent secretaries.
- The constitution should provide for a prime minister who is an MP and is from the party with majority seats in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a prime minister who shall be the head of government. (18)
- The constitution should provide for a Prime Minister who shall be a woman.
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president who should not belong to any political party and should be elected by popular vote. (10)
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president. (10)
- The constitution should provide for an executive president. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a president who should head the government and appoint ministers, chief of general staff and chairman of the Public Service Commission.
- The constitution should provide for a Unitary system of government. (9)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. (3)
- The constitution not provide for a federal system of government. (10)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government in which regions retain 75% of revenue accrued in their areas while 25% goes to the central government.
- The constitution should provide for devolution of power in all government structures to allow autonomous local authorities and participation of local communities.
- The constitution should provide for checks and balances on the three arms of the government.
- The constitution should provide for the strict observation of the doctrine of separation of power by the government of the day.
- The constitution should make provisions for the formation of a coalition government.
- The constitution should provide for the direct election of a vice president. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should have a running mate who shall be the vice president. (6)
- The constitution should provide for the appointment of a vice president by the president subject to parliamentary approval.
- The constitution should provide that if the president is a man, the Vice president should be a woman and vice versa.
- The constitution should provide that the runner up in a general election becomes the vice president.
- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General should be appointed by the Judicial Service Commission and be ratified by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General be elected by the people. (2)
- The constitution should separate the office of the Attorney General from that of the

director of prosecutions.

- The Attorney General should be granted security of tenure by the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General be appointed by the Public Service Commission.

5.3.8. THE LEGISLATURE

- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all constitutional appointments. (5)
- The constitution should empower parliament to vet the appointment of the Chief Justice, the AG, judges, Electoral commission officials and other government posts. (3)
- The constitution should empower parliament to propose people heading parastatals such as MDs.
- The constitution should empower parliament to vet the appointment of ministers, judiciary, police commissioners, AG, Governor of Central Bank, permanent secretaries and vice chancellors. (2)
- The constitution should empower parliament to vet all presidential appointments (5)
- The constitution should empower parliament to ratify and approve the appointment of cabinet ministers and military officers.
- The constitution should empower parliament to appoint NGO leaders.
- The constitution should empower parliament to appoint the speaker.
- The constitution should empower parliament to appoint the president, vice president, speaker, prime minister and his deputy and to dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should empower parliament to create new districts and divisions and to appoint new commissions. (2)
- The constitution should empower parliament to form and abolish constitutional offices, create constituencies and ministries.
- The constitution should give parliament the responsibility of national security.
- The constitution should provide that the composition of the judicial service commission should be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should empower parliament to vote out the government.
- The constitution should provide for an independent and superior national assembly.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own calendar and control its own proceedings. (15)
- The constitution should increase quorum in parliament to 50%.
- The constitution should have a parliamentary commission to be responsible for the calendar of Parliament.
- The constitution should increase parliamentary sittings to 4.
- The constitution should provide for a parliament that is free from executive interference.
- The constitution should provide that legislation be a full time occupation.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be between 35 and 60 years. (3)
- The constitution should provide that MPs should be 45 years and above.
- The constitution should provide that the president should have a maximum of 75 years. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 35 and 70 years. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the maximum age for a president shall be 50 years. (2)
- The constitution should provide that an MP shall be between 35 and 75 years. (3)
- The constitution should provide that an MP shall be at least 21 years.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be between 40 and 70 years. (2)
- The constitution should provide that MPs have at least o-level education. (6)
- The constitution should provide that MPs have at least a diploma.
- The constitution should provide that MPs have at least primary education.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should be university graduates. (4)

- The constitution should provide that an MP should be well educated.
- The constitution should provide that an MP must be of high moral standards and should be married. (2)
- The constitution should give wananchi the power to recall non performing MPs. (14)
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency.
- The constitution should provide that to recall an MP 2000 signatures should be collected from the electorate.
- The constitution should provide that to recall an MP 1000 signatures should be collected from the electorate.
- The constitution should provide that MPs are answerable to the electorate. (3)
- The constitution should define the duties of MPs. (2)
- The constitution should provide that MPs seek consensus/opinion of their electorate especially on issues concerning agriculture, health, security, environment and education.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to decide on the salaries of MPs. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a commission set up by parliament to determine MPs salaries.
- The constitution should provide that MPs are pensionable after serving two years and Public Service Commission should determine their pensions.
- The constitution should provide that MPs remuneration be determined by the number of people they represent.
- The constitution should abolish nomination of MPs. (6)
- The constitution should allow for nomination of MPs by the state.
- The constitution should provide that nominated members of parliament should be selected from civil society organizations and special interest groups.
- The constitution should provide that the number of votes garnered during the general election shall determine nomination of mps and that 105 seats should be reserved for nominated MPs.
- The constitution should reserve 50% of parliamentary seats for women.
- The constitution should not provide for the election or nomination of women to parliament as this would break down their families.
- The constitution should reserve 26 seats in parliament for women, clergy and other special groups.
- The constitution should provide that 1/3 of seats in parliament be reserved for women.
- The constitution should provide for at least 80 seats in parliament be reserved for women.
- The constitution should not reserve any seats for women in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for equal representation in parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the formation of a coalition government. (18)
- The constitution should provide for multi-party representation at both legislature and executive.
- The constitution should provide for a bicameral parliamentary system with an upper house comprising of professionals from various provinces while the lower house should comprise of elected MPs.
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament; the upper and lower houses one to be composed of members from the district. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament. The upper house (senate)

and the house of representatives (National Assembly)

- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament; the upper and the lower house. (4)
- The constitution should empower parliament to pass a vote of no confidence in the Executive. (5)
- The constitution should empower parliament to override the president's veto.
- The constitution should not allow the president to dissolve parliament. (9)
- The constitution should provide that MPs should be residents of constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should have offices in their constituencies.

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- The constitution should provide that the president should be between 35 and 60 years. (3)
- The constitution should provide that MPs should be 45 years and above.
- The constitution should provide that the president should have a maximum of 75 years. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 35 and 70 years. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the maximum age for a president shall be 50 years. (2)
- The constitution should provide that an MP shall be between 35 and 75 years. (3)
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate. (15)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be married with good morals. (8)
- The constitution should provide that the president must be persons of high integrity and financially sound (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should have unquestionable social and political experience.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be medically fit and of sound mind (7)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be popular and rich.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be at least O level educated.
- The constitution should limit presidential tenure to two five-year terms. (12)
- The constitution should limit the presidential tenure to two four-year terms. (3)
- The constitution should limit the presidential tenure to ten years. (2)
- The constitution should limit the presidential tenure to two terms. (3)
- The constitution should limit the presidential tenure to one five-year term.
- The constitution should define presidential functions.
- The constitution should confer upon the president the power to appoint ministers and their assistants. (3)
- The constitution should confer upon the president the power to appoint permanent secretaries.
- The constitution should reduce presidential powers. (40)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not have power to appoint judicial officers. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be subject to the law. (24)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be the Chancellor of public Universities.
- The constitution should limit the presidential powers to hire and fire senior civil servants.
- The constitution should ensure that the president should not issue decree.

- The constitution should not grant the president prerogative of mercy powers especially releasing convicts.
- The constitution should scrap the power of the president of appointing electoral commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that there should not be presidential amnesty for economic crimes committed while in office.
- The constitution should provide that the president should have no control over the public service commission.
- The constitution should remove the powers of appointing service commanders, police commissioners, parastatals heads, AG, Central Bank governor, Chief justice, cabinet, judges, commission heads and other senior positions from the president.
- The constitution should remove the powers of prolonging the term of office from the presidency.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president in case of misconduct and abuse of office. (15)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an MP (7)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be an MP (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an MP (7)
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration structure of government. (10)
- The constitution should provide for the election by popular vote of provincial administration officials. (28)
- The constitution should abolish the posts of chiefs and assistant chiefs.
- The constitution should make the posts of chiefs and assistant chiefs electoral. (15)
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration be employed by the PSC.
- The constitution should prohibit the provincial administration from being involved in politics.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished and its role should be taken over by the local government.
- The constitution should provide that the Chief and the Assistant Chief be elected by popular vote by members of the respective administrative location.
- The constitution should provide for appointment to the cabinet through merit.
- The constitution should provide for appointment to the cabinet through merit and the ministries should be limited to 15.
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries. (6)
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries to 10.
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries to 7
- The constitution should limit the number of ministries to 16 and 16 assistant ministers.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential candidates declare the source of their wealth.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY.**

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide that judges would retire at 70.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Supreme Court that is supreme over all other courts. (5)
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the Chief justice, judges of high court, and

magistrates should be appointed by a panel of judges and the Law Society of Kenya.

- The constitution should provide that an independent body that is not questionable should do the appointment of judges and other judicial officials. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Supreme Court should appoint judicial officers with the approval of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that judges should elect the Chief Justice.
- The constitution should provide that judge should be nominated by LSK and approved by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by the Judicial Service Commission. (8)
- The constitution should provide that judges and Chief Justice be appointed by parliament. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the direct election of the Chief Justice.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers should be appointed according to qualifications and not political expediency.
- The constitution should provide that judges should have a degree in law from a recognized university.
- The constitution should provide that judges should be graduates with at least 7 years experience in courts.
- The constitution should provide security of tenure for judges.
- The constitution should provide that judges should serve for 10 years without being sacked.
- The constitution should provide that judges should retire at 70 years. (3)
- The constitution should provide that errant judicial officers should be sacked, demoted or prosecuted.
- The constitution should provide for an independent body to investigate and prosecute corrupt judges and have judges frequently transferred.
- The constitution should provide that judges charged with misconduct should lose their salaries to victims.
- The constitution should restrict the chief Kadhi to judicial work only.
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis be appointed by SUPKEM and have gender equality.
- The constitution should provide that Muslims should nominate Kadhis before appointment by parliament.
- The constitution should grant appellate jurisdiction to Kadhis courts.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of an office to hear complaints against manifestly unjust cases.
- The constitution should grant equal access to courts to all Kenyans.
- Tribunal court cases should be decentralized.
- The constitution should give all persons the right to change courts in case they are not satisfied with the courts.
- The constitution should overhaul the judiciary to ensure speedy, prompt and fair determination of cases. (3)
- The constitution should ensure that legal aid is provided to those who cannot afford legal fees. (9)

5.3.11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the Country Council, be filled by direct popular elections. (29)
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum of a single two-year term. (2)
- The constitution should provide that mayors and chairmen serve for two five-year terms. (2)
- The constitution should provide that mayors serve for five-year terms.
- The constitution should provide that the government should decentralize functions of local authorities and the central government should plough back 50% of total taxes collected within that council to local communities.
- The constitution should provide that local authorities be autonomous from the central government. (4)
- The constitution should provide Local Authorities with the power to hire and fire chief officers. (2)
- The constitution should provide that councilors have at least a minimum of secondary education. (8)
- The constitution should provide that councilors should have a minimum of primary education. (2)
- The constitution should provide that councilors should have a minimum education qualification of basic reading and writing while mayors and chairmen to have a minimum of primary education.
- The constitution should provide that mayors and councilors be tested in English and Kiswahili.
- The constitution should provide that councilors should have very high morals.
- The constitution should grant the electorate the right to recall their councilor. (4)
- The constitution should grant the electorate the right to recall their councilor with one thousand signatures.
- The constitution should provide that councilors be recalled by a vote of 60% by the electorate.
- The constitution should provide that Councilor salaries should be determined by parliament.
- The constitution should abolish the nomination of councilors. (4)
- Establishment of local authorities should be entrenched in the constitution and not by an Act of parliament.

5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- The constitution should retain secret ballot.
- The constitution should provide that elections should be through queue voting.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be elected by majority votes.
- The constitution should ensure that women are included in the electoral process including parliamentary, civic and presidential elections.
- The constitution should review the electoral system to accommodate women for elective posts.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be elected by 51% majority vote. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be elected by at least 50% of total votes cast. (6)

- The constitution should provide that a winning candidate must garner at least 70% of votes cast in $\frac{3}{4}$ of total provinces.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be elected by 75% of the total votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that a winning presidential candidate must garner at least 20% votes in five provinces and 40% of all votes cast failure to which a runoff is called between the first two candidates.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be elected by at least 50% of total votes cast failure to which a runoff election is called between the first two candidates.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate who gets 500,000 votes qualifies to be an MP.
- The constitution should provide that when political parties merge, the parties should be dissolved and fresh elections are held.
- The constitution should bar defectors from contesting. (4)
- The constitution should abolish the 25% rule in five provinces on presidential elections. (3)
- The constitution should reserve electoral seats for special interest groups.
- The constitution should reserve seats for the disabled. (4)
- The constitution should reserve seats for the clergy. (3)
- The constitution should reserve seats for women.
- The constitution should reserve seats for youth.
- The constitution should reserve seats for giant trade unions like COTU, KNUT and associations like the LSK.
- The constitution should empower local communities to approve constituency boundaries.
- The constitution should provide that the establishment of electoral boundaries should be on the basis of population as opposed to geographical spread. (9)
- The constitution should empower parliament to review constituency boundaries.
- The constitution should nullify all electoral boundaries created after 1990.
- The constitution should control the subdivision and creation of new electoral wards.
- The constitution should specify criteria to be used when drawing constituency boundaries.
- The constitution should provide for separate presidential and parliamentary elections. (14)
- The constitution should provide for staggered presidential, parliamentary and civic elections.
- The constitution should allow private candidates to contest in an election. (9)
- The constitution should allow the use of ID cards for voting.
- The constitution should provide for transparent ballot boxes. (4)
- The constitution should provide for continuous voter registration. (3)
- The constitution should regulate election expenditure for candidates.
- The constitution should subject financial expenditure of parties to audit.
- The constitution should specify the election date. (7)
- The constitution should provide for the direct election of the president. (7)
- The constitution should make presidential elections amenable to validation by a constitution court.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate be nominated by 1000 registered civic and parliamentary voters from each province.
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates be reduced to 2 through nominations.
- Minimum amendments should be done to the present constitution to facilitate the holding of elections.

- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners shall possess at least a diploma in law and each province should provide two commissioners of which one shall be a woman. (2)
- The constitution should provide that election of commissioners to the Electoral Commission be subject to vetting and approval by parliament. (9)
- The constitution should empower civil organizations, NGOs, religious groups to vet commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that the judiciary service commission should appoint the ECK chairman.
- The constitution should provide that elected district representatives should elect electoral commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission should comprise of political parties, churches and other organized civil societies.
- The constitution should grant the electoral commission security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the electoral commission.
- The electoral commission should be funded by the state. (2)
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling station. (4)
- Presidential candidates must not necessarily be from the majority side.
- The constitution should provide that once parliament is dissolved the president should not use government resources for campaigns and KBC must give equal coverage to all political parties.
- The constitution should provide mechanisms that ensure that election violence is curbed.
- The constitution should provide that all candidates should be provided with security during elections.

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from torture and intimidation. (3)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level. (10)
- The constitution should provide for free primary education. (24)
- The constitution should provide for free education up to secondary level. (10)
- The constitution should provide for free education for needy students. (3)
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas (4)
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter. (6)
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- Rights to life, liberty and happiness should be guaranteed in the constitution and the constitution should guarantee that the rights are inalienable.
- The bill of right should conform to the international conventions, the salary provision of the constitution should be observed.
- Freedom of expression and association should be entrenched in the constitution.(4)
- The constitution should clearly define economic, social and cultural rights.
- The right to personal liberty to be entrenched in the constitution.

- The constitution should grant the right to security to all citizens.
- The constitution should protect the rights of marginalized and vulnerable groups.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of press.
- The constitution should abolish the death penalty. (4)
- The constitution should protect the right to water. (14)
- The constitution should protect the right to food. (15)
- The constitution should protect the right to shelter. (13)
- The constitution should protect the right to health care. (19)
- The constitution should protect the right to employment. (11)
- The constitution should ensure the government lets people enjoy their basic rights. (2)
- The constitution should make a provision for a social security scheme for both employed and unemployed.
- The constitution should provide for prompt payment for retirees (4)
- The constitution should be available to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should be available in Braille.
- The constitution should ensure that findings of various commissions are made public. (6)
- The constitution should be available in both English and Kiswahili. (3)
- The constitution should be available in mother tongue.
- There should be continuous civic education. (4)
- The constitution should be written in simple and clear language.
- The constitution should encourage the formation of trade unions.
- The constitution should grant workers the right to trade unions.

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should grant women the right to control their sexual and reproductive lives, the right to children and property, safety in the work place, at home and in public.
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should grant the right of disabled persons and ensure they are not discriminated. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the protection of persons with disabilities.
- The constitution should make sign language official.
- The constitution should provide that 12 and 6 seats be reserved respectively in parliament and local authorities for blind people.
- The constitution should provide a support infrastructure in the form of relief and loans to boost the economic status of persons with disability
- The constitution should guarantee free education for the deaf and dumb and also organize peautic seminars for them on a regular basis.
- The constitution should provide mechanisms and incentives to encourage employment of the deaf.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be tax exemption on goods that are exclusively meant to assist the deaf.
- The constitution should provide persons with disabilities have equal rights with other persons to inherit property.
- The constitution should provide for special budgetary allocations for the welfare of the physically disabled.
- The constitution should outlaw discrimination of the disabled.
- The constitution should make provision for sign language services for the deaf in all public

places including parliament. (2)

- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favor of the disabled in all public facilities.
- The constitution should provide that deaf people be allowed to drive.
- The constitution should provide that disabled persons be provided with free basic education, free health care and Braille should be easily accessible. (3)
- The constitution should ensure that integration facilities such as buildings and schools are accessible by the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for equal representation for the disabled in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of more institutions for the disabled.
- The constitution should protect Child rights. (3)
- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children. (4)
- The constitution should protect children from child labor, child labor, child abuse and neglect, battering and caning by parents and teachers.
- The constitution should define a child as a person aged 18 years and below.
- The constitution should provide protection to children against abuse neglect and abandonment.
- The constitution should provide for care of orphans by the government. (5)
- The constitution should recognize and protect freedom fighters. (4)
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of the needy, aged, HIV positive, orphans and mentally sick persons. (3)
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action for marginalized communities.
- The constitution should entrench affirmative action for women such that 1/3 of the composition in the cabinet, judiciary, civil service and discipline forces. (5)
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action for vulnerable groups. (5)
- The constitution should entrench affirmative action for women. (5)

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country.
- The constitution should entrust land to local elders.
- The constitution should entrust public land to local authorities.
- The constitution should entrust trust land to local trustees
- The constitution should provide that all land should belong to the state.
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be distributed to the landless. (2)
- The constitution should give the government the right to acquire public land for national or regional use but with adequate compensation.
- The constitution should give the government the right to acquire all fallow land for development purposes (3)
- The constitution should empower the government to repossess all land acquired illegally. (5)
- The constitution should empower local communities to control use of land left idle.
- The constitution should empower the state, government or local authority to control use of land by owners or occupiers (3)
- The constitution should impose taxes on idle land.
- The constitution should simplify the land transfer process.

- The constitution should empower the registrar of lands to correct land boundaries.
- The constitution should provide that family members must be involved in land transfer issues. (3)
- The constitution should provide for decentralization of land registers
- The constitution should provide for reduction of land transaction fees. (3)
- The constitution should provide for decentralization of land transfers. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the only way to acquire land should be through clan members, court of law and lands office.
- The constitution should provide that one should own only one title deed.
- The constitution should scrap land tribunal boards.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 10 acres of land.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 70 acres of land.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum amount of land to be owned by an individual. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a land ceiling of 300 acres.
- The constitution should provide for a land ceiling of 100 acres.
- The constitution should provide for a land ceiling of 500 acres.
- The constitution should provide for a land ceiling of 20 acres.
- The constitution should provide for a land ceiling of 30 acres. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a land ceiling of 50 acres.
- The constitution should provide for a land ceiling of 10,000 acres.
- The constitution should limit ownership of land by non- Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that foreigners could own a maximum of 5 acres.
- The constitution should provide for decentralization of land transfers.
- The constitution should provide that land issues be settled from the clan level.
- The constitution should provide that the title deed should bear the names of both spouses. (10)
- The constitution should provide that land should not be sold without both spouses' approval.
- The constitution should provide that women should be represented at land boards.
- The constitution should give either partner in a marriage the right to inherit property belonging to their spouse.
- The constitution should nullify all pre-independence land treaties. (3)
- The constitution should grant Kenyans the freedom to own land anywhere in the country. (7)
- The constitution should provide that the government must provide land to the landless. (15)
- The constitution should provide that the government should repossess idle and excess land and distribute to the landless. (6)
- The constitution should abolish Nyayo tea zones and distribute the land to the landless. (3)
- The constitution should provide that there should be no gender bias in property ownership.
- The constitution should provide for free government surveyors.
- The constitution should provide that all public land should be gazette.
- The constitution should provide for equitable redistribution of land.
- The constitution should establish land tribunals to settle land disputes.

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

- The constitution should reflect on diverse social and cultural diversity and ensure there is no conflict between national unity and tribal autonomy.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom and protection of ethnic practices as long as they are not repugnant to morality and natural justice. (6)
- The constitution should make provision for the availability of interpreter services for all local languages in public places.
- The constitution should provide that children should respect their parents.
- The constitution should recognize the complementary role played by both men and women in the struggle for independence.
- Family values and cultural dances should be captured in the constitution.
- The constitution should recognize Kenya's own artists such as musicians and provide for the development of their talents.
- The constitution should outlaw female genital mutilation. (6)
- The constitution should make Kiswahili a national language.
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages.
- Local languages should be taught in the school curriculum.
- The constitution should provide that freedom fighters be given land as compensation and also be allowed to address the public on national holidays.
- The constitution should provide mechanisms that will safeguard the preservation of useful traditions for posterity.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of the cultures of each ethnic group and the promotion of indigenous languages.

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

- Parliament and the executive should control national resources.
- Parliament should approve government expenditures and funding including the presidents. (5)
- The constitution should control the president's expenditure especially on official visits. (5)
- The constitution should reduce the defense budget.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources. (7)
- The constitution should provide that national resources be used to develop the area of origin. (4)
- The constitution should give the Auditor General powers to prosecute. (2)
- The constitution should provide that reports of the Auditor General be released on a quarterly basis. (2)
- Parliament should appoint the Controller and Auditor general. (2)
- District representatives should elect the Controller and Auditor General.
- The president with parliamentary approval should appoint the Controller and Auditor General.
- The Association of Accountants with parliamentary approval should appoint the Controller and Auditor General.
- Parliament should approve and debate on government expenditures.
- The constitution should ensure that government property is well managed and protected against misuse.
- The constitution should ensure that everyone including ministers is employed according to qualification and experience. (10)
- The constitution should provide for the employment of all university graduates both from the public and private sector.
- The constitution should provide that MPs NOT be given cabinet posts but rather these posts should be given competent Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that ministers are appointed in their areas of expertise. (4)
- The constitution should provide for better remuneration of civil servants.
- All senior appointments by the PSC should be vetted by parliament. (2)
- The constitution should empower the PSC to check, hire, and monitor and sack all civil servants.
- Public service commissioners should not be presidential appointees.
- Members of the Public service commission should be appointed by parliament.
- A body constituted by parliament should appoint the Public Service Commission.
- There should be a code of conduct for all holders of public offices. (3)
- The president should declare his wealth before assuming office. (3)
- All leaders including church leaders should declare their wealth upon taking public offices.
- The constitution should provide for a ministry of economic and planning whose minister must have a degree in economics.
- We should have a fully-fledged ministry of cooperative development.
- The constitution should provide for a social welfare scheme that includes the unemployed.
- The constitution should provide mechanisms that will be used to audit the president's office expenditure.

5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES.**

- The constitution should provide for protection of and proper enforcement of laws on water bodies, forests and reforestation, wildlife, mineral resources, control of pollution, refuse management and other utilities. (3)
- The constitution should make it mandatory to conduct environmental impact assessment before starting any project. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the protection of natural forests.
- Natural resources should belong to all Kenyans. (3)
- Local communities should own 50% of natural resources.
- The constitution should empower local communities to manage natural resources.
- The constitution should empower local authorities to manage natural resources.
- The constitution should protect forests and other natural resources. (7)
- The constitution should protect wildlife and other natural resources. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the management of natural resources and water catchment areas.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should allow NGOs to work any where without restrictions.
- NGOs and other organized groups should be involved in governance. (2)
- NGOs and other organized groups should be involved in community development.
- The constitution should recognize and regulate civil societies.
- The constitution should allow civil society to organize citizens and stand up against a government that oversteps the rights of citizens.
- The constitution should provide structures and processes should be institutionalized to secure citizens participation.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should empower parliament to debate and approve foreign loans.
- The constitution should recognize the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and ensure domestication of the same.
- Reparations should be demanded against colonialists. (2)
- The constitution should regulate the conduct of foreign affairs and treaty making and wars.

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

- The constitution should establish the office of the director general to be in charge of the armed forces.
- The constitution should establish the office of Ombudsman. (8)
- The Constitution of Kenya Review Commission should be entrenched in the constitution to monitor its implementation.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of special boards to oversee the appointment of Auditor General, heads of commissions, members of judiciary etc whose composition should consist of representatives from SUPKEM, Church organization, parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the formation of a human rights commission. (8)

- The constitution should provide for the formation of a gender commission. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the formation of an anti-corruption commission. (11)
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a lands commission. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a poor peoples commission.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a national commission to check the salaries of civil servants (3)
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a commission to manage natural resources (4)
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a commission to register political parties and create balanced electoral areas by population.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a health commission.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a judicial commission to oversee the appointment of judges and the Chief Justice.
- Commissions should act as autonomous bodies mandated to deliberate on specific relevant issues.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a ministry of justice and constitutional affairs. (3)
- The constitution should provide that public commissions of inquiry should have equal number of men and women and their findings be made public within six months after completion of their duty.

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

- The constitution should provide rules on the transfer of power.
- The constitution should provide that during elections the Attorney general should have executive powers.
- The constitution should provide that during elections the vice president should have executive powers. (2)
- The constitution should provide that during elections the speaker of the national assembly should have executive powers. (2)
- The constitution should provide that during elections the Chief justice should have executive powers.
- An independent electoral commission should declare election results.
- The constitutional court should declare presidential election results.
- An incoming president should be sworn after 30 days.
- The chief justice should swear in the incoming president
- There should be an electoral college comprising members of electoral commission, judges, civil servants and retired judges to oversee transition of power after elections.
- The constitution should specify dates when power is to be handed over.
- The constitution should provide security for a former president.
- The constitution should provide for health and social welfare of the former president.
- The president should enjoy retirement benefits so long as he is no longer in power.
- The constitution should not provide for immunity from legal proceedings against a former president.
- The constitution should provide for pensions for the former president.

5.3.23. **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- The constitution should include women rights in the Bill of Rights.
- It should be spelt out in the constitution that women should enjoy their freedom and liberty in the same way as men do.
- The constitution should grant women the right to own property. (3)
- The constitution should grant women the right to own land. (4)
- The constitution should grant women the right to inherit father's property.
- The constitution should grant women the right to inherit property including land. (6)
- The constitution should grant single women the right to inherit property. (3)
- The constitution should grant women the right to inherit father's property. (2)
- The constitution should entrench women succession rights (2)
- The constitution should abolish polygamy.
- The constitution should provide that a man who impregnates a woman must take care of the child. (12)
- The constitution should provide for the passing of affiliation act.
- The constitution should outlaw domestic violence and sexual harassment. (10)
- The constitution should constitutionalize laws on domestic violence and criminalize such offences.

5.3.24. NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

- The constitution should abolish the importation of locally available goods. (4)
- Kenya bureau of standards should be empowered to protect people from dangerous goods.
- The government should control export or importation of enterprise related products or inputs.
- The government should reintroduce price controls to protect consumers from exploitation.
- The government should regulate petroleum prices.
- The government should control prices in the agricultural sector.
- The constitution should protect backbone institutions through privatization.
- The government should support agro based industries and prevent them from collapsing.
- There should be constitutional provisions aimed at revamping the agricultural sector.
- The constitution should embrace poverty reduction strategies.
- The government through job creation, better education and empowering farmers should undertake poverty reduction.
- The government should ensure installation of electricity. (2)
- The constitution should provide that for towns to be upgraded to municipalities they must have a sewerage system.
- The government should access piped water to citizens.
- The government should improve and provide infrastructure.

5.3.25. NATIONAL OTHER POLICY

- NHIF contributors should benefit contributors totally instead of piecemeal refunds.
- The NHIF should be voluntary and should cover all Kenyans. (2)
- Insurance companies should pay directly to victims and not through attorneys.
- There should be HIV/AIDS education on children.
- The constitution should address the issue of HIV and AIDS.
- The government should set up funds for HIV/AIDS. (3)
- Deaths related to HIV/AIDS should be publicly announced.
- The constitution should address the problem of corruption in the police force.
- The constitution should provide that the current police force be retrained and properly equipped.
- The constitution should provide for community policing strategies.
- The constitution should put up mechanisms to curb corruption in the police force. (3)
- The constitution should ensure that security is beefed up in all parts of the country. (4)
- The constitution should provide for a special police unit to deal with corruption and other sensitive cases such as rape.
- The constitution should protect the public from police harassment. (3)
- Police should patrol in uniform.
- Mob justice and arbitrary killings by police should be abolished.
- The police should be provide by better equipment to combat crime
- Arms should be sold to individuals and licensed for personal protection.
- The constitution should provide measures to check corruption and punish offenders. (30)
- The constitution should provide for the repossession of property acquired corruptly. (4)
- Civil servants should be transferred regularly to minimize incidences of corruption.
- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption be also made to repay the full amount of monies embezzled. (3)

- The constitution should establish an independent body to check on incidents of corruption.

5.3.26. **SECTORAL POLICY**

- The constitution should provide for government protection of the local market while at the same time putting mechanisms to promote trade and foreign investment.
- The constitution should provide farmers with the freedom to market coffee through their own channels.
- The constitution should provide that farmers be paid directly for their agricultural produce.
- The constitution should provide for prompt payment of farmers for their agricultural produce.
- The constitution should abolish the role of middlemen and brokers in marketing transactions. (6)
- The constitution should provide that corporations like coffee board, KCC, KMC, cotton and cereals boards be headed by leaders chosen by people. (5)
- The government should revive the agricultural sector. (5)
- The government should assist farmers in securing farm inputs.
- All elected cooperative officials in the agricultural sector who have embezzled funds should be prosecuted. (5)
- The constitution should provide for a special board to look into the agricultural sector and control the importation of agricultural produce grown locally. (3)
- Taxation on agricultural produce should be reduced. (8)
- Coffee sector should be liberalized. (6)
- Joint ownership of shares in cooperatives should be allowed.
- The constitution should abolish middlemen. (4)
- The agricultural sector should be liberalized and farmers be allowed to sell their produce. (5)
- There should be sound agricultural policies in place. (5)
- The government should reduce fees in schools. (13)
- University education should be free.
- The 8-4-4 system should be abolished. (20)
- Head teachers should not control school finances.
- Private tuition should be abolished in schools. (4)
- The government should stop creating many universities and instead improve on the present ones.
- Cost sharing at universities should be scrapped.
- The government should introduce a bursary fund for needy students.
- The constitution should ensure that bright and needy students get free education. (5)
- The quota system should be abolished. (8)
- There should be public libraries in all districts.
- Universities should be allowed to elect their own chancellors and have their own calendars. (3)
- Public universities should be independent from government interference.
- School curriculum should suit the social and economic needs of the country.
- Quota system should be retained in schools. (3)
- The government should provide equipment to schools. (3)

- Local communities should be involved in appointment of school board members. (2)
- The PTA and not the Board of Governors should run schools.
- Public colleges should be made cheaper.
- The government should set a minimum requirement for admission to universities.
- The government should provide equal education opportunities for both boys and girls.
- The constitution should be taught in schools as part of the curriculum.
- Computer and information technology should be included in the school curriculum.
- Interest rates on loans should conform to businesses and industries.
- Taxes on cooperatives should be reduced to below 5%.
- Companies in rural areas should be exempt from paying taxes.
- Tax evaders should be penalized heavily.
- There should be a suitable formula of tax act to enable every citizen be charged equitably and to avoid loss of taxes and reduce defaulters.
- Taxation should be lowered to attract foreign investments.
- Taxes on essential commodities should be lowered.
- There should be a revision of taxes in favor of low-income earners.
- There should be no direct taxation on Kenyans living below poverty line.
- People with disabilities should be exempted from taxes.
- Kenyan currency should not bear the image of a living president. (3)
- Guarantors should not be held responsible in cases of loan defaulters.
- Central Bank should enhance inspection of fast growing front office services in Saccos.
- A committee comprising of people chosen by the local community should head operations in the hospitals.
- Doctors should not run private clinics. (3)
- Cost sharing in public hospitals should be scrapped. (5)
- The government should provide free medical services to all Kenyans. (4)
- The government should regulate hospital fees and ensure accessibility to medical care.
- The government should meet the costs of specialized treatment that has to be undertaken abroad.
- Rural hospitals should be well equipped by the government.
- The government should promote tourism.
- There should be no entry fees in National Museums and National Archives.
- Airwaves in Kenya should be completely liberalized.
- The government should finance jua kali enterprises. (3)
- The informal sector should be entrenched in the constitution.

5.3.27. **NATIONAL PROGRAMME/PLANNING**

- The country needs a stable for development and this to include women.
- The constitution should provide that a government that fails to fulfil ½ of its pledges should be voted out.
- The government should come up with tough economic policies by having a think tank in parliament, which should help come up with concrete plans for the economy.

5.3.28. **CUSTOMARY LAW**

- National and customary laws should be reviewed continuously to ensure women are not discriminated against.

5.3.29. **STATUTORY LAW**

- The constitution should provide that proceedings in court should be conducted in Kiswahili.
- The constitution should provide that the office of the public prosecutor should be separated from that of the Attorney General.
- The constitution should provide special courts to handle cases of rape and defilement.
- The constitution should abolish civil jails in Kenya.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of private prosecutors.
- There should be laws on narcotics; serious punishment should be meted out to offenders.
- Accused persons should be taken to court immediately.
- Illicit brews should be made illegal. (9)
- Illicit brews should be legalized but controlled. (3)
- Rape of minors should be punished severely after thorough investigations.
- Rapists should be jailed for life. (4)
- Sexual abuse should be introduced and criminalized in the constitution.
- Rapists should get a death sentence.
- No one should carry an offensive weapon without a permit.
- The law of succession of properties should be addressed to avoid fraud and bogus successors.
- Those who steal livestock should be jailed without an option of a fine.

5.3.30. **BILLS**

- The constitution should provide for the Bill of Rights as signed in the international charter of convenience.

5.3.31. **COMMON GOOD**

- People who are educated out of public funds should be let to participate in national development.

5.3.32. **GENDER EQUITY**

- The constitution should only allow parties with a gender equity structure in them.

5.3.33. **ECONOMIC/SOCIAL JUSTICE**

- The plight of hawkers should be addressed in the constitution.
- The government should compensate victims of disasters.
- The government should be capable of social and economic development.

5.3.34. **TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY**

- A committee chosen by wananchi should manage donor funds.
- There should be transparency and accountability in management of public resources.

5.3.35. **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- National symbols should be spelt out in the constitution.

- The state should declare a mau mau day. Titles of national honors should be named after personalities who played a major role in fighting for independence.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon Matere Kereri - MP
2. Mercy Njoka - DC
3. Nelson Kabangi - Chairman
4. Joseph Karimi Karani - Secretary
5. Cllr. Aram Murage
6. Jecinta Wangeci Mugo
7. Judy Muthoni Gikanga
8. Brasius Kaburi Gakuya
9. Fr. Peter Ngari
10. Pauline Njeri

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers

1. Youth Environmental
2. Maendeleo
3. Hot Comedians
4. Kangaita Youth Self-help group
5. Wanyina Entertainers
6. Group Revelation
7. D.A.P
8. Kenya School for the Deaf
9. Kenya Association of Retired Officers

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

1	B.G. Muriithi	Written	
2	Bernard Muringu	Written	
3	Catherine Mwai	Written	Baricho Catholic Parish
4	Catherine W. Ndebu	Written	St.Thomas Cathedral Mothers Union
5	Christine Ngari	Written	League of Kenya Women Voters
6	Christine Ngari	Written	League of Kenya Women Voters
7	Christine Ngari	Written	League of Kenya Women Voters
8	David Manegene	Written	Kenya Union of Small Scale Tea Owners(KUSSTO)
9	Duncan K. Machuka	Written	
10	Eng.Anthony Mubea	Written	Deaf Community
11	Faith Ndungu	Written	Maendeleo ya Wanawake
12	Fr.J.B. Mungai	Written	Kagumo Catholic Church
13	Jacinta W. Mugo	Written	Women Dev. Committee
14	John Gathiga	Written	Ndia Sub-DCC of Kirinyaga(NCCK)
15	John Kanyeki Wangai	Written	
16	John Mutugi	Written	Kerugoya Local Church
17	John Mutugi	Written	Kiarungu Local Church
18	John Mutugi	Written	Ngaru Local Church
19	John Mutugi	Written	Kangaita Local Church
20	John Mutugi	Written	Kimandi Local Church
21	John Mutugi	Written	Kiandieri Local Church
22	John Mutugi	Written	Thaita Local Church
23	John Mutugi	Written	Mugwandi Local Church
24	John Mutugi	Written	Mbet Local Church
25	John Mutugi	Written	Kiaritha Local Church
26	Joseph K. Murimi	Written	
27	Mary Wanjiku Mwai	Written	CJPC Kerugoya
28	Monica N. Maringa	Written	Mwithimo Ngaru Women
29	Newton C.K. Mwangi	Written	
30	Peter Mwoche	Written	Kagumo Catholic Parish
31	Rev. Nathan Maringa	Written	St. Thomas Cathedral
32	Rev.Ephantus Muriuki	Written	Kariru Parish
33	Samuel Gachaku	Written	ACK St.Mary's Gathuthuma
34	Susan Gatonya	Written	Central Division Women Committee
35	Tyrus M. Muriuki	Written	Maumau Original Trust
36	Ven.Wilson Gichugu	Written	ACK Mutira Archdeaconary
37	Collins Wagachoki	Oral - Public hearing	
38	Elijah Karani	Oral - Public hearing	
39	Faith Wambui Mureithi	Oral - Public hearing	
40	Hon Matere Keriri	Oral - Public hearing	
41	Ileri Bedan	Oral - Public hearing	
42	John Kamau	Oral - Public hearing	
43	John Murage	Oral - Public hearing	
44	John Murigu	Oral - Public hearing	
45	John Njue	Oral - Public hearing	
46	John Nyamu Gachoki	Oral - Public hearing	
47	Joseph Muriuki	Oral - Public hearing	
48	Kinyanjui Mbui	Oral - Public hearing	
49	Newton C.K. Mwangi	Oral - Public hearing	
50	Nicholas Munene	Oral - Public hearing	
51	Peter Wanjohi	Oral - Public hearing	
52	Simeon Murage Njaroe	Oral - Public hearing	

53	Tabitha Wangeci	Oral - Public hearing	
54	Thagara Thairu	Oral - Public hearing	
55	Thiaka Jotham	Oral - Public hearing	
56	Toranjo Njogu	Oral - Public hearing	
57	Wangai Kagai	Oral - Public hearing	
58	Amos Kimani Gachiu	Written	
59	Annie Nganga	Written	SWAK
60	Anonymous	Written	Kabaru Women Group
61	Anthony Gachoki Kori	Written	
62	Benjamin D. Ndambiri	Written	
63	Benson G. Muriithi	Written	
64	Bernard Kamthere	Written	
65	Bernard Maringa Marigu	Written	
66	Bernard N. Chomba	Written	
67	Bernard S. Komu	Written	
68	Bishop Joanson Muriithi	Written	Everlasting Gospel Light for All Nations
69	Borton Murui	Written	
70	Charity Muthoni	Written	Ngemi Group
71	Charles M. Kamicha	Written	
72	Charles Muhia	Written	Impaired Persons of Kirinyaga
73	Cllr.Jeremiah G. Njoka	Written	Kirinyaga County Council
74	Cosmas Kigomo	Written	
75	Daniel Wambugu	Written	Mutuma Trinity Secondary School
76	Danson Njogu	Written	
77	David Wachira	Written	
78	Duncan Andrew Kinyua	Written	
79	Edward Githaka	Written	
80	Elijah Karani	Written	
81	Eliud Karani Njaih	Written	
82	Eliud Kingori	Written	Visually Impaired Persons
83	Eng.Anthony Mubea	Written	Deaf Community
84	Esther Mureithi	Written	Umbi Women Group
85	Eunice W. Muchiri	Written	
86	Ev.Josephat Kinyua J.	Written	
87	Faith K. Gachimiri	Written	Karia Women Group
88	Francis Chepkech	Written	KPAWU
89	Francis Githinji	Written	
90	Francis Karani Gikundu	Written	
91	Francis M. Mbute	Written	
92	Gabriel Wachira	Written	
93	Gachoki K. Kimere	Written	
94	Geoffrey W. Karanja	Written	
95	Henry Miingi	Written	
96	Humphrey Muthee Wokabi	Written	
97	Ian Maina Ndegwa	Written	
98	Irene Nyawira Kinyua & Alice Wanjiku	Written	
99	Ireri Bedan	Written	
100	Isaack Gakuru Mwaura	Written	
101	Isaack Karera	Written	
102	J.J. Migwi	Written	
103	Jacinta Wamarwa Njiraini	Written	
104	James Mbogo	Written	Kenya Ass. Of Retired Officers
105	James Wamae Kariuki	Written	
106	Jane Muthoni Mwai	Written	
107	Jane Wambui M.	Written	

108	Jean Gichira & Nancy Njogu	Written	
109	Jeremy M. Murambii	Written	SDA Kerugoya
110	John Murage Mbogo	Written	
111	John Mutungi	Written	
112	John Mwangi Kiru	Written	
113	John Ndege Maringa	Written	
114	Johnson Kirii	Written	
115	Johnson M. Kirii	Written	
116	Johnson Munene	Written	
117	Joseph Gachanja Kiduti	Written	
118	Joseph Mugo Nyamu	Written	
119	Joseph Munene	Written	
120	Joseph Mwangi	Written	
121	Joseph Wachira Gichebi	Written	
122	Joshua M. Maringa	Written	
123	Judy Muringo	Written	
124	Kennedy Wainaina Murage	Written	
125	Kori wa Gacoki	Written	
126	Laban Waweru	Written	
127	Lawrence N. Kinyua	Written	K.P.N.A.
128	Leonard Gitari Karari	Written	
129	Linus Karuiki Ndambiri	Written	
130	Margaret W. Iraki	Written	
131	Martin M. Mwai	Written	
132	Mohamed Mugo	Written	Kutus Muslims
133	Mr.Kinya	Written	
134	Muchiri B. Muriuki	Written	
135	Munene Muriithi	Written	Kirinyaga District Co-operative Movement
136	Munene wa Gachau	Written	Maumau Original Trust
137	Nancy Karuru	Written	Kirima Koroma Women
138	Ndwiga Ramadhan	Written	
139	Nelson N. Kabangi & Rebbecca W. Mugo	Written	
140	Nicholas Thagana Thairu	Written	
141	Patrick Murimi Githinji	Written	
142	Paul C.G. Mwai	Written	
143	Paul Ngumu Murage	Written	
144	Paul Nyaga	Written	ACK Kiamuthambi Church
145	Peter Gichobi Harrison	Written	
146	Peter Gichuhi Harrison	Written	CCM-Kerugoya
147	Peter Muchira K.	Written	
148	Peter Muchira Ngache	Written	
149	Peter Muembu Baribui	Written	
150	Peterson Mugweru Andrew	Written	
151	Pharis Karani	Written	Visually Impaired Persons
152	Raphael & Monica Maringa	Written	
153	Rev.David Muriithi	Written	ACK-Kithiriti Kirinyaga
154	Rev.Mary M. Murage	Written	ACK Gatwe Parish
155	Rev.Zachary Kaumbuthu	Written	
156	Richard Gichira	Written	
157	Robert Kibuchi	Written	Kangaita Youth Self-Help Group
158	Rose Nyaguthie	Written	Munyaka Women Group
159	Rosemary Kibira	Written	MYWO
160	Ruth K. Wachira	Written	Kamuiru Primary School
161	Samuel G. Murimi	Written	
162	Samuel Karani	Written	

163	Samuel Njiremu Muthongo	Written	
164	Samuel Wandeto Migwi	Written	
165	Sebastian Njuki	Written	
166	Shadrack Kibuchi	Written	
167	Simon M. Kabinda	Written	
168	Stanley Kinyua Machere	Written	
169	Stanley M. Wanjohi	Written	
170	Stephen Karani	Written	
171	Tabitha Wangeshi	Written	
172	Tom Ngara Otworu	Written	
173	Virginia Wanjiru Mboi	Written	
174	Wachira Nicholas	Written	
175	Wangai Kagai	Written	IPCA-Kagumo
176	Wilson Ndwiga Njiru	Written	

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Francis Karana G.	P.O. Box 213, Kerugoya	24	Peter Moche	P.O. Box 804, Kerugoya
2	Monica Maringo	P.O. Box 440, Kerugoya	25	Isaiah Ndungu	P.O. Box 407, Kerugoya
3	Susan Gatonye	P.O. Box 1, Kerugoya	26	Ven. Wilson Gichure	None
4	Joseph Munene	P.O. Box 824, Kerugoya	27	Peter Gichori Harrison	P.O. Box 311, Kerugoya
5	Eunice Njeri M.	P.O. Box 130, Kerugoya	28	Margaret W. Gatopgu	P.O. Box 123, Kerugoya
6	Anthony Nderitu	P.O.Box 247, Kerugoya	29	Peterson Githinji	P.O. Box 400, Kerugoya
7	Pauline N. Gichuki	P.O. Box 125, Kerugoya	30	Christine n. Ngari	P.O. Box 305, Kerugoya
8	Irene Njoki	P.O. Box 1296, Kerugoya	31	Rev. Nathan Maringa	None
9	Mwai Chomba	P.O. Box 53, Kerugoya	32	Catherine W. Ndebli	P.O. Box 358, Kerugoya
10	Joseph Muturi	P.O. Box 123, Kerugoya	33	Jane Muchiri	P.O. Box 12, Kutus
11	Jane Lilly Kamuku	P.O. Box 1107, Embu	34	Jesinta W. Njeri	P.O. Box 213, Kerugoya
12	Joseph Munene	P.O. Box 824, Kerugoya	35	Isack Mwaigadi	P.O. Box 16, Kerugoya
13	James M. Njagi	P.O. Box 338, Kerugoya	36	Mohamd Mego	P.O. Box 59, Kerugoya
14	Eliud Kingori	P.O. Box 145, Kerugoya	37	Judith M. Gitonga	P.O. Box 15, Kerugoya
15	Joseph karani	P.O. Box 449, Kerugoya	38	Michael M. Njoka	P.O. Box 1231, Kerugoya
16	Jecinta W. Mugo	P.O. Box 652, Kerugoya	39	Rosemary Gateru	P.O. Box 235, Kerugoya
17	Francis M. Ndegwa	P.O. Box 350, Kerugoya	40	Anastasia Thuku	P.O. Box 1062, kerugoya
18	Arun H. Murage	P.O. Box 381, Kerugoya	41	Patrick Murimi	P.O. Box 34, Kerugoya
19	James Mbogo	P.O.Box 130, Kerugoya	42	Joseph munthi	None
20	Ester Wanjira	P.O. Box 123, Kerugoya	43	Agnes Mbatha	None
21	Emily Karuana	P.O. Box 123, Kerugoya	44	Timonthy Maina	P.O. Box 804, Kerugoya
22	Bliaslus K. Gakuya	P.O. Box 1024, Kerugoya	45	Samuel Njine	P.O. Box 64, Kerugoya
23	John Mwangi Kinyua	P.O. Box 60, Kerugoya	46	Simon Murage	P.O. Box 64, Kerugoya
47	Isaack Gakuru	P.O. Box 191, Kerugoya	70	Waichinga Joseph	P.O. Box 6671, Kerugoya
48	Kinyua John	P.O. Box 813, Kerugoya	71	Susan Muthee	P.O. Box 58, Kerugoya
49	Jane Muthoni Mwai	P.O. Box 56, Kerugoya	72	Stanley Karimi	P.O. Box 6, Kerugoya
50	David Wanjohi	P.O. Box 360, Kerugoya	73	Josphat Kagera	P.O. Box 1331, Kerugoya
51	Ann Mganga	P.O. Box 330, Kerugoya	74	Rev. David Muriuki	P.O. Box 583, Kerugoya
52	James Mwaniki	P.O. Box 34, Kerugoya	75	Mary Karia Mburi	P.O. Box 1080, Kerugoya
53	Obed Githaka	P.O. Box 360, Kerugoya	76	John Murigu	P.O. Box 123, Kerugoya
54	Francis Muriithi	P.O. Box 264, Kerugoya	77	John Miano Kagio	P.O. Box 332, Kerugoya
55	Tom Ngara	P.O. Box 826, Kerugoya	78	Peter Wanjohi	P.O. Box 12, Kerugoya
56	Wangai Kagai	P.O. Box 15, Kerugoya	79	James karuiki	P.O. Box 8, Kerugoya
57	John Karimi	P.O. Box 213, Kerugoya	80	Paul Karani	P.O. Box 290, Kerugoya
58	Pharis Karani	P.O. Box 290, Kerugoya	81	Mary Mwai	P.O. Box 18, Kerugoya
59	Mwembu	P.O. Box 290, Kerugoya	82	Faith W. Muriithi	P.O. Box 285, Kerugoya
60	Antony Mugo Migwi	P.O. Box 2, Kerugoya	83	Diftha Kiama	P.O. Box 58, Kerugoya
61	Edward kamothe	P.O. Box 824, Kerugoya	84	Nicolus Gatimu	P.O. Box 21211, Kerugoya
62	John Muriithi Karani	P.O. Box 12, Kerugoya	85	Stanley Gichini	P.O. Box 87, Kerugoya
63	Raphael S. M. Maringa	P.O. Box 440, Kerugoya	86	Julius Wemotemi	P.O. Box 87, Kerugoya
64	James M. Njogu	P.O. Box 8, Kerugoya	87	Francis Mbute	P.O. Box 5, Kerugoya

65	Kagama David	P.O. Box 477, Kerugoya	88	Peter Mureithi	P.O. Box 12, Kerugoya
66	Richard Kimugung'	P.O. Box 483, Kerugoya	89	Charles B. Wajiiku	P.O. Box 811, Kerugoya
67	Brian Kibuti	P.O. Box 427, Kerugoya	90	Johnson Munene	P.O. Box 1212, Kerugoya
68	Peter Muchira	P.O. Box 380, Kerugoya	91	Joshua Mwai	P.O. Box 44, Kerugoya
69	Nancy Wachira	P.O. Box 1174, Kerugoya	92	Anthony Muthii	P.O. Box 64, Kerugoya
93	Bernard Waringe	P.O. Box 44, Kerugoya	116	Thiaka John	P.O. Box 1174, Kerugoya
94	Ann Mwangi	P.O. Box 95, Kerugoya	117	Ephantus Wanjohi	P.O. Box 44, Kerugoya
95	Martin M. Mwai	P.O. Box 879, Kerugoya	118	Humphrey Muthee	P.O. Box 95, Kerugoya
96	Esther Nyawira	P.O. Box 220, Kerugoya	119	John Njue	P.O. Box 243, Kerugoya
97	Loise Waweru	P.O. Box 292, Kerugoya	120	Muriithi Ngari	P.O. Box 15, Kerugoya
98	Nancy Njogu	None	121	Patrick Muriithi	P.O. Box 64, Kerugoya
99	Anthony Gachoki Kiro	P.O.Box 376, Kerugoya	122	Cyrus Ngiciri	None
100	Geoffrey Maina	P.O. Box 394, Kerugoya	123	Josphet Miano	P.O. Box 282, Kerugoya
101	Boniface Muriuki	P.O. Box 70, Kerugoya	124	Cllr. Alam Murage	P.O. Box 381, Kerugoya
102	John Kihara	P.O. Box 28, Kerugoya	125	Faith Kariuki	P.O. Box 62, Kerugoya
103	Njogu Korandu	None	126	Charity Muthoni	P.O. Box 62, Kerugoya
104	Charles Ndegwa	P.O. Box 390, Kerugoya	127	Ephantus Gichobi	P.O. Box 2, Kerugoya
105	Johnson Nyiki	P.O. Box 62, Kerugoya	128	Gerald Ndungi	P.O. Box 191, Kerugoya
106	Eliud Gicobi	P.O. Box 12, Kerugoya	129	Wilfred Wangai	P.O. Box 2, Kerugoya
107	Anderson Maina	P.O. Box 87, Kerugoya	130	Benson G. Murithi	P.O.Box 898, Kerugoya
108	Michaeal Kamaku	P.O. Box 62, Kerugoya	131	Stanley Wanjohi	P.O. Box 824, Kerugoya
109	Jane Wambui Mbui	P.O. Box 1193, Kerugoya	132	Geoffrey Mugo Kiranga	P.O. Box 256, Kerugoya
110	Flora Mugo	P.O. Box 167, Kerugoya	133	Wilson Kibuga	None
111	Geoffry N C Mugo	P.O. Box 565, Kerugoya	134	Joseph kamau	P.O. Box 824, Kerugoya
112	Sammy K. Mwangi	P.O. Box 83241, Mombasa	135	Jane Njeri	P.O. Box 282, Kerugoya
113	John Nyamui	P.O. Box 338, Kerugoya	136	Ephantus Mwaniki	P.O. Box 53, Kerugoya
114	Rhnas Kariuki	P.O. Box 773, Kerugoya	137	Francis mbathia	P.O. Box 76, Kerugoya
115	Nderitto Wahome	P.O. Box 600, Kerugoya	138	Janet Mithamo	P.O.Box 564, Kerugoya
139	Tim Ndathaguna	P.O. Box 1047, Kerugoya	162	Joseph Mbogo	P.O. Box 869, Kerugoya
140	Peter Kimani	P.O. Box 1, Kerugoya	163	Symon Kigo	P.O. Box 191, Kerugoya
141	Sophia Kinya	P.O. Box 824, Kerugoya	164	Isaac Chomba	P.O. Box 62, Kerugoya
142	Joan Muthoni	P.O. Box 345, Kerugoya	165	Jane Gathungu	P.O. Box 311, Kerugoya
143	Judy Wanjiru	P.O. Box 1032, Kerugoya	166	John Njuki	P.O. Box 5, Kerugoya
144	Njagi Karaba	P.O. Box 2, Kerugoya	167	Lucy Muthoni	P.O. Box 156, Kerugoya
145	Muriithi Gachewa	P.O. Box 15, Kerugoya	168	Peter K. Macharia	P.O. Box 24, Kagio
146	James Mwai	P.O. Box 15, Kerugoya	169	Peter K. Kimotuo	P.O. Box 20, Kagio
147	Peninah Nyaguthi	P.O. Box 95, Kerugoya	170	Peter Magondu	P.O. Box 62, Kagio
148	Isaack Kabana Mboi	P.O. Box 28, Kerugoya	171	Simon Thuku	P.O. Box 290, Kerugoya
149	Samuel Wandeto	None	172	Kenedy Wainaina	P.O. Box 148, Kerugoya
150	James Mburu	P.O. Box 130, Kerugoya	173	Patric Kinyua	P.O. Box 804, Kerugoya
151	Richard Muthike	P.O. Box 345, Kerugoya	174	Michael Njuguna	P.O. Box 323, Kerugoya
152	Peter Magochi	P.O. Box 823, Kerugoya	175	Stefanie Bitengo	P.O. Box 474, Kerugoya
153	Jane Wanjiru	P.O. Box 62, Kerugoya	176	Ernest Muriji	P.O. Box 290, Kerugoya
154	Anne Nyokabi	P.O. Box 223, Kerugoya	177	Marciaret Wanjiku	P.O. Box 569, Kerugoya

155	Bernard S. M. Komu	P.O. Box 1024, Kerugoya	178	Robert Gitau	P.O. Box 21, Kerugoya
156	Elijah Mwanini	P.O. Box 142, Kerugoya	179	Goefrey Gathandu	P.O. Box 5, Kerugoya
157	John Murage Mbogo	P.O. Box 360, Kerugoya	180	James Maina	P.O. Box 535, Kerugoya
158	Laban Waweru	P.O. Box 6, Kagio	181	Robert Wanjiri	P.O. Box 720, Kerugoya
159	Johnson Murage	P.O. box 53, Kerugoya	182	Joseph Muriuki	P.O. Box 332, Kerugoya
160	Peterson Mugweru	P.O. Box 235, Kerugoya	183	Dancun Wanjohi	P.O. Box 2, Kerugoya
161	Ndegwa	P.O. Box 1791, Kerugoya	184	Helen Wanjiru	P.O. Box 764, Kerugoya
185	Isaih Mwi Muriithi	P.O. Box 829, Kerugoya			
186	James Wamaai	P.O. Box 1112, Kerugoya			
187	Francis Njeru	P.O. Box 394, Kerugoya			
188	Solomon Kibira	P.O. Box 286, Kerugoya			

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Fr. J. B. Mungai	P.O. Box 804, Kerugoya	24	David Manegene	P.O. Box 849, Kerugoya
2	Antony Mubia/Gladys Kibera	P.O. Box 123, Kerugoya	25	Jub Migwi	P.O. Box 266, Kerugoya
3	Jeremy Musrambii	P.O. Box 294, Kerugoya	26	Bernard M. Maringa	P.O. Box 44, Kerugoya
4	Phares karani	P.O. Box 290, Kerugoya	27	Geoffrey Karanja	P.O. Box 198, Kutus
5	John Kanyeki	P.O. Box 445, Kerugoya	28	Peter Wanjohi	P.O. Box 12, Kerugoya
6	Faith Gichimbi	P.O. Box 62, Kerugoya	29	Mucheru Waiguchu	P.O. Box 845, Kerugoya
7	Munene Gachau	P.O. Box 376, Kerugoya	30	Joseph Murirui	P.O. Box 854, Kerugoya
8	Eliud Gituto	P.O. Box 94, Kerugoya	31	Joseph Mbugu Kiragu	P.O. Box 541, Kerugoya
9	Elijah Karani	P.O. Box 15, Kerugoya	32	Kinyua Mbui	P.O. Box 442, Kerugoya
10	Charles Muriuki	None	33	Benson G. Munthi	P.O. Box 898, kerugoya
11	Rev. Ephantus Muriuki	P.O. Box 95, Kutus	34	Wilson Ngatia	P.O. Box 5, Kerugoya
12	Ireru Brian	P.O. Box 297, Kerugoya	35	Joseph Miano	P.O. Box 282, Kerugoya
13	Nicholas Munene	P.O. Box 1319, Kerugoya	36	Dan Muriuki	P.O. Box 53, Kerugoya
14	Francis Njogu	None	37	Julius Kamau	P.O. Box 803, Kerugoya
15	Christine Ngari	P.O. Box 305, Kerugoya	38	Munene Murithi	P.O. Box 38, Kerugoya
16	John Murage	P.O. Box 390, Kerugoya	39	Cosmus Kirumo	P.O. Box 143, Kerugoya
17	Kori Gachuki	P.O. Box 34, Kerugoya	40	Festus Ndichu	P.O. Box 4, Kianyaga
18	Newton Mwangi	P.O. Box 118, Kerugoya	41	Eliud Karani	P.O. Box 712, Kerugoya
19	David Mwai Kinya	P.O. Box 56, Kerugoya	42	Nicholas Thagan	P.O. Box 478, Kerugoya
20	Richard Gichira	P.O. Box 227, Kerugoba	43	John Wachira Joram	P.O. Box 1246, Kerugoya
21	Bernard Kumuchene	P.O. Box 56, Kerugoya	44	Jackson Weru	P.O. Box 87, Kutus
22	Benard Kumuchene	P.O. Box 56, Kerugoya	45	Norbort Mbui Imwe	P.O. Box 20, Kagio
23	Hampfrey Muthee	P.O. Box 95, Kerugoya	46	Ruth Karuana	P.O. Box 15, Kerugoya
47	Mary Mwai	P.O. Box 15, Kerugoya	70	Peterson M. Nderi	P.O. Box 1032, Kerugoya
48	Francis Githinji	P.O. Box 73, Kerugoya	71	Jackson Warui	P.O. Box 56, Kerugoya
49	Richard Githaka	P.O. Box 44, Kirimunge	72	Tom Otwori	P.O. Box 826, Kerugoya
50	Brian Kivuti Njeru	P.O. Box 427, Kerugoya	73	James Mwangi Kanyi	P.O. Box 53, Kerugoya
51	Samuel Ndegwa	P.O. Box 130, Kerugoya	74	Sabastian Njuki	P.O. Box 35, Kerugoya
52	Muthike Karnja	P.O. Box 6, Kagio	75	Peter Maina	P.O. Box 53, Kerugoya
53	Patrick Maina Kingiro	P.O. Box 801, Kerugoya	76	John M. Ndegwa	P.O. Box 2, Kerugoya

54	Joseph Kirongo	P.O. Box 5, Kerugoya	77	Martin Muhene	P.O. Box 31, Kerugoya
55	Nunu Mugo	None	78	Paul Ngure Murage	P.O. Box 291, Kerugoya
56	Lenard Gitari Karani	P.O. Box 338, Kerugoya	79	Benjamin D. Ndambini	P.O. Box 182, Kutus
57	Amos Kithua Gatungo	P.O. Box 8, Kerugoya	80	John Mwangi	P.O. Box 184, Kerugoya
58	Rose Karani	P.O. Box 56, Kerugoya	81	Samuel Githaiga	P.O. Kutus
59	David Njue Kabungo	P.O. Box 131, Embu	82	Francis Chepkoch	P.O. Box 1140, Kerugoya
60	Johnsone Kabutu	P.O. Box 159, Kutus	83	Ephraim Kirigice	P.O. Box 20, Kiamutogu
61	Paul C. G. Mwai	P.O. Box 669, Kerugoya	84	Cathrine Mwai	P.O. Box 60, Baricho
62	Duncan Wanjohi	P.O. Box 2, Kerugoya	85	Zachary kambuthu	P.O. Box 914, Kerugoya
63	Shardrack Kibuchi	P.O. Box 355, Kerugoya	86	Bernard Nyamu	P.O. Box 34, Kerugoya
64	Tabitha Wangechi	P.O. Box 235, Kerugoya	87	Joseph Mwangi	P.O. Box 95, Kerugoya
65	Paul Nyaga	P.O. Box 130, Kerugoya	88	Samuel Karani	P.O. Box 1139, Kerugoya
66	Antony Muriuki Kibuche	P.O. Box 338, Kerugoya	89	Johnson Murage Kirui	P.O. Box 53, Kerugoya
67	John Murette Kariuki	P.O. Box 79, Kerugoya	90	Gacheru L. Kimere	P.O. Box 629, Kerugoya
68	Joseph Mugo Nyamu	P.O. Box 391, Kerugoya	91	Virginia Wanjiku	P.O. Box 824, Kerugoya
69	Robert W. Muchira	P.O. Box 650, Kerugoya	92	Edward Gitiake	P.O. Box 12, Kerugoya
93	Viginia Wanjiku	P.O. Box 824, Kerugoya			
94	Edward Gitake	P.O. Box 12, Kerugoya			
95	Carblew W. Wachira	P.O. Box 60, Kerugoya			
96	Boniface Karimi Kigundu	P.O. Box 96, Kerugoya			
97	Cristopher Karuri	P.O. Box 39, Wang'uru			
98	N. M. Kiriba	P.O. Box 17, Kerugoya			
99	Lawerence Kinyua	P.O. Box 24, Kerugoya			
100	Danson Njogu Jukora	P.O. Box 5, Kerugoya			
101	Elly M. Gachoki	P.O. Box 1131, Kerugoya			