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## 1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Kiambaa constituency falls in Kiambu district in Central province of Kenya.

### 1.1. Demographic Characteristics

	Male	Female	Total
District Population	369,101	374,909	744,010
Total District Population of 18 years of Age & Below	173,638	175,461	349,099
Total District Population of 19 years of Age & Above	195,463	199,448	394,911
Population Density (persons/Km <sup>2</sup> )	562		

### 1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

- Kiambu is the most populous and most densely populated district in Central province
- The district has the fifth lowest unemployment rate (8.84%) in the province.
- Main economic activity in the district is agriculture.
- The district has the lowest absolute poverty profile at 25% ranking 20<sup>th</sup> in the country.
- The district has the lowest food poverty profile at 24% ranking it first in the country.
- The district has average primary school enrolments rate at 72.6%, ranking it 31<sup>st</sup> nationally
- The district has high secondary school enrolments rate at 43.5% ranking it third in the country
- The district has low levels of malnutrition at 15.7%, ranking it eighth nationally
- 91% of the residents in the district have access to safe sanitation
- 68% of the residents in the district have access to safe drinking water
- The main diseases in the district are upper tract infections, malaria, skin diseases, ulcers, diarrhoea diseases, intestinal worms.

Kiambu has the second largest average number of constituents per MP in Central Province, 148,802. The area's five members of Parliament cover about 265 Km<sup>2</sup> each. The district voted on the basis of individual appeal rather than parties. The district gave votes to all the major parties except KANU and FORD-K during the 1997 elections. Winners enjoyed diverse victory margins ranging from a few votes (1%) to 82%.

## 2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Kiambaa constituency comprises of Ndumberi, Ruaka, Kiambaa Settlement Area, Ting'ang'a, Kiambaa, Riabai, Kamiti, and Waguthu Divisions of Kiambu District.

### 2.1. Demographic Profile

Population distribution	Male	Female	Total	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )
	94,630	93,425	188,055	190.5	987

## 2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

The main economic activity in the constituency is agriculture with coffee, tea and dairy farming as the main sources of livelihood. Food crop production is also important.

## 2.3. Election and Political activity

- The constituency has been an opposition stronghold since the 1992 multiparty elections.
- Ford Asili won the 1992 general elections garnering 70% of all votes.
- Democratic Party won the 1997 general elections with 67% of all votes.
- In 2002, KANU took the seat.

## 2.4. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			59,723
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
Icharia Kamau	FORD-A	34,209	69.90
Njenga Karume	DP	11,912	24.34
Nginyo Kariuki	FORD-K	1,986	4.06
Gershon Kibarabara	KANU	836	1.71
<b>Total Valid Votes</b>		48,943	100.00
<b>Rejected Votes</b>		423	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>		49,366	
<b>% Turnout</b>		82.66	
<b>% Rejected/Cast</b>		0.86	

## 2.5. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS	68,747

<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>VOTES</b>	<b>% OF VALID VOTES</b>
<b>James Njenga Karume</b>	<b>DP</b>	37,733	67.06
Stanley Munga Githunguri	KANU	7,191	12.78
John Kamau Icharia	SAFINA	5,626	10.00
Lawrence Nginyo Kariuki	SDP	5,342	9.49
Samuel Maina K. Nganga	NDP	376	0.67
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>56,268</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		423	
Total Votes Cast		56,691	
% Turnout		82.46	
% Rejected/Cast		0.75	

## 2.6. **Main Problems**

- Declining coffee and tea production, aggravated by poor prices.
- Declines in the dairy industry.
- Constituents complain of poor development of schools and health centers.

## 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 27<sup>th</sup> February 2002 and 6th May 2002.

### 4.1. Phase and issues covered in Civic Education

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

### 4.2. Issues and areas covered were:

- Definition of constitution
- Organs and level of government
- The work of parliament
- Preamble
- Constitution making process
- Judiciary
- Importance of women contributing in the constitution making process
- Social and cultural rights
- Principles of state policy

## 5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS

### 5.1. Logistical Details

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

- a) Date(s): 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> April 2002
- a) Total Number of Days: 2

#### 2. Venue

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- a) Venue(s):
  1. ACK Church Hall Kiambu
  2. Karuri Catholic Church Hall

#### 3. Panels

- a. Commissioners
  1. Comm. Prof. A.I. Salim
  2. Com. Kavetsa Adagala
  3. Com. Mosonik Arap Korir
- b. Secretariat in Attendance
  1. George Nakholi -Programme Officer
  2. Philip Mollo -Asst. P/Officer
  3. Hellen Kanyora -Verbatim Recorder
  4. Lucy F. Atieno -Sign Language Interpreter

## 5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
<b>Number of People Who Presented</b>		111
<b>Sex</b>	Male	98
	Female	13
	Not Stated	0
<b>Presenter Type</b>	Individual	84
	Institutions	24
	Not Stated	3
<b>Educational Background</b>	Primary Level	16
	Secondary/High School Level	55
	College	12
	University	27
	None	1
	Not Stated	0
<b>Form of Presentation</b>	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	0
	Memoranda	66
	Oral	28
	Written	17
	Oral + Memoranda	0
	Oral + Written	0
Not Stated	0	

## 5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Kiambaa 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**

- There should be a preamble in the constitution- (5)
- The preamble should express the supremacy of the constitution
- The preamble should include a statement that the constitution has been made by and for the people of Kenya.
- The preamble should express the national philosophy and heritage of Kenyan
- The preamble should recognize and protect human rights for all Kenyans
- Kenyas national vision should be to building the nation by fighting poverty, ignorance and disease.
- The constitution should contain the origin of Kenya and recognize the struggle for independence- (2)

### 5.3.2. **PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The constitution should be based on economist principal
- The Constitution should also contain national philosophies of Kenya and important values here in times of dispute
- The constitution should capture the Kenyan national philosophy and guiding principles that include unity, peace, tolerance and hard work
- The constitution needs to include democratic principles of a multiparty state, justice, equality and separation of powers
- The government should accomodate divergent views in multiplicity of political parties
- The constitution should reflect values of transparency, accountability, and broad governance .
- The constitution should have statements focusing on peace and economic social welfare
- The constitution should reflect values of equality and individual freedom.

### 5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.
- The constitution should be amended through a 65% majority vote- 4 people
- Parliament should have the power to amend the constitution through a 75% majority vote
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum- (11)
- There should be a repeat of section 54 and 59 of the constitution.
- Section 14 subsection 1 and 2 of the constitution should be repealed
- The constitution should provide for the amendment of the constitution after every 10 years
- The constitution should provide for the amendment of the constitution to cater for natural disasters
- Parliament should conduct referendums
- Referendums should be organized by the electoral commission – (3)
- The constitution should debar MPs from amending any laws

### 5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship. (5)

- A child born of one Kenyan parent irrespective of gender should be a citizen.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship.
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship – (2).
- The constitution should provide for citizenship through application, birth, descent and adoption.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender – (4).
- The constitution should provide that all Kenyans be issued with passports free of charge
- The immigration department should advice passport applicants on what to do within a period of 2 months if a passport has taken long to be processed
- All citizens have an obligation to elect their leaders and the right to vie for public office.
- Kenyans should carry national id cards as proof citizenship- (3)
- Kenyans should carry passports and birth certificates as proof of citizenship- (2)

### 5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should provide that enough funds be provided to the police force in order for them to do their job effectively
- The constitution should provide that the police force be retrained after every five years on matters relating to human rights
- The constitution should provide that the police and all armed forces be trained for at least three years and their curriculum to include sociology for them to handle civilians in a more professional manner
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be the Commander in hief of the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide for an amendment of the police force act
- The constitution should provide that the police pay for any damage they cause on private property
- Disciplined forces – the military, paramilitary, police, prisons and so on should be established in the constitution- (4).
- The armed forces should be disciplined by a court martial
- The president should be the commander in chief of the armed forces- (4).
- The president should not have exclusive powers to declare war-2 people
- The constitution should allow use of extraordinary powers in emergencies such as insurrection and breakdown of public order
- Parliament should have the power to invoke emergency powers – (4)
- Police officers are trained for 3 years in the field of sociology and criminology.

### 5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 4. – (3)
- Political parties should be funded by the government
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3 namely the ruling party, the opposing party and the radicals party
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 5
- The constitution should provide that political parties are not based on tribal groupings
- The constitution should all political parties freedom top hold political meetings

- Political parties should work towards the welfare of the state
- Political parties should have a national outlook
- The constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties- (2)
- Kenya should have 63 political parties
- Political parties should be financed through public funds- (2)
- Public resources should not be used in campaigns or political rallies-(2)
- The president should be nonpartisan

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

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the three arms of the government
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial President- (3)
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government- (2)
- The constitution should establish a prime ministers office- (2)
- Kenya should retain the presidential system of government-(3)
- The government should be headed by an executive president who should be the leader of government business in the national assembly
- The presidential system of government should be replaced by a supreme parliamentary system- (7)
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the prime-minister
- The prime minister should have executive powers
- The prime minister should appoint ministers and their assistants
- The prime minister should be an mp
- The vice president should be elected by the people- (4)
- There should be no age limit for the prime minister
- Kenya should adopt a federal system of government
- Kenya should not adopt a federal system of government- (3)
- The constitution should provide for devolution of powers to lower levels of the government such as the local government- (2)
- The government should encourage district focus for political, cultural, and economic activities
- There should be an office of the vice-president with his functions set out-(2)
- The vice president should be subject to impeachment
- The vice president should be the president's running mate- (3)
- The vice president should be appointed by the president and he should have security of tenure
- The vice president should not be an MP
- The vice president should perform duties of the president in his absence
- Powers of the attorney general should be reduced
- Powers of the attorney general to take over proceedings instituted before individuals should be taken away- (4)
- The attorney general's work should only be to advise the judiciary and he should be recognized as any civil servant
- The Attorney General should have security of tenure
- The attorney general should be appointed by law society of Kenya
- The attorney general's office should be independent
- The attorney general should be a highly qualified lawyer

- The Attorney general should resign or made to resign in public interest if he misleads the government
- The attorney general should not be a member of the judiciary but rather, the governments chief legal advisor
- The attorney general should retire at 72 years of age
- The attorney general should be appointed by the president
- The Attorney General should have a fixed tenure of 10 years

### 5.3.8. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- The constitution should provide that the president serve for only two years
- The president should serve two terms of 5 years each- (9)
- There should be no limit on the presidents tenure
- The president should have the responsibility of creating ministries, provinces and districts
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president-(6)
- The constitution should set limits on presidential powers- (3)
- The president should be above the law
- The president should not be above the law – (7)
- The presidents powers should be trimmed- (3)
- Functions of the president should be clearly set out in the constitution-(2)
- The president should appoint senior civil servants – (3)
- The president should give an annual report of his successes or failures during the year.
- The constitution should set out the powers of the president
- The constitution should provide that the president undergo a comprehensive medical examination after every 2 years
- The constitution should provide that the president be at least a graduate and above- (8).
- The constitution should provide the president should have at least O-level education
- The president should have good morals- (2)
- The constitution should provide a code of conduct for the President
- The constitution should debar the president from determining his own salary
- The constitution should provide that there be no inheritance of presidential posts
- The constitution should provide that there be no age limit for the president
- The constitution should provide that the president be in power for life so long as there is a vice-president
- The constitution should provide the president with the power to appoint the vice-president and prime minister
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration structure of government- (9).
- The president should be a Kenyan citizen
- The president should always consult parliament before he dismisses a cabinet minister from office
- The presidents power to assent bills should be scrapped
- The president should not be the chancellor of public universities
- The president should not appoint judges-2 people
- The president should not appoint the vice president, attorney general, chief justice solicitor general, and high commissioners
- The constitution should provide for removal of the president due to misconduct through a public referendum
- Parliament should oversee the executive

- The president should open parliament but he should not take part in its proceedings
- The president should not an mp – (6)
- The president should be an mp
- The size of government should be decided by parliament- (2).
- There should be 15 ministries in Kenya.
- Provincial commissioners, DC's and chiefs should be elected directly by the people
- The provincial administration should de-linked from politics
- Provincial administration offices at the district level are irrelevant and should therefore be abolished
- The provincial administration should be retained to promote peace and harmony
- The sub-chiefs post should be abolished
- The posts of DC's and chiefs should be abolished
- The government should operate through the provincial administration
- Provincial commissioners and DC's position should be abolished and replaced by elected officials
- There should a minimum of 16 ministries and an equal number of ministers
- We should retain chiefs powers to arbitrate disputes within the local communities they come from
- A stronger authority should replace the provincial administration.
- The constitution should specify ways to remove a sitting president if he violates the oath to office and for misconduct
- The constitution should provide that the president ceases to be chancellor of public universities
- The constitution should provide that the president ceases to be chancellor of public universities
- Permanent secretaries should have attained university education
- Cabinet ministers should hold a degree

### 5.3.9. THE LEGISLATURE

- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own calendar.
- Parliament should have the powers to impeach the president- (5)
- Parliament should have the power to remove a sitting president through a vote of no confidence – (2)
- The president should have no veto power over legislation in parliament
- The president should not have power to dissolve parliament- (5)
- The constitution should provide for no educational requirements for Members of Parliament as long as they can deliver
- The constitution should provide that MPs be appointed by the government
- The constitution should debar the attorney general from being a member of parliament
- The constitution should provide that MPs have the same education level as members of the judiciary
- The constitution should provide that MPs be at least graduates- (2)
- The constitution should provide that MPs have at least secondary school education- (5).
- The concept of nominated mp's should be done away with.
- There should be only 12 nominated Mp's
- The number of nominated Mp's should be increased
- A certain number of nominated Mp's should be women
- Nomination of Mp's should be done by parliament- (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliament includes a house of commons
- The constitution should limit the number of nominated members of parliament to 15
- The constitution should provide for a representation of the disabled in parliament
- The constitution should provide for five seats for vulnerable groups in parliament
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that MPs pay taxes like other Kenyans
- The constitution should debar MPs from legislating their own remuneration.
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government – (12).
- The constitution should provide for a government of national unity
- The constitution should provide that women are given 30% of the total seats in Parliament
- All appointments to government office should be vetted by a commission set out in parliament
- A parliament military committee should vet the appointments of police officers
- Appointments to cabinet should be vetted by parliament – (5)
- All appointments to public office should be vetted by parliament- (2)
- Parliament should be autonomous – (2)
- Powers to dissolve parliament should be removed from the executive and given to a parliamentary commission
- Parliament should have powers to summon and censure cabinet ministers and other government officials
- Appointments of AG, chief of general staff, head of civil service, ambassadors, and Auditor General should be vetted by parliament
- Parliament should vet appointments of commissioner of police and head of the armed forces
- Parliament should vet appointments of heads of parastatals – (3)
- Parliament should vet appointments of senior civil servants – (3)
- Appointments to constitutional commissions should be vetted by parliament- (2).

- Parliament should vet appointments of the chief justice and other judges – (7)
- Parliament should vet appointments of permanent secretaries
- Appointments of PC's, Dc's and police commissioners should be vetted by parliament
- All constitutional commissions should be set up by parliament
- Parliament should increase the number of provinces and divisions
- Parliament should have power to remove civil servants from office on a simple majority vote.
- All powers in the country should be vested in parliament
- Parliament should have the power to appoint ministers
- Parliament should have power to impeach a cabinet minister by way of a 65% majority vote
- Parliament should have its own calendar – (2)
- The current quorum required for a parliamentary session should be increased from the 30 members to half the number of existing mps
- Parliament should determine it's own calendar
- Parliament should control its own procedures
- Parliament should have a fixed term
- The quorum of the national assembly should be increased from 30 to 70.
- Mp's should attend parliament at least 4 times a week as opposed to the 3 days current requirement
- Being an Mp should be a full time occupation – 2 people
- The constitution should provide that the president must be 35 years old
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 40-65 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 35-70 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 35-74 years of age.
- The president should be over 21 yaers of age
- Kenyans should have attained 18 years of age to vote – 2 people
- A presidential candidate should have attained 40 years
- Parliamentarians should be at least 18 years of age
- A presidential candidate should be at least 30 years of age
- A presidential candidate should have between 35 –65 years of age.
- Mp's should be holders of a diploma
- Language tests for parliamentary elections are essential
- Mp's should pass language tests in both English and kiswahili
- Parliamentary candidates should have no criminal record
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for Mp's
- Mp's should act on instructions from their constituents
- People should have the right to recall their Mp – 2 people
- Mp's should act on the basis of their conscience and conviction mp's should not contest for more than 2 terms
- Mp's should be paid according to the sittings they attend in parliament
- Salaries and benefits of Mp's should determined by a committee appointed by the speaker
- Salaries and benefits of Mp's should be determined by an independent commission formed by parliament
- Salaries and benefits of mp's should be determined by an independent pulic service commission made up of representaves of all professions
- The constitution should provide for increased nomination of Mp's by 30%.
- At least 1/3 of nominated Mps should be women- 2 women
- There should be no special measures to increase women participation in parliament
- Parliamentarians should conduct themselves beyond censure and for the betterment of

the state

- The number of consecutive days an Mp can be absent when parliament is in session should be reduced from 8 to 4
- Kenya should adopt a system that demands multi-party representation at both levels of the government
- Cabinet ministers should be drawn from all political parties in the country
- Kenya should adopt a lower and upper house in parliament
- Kenya should adopt a bi-cameral parliament with a house of representatives which consists of representatives from vulnerable groups
- Kenya should have a bicameral parliament with a council of elders
- Parliamentary elections should not be staggered
- Parliament should vet appointments of electoral commissioners
- Parliament should appoint a subsidiary auditing body to control parastatal bodies
- Public officers such as ministers should have qualification in ministries they have been appointed to serve

### 5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY.**

- The constitution should provide that the judiciary guides the establishment of courts
- Judges and magistrates should be appointed by a parliamentary judicial committee
- The constitution should provide that the judiciary should improve communication in courts
- The constitution should provide that the government provide free legal representation for the poor
- The constitution should provide for a reduction in the cost of legal representation
- The constitution should provide that the judiciary should improve the quality of services to the public to reduce the length of time cases take to resolve
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary The constitution should provide for a parliamentary judicial committee
- The constitution should provide for a reduction of the powers of the attorney general
- The constitution should provide that appointment of members of the judiciary be done by a special judicial committee
- Judicial powers should be clearly set out in the constitution
- There should be magistrates to represent churches
- Remand period after arrest should be reduced from 14 days to 48 hours
- The judiciary should be given financial autonomy
- There should be a way of ensuring justice has been done in the courts to avoid prosecuting innocent people
- Courts should uphold justice and impartiality in deciding cases
- The present judiciary structure is not adequate.
- Judgment of all cases should be published in a judicial publication where such judgments will form precedent
- There is need for a supreme court- 4 people
- The constitutional court should be disbanded and replaced by the supreme court and if created it should handle electoral petitions pertaining to parliamentary and presidential elections.
- There is need for a constitutional court in Kenya.
- The chief justice should be appointed by judges

- Magistrates should be appointed directly by the public service commission
- Appointment of chief justice and puisne judges should be conducted by parliament.
- Judicial officers should be appointed by the president
- Judges should be interviewed by a panel and should be appointed on basis of education
- The chief justice and other members of the bench should be appointed by the law society of Kenya
- Judicial officers should be at least university graduates
- Judges should be non-partisan and aged between 35-65 years with qualifications of a degree in the faculty of law
- The chief justice should have security of tenure
- Security of tenure for judicial officers should be determined by judicial service commission.
- Judicial officers should enjoy security of tenure
- Judicial officers should be held accountable to the state for involvement in corruption or negligence
- The judicial service commission should have the responsibility of disciplining judicial officers- 2 people
- Judges should be removed from office through a 2/3 majority
- Chief kadhis should be restricted to only judicial work
- Chief Kadhis should have similar qualifications as other judicial officers
- Judicial powers of the state should be vested exclusively in courts
- The government should ensure decentralization of the courts all over the country
- Courts should be established at locational level to bring justice closer to the people
- The constitution should provide for free legal representation by the state to those who cannot afford such services- 6 people
- The constitution should give a provision for judicial review of laws enacted by the legislature-2 people
- Judges should be appointed by the public service commission

### 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.
- The constitution should provide that all mayors have at least secondary school education
- The constitution should provide that all mayors should be from the local area
- The constitution should provide that all mayors serve for a five year period
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct of all councilors
- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected directly by the people – (10)
- Mayors should be elected directly by the people- (4)
- Council chaimen should be elected by councilors
- Local authorities should give enterprenuers a grace period before they are required to hold a licenseand pay tax
- The tenure of council officers should be 5 years
- Mayors and council chaimen should serve a term of 5 years
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of local authorities Mayors shuld be given the power to manage and direct the use of resources at local levels

- Local authorities should be empowered to hire and fire employees
- The ministry of local government should oversee smooth running of local councils
- Local authority should not be under the ministry of local government
- Candidates vying for local authority seats should be determined by a commission set up by parliament
- The minimum education qualification for councilors should be O levels- (8)
- Mayors should be university graduates
- The age requirement for councilors should be between 18- 50years
- The minimum age requirement for councilors should be 18years
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats.
- People should have a right to recall councilors
- The electorate should have a right to recall a councilor if 2/3 of voters signatures are collected and delivered to the electoral commission through the chairman
- Remunerations of councilors should be determined by a commission established by parliament
- Local councils should determine remunerations of councilors
- The concept of nominated councilors should not be retained
- Mayors and council chaimen should give an annual list of their achievements and failures
- Local authorities should be dissolved through a 2/3 public vote for failing to deliver services
- The president or minister for local government should not have the power to dissolve councils

### 5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- The constitution should provide that voters are free to vote anywhere irrespective of where they registered as voters
- The constitution should allow citizens abroad to vote
- The constitution should debar people above 80 years from voting
- The constitution should allow all illegible voters must vote
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission be independent from all political parties
- The constitution should provide that MPs be elected by a 2/3 majority vote
- The constitution should provide that the date for general election be made known to the public well before the general elections – 5 people
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes be transparent.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners be appointed from each region
- The constitution should provide for positions of electoral elders
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissions be give a 10 year term to hold office
- The constitution should provide that counting of votes be done at voting venues – (3)
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 51% of the votes cast- (7)
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 55% of the votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 51% of the votes cast, of which 10% should be from members of

parliament

- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the votes cast, 25% from each province
- The constitution should provide for independent candidates- (4)
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament
- Elections should be done through the secret ballot
- The electoral commission should be responsible for conducting voter education as well as submitting election results to a constitutional court for validation
- Simple majority vote should be retained as the basis for winning an election
- The president should be elected through simple majority vote
- A presidential candidate should garner 50% of the votes cast in countrywide for him to be declared the winner
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential candidates should attain 51% of the votes cast in the respective seats they contest
- A presidential candidate should garner 50% of the votes cast countrywide to declared the winner – (6)
- Candidates who fail to be nominated by one party should not seek nomination by another
- Parliamentary candidates who fail to be nominated by one party should be allowed to seek nomination from another- (2)
- Elected officials should be bared from defecting to other parties before the five year term they are in office expires
- Parliamentarians should vacate their seats upon defection- (3)
- The president should win by majority votes from all the provinces
- The 25% representation in five provinces for presidential elections should be abolished – (3)
- There should be reserved seats for the disabled in parliament- (4)
- There should be reserved seats in parliament for the disabled, doctors, women, lawyers and church clergy men
- There should uniformity of votes in all constituencies
- Constituency boundaries should be drawn to ensure that electorates are not underrepresented – (2)
- Constituencies should be demarcated according to the number of registered voters in a particular area
- Demarcation of constituencies should be done subject to approval by parliament
- The maximum number of constituencies should be 250 instead of 210
- Constituencies should be demarcated to ensure representation as per population- (4) people
- Civic and parliamentary elections should be held separate from presidential elections
- Presidential elections should be held at least three months before civic and parliamentary elections
- Civic parliamentary and presidential elections should be held separately
- Civic parliamentary and presidential elections should be held simultaneously
- Prisoners and patients in hospitals should be allowed to vote
- Voter registration should be continuous process
- Registration of voters should be computerized
- Presidential elections should be conducted directly
- The electoral commission should be funded from consolidated funds The 2202 elections should be conducted using transparent boxes

- The 2002 elections should be conducted under the new constitution
- Electoral commissioners should have minimum education qualification of O levels
- Electoral commissioners should be between 25 and 50 years of age
- Electoral commissioners should have good moral standing giving out money to attract voters should be criminal offence
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by the president
- Electoral commission chairman should be chosen by electoral commissioners
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by political parties – (3)
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure- (3)
- Electoral commissioners should have security of tenure for 5 years The current electoral commission should be disbanded
- The electoral commission should be dissolved by parliament through a 65% majority vote if seen not to act independently
- The number of electoral commissioners should be 22
- The maximum number of electoral commissioners should be 21
- Election commission should have representation of churches and other religious groups
- Parliamentary candidates should not be discriminated against due to tribal backgrounds

### 5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The constitution should protect security as a basic right for all Kenyans -(9)
- The constitution should provide for freedom of worship of God aloneThe constitution should provide for free education
- The constitution should protect education as a basic right for all Kenyans – (5)
- The constitution should provide for free medical care
- The constitution should provide for free medical care in government hospitals
- The constitution should limit freedom of worship and limit the number of upcoming religious groups
- The constitution should limit the number of religious groups to 10
- The constitution should provide for workers be allowed to have trade unions
- The constitution should prohibit the carrying out of capital punishments
- The constitution should provide for social security for all Kenyans
- The constitution should guarantee social security for the elderly
- The constitution should provide for the constitution be translated into all languages for all Kenyans to understand
- The constitution should provide for the constitution to be freely available to all Kenyans
- The constitution should provide that the outcome of the constitutional review process is made known to all Kenyans
- The constitution should protect shelter as a basic right for all Kenyans – (8)
- The constitution should protect food as a basic right for all Kenyans -(5)
- The constitution should protect employment as basic right for all Kenyans.
- The current constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are inadequate
- The constitution should review freedom of worship to avert negative religious practices such as devil worship
- The constitution should provide for freedom of peaceful demonstration to pressurize government institutions to adhere to the constitution
- The constitution should protect musicians and other artists by addressing copy-rights
- The constitution should protect freedom of movement and patent rights

- Freedom of conscience, expression and assembly should be entrenched in the constitution as fundamental rights
- The constitution should debar devil worship
- Death penalty should be abolished
- The constitution should guarantee health care as a basic right for all Kenyans – (8)
- The constitution should protect water as a basic right for all Kenyans The constitution should provide for wage determination scales for all classes of work to avoid exploitation
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary education – (9)
- The constitution should make provision for commensuration of salaries given to civil servants to the present economic situation
- The constitution should provide for free education for pupils and students who are from poor families
- All Kenyans generating income should pay tax
- Retirement age should be at 65 years.
- The government should provide allowances for unemployed Kenyans to cater for their basic needs
- The constitution should guarantee that people working as welders in factories and other areas are provided with gear for their eyes
- There should be equal education opportunities for employment based on ones qualifications
- The constitution should guarantee free education for all Kenyans up to the age 18 years.
- The constitution should guarantee free education up to secondary school level
- The constitution should guarantee free and compulsory education for people below 20 years of age
- The government should provide free basic education the government should fight illiteracy by facilitating easier access to information
- Civic education should be a permanent and continuous process
- The constitution should guarantee civic education for Kenyans
- The government should guarantee Kenyans access to all information in the archives
- Kenyans should be guaranteed access to information in the hands of the state
- The government should not interfere with strikes and pickets of workers
- The constitution should guarantee free education for children
- The constitution should provide health care for the aged
- The constitution should guarantee health care for the disabled
- The constitution should provide for proper remuneration of civil servants
- The constitution should ensure a one person-one job policy for all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that no foreigners are employed in Kenya
- The constitution should provide that all government workers are paid their dues immediately upon retirement

### 5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favour of the disabled
- If the president is a man the vice president should be woman
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favour of children and women
- The constitution should provide for free education for the disabled
- The constitution should provide for recognition and respect of unmarried and single women.
- The constitution should provide for unmarried and single women to inherit their fathers property
- The constitution should provide that the government provides for all orphans
- The constitution should provide for the government to rehabilitation and educate street children.
- The constitution should provide for a state council to cater for the disabled
- The constitution should provide for safeguarding of human rights including prisoners
- The constitution should recognize and reward freedom fighters
- The constitution should guarantee and protect rights of the disabled The constitution should protect rights of minority groups
- Braille should be include as a medium of communication
- The constitution should guarantee human rights for the disabled
- Disabled people should not pay duty or PAYE
- The constitution should guarantee free education for the disabled
- The constitution should guarantee free health care for the disabled
- Specific concerns of the disabled that should be addressed in the constitution include rehabilitation, counseling and opportunity to learn skills
- The government should curb the arm caused by street children
- Street children who do not have parents should be taken to children's homes
- Children who are below 18 years of age should not be employed
- The government should take care of orphaned children
- The government should make provision for a bill of rights to protect children from forced labour and hunger
- Children of diseased persons should have a right to inherit their property
- Single parents, aged people, economically incapacitated people, the mentally sick and people suffering from HIV/Aids should be considered as vulnerable groups
- There should be one third women representation in all levels of organizations
- The constitution should make provision for affirmative action for women and other vulnerable groups.
- Police harassment and torture of inmates should be outlawed. The constitution should protect Kenyans from unlawful confinement
- Food and other basic necessities should be made sufficient in the prisons

### 5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide for special land boards to deal with all land disputes
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 20 acres of land.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 50 acres of land and taxes imposed on extra land owned above this ceiling
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be

distributed to the landless

- The constitution should ensure equal distribution of land among all Kenyans
- The constitution should provide that all men and women have equal land rights
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan
- The constitution should guarantee that all parcels of land are registered and the papers given to the land owners
- The constitution should confer equal rights on men and women in inheritance
- The constitution should make provision that only the government should own above 100 acres of land
- Individuals should have ultimate ownership of land
- Absolute land ownership should be substituted for limited lease and commensurate land rates paid to the government
- The government should have power to acquire private land
- The government should be restrained from acquiring free hold land for public use
- The government should ensure proper utilization of land by individuals
- There should be no land lying idle
- The state should have powers to ensure that land is not over fragmented by private or public owners
- The government should introduce legally enforceable incentives to stimulate proper use of land
- The government should introduce tax on idle land
- The local authority should have power to control use of land by its owners
- The government should not have power to control the use of land
- Individuals should only own a maximum of 100 acres of land
- The constitution should put a ceiling on ownership of land
- Kenyans should not own more than 2000 acres of land
- There should be restrictions on ownership of land by non-citizens
- Pre-independence land treaties and agreements should be retained
- Kenyans should be able to purchase and acquire land anywhere in the country without restrictions- 6 people
- Every Kenyan should have some land by the age of 25 years
- The constitution should provide for land taxes depending on the amount of land owned
- The constitution should debar subdivision of land into very small units as they are uneconomically viable to manage

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

- The constitution should provide for recognition of ethnic groups and languages
- The constitution should debar the repealing of customary law
- The constitution should provide for religious leaders to be recognized and respected by the public
- The constitution should protect and promote cultural rights
- Mau Mau freedom fighters should be supported by the government Kenyans national heroes should be honoured
- The constitution should protect and promote cultural and ethnic diversity Intermarriages, songs and dances should be protected as aspects of our culture
- Traditional oathing practices should be used to swear-in public officers

- All cultural practices detrimental to national development should be refined
- Retrogressive aspects of culture such as FGM should be done away with
- The constitution should recognize and promote local languages
- The constitution should promote English and Kiswahili as national languages to curb tribalism
- English and Kiswahili should be the only national languages used in Kenya
- Constitution should protect indigenous languages while promoting national ones
- The constitution should acknowledge local languages

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

- The constitution should bar civil servants from engaging in any other business
- The constitution should provide that the president must declare his wealth
- The constitution should establish an independent public service commission.
- The governor of central bank should have security of tenure
- The constitution should provide that all employment be based on merit
- The constitution should provide that the public vets all government expenditure
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of tax revenue that in all regions of Kenya according to the population densities
- Ministers should be appointed in ministries that they have professional qualifications in.
- Management of natural resources should be controlled by parliament should approve, authorize appropriation of public funds
- Public finances should be raised through museums, national parks and tourism
- The government should apportion benefits from resources between the central government and local communities where such resources are found
- The constitution should make provision for equitable distribution of natural resources
- The controller and auditor general should be able to prosecute cases of mismanagement of public finance
- Parliament should appoint the controller and auditor general – 2 people
- The constitution should make provision for security of tenure for the auditor general
- Appointment of civil servants should be on basis of merit – 5 people
- All vacancies to public office should be advertised in the print media
- Corrupt civil servants should be suspended even before their cases are determined
- All government officers except permanent secretaries and commissioner of police should be appointed by the public service commission
- The public service commission should appoint the controller and auditor general.
- The constitution should provide that the parliament could appoint auditing body for parastatals.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants be appointed on regional or tribal lines.
- The constitution should provide that permanent secretaries should have university degree.
- The constitution should provide that members of PSC be appointed by the parliament (2).
- Members of PSC be appointed by the president.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants should not engage in politics.
- The constitution shall state that every director /chairman of public institution should be sworn in.
- The constitution should provide that the parliament will have powers to impeach ministers and senior civil servants.
- The constitution should provide that Mps and other office holders should declare their

wealth.

### 5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should provide for protection of the environment against pollution
- The constitution should provide that every land owner must plant trees on his land
- The constitution should provide that for every tree cut two are planted
- The constitution should provide that sloppy areas of above 55%latitude water catchment areas and land next to water masses should not be cultivated.
- The government should repossess all forest grabbed by individuals.
- The constitution should provide that all forests be gazetted.
- The constitution should that local communities benefit directly from natural resources found within their vicinity.
- The constitution should provide that natural resources by owned by the government.

### 5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should provide for representation of the disabled in parliament
- The constitution should provide for NGOs and Churches to run the gender commission in all provinces
- The constitution should provide that churches be only registered if also starting a children's home
- The constitution should provide that a churches be only registered if also catering for the socio-economic welfare of the poor
- The constitution should make provisions for appointment of the youth in public office.
- The constitution should make provisions for appointment of the disabled in public office
- The constitution should make provision for appointment of the elderly to public office.
- The constitution should provide that churches and other organization should be audited.
- The constitution should provide that women be 2/3representation in parliament
- The constitution should provide that disable persons should have 10% representation in all levels of government.
- The constitution should provide that

### 5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- Kenya should follow the universal declaration on human rights as per the UN charter since Kenya is a member of the UN
- The constitution should provide that the minister for foreign affairs be in charge of foreign affairs with executive interferences.
- The constitution should provide that the parliament should play a role in in the conduct of foreign affairs.
- The constitution should state that Kenya shall domesticate all UN conventions that Kenya is a signatory to.
- The constitution should provide that all treaties and conventions formulated by organizatiOn on which Kenya is a member be first taken to parliament for debate before they are domesticated.

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

- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the status of the rights of the disabled in Kenya
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the defence system in-order to curb the rising levels of insecurity
- The constitution should establish a body to punish policemen who break the law
- The constitution shall state that any commission to discuss issues of national importance be constituted by parliament.
- The constitution should establish the office of ombudsman (6).
- The constitution should establish an independent human right commission (5).
- The constitution should provide that for the establishment of a gender commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of anticorruption commission.
- The constitution should provide that anti corruption commission shall investigate scandals and corruption in the judiciary, and all government offices.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of the office of the minister for justice and constitutional affairs.
- The constitution should set up road review commission to look into transport system in the country.

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

- The constitution should provide that retiring/outgoing presidents should hand over the instruments of power to the Chief Justice in the interim period before the next president is sworn in.
- The constitution should provide that during the transition period presidential powers rest with the speaker of the national assembly (2).
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice be in charge of executive powers during elections.
- The constitution should provide for the security of outgoing president
- The constitution should make provisions for the welfare outgoing president.
- The constitution shall state that outgoing president shall not have immunity against legal proceedings.

#### 5.3.23. **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide rights for widows to inheritance their spouses' land.
- All matrimonial property should bear names of both spouses
- The constitution shall provide that women should be treated as a vulnerable group.
- The constitution should provide an affirmative action for women.
- Women right be constitutionalized.
- The constitution ensure gender equity in succession and inheritance.
- The constitution should provide that fathers who abandon their families be made to support their wife and children .
- The constitution should indicate that any person who impregnates a minor be made to support the newly born baby.
- The constitution should protect women and children from domestic violence.

#### 5.3.24 . **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- The constitution should discourage dependency on foreign loans.
- The parliament should approve details of all foreign loans.

### **5.3.26. NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- The constitution should provide for government role in the marketing of Kenyan products.
- The constitution should provide that hawkers be given permanent places to sell their ware
- The constitution should provide for price controls to avoid exploitation of the general public
- The constitution should provide that kiosk owners are given adequate notice before their kiosks are demolished
- The government should initiate land resettlement programs for homeless Kenyans to alleviate poverty.
- The government should improve infrastructure in rural areas.
- The government should provide for community social halls .
- The constitution should empower the government to control domestic trade.

### **5.3.27. NATIONAL OTHER POLICY**

- The constitution should par the police from harassing innocent civilians
- The constitution should ban importation of agricultural goods.
- The constitution should bar police from arresting people at night .
- The constitution shall read that police officers shall have badges.
- The constitution should provide for increment of civil servants salaries to curb corruption.
- The constitution should put in place stiff penalties for those in involved in corruption.
- The constitution shall state that corrupt officers shall be dismissed and made to pay back to treasury all the money stolen.
- The constitution should ensure that cooperative societies are well managed to curb corruption

### **5.3.28. SECTORAL POLICY**

- There should be special seats reserved for the disabled in public transport
- The constitution should provide that farmers be compensated for crop failure
- The government should channel incentives to the agricultural sector.
- The constitution should provide that the government provides credit facilities to farmers
- The constitution should provide for the strengthening the role of cooperatives in the agricultural sector.
- The constitution should provide for the review of the education system in order to enhance the quality of the education provided.
- The constitution should provide that the national currency/legal tender has a permanent face.
- The constitution should provide that public doctors be banned from private practice.
- The constitution should prohibit the manufacture and consumption of all local brews
- The constitution should provide that civic education be taught in schools and colleges
- The constitution should provide that farmers be paid subsidies to facilitate more production of food crops for export and import.

- Minimum tax be imposed on imported agricultural implements.
- The constitution should farmers be encouraged by duties on farm inputs and implementing sound marketing policies.
- The constitution should provide that members of agricultural co-operative societies should have the mandate of instituting legal action against corrupt cooperative officials.
- The constitution should abolish quota system of education
- Higher education should receive grants and ,loans from the government.
- The government should reduce the number of examinable subjects in primary and secondary level.
- The constitution should establish a parent body to oversee the welfare of children in schools.
- Primary school syllabus should include subjects in human right marriage as well as business.
- The 844 system of education should be changed.
- The constitution should state that national exams be done on August .
- Civic education be taught in Kenya
- All tax raised at district level be retained at that district.
- The constitution should provide that entrepreneurs be given a grace period of abut 6 months before they start paying taxes.
- Public finances be used properly and a quarterly report bof all government be made available to the auditor general.
- The constitution should provide that the presidents portrait should not be on the currency.
- Bank interest rates should be commensurate to the current state of the economy.
- Issuance of p3 forms be moved from the police to ministry of health.
- The constitution should put in place mechanisms to discourage private clinics.
- The constitution should guarantee free health services for all.
- Private hospitals be compelled to lower their medical charges.
- The constitution should grant political parties access to mass media.
- Hawkers should be allocated a particular area to do their business (2).
- The constitution should provide that national security fund should Include people in the informal sector.
- Constitution should provide for abolishment of harambees
- The constitution should provide for setting up of funds to cater for natural disasters
- The constitution should provide that the government shall implement proper housing programs in urban areas.

### **5.3.29. CUSTOMARY LAW**

- The constitution should provide that customary law shall not prevail in succession and inheritance matters.

### **5.3.30. STATORY LAW**

- The constitution should provide that capital punishments be carried out in the offenders home ground
- Petty criminals should not be imprisoned but rather, they should be given non-custodial sentences to avoid congestion in the cells – 2 people
- The constitution should provide for riots, demonstrations and strikes to be legalized
- The constitution should set limitations for laws on to alcohol drinking.
- The constitution should abolish laws on vagrancy
- The constitution should provide that suspects should not be held in police custody for more than 24 hours before being arraigned in a court of law .
- Laws be put in place to protect bicycles riders and other road users.
- The constitution should harmonize land laws.
- The constitution should establish proper succession laws.
- Pornographic publications should be censored

### **5.3.31. NATIONAL IDENTITY**

- The constitution should provide that the public seal of Kenya shall be such a device as may be prescribed by an act of parliament.

## **APPENDICES:**

### **Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee**

1. Hon Njenga Karume MP
2. J.N. Kariuki DC
3. Cllr. J.M. Kariuki
4. Cllr. Peter Gichuri
5. Peter Thuo Nyoro
6. Nellie Wanjiku
7. Joseph Thairu
8. Fr. Michael Kahurani
9. Rev Catherine Kangethe
10. Faith Njeri Kiarie

### **Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers (CEPs)**

1. Kiambu Kiawa
2. Mucii wa thayu
3. Ford Asili
4. NCWK
5. KAMMU
6. Amani kwa wote
7. Mbara Nginyo

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

1	0010OKACE	Anne Njoki Matimu	CBO	Written	Kiambuu Peoples Forum
2	0014OKACE	C K Kamau	CBO	Memorandum	Mucatha Sub-Location
3	0019OKACE	Gabriel Njoroge	CBO	Memorandum	Gathanga Sub-Location
4	0020OKACE	James K Mwangi	CBO	Written	Peoples of ANMER/Kamiti ward
5	0016OKACE	James Kaiga Muita	CBO	Written	Kiambu KIAWA-CBO
6	0006OKACE	Jane Wambui Kironji	CBO	Written	Amani Kwa Wote Group
7	0008OKACE	Jotham Gudah	CBO	Written	Kiambu Plantation Workers
8	0001OKACE	Washington N Kanyuru	CBO	Memorandum	Mbara Nginyo Cultural Herita
9	0013IKACE	Antony Chege	Individual	Written	
10	0054IKACE	Arthur Mbaka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	0041IKACE	Benson Njagi	Individual	Written	
12	0052IKACE	Bernard Gakumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0034IKACE	Charles Ndungu Karumbu	Individual	Written	
14	0043IKACE	Christopher K Munge	Individual	Written	
15	0027IKACE	Cllr. Peter Njoroge	Individual	Written	
16	0060IKACE	Cllr.George Wainaina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0065IKACE	Cllr.John Mburu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0068IKACE	David Macharia Muiruri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0055IKACE	David Moko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0019IKACE	Dr. W Koinange	Individual	Memorandum	
21	0028IKACE	Edward S Ngumi	Individual	Memorandum	
22	0050IKACE	Francis Ngugi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0031IKACE	Fred Munge	Individual	Written	
24	0038IKACE	Fred Munge	Individual	Written	
25	0030IKACE	George Charagu Njoroge	Individual	Written	
26	0005IKACE	Grace Mugure Njoroge	Individual	Written	
27	0046IKACE	Harkman Muniu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0059IKACE	Hon.Kamau Icharia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0056IKACE	Hon.Njenga Karume	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0037IKACE	Irene Wanjiku	Individual	Written	
31	0057IKACE	J Karanja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0039IKACE	Jacinta Stephen Wambui	Individual	Written	
33	0016IKACE	Jackson N Njoroge	Individual	Memorandum	
34	0051IKACE	James C Mwaura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0011IKACE	James Gathairu	Individual	Written	
36	0020IKACE	James K Karanja	Individual	Written	
37	0025IKACE	James Karanja Kariri	Individual	Written	
38	0045IKACE	John Kamau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0002IKACE	John Oduor	Individual	Written	
40	0053IKACE	John Thangwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0066IKACE	John Wamuti Muhoti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0044IKACE	Joseph Gitau Mureithi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0047IKACE	Joseph Muturi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0061IKACE	Joseph Njenga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0015IKACE	Joseph Njuguna Thairu	Individual	Memorandum	
46	0023IKACE	Julius Githere	Individual	Written	
47	0063IKACE	Martin Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0012IKACE	Mary B Kamiri	Individual	Written	

49	0048IKACE	Mbugua Kahihu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0009IKACE	Michael Charagu Kimani	Individual	Written	
51	0058IKACE	Moderitu Wakori K	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0010IKACE	Murimi Stephen Muhindi	Individual	Memorandum	
53	0008IKACE	Ndichu Boro	Individual	Written	
54	0040IKACE	Ng'ang'a Waweru	Individual	Written	
55	0029IKACE	Njoroge Thuo John	Individual	Written	
56	0022IKACE	Paul Kinyanjui Muchungi	Individual	Written	
57	0026IKACE	Paul N Mungai	Individual	Written	
58	0067IKACE	Peter Githu Waime	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0003IKACE	Peter Githuka Kahuria	Individual	Written	
60	0049IKACE	Peter Mbugua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0070IKACE	Peter Mbugua Karanja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0036IKACE	Peter Muiruri	Individual	Written	
63	0024IKACE	Peter Njenga Karanja	Individual	Written	
64	0004IKACE	Peter Nyutu Kanji	Individual	Written	
65	0042IKACE	Peter Wainaina Njoroge	Individual	Written	
66	0071IKACE	Pius Chege	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0014IKACE	Pr. Ishmael Gichane	Individual	Written	
68	0069IKACE	Relina Mbiyu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0017IKACE	Robert Chutha	Individual	Memorandum	
70	0018IKACE	Rosemary N Kinyanjui	Individual	Written	
71	0006IKACE	S M mutuata	Individual	Written	
72	0007IKACE	Samuel Gatoto	Individual	Written	
73	0064IKACE	Samuel Kionge Munyua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0062IKACE	Samuel Muchiri Kamau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0001IKACE	Samuel Nderi Karuru	Individual	Memorandum	
76	0035IKACE	Samuel Nguru	Individual	Written	
77	0032IKACE	Stanely Muregi Mbugua	Individual	Written	
78	0033IKACE	Stephen Muhoro	Individual	Written	
79	0005OKACE	David Karanja	NGO	Written	Thindigua Location
80	0012OKACE	Humprey Mwaura	NGO	Written	Thindigwa Location Civic Edu
81	0015OKACE	Mary Njoki	NGO	Memorandum	NCWK Kimbu Branch
82	0013OKACE	Chege Kuria	Other Institutions	Written	Co-operatives Department Kia
83	0003OKACE	Peter Kamau	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Kiambu People's Forum
84	0018OKACE	Pr. James Gitau	Pressure Groups	Written	Sasini Estate Workers
85	0009OKACE	Gabriel Njau	Private Sector Organisa	Memorandum	Kununga farmers Co-operative
86	0011OKACE	Humprey Mwaura	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Marafiki SACCO
87	0021OKACE	J Karanja	Religious Organisation	Written	Karura Catholic Church (Disk
88	0017OKACE	James Gathairu	Religious Organisation	Written	ACK Diocese of Mt Kenya
89	0007OKACE	Peter Ruhui	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Men Association
90	0004OKACE	Rev. Simon Githinji	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA_Kiambu
91	0002OKACE	Rev. Simon Ngeru	Religious Organisation	Written	Christian Enterpreneurs

## Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

### KARURI CATHOLIC CHURCH

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Rosemary N. Kinyanjui	P.O. Box 171, Karuri	25	George Charagu	P.O. Box 433, Kiambaa
2	Peter N. Wainaina	P.O.Box 50842, Nairobi	26	Peter N. Munyira	P.O. Box 324, Karuri
3	Wilfred Koinange	P.O. Box 45797, Nairobi	27	Clement K. Kamau	P.O. box 589, Karuri
4	Wilfred Koinanageq	P.O. Box 45797, Nairobi	28	Elizabeth Nyambura	None
5	James N. Karume	P.O. Box 1341, Kiambu	29	Muchiri Kamau	P.O. Box 303, Karuri
6	Joseph M. Munge	P.O. Box 287, Karuri	30	James Gathairu	P.O. Box 886, Kiambaa
7	James Kahiga	P.O. Box 149, Karuri	31	M. Chege Kuria	P.O. Box 51, Karuri
8	Kamau Icharia	P.O. Box 104, Karuri	32	Stanley Muregi Mbugua	P.O. Box 11164, Nairobi
9	Cllr. G. Wainaina	P.O. Box 104, Karuri	33	Julius Githere Kinuhi	P.O. Box 78358, Nairobi
10	Anne Njoki Matima	P.O. Box 70, Karuri	34	Hesbun Ngaruiya	P.O. Box 139, Karuri
11	Humphrey Mwaura	P.O. Box 51802, Karuri	35	Mary N. Manga	P.O. Box 63177, Nairobi
12	Major Ogemlina	P.O. Box 624, KXR	36	G. K. Njau	P.O. Box 813, Kiambaa
13	Ndugu Mwangi	P.O. Box 30366, Karuri	37	J. K. Wainaina	P.O. Box 128, Kiambaa
14	Peter M. Gitogo	P.O. Box 1212, Karuri	38	Paul Kinyanjui Muchugi	P.O. Box 447, Karuri
15	Anthony Kamunji	P.O. Box 12665, Nairobi	39	Paul Kinyanjui Muchugi	P.O. Box 447, Karuri
16	Evan N. Muthui	P.O. Box 500, Karuri	40	Peter Gatere	P.O. Box 53, Karuri
17	James Maina	P.O. Box 207, Karuri	41	Stephen Ngugi Mungai	P.O. Box 619, Karuri
18	P.N. Mungai	P.O. Biambaa	42	James Gatoru	P.O. Box 522, Karuri
19	Ndegwa Robert	P.O. Box 531, Kariru	43	Joseph Kahiu	P.O. Box 178, Kazuri
20	Eliud N. Wainaina	P.O. Box 16, Kariru	44	Ngunu Samuel	P.O. Box 661, Karuri
21	Michael Chege	Nairobi	45	Stephen Muhore	P.O. Box 661, Karuri
22	Ariel Mucheru	P.O. Box 52247, Nairobi	46	Kimani Njuguna	P.O. Box 661, karuri
23	John Wanyoike	P.O. Box 50718, Nairbi	47	Martin Njoroge	P.O. Box 474, Karuri
24	P. Ditibi Gichoi	P.O. Box 50718, Nairbi	48	John Mathenge	P.O. Box 257, Karuri
49	James Kariuki	P.O. Box 531, Karuri	73	John Njoroge Thuo	P.O. Box 31439, Nairobi
50	Rosemary N. Kinyanjui	P.O. Box 171, Karuiri	74	Benson M. Njagi	P.O. Box 39161, Nairobi
51	Mwangi Wakibi	P.O. Box 327, Karuri	75	David Macharia	P.O. Box 45, Karuri
52	Peter M. Mungai	P.O. Box 45, Karuri	76	Regina Mbiyu	P.O. Box 208, Karuri
53	Irene Wanjiku	P.O. Box 70486, Nairobi	77	Peter Mbugua Karanja	P.O. Box 250, Karuri
54	Samuel K. Munyua	P.O. Box 178, Karuri	78	Peter W. Njoroge	P.O. Box 775, Karuri
55	Fredirick Munge Wainaina	P.O. Box 152, Karuri	79	Pius Chege	P.O. Box 31, Karuri
56	Richard Njenga Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 53, Limuru	80	James G. Kamande	P.O. Box 522, Karuri
57	Beatrice Ngendo Kangethe	P.O. Box 22926, Nairobi	81	Lukas Gigali	P.O. Box 100, Karuri
58	Mungai Muturi	P.O. Box 4, Karuri	82	Fred N. Waweru	P.O. Box 30043, Karuri
59	Teofasia karimi	P.O. Box 14217, Nairobi	83	Samson Wainaina	Nairobi
60	John Njoroge	None	84	Benjamin W. Nganga	P.O. Box 433, Karuri
61	Gabriel Njorege	P.O. Box 32, Karuri	85	Richard Mutura	P.O. Box 4, Karuri
62	Jacinta Stephen Wamboi	None	86	James K. Githara	P.O. Box 11969, Nairobi
63	Lillian Njeri Mbuthia	P.O. Box 31954, Nairobi	87	Bernard Kiruthi	P.O. Box 433, Kiambaa
64	Ng'ang'a Waweru	P.O. Box 75258, Nairobi	88	Rose Kamau	P.O. Box 213, Karuri
65	Peter Njenga Karanja	P.O. Box 393, Karuri	89	Samuel Kinyanjui	P.O. Box 22966, Nairobi

66	Charles Kamau Gaithuma	P.O. Box 75990, Nairobi	90	Peter Kamau	P.O. Box 148, Karuri
67	Peterson G. M. Wainaina	P.O. Box 78, Karuri	91	Michael Kibunyi	P.O. Box 63778, Nairobi
68	Edward Kahio	P.O. Box 22810, Nairobi	92	Leonard Mungai	P.O. Box 445, Karuri
69	Lawerence Karanda	P.O. Box 70070, nairobi	93	Paul Ndungu	P.O. Box 121, Karuri
70	John Wamuti	P.O. Box 48378, nairobi	94	Peter M. Munge	P.O. Box 504, Karuri
71	Peter Waime	P.O. Box 53, Limuru	95	Godfrey G. Gathuku	P.O. Box 433, Karuri
72	David G. Mwao	P.O. Box 45, Karuri	96	Paul K. Nguathe	P.O. Box 67, Karuri
97	Evans Kamau Muturi	P.O. Box 425, Karuri	121	James Wainaina	P.O. Box 5, Karuri
98	Joseph Njeng	P.O.Box 767, Karuri	122	John Miring'u	P.O. Box 774, Karuri
99	Samuel Pami	P.O. Box 463, Kauri	123	Grace Mugure Njoroge	None
100	John Wachira	P.O. Box 64, Karuri	124	Samuel Ngigi Ndegwa	P.O. Box 149, Karuri
101	Peter Kimani	P.O. Box 79190, Nairobi	125	Virginia Wanja Mwiruri	P.O. Box 205, Karuri
102	Fredrick Matimu	P.O. Box 78, Karuri	126	Simon K. Gathungiri	Karuri
103	John k. Wamitho Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 377, Karuri	127	Richard Gichuhi Simon	P.O. Box 8018, Nairobi
104	Duncan Njoroge	P.O. Box 593, Nairobi	128	B. N. Karanja	P.O. Box 433, Kiambaa
105	Samuel N. Koigi	P.O. Box 51028, Niarobi	129	P. N. Gichuri	P.O. Box 433, Kiambaa
106	Anne Nduta	P.O. Box 538, Nairobi	130	Walter kamau	P.O. Box 5, Karuri
107	Mary W. Muchiri	P.O. Box 762, Karori	131	Jane Wanjiri Kamau	P.O. Box 5, Karuri
108	Henry Thuo Kimani	P.O. Box 706, Karuri	132	S. Karume	P.O. Njoro
109	James Mbugua	P.O. Box 706, Karuri	133	Samuel N. Karanja	P.O. Njiru
110	Stephen K. Muchugi	P.O. Box 78, Karuri	134	P. Ngugi Matuika	P.O. Box Ruaka
111	John Nderu	P.O. Box 608, Karuri	135	Cyprus Njogu	P.O. Karuri
112	George Gitau	None	136	H. Waweru	P.O. Box 38787, Nairobi
113	Emma Mwangi	P.O. Box 56, Karuri	137	S. K. Njoroge	P.O. Box 12610, Nairobi
114	Ruth Muthoni	P.O. Box 487, Karuri	138	L. N. Kaitio	P.O. Box 22510, Nairobi
115	Carol Wanja	P.O. Box 487, Karuri	139	N. M. Kimani	P.O. Box 63069, Nairobi
116	Priscilla Muriuki	P.O. Box 39443, Nairobi	140	Joseph Njenga	
117	Reginah Munene	P.O.Box 235, Karuri	141	E.S. Nguni	P.O. Box 3111
118	Sarah Maina	P.O. Box 11169, Nairobi	142	John Mburu	P.O. Box 536 Karuri
119	George Dikumo Njoroge	P.O. Box 34882, Nairobi			
120	Alexandaer Karanu	P.O. Box 91, Limuru			

## ACK CHURCH HALL

No.	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Teresa Gichane	P.O. Box 728 Kiambu	32	Alice W. Gachie	-
2	Ngaruiya Chutha	P.O. Box 16044 Nairobi	33	James Gathairu	P.O. Box 886 Kiambu
3	Gichira Kibara	P.O. Box 4037 Nairobi	34	Esther N. Kiarie	P.O. Box 177 Kiambu
4	Lawrence Ndungu	P.O. Box 144 Kiambu	35	Patrick G. Macharia	P.O. Box 1507 Kiambu
5	Stephen W. Waithaka	P.O. Box 177 Kiambu	36	Antony Mwangi	P.O. Box 1684 Kiambu
6	Hon. J. Kamau Icharia	P.O. Box 47528 Nairobi	37	Francis G. Warachi	P.O. Box 1569 Kiambu
7	Daudi Nganga W.	P.O. Box 1684 Kiambu	38	Stephen Waweru	P.O. Box 1684 Kiambu
8	Richard Maina	P.O. Box 135 Kiambu	39	Peter Kamau	P.O. Box 148 Kiambu
9	Jackson N. njoroge	P.O. Box 724 Kiambu	40	Leonard G. Kinga	P.O. Box 16 Kiambu
10	Daniel Njuguna	P.O. Box 240 Kiambu	41	L. Mbugua Kahihu	P.O. Box 46 Kiambu
11	Joseph Gitau Mureithi	P.O. Box 208 Kiambu	42	Peter k. Njuguna	P.O. Box 125 Matathia
12	Joseph Muturi	P.O. Box 1654 Kiambu	43	Stephen Warui Gitau	P.O. Box 316 Kiambu
13	Samuel Kariru Nderi	P.O. Box 260 Kiambu	44	Julius Mwangi	P.O. Box 583 Kiambu

14	Geoffrey Mwaura	P.O. Box 260 Kiambu	45	John Kamau	P.O. Box 13 Baricho
15	Samuel Mbuthia	P.O. Box 188 Kiambu	46	Patrick Muniu	P.O. Box 7005 Nairobi
16	Naomi Wanjiku Njoroge	-	47	Murimi S. Mumindi	P.O. Box 490 Kiambu
17	Lee Philip Kirimu	P.O. Box 1701 Kiambu	48	Harkman Muirur	P.O. Box 7028 Nairobi
18	Martin Mutuku	P.O. Box 1460 Kiambu	49	Patrick Itibi	P.O. Box 745 Kiambu
19	Pr. Ismael Gichane	P.O. Box 65 Kiambu	50	John Wanyoike	P.O. Box 98 Kiambu
20	Allan W. Gitonga'	P.O. Box 4122 Nairobi	51	Jack K. Nganga	P.O. Box 300 Kiambu
21	Ev. Lucy Njau	P.O. Box 775 Kiambu	52	M/A. Charagu	P.O. Box 967 Kiambu
22	Silla Munene	P.O. Box 30242 Nairobi	53	Mary B.W. Kamiri	P.O. Box 64460 Nairobi
23	Michael Obonyo	P.O. Box 1701 Kiambu	54	Peter Ichangai	P.O. Box 375 Kiambu
24	Cllr. George Wainaina	P.O. Box 104 Karuri	55	Lawrence Kibe	P.O. Box 1172 Kiambu
25	John Njoroge	P.O. Box 259 Kiambu	56	Rev. Simon N. Githinji	P.O. Box 775 Kiambu
26	Joavina Mwangi	P.O. Box 7637 Kiambu	57	David Karanja	P.O. Box 70332 Nairobi
27	Paul Atito	P.O. Box 10827 Kiambu	58	Ndililo Boro	P.O. Box 50659 Nairobi
28	Julius G. Kamau	P.O. Box 608 Kiambu	59	Geoffrey Chege	P.O. Box 700 Kiambu
29	W.F. Mungai	P.O. Box 474 Kiambu	60	Joseph Nganga	P.O. Box 252 Kiambu
30	Pauline W. Warungu	-	61	Rev. Simon M. Ngeru	P.O. Box 11798 Nairobi
31	Samuel Ndiba Kihara	P.O. Box 79597 Nairobi	62	Muchiri G.M.	P.O. Box 16 Githunguri
63	Samuel N. Gatoto	P.O. Box 11613 Nairobi	96	Stephen Kimani	P.O. Box 924 Kiambu
64	Grace Njoroge	P.O. Box 23071 Lower Kabete	97	Mary Njambi	P.O. Box 188 Kiambu
65	Peter W. Ruhui	P.O. Box 601 Kiambu	98	Johnson K. Wainaina	P.O. Box 122 Kiambu
66	Peter Mbugua	P.O. Box 844 Kiambu	99	Ngugi Francis	P.O. Box 1039 Kiambu
67	Moses Gatewo Njau	P.O. Box 725 Kiambu	100	James K. Keinyatti	-
68	Peter Nyutu Kanyi	P.O. Box 57609 Nairobi	101	James Mwaura	P.O. Box 494 Kiambu
69	Peter N. Wainaina	P.O. Box 50842 Nairobi	102	Bernard n. Gakumo	P.O. Box 228 Kiambu
70	M. Njoki Mungai	P.O. Box 63177 Nairobi	103	Eliud W. Kariuki	P.O. Box 608 Kiambu
71	Francis Njagi Murage	P.O. Box 1287 Kiambu	104	Peter G. kahuria	P.O. Box 215 Kiambu
72	John Mwaura N.	P.O. Box 273 Kiambu	105	John Mbugua Thangiwa	P.O. Box 1012 Kiambu
73	Francis Ngugi	P.O. Box 1039 Kiambu	106	Edward S. ngumi	P.O. Box 31111 Nairobi
74	Pauline W. Kungu	P.O. Box 79750 Nairobi	107	James C. Mwaura	P.O. Box 766 Kiambu
75	Anthony Chege Njire	P.O. Box 700 Kiambu	108	Rahab W. Kamau	P.O. Box 323 Kiambu
76	Dr. Langeth	P.O. Box 741 Kiambu	109	Rahab W. Karuma	P.O. Box 75610 Nairobi
77	Jotham	P.O. Box 1328 Kiambu	110	Joseph Thaiti Njoroge	P.O. Box 49 Kiambu
78	Jane Rigii	P.O. Box 672 Kiambu	111	Joseph Wakimei	P.O. Box 215 Kiambu
79	John Njoroge	P.O. Box 228 Kiambu	112	Michael Kamau	P.O. Box 843 Kiambu
80	David Muinamu	P.O. Box 628 Kiambu	113	J.N. Kaangethe	P.O. Box 1042 Kiambu
81	Reuben W. Chege	P.O. Box 1546 Kiambu	114	M.N. Mungai	PO. Box '63177 Nairobi
82	Davis Mwangi	P.O. Box 83 Kiambu	115	J.M. Muthua	P.O. Box 796 Kiambu
83	Abdirohman Yussuf	P.O. Box 83 Kiambu	116	John Muchai	P.O. Box 84 Kiambu
84	Patrick G. Munge	P.O. Box 106 Kiambu	117	M.N. Nuumi	P.O. Box 444 Kiambu
85	Mwangi Mungai	P.O. Box 414 Kiambu	118	Christine Gichure	P.O. Box 524 Githunguri
86	Cllr. Ndungi	PO.Box 264 Kiambu	119	Joseph M. Njoroge	P.O. Box 170 Kiambu
87	Cllr. F. Boro Waruiru	P.O. Box 10 Kiambu	120	Peter M. Kinge	P.O. Box 1100 Kiambu
88	Ann Muthoni Munge	P.O. Box 28227 Nairobi	121	Mary Nduta Mungai	P.O. Box 1287 Kiambu
89	Danson M. Baiya	P.O. Box 269 Kiambu	122	Jotham Gudah Ndiege	P.O. Box 50 Kiambu
90	Karuthi	P.O. Box 228 Kiambu	123	Samuel Kiarie	P.O. Box 711 Kiambu
91	Peter W. Mwaura	P.O. Box 97 Kiambu	124	jane W. Kironji	P.O. Box 281 Kiambu
92	G.K. Muthua	P.O. Box 1378 Kiambu	125	Arthur Mbaka	P.O. Box 442 Kiambu
93	Kasuku	Nairobi	126	John Oduor Wanjir	.O. Box 39 Kiambu
94	George Njoroge	-	127	David Moko	P.O. Box 1345 Kiambu
95	Joseph Mugo	P.O. Box 529 Kiambu	128	Mwaura Kuria	P.O. Box 123 Kiambu
129	Mutuota S.M.	P.O. Box 222 Kiambu	132	David Gaithuma Kiare	P.O. Box 2853 Nairobi
130	Nyaga J.G.	P.O. Box 345 Kiambu	133	Rev. Ezibon Ngaruiya G.	P.O. Box 886 Kiambu
131	James K. Wanjohi	P.O. Box 908 Kiambu	134	Humphrey Mwaura	P.O. Box 51802 Nairobi