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1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Kangema constituency falls within Murang'a district of Central province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	164,670	183,634	348,304
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	92,239	90,371	182,610
Total District Population Aged Above 19 years	72,431	93,263	165,694
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	375		

1.2. Socio-economic Profile

- Murang'a district has the fifth lowest absolute poverty level in Central at 39% ranking it 10th in Kenya.
- Its food poverty level is 32.5% ranking it fourth in central province and 8th in the country.
- Murang'a has the highest monthly mean household income in central province of Ksh. 5,116.
- 97.5% of Murang'a residents have safe sanitation, ranking it third countrywide, however only 23.7% have safe drinking water.
- The district has an Infant Mortality Rate of 29 deaths per 1000 live births. This is quite high.
- Life expectancy in the district is about 64 years on average.
- The districts ranks number 20 in overall child malnutrition in the country.
- Major diseases in the district include RTI, Malaria, Skin diseases and Infections, Intestinal worms and Eye infections.

Muranga district has three parliamentary constituencies. Two of them voted for Ford-P and one for Safina party. The constituencies cover an area 310Km² and each MP represents approximately 116, 101 constituents.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Kangema constituency comprises of Kanyenyaini, Muguru, Iyego and Rwathia locations of Kangema division, Muranga district.

2.1. Demographic characteristics

Constituency Population by sex	Male	Female	Total	Area Km²	Density/ persons per Km²
	32702	37694	70,396	135	521

2.2. Socio - economic profile

Small and large-scale tea and coffee farming are the main socio-economic activities.

2.3. **Electioneering and political information**

Kangema was constantly referred to as the hot - bed for politics prior to the formation of Mathioya constituency, which was hived off Kangema. Since the introduction of parliamentary multi party politics, the seat went to FORD - A in 1992 and FORD -P in 1997. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.4. **1992 General Election Results**

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			61,660
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
John Michuki	FORD-A	38,620	73.76
Joseph Kamotho	KANU	7,436	14.20
F.N.Githiari	DP	5,069	9.68
Ngotho Kariuki	FORD-K	1,237	2.36
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>52,362</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		77	
Total Votes Cast		52,439	
% Voter Turnout		85.05	
% Rejected/Votes Cast		0.15%	

2.5. **1997 General Election Results**

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			29,182
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
John Michuki	FORD-P	17,707	80.43%
Naftali Ngeru	KANU	4,308	19.57%
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>22,015</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes Cast		348	
Total Votes Cast		22,363	
% Voter Turnout		76.63	
% Rejected/Cast Votes		1.56	

2.6. **Main problems facing constituents**

Farmers have been faced with a prolonged dispute over payment for their tea and coffee.

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**

4.1. **Phases and issues covered in Civil 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:**

- Good governance
- Constitutionalism
- History and constitution making
- Majiamba constitution
- Judiciary
- Nation formation
- Gender equity
- The Parliament

5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.

5.1. Logistical Details

1. Date and Number of Days for Public Hearings

- a) Date(s): 1) 5th March 2002
 2) 23rd April 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

2. Venue

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s): 1) Kangema Town Hall

3. Panels

a. Commissioners

- 1. Com. Salome W. Muigai
- 2. Com. John Mutakha Kangu
- 3. Com. Domiziano Ratanya

b. Secretariat

- 1. Solomon Anampio -Programme Officer
- 2. Gilbert Amoke -Asst. Programme Officer
- 3. Grace Gitu -Verbatim Recorder
- 4. David Muturi -Sign Language Interpreter

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		100
Sex	Male	54
	Female	12
	Not Stated	34
Presenter Type	Individual	77
	Institutions	18
	Not Stated	5

Category	Details	Number
Educational Background	Primary Level	17
	Secondary/High School Level	38
	College	1
	University	4
	None	4
	Not Stated	36
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	0
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	1
	Oral	33
	Written	34
	Oral + Memoranda	3
	Oral + Written	27
	Not Stated	2

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Kangema 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 preamble [13]
- There should be no preamble in the new constitution [3]
- The preamble should state that the constitution is a social contract between the ruler and the ruled.
- The preamble should state that Kenya is a God fearing country.
- The preamble should express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.
- The preamble should state that Kenya shall always be a democratic state.
- The constitution should put the vision of the people in the preamble.
- We Kenyans of diverse cultures and tribes , who have successfully fought for human dignity resolve to establish a democratic state where liberties and freedoms of individuals , justice ,

economic ,prosperity and the rule law shall prevail.

5.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The constitution should state clearly the national philosophy and guiding principles.
- The constitution should provide for the strict observation of the doctrine of separation of power by the government of the day.
- Define within the constitution what we mean by sovereignty and supremacy. Who is supreme in Kenya? Is it the people, the president, parliament, or the judiciary?
- In our constitution we need to capture the national philosophy and guiding principles.
- New leaders should take their posts at the beginning of the following year after elections in December.
- The constitution should provide for a separation of powers between the three arms of government
- All power and authority is derived from the people of kenya and the people shall be governed through their will and consent. All human beings are equally entitled to civil , political , economic , social ,cultural and development rights .
- The constitution should have a clause that gives checks and balances as democratic principles.
- Strict separation of powers between the legislature , executive and the judiciary.
- Separation of power between the three arms of government should be provided by the constitution.
- The constitution should promote democratic principles.
- Gender equity and protection of the rights of the minority are elements of a just society. Children, young people, the elderly and other vulnerable groups should be protected.
- Include Kenya's cultural, moral and religious values.
- Our culture and local languages are of important values and should be reflected in the new constitution.
- Justice peace and unity should be reinforced.
- Abolish the practice of moving weekend based holidays to weekdays i.e. out of 365 days; Kenyans only work 115 days due to moving weekend holidays to weekdays.
- Constitutionalism and the rule of law must be adhered to.

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.
- Replace with 85% majority vote. [Amendments have been benefiting a clique of people].
- Even those minor things that parliament can amend the numerical thresholds MPs must meet should be increased to 75% in the lower house and 85% in the upper house. The bill publication period of a constitution amendment to be 28 days.
- The constitution should only be amended by 75% majority vote in parliament.
- In addition to parliament, a constitutional assembly that includes stakeholders should be created to amend the constitution.
- Limit parliaments power to amend the constitution and have some parts beyond amendment by parliament.
- The constitution should always be supreme to guide all leaders to serve the citizenry the way the constitution dictates.
- On constitutional change the constitution must indicate that in the event of overhauling the constitution, all Kenyans shall be involved.

- Certain sections of the constitution should be non derivable and non amendable meaning that even if parliament were to garner the support of the entire country it could never change them e.g. Right not to be tortured, right to life, etc
- The power of parliament in respect of amending constitution should be limited to the bills which will become law after this constitution is made.
- Issues affecting Kenyans directly ,like basic rights ,electoral system and democraticy, culture and ethnicity be amended through a referendum.
- The constitution should provide for a referendum to enable democratic participation by all stakeholders .
- Amendment of the constitution should allow for holding of a referendum.
- The constitution should be reviewed every after 20 years through a national referendum. Civic education should be undertaken before constitutional review.
- In the event of amendments – these shall be subjected to a referendum before they are enacted by parliament.
- On public interest litigation there is need for a public interest litigation Act that would minimize the role of the Attorney General as the primary defender of the public interests. Certain fundamental structures need a referendum to be amended.
- Land laws should be reviewed
- Constitution should only be changed after a referendum. A referendum should only be agreed upon with 90% vote of the national assembly.
- Repeal laws firing payment to lawyers, Auctioneers, and liquidation and make the payments negotiable.
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy above everyone in the land irrespective of their status
- The constitution should provide that the constitution is a social contract between the government and the people of Kenya
- The constitution should provide for sanctions to control excessive power use and abuse by the government
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through 85% support votes in parliament
- The constitution should provide that the Bill of Rights be well defined and in simple language, and it should be a firm bridge between the natural law and the people of Kenya
- The constitution should provide for amendment of laws only through a referendum.
- Members of the public should be involved in amending the constitution through a referendum
- We need a public referendum to amend the constitution
- Serious issues like those dealing with human rights should only be amended through a referendum.
- Nobody should be above the law.
- Yes, we need a public referendum to amend the constitution. Hence the 65% majority rule should not arise. Constitution to state how long civil cases especially land should take.
- The constitution should provide for a national referendum or convention to arbitrate over a parliamentary disagreement of a national magnitude.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary proceeding be given life coverage.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans have right to access information in the possession of state.
- All relevant government documents including laws ,Kenyan gazzete,and other parliamentary

publication should be translated into local languages.

- Referendums should be conducted by independent and non partisan groups such as NGOs
- Where the question of amending the constitution arises, the parliament should appoint the commission to carry out the referendum.
- Referendum to be conducted by independent and non-partisan groups.

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship.
- Automatic citizenship should be obtained by birth.
- All people born in Kenya of parents who are both Kenyan citizens. All children born outside Kenya of parents who are both Kenyan citizens.
- All children born to Kenyan citizens should be Kenyan citizens regardless of place of birth.
- Those born outside Kenya but to Kenyan citizens should automatic citizens.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens regardless of gender, should be entitled to automatic citizenship.[6].
- Other ways of acquisition of Kenyan citizenship registration, naturalization, marriage.
- All children born of one Kenyan parent regardless of parent's gender should be entitled to citizenship [3]
- Citizen should have a passport as a right.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender.
- The constitution should provide that a non-Kenyan child adopted by a Kenyan citizen should automatically qualify for Kenyan citizenship.
- The constitution should ensure that a passport is a right of every Kenyan citizen.
- Allow dual citizenship. [3]
- The constitution should open room for dual citizenship. [2]
- Issuance of ID cards should be a continuous process.
- ID cards should be made available throughout the country.

5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should provide that the Armed forces are independent and that they shall be placed under the minister of defense.
- The military and paramilitary, police, prisons and so on –be established by the constitution
- The constitution should define well who should be in charge of the armed forces.
- Powers to declare a state of emergency, national disaster or to wage war against foreign countries must be approved by parliament.
- In defense matters, the president with advice from the PM, should have powers to declare war. This decision must be tabled in parliament within 7days [if parliament is in recess].
- We propose the formation of an adhoc military commission answerable to parliament, be in charge of the disciplined forces and the effecting of emergency power.
- Establish disciplined forces in the constitution. Armed forces are independent of other forces under minister of defense [2].
- The constitution to regulate the conduct of war, foreign affairs and treaties making. Financial obligations and those governing the cessation of hostilities with another country should be made by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that every village shall have a police reservist

- Re examine recruitment, training, and define then work of security forces, they should be properly remunerated to avoid corruption.
- The president should not be the commander in chief of the armed forces alone. He needs to have a military commission subjected to parliaments approval. In case of an external attach chief of General staff be able to offer a maneuver before consultation with the commission.
- The president should not be commander in chief of the armed forces.[2]
- Our constitution should define well who is supposed to represent Kenya if it went to war, whom to negotiate, and who compensate Kenyans.
- Anti stock theft unit should be provided with helicopters to tracing of stolen livestock more easy.
- Recruitment of armed forces, police be done on merit.
- Armed forces and other personnel should be given better training, good salaries, better housing and good conditions of services.

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct of political parties
- The constitution should provide that political parties which garner at least 10% of the total votes cast should receive operational funds from the government
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 5.
- The constitution should provide an equitable distribution of ministerial appointments across parties
- The constitution should provide that all parties are given equal airtime on KBC.
- Political parties should participate in civic, development and adult education. They should be sensitizing the citizens on pertinent issues e.g. HIV/AIDS , Poverty alleviation , revival of the Kenyan economy , responsible citizenship.
- Political parties should engage in civic education development and education and sensitizing the citizens on matters touching national issues.
- Party elections should be held as stated in the parties' memoranda conduct of political to be defined in the constitution so as to limit the parties.
- Political parties should be given equal airtime during elections.
- The constitution should set standards with parties must meet before registration. All political parties should have opportunities to access the state media machinery. They should be given equal opportunity.
- Kenyans should be discouraged from being fragmented by many political parties founded on ethnic basis.
- The constitution should recognize political parties, which have at least 25% of Kenyans with 18 years of age.
- The other political parties should follow the leadership of the victorious party.
- Limit the number of political parties to three. [5].
- Reduce the number of parties to a few only
- Limit the number of political parties to three. Have the ruling party, an opposition party and a liberal party.
- The registrar of societies work with an independent commission should regulate the number of political parties.
- Limit the number of political parties to 5. [2]
- There should be a maximum of two political parties.

- Be constitutionalised. From the consolidated fund
- The government should fund political parties.
- Parties meeting set standards should be financed from the treasury.
- They should solicit for funding from their membership and other interested stakeholders.
- Our constitution should provide FUNDING for all political parties.
- The 3, main political parties should be funded from public coffers [2].
- Political parties should be financed from public funds
- They should be funded by government from consolidated fund during election and be accountable to the auditor general.
- Only big political parties should be funded from public coffers.
- The 3 parties should have a membership of less than 20% of Kenyans who have attained 18 years of age and at least 25% representation in parliament.
- Parties receiving at least 10% of the votes cast should be financed from public funds on the basis of votes received.
- The constitution should provide that political parties with national outlook should be funded from consolidated funds (2)
- The constitution should provide that funding be proportionately be allocated to the number of political parties and such funds be accounted for through returns handed to the auditor and controller general
- The president should not be a member of political party (3)
- The constitution should state that political parties should help the state to articulate sound policies.
- The constitution should provide that civil servants be delinked from political parties.
- The constitution should provide politicians with the freedom to hold political rallies without need for licensing,
- The constitution should make provision for equal access to the state media for campaign purposes, by all registered political parties

5.3.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- The constitution should provide for a bicameral system of government with a prime minister and a president with equal administrative powers and different jurisdictional areas, the two should be certified by a ten-man commission
- The constitution should provide for decentralization of power in which case the central government shall deal with public policy and defense whereas the local government shall deal with provision of services
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government
- The constitution should provide for a Unitary system of government
- The constitution should provide ceremonial head of state (2)
- The constitution should establish the office of the prime minister.
- A parliamentary system of government be put in place with prime minister appointed from the party that has majority in parliament (2)
- The constitution should provide that Kenya should have a president elected by all the people and a PM nominated by the political parties that wins the general election
- The PM should be elected the members of the national assembly and be the head of government
- The PM be the head of state (4)
- The PM be in charge of the daily running of the government affairs and accountable to

parliament

- The AG should be appointed and approved by members of parliament
- The public should be involved in decision making process from the grassroots to the national level
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a parliamentary system of government where real powers of the government lies with parliament which should have a supreme authority
- The prime minister be a woman if the president is a man and vice versa.
- The constitution should retain the existing unitary form of government
- Kenya should retain a unitary form of government but should incorporate all political parties and ensure separation of powers between the executive legislature ,and the judiciary.
- The constitution should endorse a mixed system of government with shared powers between the president ,VP and PM
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a system of government with president PM and VP
- The constitution should provide for a hybrid system of government with PM voted from the dominant political party.
- The PM should be in charge of cabinet appointment vetted by parliament
- Members of district development committee should
- The constitution should provide that people should be allowed to elect their own chiefs (4)
- The constitution should provide that the president appoint senior civil servants
- The constitution should state that the central government to deals foreign policy ,defence, fiscal and monetary policy federal legislation and constitution
- The constitution should encourage majimboism
- The constitution should encourage federal system of government
- The constitution should provide that creating of new district should be a national issue based on the available resources.
- The constitution should abolish provincial offices like provincial engineer ,provincial medical officer of health
- The constitution should provide that each location be administered by a councillor elected by the people and the post of chiefs and assistant chiefs be scrapped off.
- Power to split district, divisions, locations, and sub locations be left to the people.

5.3.8. THE LEGISLATURE

- The constitution should provide for a bicameral parliamentary system with an upper house of elected MPs and a lower house composed of representatives of special interest groups and regions (11).
- The constitution should provide that the power to reshuffle cabinet rests with parliament
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary debates are conducted in Kiswahili
- The constitution should provide that the life of parliament shall be five years
- The constitution should provide for the formation of a coalition government (9)
- The constitution should provide that candidates for parliamentary candidates be aged between 35 and 65 years
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall serve two, five-year terms
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall have offices in their constituencies (3)
- The constitution should provide for citizens to have the right to debate on salaries of MPs and Councilors
- The constitution should provide for parliament to have its own calendar
- The constitution should give Parliament power to impeach the president.
- The constitution should debar MPs from legislating their own remuneration.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to decide on the salaries of MPs.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own calendar (6).
- The constitution should provide that all government officials shall be in a position to speak English and Kiswahili
- The constitution should provide for a coalition system of government.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential appointments are vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for vetting by parliament of all government expenditure.
- The parliament should nominate AG, heads of parastatals and other senior government officers.
- The constitution should provide that the life of parliament be five years every term and should not be altered (2).
- The constitution should provide that parliament should vet the appointment of ministers, assistant ministers, judges and public service commission officers.
- The parliament should have powers to censure and summon constitutional officers and ministers.
- The parliament should vet the appointment of high court judges commissions and committees dealing with public affairs.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of parliamentary judicial committee to scrutinize the appointment of judicial officers (2).
- All appointments should be vetted by parliament including that of electoral commissioners.
- The cabinet should be answerable to the parliament
- Institutions making be placed in the hands of parliament
- The parliament should appoint the AG speaker of parliament, chief whip and his deputies, governor of central bank, Pc, university chancellors, and head of the army.
- Important standing orders and parliamentary committees be enshrined in the constitution
- Public accounts committee should only be formed by opposition Mps and specified in standing orders.
- The parliament should have unlimited powers to control its own procedures through standing orders

- MPs should be attending parliament sessions daily and be meeting their electorate only once.
- Parliament should be full time occupation
- MPs should spend half their time consulting with their constituents.
- Presidential aspirants be 45 years and above
- Parliamentary aspirants should not should not be less than 35 years of age.
- The age of presidential candidates should range between 35-65 years.
- Presidential candidates should not be more than 70 years (4)
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary candidates be fluent in English and Swahili (2)
- Parliamentarians should be graduates from recognized university
- Moral and ethical standards for parliamentary candidates be screened by a tribunal (2)
- The constitution should state that any person with a criminal record should not be allowed to become an Mp or councilor
- MPs and councilors should serve for two terms.
- MPs should be of high integrity, God fearing and impeccable character.
- MPs should be elected for only two seven years term
- The constitution should provide that people should have right to recall their MPs (5)
- The people should have right to recall their MPs who are under performing
- People should have right to recall their MPs through a constitutional court petitioned by 2/3 of the constituents.
- Mps should not have powers to increase their salaries.
- The constitution should establish commission to determine ,revise ,and review salaries and benefits of parliamentarians and other elected leaders (2).
- Salaries of MPs be reviewed after 10 years and by an independent body
- The parliament should not have right to debate on their salaries.
- MPs should not be allowed to review their salaries and benefits.
- Nominated MPs and councilors should only be for special and marginalized groups.
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated MPs
- Nomination to parliament be reserved for special interest groups like minority disables, farmers union civil societies, women and youth.
- The concept of nominated MPs should be abolished (2).
- Those who fail to get nominated through the popular vote should not be nominated to parliament
- The constitution should that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the nominated MPs should be women
- The constitution should provide any parliamentarian found of misconduct should be kept out of parliament for 2 months.
- The constitution should provide that multiparty system of government should be spread even to the executive so as to place checks and balances.
- The president should have powers to veto legislations.
- The constitution should state that the parliament can overturn executive action by 2/3 majority vote.
- The president should not have powers to dissolve parliament (2)
- The president ,AG,CJ AND VP should be Impeachable by parliament
- The parliament should be dissolved by power transfer committee working in conjunction with the electoral commission.
- The constitution should provide that there should be always be sitting Mps in parliament until those newly elected take office.

5.3.9. THE EXECUTIVE

- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president who should not belong to any political party and should be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide a code of conduct for the President and the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential candidates declare the source of their wealth.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall have not less than 10 years of experience in government service
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president for misconduct
- The constitution should provide that the government is impeachable for its wrongs
- The constitution should provide that presidential powers to be limited any time
- The constitution should provide that all presidential appointments be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that a serving president shall retire at 74 years of age
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate (6).
- The constitution should provide that the president must be a mature man, a person with experience and a minimum of O' Level education level; he must also be aged between 35-65 years of age.
- The constitution should require that parliament pass legislation to specify number and responsibilities of ministers and assistant ministers.
- The number of ministers and assistant ministers to be streamlined and those appointed and their assistant be vetted by national assembly.
- The constitution should define the number of ministries based on the functions of the government.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 45 and 70 years of age
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 45-72 years of age
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be married, unless if he is a priest and of moral integrity
- The constitution should provide for the abolition of the provincial administration structure of government (2).
- The constitution should provide for the election by popular vote of provincial administration officials.
- The constitution should provide that there are only 41 administrative districts
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration officers be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide for the abolition of provincial administration (7).
- The constitution should bar chiefs and assistant chiefs from prosecuting people.
- The constitution should provide that police should not keep suspects in custody from more than 24 hours before they are arraigned in court of law,
- The chief act be completely abolished.
- The constitution should state that all districts created in the last 12 years be revoked and provincial boundaries be redrawn
- The constitution should provide for the retention of political parties but reducing the number of chiefs and sub chiefs.
- The constitution should provide for the renaming of districts with tribal connotations like Kuria Embu Kisii.
- The president should not be an MP (6).

- The parliament should have powers to impeach the president (7)
- The constitution should provide for removal from office both the president and prime minister.
- The constitution should provide for impeachment of president if guilty of murder, misappropriation of public funds, abuse of human rights or discrimination in the distribution of national resources.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 15 ministries and that each ministry shall have only one Assistant Minister with clear cut duties
- The constitution should reduce the powers of the president (9).
- The president should not have powers to hire and fire public servants (2).
- The president should not be above the law (7).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not automatically assume chancellorship duties at National Universities
- The president and vice president should be members of parliament but should not represent any constituency (2).
- The constitution should create the office of deputy president or PM to act when the president is out of the country or is incapacitated.
- The functions of the president should be specified in the constitution (4)
- The constitution should limit presidential term to two-five years term (10)
- The president should be man of integrity.
- The level of education for the president be at least o level with an aggregate of c+ in English and mathematics.
- For the person to be elected as a president he /she be an indigenous Kenyan.
- The presidential aspirants be a Kenyan birth.
- Chiefs should serve for an indefinite period before retiring.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide for a security of tenure for the judiciary
- The constitution should provide for Mobile courts.
- The constitution should provide for customary land courts.
- The constitution should provide for a establishment of courts manned by District Officers
- All cases before courts should be disposed within a certain period of time.
- The constitution should empower clan elders to handle family affairs
- The constitution should establish a constitution court.(3)
- The constitution should ensure that the offices of attorney general and director of public prosecution should be separated and be independent of each other.
- The judiciary should be de linked from the executive.
- The constitution should set up corruption and economic crimes court to handle such crimes.
- The constitution should make provision for judicial review of laws by the legislature.
- The constitution should provide that court cases should be decided promptly.
- The constitution should make legal aid be right for all the Kenyans (2).
- The constitution should provide that magistrate and judges to deal with all cases expeditiously .the constitution should provide that minor cases be dealt with without need for remand or given free bond until the case is determine.
- The constitution should empower the court of appeal to hear election cases.
- The kadhi should be nominated by the muslim community before appointment(2)

- The constitution should ensure that corruption is eradicated in the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide that security of tenure.(2)
- The chief justice and judges should enjoy a security of tenure(3)
- The constitution should spell that judges be equipped with various branches and experience in natural justice.
- The constitution should state that judicial officers be appointed by an independent judicial officers (3).
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers be appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by LSK and dismissed by Supreme Court.

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 the local government shall be autonomous from the central government
- The constitution should provide that the local government shall have the mandate to hire and fire chief officers
- The constitution should provide that the disabled and the youth shall be elected to the local councils
- The constitution should provide that councilors be pensionable after serving two terms
- The constitution should provide that mayors and chairmen continue serving until the in-coming leaders take over
- The constitution should provide for laws to regulate rates charged by local authorities
- The constitution should provide that mayors and council chairmen be elected directly by the people (8).
- The constitution should state that council should be created on the basis of economic and cultural viability .
- The constitution should state that mayors and council chairmen to serve 5 years term (3).
- The constitution should provide that local authorities should operate independently from central government (3)
- Local councils should operate under the central government (2).
- The constitution should repeal local authority Act so as to devolve power to the local authorities.
- The constitution should spell out the functions and relations between the central and the local government.
- The constitution should state the minimum education level for councilors be form four and above (4)
- The constitution should provide that civic candidates be literate and not necessarily o level education.
- The constitution should provide that councils play crucial role in designing and prioritizing development projects.
- The constitution should provide that councilors have ‘O’ level of education 9 a mean grade of c+ while mayors should have a university degree.
- The constitution should state that civic candidates be fluent in English and Swahili
- The constitution should provide for ethical and moral qualification for civic seats.

- The constitution should empower the electors to recall their councilors.
- The constitution should state that where a local authority fails to efficiently manage the affairs of the council, 2/3 of the area resident may petition for the dissolution of the council and fresh elections called (2)
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councilors be determined by parliament.
- The remuneration of councilors be from the consolidated funds and be reviewed together with parliamentary and presidential terms.
- The constitution should establish a personnel commission to determine the remuneration of councilors.
- The constitution should advocate that all councilors be elected.

5.3.12. THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the total votes cast in addition to the 25% of the total votes in five provinces. If no presidential candidate obtains the requisite votes, there should be a run-off between the first two candidates, and the winner must obtain at least 50% of the total votes cast
- The constitution should provide that the parliamentary and presidential elections are not held separately
- The constitution should provide that a voter must have lived in an area for 5 months in order to be eligible for voting in that specific area
- The Electoral commission should be independent and its members shall be vetted by parliament
- The constitution should provide that voters shall be allowed to vote using Identity cards and Passports (2)
- The constitution should provide that the political party with the second largest number of seats in parliament shall nominate the national Vice President
- The constitution should provide that the geographical size of constituencies shall be based on the areas population size
- The constitution should provide that the Electoral commission has powers to council election results where irregularities are cited
- The constitution should provide for constituency boundary reviews after every 10 years to ensure an equitable distribution of the population across constituencies
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted and announced at the polling station.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates.
- The constitution should provide that voting be done by secret ballot
- The constitution should provide that a date for the general elections be set in advance and it should be made public
- The constitution should clearly stipulate the election date of general elections preferably the first Monday of November in the year of elections
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the Electoral Commission.
- The Constitution should state that the country shall have an independent electoral college.
- The constitution should provide a clear criterion for the appointment of commissioners to the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide that a percentage of the members of the Electoral Commission be drawn from specific professions and gender.

- The constitution should provide that Commissioners appointed to the Electoral Commission be nominated by, and be representative of all political parties.
- The constitution should provide that election of commissioners to the Electoral Commission be subject to vetting and approval by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes be transparent.
- The constitution should provide that 30% of the seats in parliament shall be reserved for the marginalized groups
- The constitution should provide for prohibition against creating new institutions of governance e.g. new districts and constituencies
- The constitution should provide that issuance of voters registration be a continuous process (5)
- The constitution should provide for a clause to allow for a computerised voting .
- The constitution should provide that electoral commission be funded form the consolidated funds.
- The number of electoral commissioners be 9or 11.
- The constitution should require that commissioners in charge of elections must have been in operations for least one year before the date of election.
- The electoral commission be independent of the executive and shall have security of tenure (3).
- The electoral commission should enjoy security of tenure.
- Electoral commission should be appointed by political parties vetted byu parliament and endorsed by the president (3).
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners be be non partisan.
- Delink the constitution review from 2002 elections.
- The constitution should provide that president and prime minister be selected by an electoral college before actual voting takes place.
- Both the president and vice president be elected directly.
- The constitution should state that presidential elections be held directly.
- Election date should be specified in the constitution (4).
- The constitution should provide for the funding of elections from the consolidated funds.
- A constitutional court should have jurisdiction to declare the validity of an election.
- The constitution should allow independent candidates in the general elections.
- The Electoral commission should be constituted by political parties.
- The constitution should provide that political parties have equll airwave coverage.
- Elections be held after every 5 years and supervised by churches and religious organizations.
- The constitution should guarantee free and fair elections.
- A potential voter should be registered only if he has been a resident of the area for the last five months from the date of application for registration.
- The constitution should indicate that every Kenyan who attains the age of18 be issued with a voters card without requiring an identity card.
- Civic parliamentary and presidential electins be held every 5 years in the 1st week of December.
- Presidential elections should be separate from other election (3).
- Civic parliamentary and presidential election be at the same time amd day.
- The constitution should provide that all constituencies have equal number of voters (4).
- The demarcation of constituency boundaries be vetted by parliament and executed by ECK
- The constitution should introduce proportional representations (2)
- All constituencies should have eqal population and right to access to the national cake.

- The number of constituencies and districts be reduced to the original number of 41.
- The constitution should allow for redrawing of constituency boundaries to allow equal representation.
- The constitution should provide for the reviewing of the current geographical boundaries .
- The constitution should provide that seats be reserved for churches ,religious groups, and independent bodies.
- The constitution should state that 7%of parliamentary seats be reserved for interest and marginalized groups.
- Bishops should be made members of parliament.
- The constitution should retain the current 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential.
- The constitution should abolish the 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential candidate (5)
- The president should garner 50%of votes cast.
- The winners of presidential election be on simple majority vote (3)
- An elected MP or councilor should resign if he/she defects from one party to another.
- The constitution should provide that defections should warrant automatic loss of seat.
- There should be no by elections due to defections by elections should only be occasioned by death.
- A candidate who fails to be nominated by two political parties should not be sponsored by third party in the same elections.
- The president should obtain not less than 51% of votes cast in general elections (8)

5.3.13. BASIC RIGHTS

- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans (2)
- The constitution should provide that any abuse of basic human rights should lead to the impeachment of the judiciary and the government of the day
- All citizens should have a right to work freely in the country.
- The constitution should provide for illegality of abortion
- The constitution should provide for abolition of capital punishment
- The constitution should protect all Kenyans against domestic violence.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from torture and intimidation.
- The constitution should provide that issuance of passports is a basic right
- The constitution should guarantee the security of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level.
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in
- Primary education should be free and compulsory. rural and urban areas
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- The constitution should provide that persons doing voluntary work are remunerated/given allowances
- The constitution should clearly state who is to be worshipped to prevent the mushrooming of cults
- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy.
- The constitution should provide that Saturday shall be set aside as a day of worship for the Seventh Day Adventists (4)

- The constitution should provide for the basic rights enshrined in the convention on economic , social ,and cultural right.
- The constitution should that the bill of right should reflect the universal conceptions of human rights.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of association and assembly during campaigns.
- The constitution should state that Kenyans be free to travel to any part of the world.
- The constitution should empower the government to provide water and other basic right.
- the constitution should provide that holders of national id cards be issued with passports without further conditionality.
- The constitution should guarantee the right to equitable salaries and fair treatment work places
- Medical care, education and culturalm rights be included in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that freedom of worship be vetted to avoid situations of people following groups like mungiki.
- The constitution should protect Kenyans from police torture .
- The constitution should provide that people insecurity prone areas be allowed to arm themselves.
- The new constitution should make provisions for social economic cultural and development rights.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of properties.
- The constitution should provide for right to life for both unborn child and murderers.
- The death penalty should be abolished.
- The constitution should grant all workers right to trde union representation (2)
- The constitution should guarantee civil and political rights as enshrined in UN conventions.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary proceeding be given life coverage.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans have right to access information in the possession of state.
- All relevant government documents including laws ,Kenyan gazzete,and other parliamentary publication should be translated into local languages.

5.3.14. **THE RIGHT VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children.
- The constitution should provide for automatic punishment for all male teachers who sexually abuse children
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons.
- The constitution should protect Child rights especially the right not to be forced into early marriages.
- The constitution should provide that street children be rehabilitated in institutions and schools ,health facilities and adequate land
- The constitution should protect the right of suspects and prisoners.
- Children from poor families should be given bursaries to enable them exploit their academic potential.
- The constitution shall grant street children right to rehabilitation and special schools be provided for them.
- The constitution should provide that the right of the disable be recognized in the

constitution.

- The constitution should recognize the role played by freedom fighters in the fight for independence
- The constitution should ensure more women representation in non elective senior government posts.
- The constitution should put in place an affirmative action for women (3)
- The constitution should provide for gender balance in appointment of senior positions.
- The constitution should give effect to UN conventions on the right of the child (2)
- The constitution should protect the right of the children.
- The constitution should protect the rights of minorities.
- The constitution should protect the the rights of elderly persons (2)
- The new constitution should protect orphaned children.
- 7% of parliamentary seats be reserved for marginalized groups.

5.3.15. LAND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- The constitution should provide for heavy taxation of idle land
- The constitution should provide for limitations in the alienation of public land
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be distributed to the landless.
- The constitution should provide for a permanent land commission to be responsible for land allocation
- The constitution should provide that allocation of land shall be done on the basis of merit
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 200 acres of land
- The constitution should set a limit on acres of land owned by individuals.
- The constitution should provide that government trust land is distributed to the landless
- The constitution should guarantee that no Kenyan shall be landless.
- Kenyans should have the right to stay anywhere in the Republic.[2]
- The constitution should provide that there should be no tribal lands (2)
- The constitution should scrap off the office of commissioner of land .the constitution should provide that land control be in the hands of regional land commissioners (3)
- The constitution should harmonize land ownership.
- The constitution should allow the government to cancel title deeds of land acquired illegally.
- The constitution should provide that the government to forcefully acquire idle land and distribute to the landless.
- The constitution should provide that public land should be privatized only in public interest
- The constitution should have the trust land for public utility.
- The government should compulsorily acquire lands for roads, hospitals , schools, extraction of minerals and land owners be compensated adequately and promptly (2)
- The constitution should provide land accessibility for all Kenyans (5)
- The constitution should state that any land lying idle for more than 5 years should be put under government control and be leased to the landless or farmers for 5 years after which it will revert to the owner.
- The constitution should state guidelines to facilitate land redistribution between those with large parcel of land and the landless.
- The constitution should ensure that every Kenyan has a right to own land anywhere in the country (4)
- The constitution should provide that men and women to have equal access to land (4)

- The constitution should provide that the state or local authorities to have power to control the use of land by land owners.

5.3.16. CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Positive values of our cultures should be promoted.
- The constitution should that the state should encourage the development and preservation of all Kenyan languages.
- The constitution should state that Swahili and English be the national languages.
- The state should develop Swahili as a national language and other languages that can unite Kenyans and other languages and promote cooperation between Kenyans and other people.
- The new constitution should promote unity in diversity.
- The constitution should outline strict measures to deal with anyone who may attempt to promote tribalism.
- The constitution should make tribalism and favourism an offence.
- The constitution should state that districts should not be named after tribes.

5.3.17. MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources.
- The constitution should provide that all intellectual property shall have adequate protection
- The constitution should provide that the sole trustees of the Consolidated Fund are citizens of proven character
- The constitution should provide for the security of tenure of the Comptroller-General
- The constitution should provide for vetting of senior appointees in the civil service before assumption of duty
- The constitution should provide for laws to limit flight of national capital to foreign countries
- The constitution should provide for a minimum salary for government jobs
- The constitution should abolish harambees.
- Parliament should approve all government expenditure (3).
- The constitution should guarantee that taxes collected from the citizens companies, and other residents shall be justly distributed between the central government and local authority.
- Bulk of taxes should be left to the regions for development and service delivery.
- Parliament should have the authority to make budget.
- The parliament should establish a committee to ensure that public resources are properly utilized.
- To raise more tax the salaries of the MPs and president should be reduced.
- There should be equitable distribution of resources between all the provinces.
- Public office holders should declare the wealth (3).
- The constitution should set code of ethics for public office holders (5).
- Civil servants dealing with consolidated funds should be persons of proven record.
- .The president should declare his wealth
- The construction should state that parliamentary hopefuls should declare their wealth.
- The constitution should provide that ministerial appointments be done on merit
- The public service commission should be the sole employer of all civil servants.
- Minister and assistant ministers appointed to various ministries be professionally qualified.

- To attract competent Kenyans to the civil servants there should be adequate salaries and jobs be given on qualification.
- The constitution should establish an independent public service commission (3).
- Public servants should be given security of tenure.
- PSC should co-opt more specialist in areas where its operations are deficient.
- Public servants should be accountable to the citizens who are the tax payers through an independent public service commission.
- There should be equitable distribution of resource among all provinces in Kenya (3).
- The auditor general should enjoy security of tenure (8).
- 85% of revenue collected should be apportioned for the benefit of local communities where the resources are found.
- The auditor general should be appointed by the ceremonial president and vetted by parliament.
- Public finances must be used for intended purposes and approved by parliament.
- The government should make quarterly reports of revenue and expenditures.

5.3.18. ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- The constitution should provide that alternative sources of energy are found to save forests
- The constitution should provide that smoking in public is banned
- The constitution should provide for severe punishment of drug peddlers
- The constitution should provide that citizens be protected from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of forests.
- The constitution should prohibit indiscriminate felling down trees and quarrying in forests.
- The constitution should stop clearing of natural forest, protect water catchments areas, proper management of rangelands and continuous campaign on the protection and dangers of environmental pollutions and degradations.
- Natural resources should be owned by Kenyans.
- Natural resources should be enjoyed by all free of charge especially water.
- The constitution should entrust all natural resources with the people and not the government.
- Water catchments areas, forest, mineral and wild life should be protected by the constitution (4)
- Local communities should be given a chance to protect and conserve natural resources and be beneficiaries of such resources (3).
- The parliament should be responsible for the formulation of policies with regard to natural resources.
- Local authorities should manage resources under their jurisdiction.
- The parliament should institute a permanent commission on environmental protection and development.
- The constitution shall state that Public awareness and participation in environmental protection and preservation shall be facilitated and encouraged by making information on environment readily available to the population and by promoting environmental education in schools.
- The principle of healthy environment shall be embodied in the constitution.
- Natural resources like forest should be protected from exercise..

5.3.19. PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- The constitution should provide that funds are set aside for civic education
- The constitution should provide for churches to be allowed to own the schools which they sponsor
- The constitution should provide that religious organizations seeking registration shall be vetted by a commission
- Youth should be involved in governance.
- There should be parliamentary seats reserved for women organization
- Women should be allowed to participate in development projects.
- The constitution should put in place a mechanism for establishing a community based governance.
- The new constitution should protect the rights of civil society
- The government should provide that non governmental organizations and other organized groups should have a role in governance.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should provide that the international law does not have a direct influence over the constitution
- The constitution should state that international relations should not be confined to the presidency
- Matters touching on sensitive international relations must be discussed in parliament before the president takes it to the media.
- The conduct of foreign policy should be through consultation with the people through parliament.
- The constitution should make provisions regulating the conduct of foreign affairs and treaty making.
- The Constitution should hold that international treaties and conventions should not have automatic effect on the our domestic law.(2)
- International treaties should not compromise the supremacy of the Constitution.
- International treaties should automatically become the laws of Kenya.

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

- The constitution should provide for creation of the office of an ombudsman where the public can report non-performing officers
- The constitution should provide for a standing salary review commission, represented at all levels of government, with a mandate to review the salary of all public servants.
- The constitution should establish a land commission to investigate those who own more than 200 acres of land and how they acquired it after independence and their report be publish in the local dailies.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of office of the minister for justice
- The office of the attorney general should be under ministry of legal affairs.
- The constitution should establish an independent human right commission (4)
- The constitution should provide for the creation of an anti corruption commission (3)
- The Constitution should establish land commission.
- The Constitution should provide that the parliament should have office of parliamentary commission, parliamentary ethic committee, parliamentary intelligence committee.

- Establish an independent public utility commission.
- The Constitution should establish an independent public service commission.
- The Constitution should establish an independent salary, tax and tariff commission.
- The independent commission on public utility should charge those involve in misuse of of public property and abuse of office.
- The parliamentary committee should scrutinize the appointment of public officers and budget proposals
- The Constitution should establish office of ombudsman to check on mal administration and take care of the ordinary citizen (3).
- The Constitution should provide for the establishment of office of ombudsman to ensure that no institution whether parliament ,judiciary or government suppresses the rule of law.
- Establish office of ombudsman (5).
- The parliament should have powers to set up commissions to discuss matters of national importance.
- The Constitution should set up an independent commission for renounced theologians to deal with registration of religious groups.
- The Constitution should provide for the establishment of economic commission to oversee the distribution of economic opportunities.
- The Constitution should spell out how commission of of inquiry on national issues e.g. tribal clashes, devil worship should be c
- The constitution should introduce truth and reconciliation tribunal to hear cases and provide clemency to those who committed atrocities.

5.3.22. **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER**

- The constitution should provide that during the transition period presidential powers rest with the Attorney General.
- The constitution should provide that a date be set for swearing in of a new president
- The constitution should provide that the out-going president shall have 21 days to hand over power (3)
- The constitution should provide that the out-going president continues to receive state protection but his powers must be limited
- The constitution should provide that the out-going president continues to act until the in-coming president is sworn-in to avoid power vacuums
- The constitution should provide that an interim parliamentary committee shall take over for 60 days in the event of there being a vacancy in the office of the President.
- An interim parliamentary committee should exercise executive powers for 60 days and prepare for elections in the event of the presidency falls vacant.
- The VP should be in charge of executive powers during general elections.
- The speaker of the national assembly should be the acting president during elections.
- The chief justice should have executive powers during general elections (2).
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission should exercise executive powers during elections.
- The constitution should set up a commission prior to the general elections to ensure smooth power transfer and be exercising executive powers.
- Succession and power transfer committee should declare the election results if they deem it free and fair.
- The constitution should state that an incoming president shall be sworn in at 12.00 noon of

first January of the year following the elections.

- The constitution should provide that outgoing president vacates office on the same day.
- Handing over should be 3 months after elections.
- A definite date of take over should be entrenched in the constitution to ensure smooth transition (2)
- The Chief justice should swear in incoming president
- Instrument of power to be transferred to the incoming president during the inauguration ceremony.
- The constitution should set precisely when and how the government should be handed over after elections and lay out a clear line of succession between the president and VP.
- The constitution should clear spell the mode of transfer of power and how a run off can be conducted.
- The head of state should at the end or during his term in office be prosecuted for any crimes of commission or omission.
- The constitution should make provisions for the security of an outgoing president.
- During transition outgoing president should enjoy state security (2)
- The constitution should make provisions for the welfare of outgoing president.
- Outgoing president should be amenable to legal process for crimes committed when in office.
- Outgoing president should be allowed to contest for parliamentary seat after leaving office of the presidency.
- After leaving the presidency, outgoing president should be barred from being a member of political party.

5.3.23. **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide for protection of all women against all forms of gender abuse.
- Women should be encouraged to take part in various economic activities.
- The constitution should protect widows.
- Women's rights should be entrenched in the constitution.
- Women should have the right to inherit property.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- The constitution should give women right property ownership.
- The constitution should protect the right of the widows to own property in their matrimonial home.
- The constitution should promote equality between girl child and boys in succession and inheritance (2)
- The constitution should ensure that land title deed should bear the names of both spouses
- The constitution should protect women against sexual harassment.
- The constitution should protect women against domestic violence
- The constitution should ensure that widows have a right to inherit their deceased husband's property including land.
- There should be a code of dress for women to ensure that they don't expose themselves indecently.
- The constitution should state that impregnating school girls shall be a criminal offence.

5.3.24. **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- The government should negotiate for more and better foreign markets for Kenyan produce through creating more healthy relations with more foreign governments.
- The constitution should create an enabling environment for wooing more foreign investors to create jobs for Kenyan youth.
- Acquisition of external loans be approved by 2/3 majority of parliament .

5.3.25. **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- The constitution should provide for government role in price control to protect local produce
- The constitution should provide for government protection of the local market against the infiltration of fake and contraband products.
- The constitution should state that the government shall eliminate or upgrade slums through poverty reduction strategies.
- The government should set aside funds for poverty eradication program.
- The constitution should empower the government to control business.
- Import and export trade should be encouraged but importation of locally available goods be discouraged.
- The constitution should outlaw the importation of milk.
- Domestic trade should be encouraged through creating market opportunities for locally manufactured goods.
- High taxation should be imposed on imports.
- The government should ensure that proceeds from farm produce reaches the respective farmers on time.

5.3.26. **NATIONAL OTHER POLICY**

- The constitution should guarantee automatic insurance payments to all passengers in public service and private vehicles
- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption be also made to repay the full amount of monies embezzle
- The constitution should establish the enactment of insurance laws.
- The constitution should provide that corruption is a capital offence
- The constitution should put in place mechanism to eradicate corruption (5)
- The constitution should state that corrupt public officers should be made to pay for anything acquired through corruption.
- The constitution should provide that land boards should be disbanded to curb corruption.
- The constitution should provide for the isolation of HIV/AIDS patients from the members of the public.
- The constitution should protect the citizens from police harassment
- Traffic department should be abolished to curb corruption.
- Any person quilt of corruption charges should be interdicted immediately until the matter is cleared by court of law.
- Police officers should not harass people when arresting them ,they should treat people humanly.
- Police should not harass suspects.
- Corrupt government officials should be made to pay back the money and be imprisoned.
- Looters of public resources should be charged and forced to restore the resources

5.3.27. **SECTORAL POLICY**

- The constitution should provide that the rich and the poor are taxed disproportionately
- The constitution should provide that the university intake quota system shall be abolished
- The constitution should provide for reduction on bank charges
- The constitution should provide farmers with the freedom to market coffee through their own channels.
- The constitution should provide for prompt payment of farmers for their agricultural produce
- The constitution should retain institutions like KTDA ,Telkom, AFC,ADC KMC KCC but change the mode of appointment.
- The constitution should provide for subsidy in the cost of living for all students
- The constitution should provide for the protection of the Consolidated Fund
- The Constitution should provide that 8-4-4- system of education should be abolished (5).
- The Constitution should harmonize the education system.
- The Constitution should state that education be free from primary to secondary and have the names of student be forwarded to the ministry of education for annual budgeting.
- The university should admit student independent of joint admission board.
- No headmaster should stay in an institution for more than 3 years.
- Public universities should have their own chancellors who will be in charge of harmonizing the quality of education in the universities.
- The Constitution should reintroduce 7-4-2-3 system of education.
- Adult education should be made compulsory.
- the Constitution should abolish quota system and provide for individual ability.
- The constitution should abolish boarding schools
- All school should be under district education board.
- Education should be given a priority in budgeting.
- Schools should be regularly inspected.
- The Constitution should state that admission to public universities should be based on tribal size rather than quota system.
- There should be more public universities.
- The government should create national orphan funds to cater for real orphan.
- The Constitution should provide for reduction in taxation and nobody should evade tax.
- Bank loans should be made available to women so as to encourage small enterprises.
- Interest rates should be reduced to make loans affordable.
- The constitution should state that Kenyan currency should not have the portrait of the President but a feature like mt. Kenya.
- The Kenyan currency should not bear the portrait of the President (2)
- The currency should bear the portrait of the first president only.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyan currency should have the portrait the current president and should not be changed whenever we get a new president.
- Industry should be regulated and controlled by law.
- The constitution should provide for the liberalization of the manufacturing sector.
- The constitution should protect local industry by restricting importation of locally available products (2).
- The constitution should provide for the reviewing of cooperate act to remove the requirement that decision be made by 2/3 of members.
- The constitution should remove all agricultural institutions and allow farmers to sell their produce directly (3)

- The constitution should provide that payment for agricultural produce be prompt and according to the value of the produce the constitution should give farmers more powers so that they can sell their produce without any interferences.
- Public institutions like national irrigation board should be reinstated.
- The government should be the main handler of farmers training on the need for high production high quality and on methods of reducing high cost of transport, warehousing and marketing of their produce
- The government should formulate policies that protect farmers..
- The constitution should promote agriculture (3)
- The constitution should promote transparency so as to benefit farmers.
- The constitution should provide that hawking next to business premises be prohibited
- The constitution should state that to curb HIV/AIDS women should be prohibited from wearing mini skirts ,transparent clothes

5.3.28. **STATUTORY LAW**

- The Constitution should legalize traditional beer.
- Incitement charges should be dropped since every person over the age of 18 should be responsible for his actions.
- Nobody below the age of 30 years should be allowed to take alcohol
- Traffic offenders should be fined on the spot.
- Marriages between people of same gender should be outlawed Abortion should be outlawed in Kenya.
- The copy right laws should protect Kenyan artist and art from exploitation interference and pirating
- Drug abusers should be prosecuted.
- The government should outlaw alcohol since it has spoilt the youth.
- The constitution should legalize traditional brews for local communities

5.3.29. **GENDER EQUITY**

- Gender equity should be entrenched in the Constitution (2)
- The constitution should provide that both gender shall be recognized as equal and complimentary by state organ and the society

5.3.30. **NATURAL JUSTICE /RULE OF LAW**

- The Constitution should provide that all people should have access to court of law
- The Constitution should state that political leaders who is not committed to the rule of law should be subjected to severe penalties under the new Constitution
- The rule of law should be adhered to such that no innocent Kenyan is jailed without trials.
- There should no detention without trial
- Nobody should be detained without being taken to a court of law.
- The constitution should provide that the national currency/legal tender has a permanent face.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon John Michuki MP
2. Allan Njeru DC
3. John Muchiri Wanyeki Chairman
4. Cllr. Sammy Maina Kariuki
5. Maina Kanyonyo
6. Godffrey G. gachiri
7. Gladys Wangari Mwangi
8. Hoglas Wangechi
9. Serah Waithera Maingi
10. Peter Ngure

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers (CEPs)

1. National Council of Churches
2. Catholic Justice and Peace Commission
3. Nazaree Community development
4. K.U.S.A.
5. CAFOTNE

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

1	0004IMGCE	Muya wa Mugo	CBO	Written	
2	0013OMGCE	Onesmus F. Mwangi.	CBO	Memorandum	Kanya Kagi Self-Help Group
3	0009OMGCE	Stanley Kamunyo	CBO	Memorandum	Kangema Professionals
4	0048IMGCE	Alex Macharia	Individual	Written	
5	0044IMGCE	Aloys M. Wachira	Individual	Written	
6	0028IMGCE	Amon Njoroge	Individual	Memorandum	
7	0058IMGCE	Andrew Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
8	0007IMGCE	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
9	0058IKLCO	Beatrice Mwaringa.	Individual	Written	
10	0012IMGCE	Benedict K. Karanja.	Individual	Written	
11	0020IMGCE	Bonface Mwangi	Individual	Written	
12	0083IMGCE	Charity Wanjiku K.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0085IMGCE	Charles Ibucho	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0065IMGCE	Charles Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0013IMGCE	Cllr. J.M. Waweru.	Individual	Written	
16	0029IMGCE	Cllr. Magochi Waithaka.	Individual	Written	
17	0054IMGCE	Cllr. Maina Kihoro Jose	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0086IMGCE	Darmaris Wairimu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0059IMGCE	David Michuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0024IMGCE	David Michuki	Individual	Written	
21	0011IMGCE	David Waruingi.	Individual	Written	
22	0046IMGCE	Dr. Keiru A. Kuria.	Individual	Written	
23	0045IMGCE	Eliud Chege	Individual	Written	
24	0018IMGCE	Ephantus Kimani	Individual	Written	
25	0038IMGCE	Ephantus Mwangi	Individual	Memorandum	
26	0069IMGCE	Fr Titus Mburu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0051IMGCE	Fr. David Kagunja.	Individual	Written	
28	0019IMGCE	Fr. Titus Mburu	Individual	Written	
29	0006IMGCE	Francis M. Wamugunda.	Individual	Written	
30	0027IMGCE	George Kiberu	Individual	Written	
31	0040IMGCE	Harod M. Kabiru.	Individual	Written	
32	0073IMGCE	Henry Kuria Kamutu.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0052IMGCE	Hezron Maina Nuhu.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0047IMGCE	Hillary Ngure	Individual	Written	
35	0053IMGCE	Hon. John Michuki.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0036IMGCE	James Kagecu	Individual	Written	
37	0075IMGCE	James Kagecu.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0039IMGCE	James Kamiru Kamau.	Individual	Written	
39	0056IMGCE	James Kiringu Thuo.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0016IMGCE	James Mwangi Njau.	Individual	Written	
41	0037IMGCE	James Wairaga Wanjohi.	Individual	Written	
42	0014IMGCE	Joel Maingi	Individual	Written	
43	0001IMGCE	John K. Mucoki	Individual	Written	
44	0034IMGCE	John Macharia	Individual	Written	
45	0077IMGCE	John Mwangi Kihunyu.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0079IMGCE	John Rihiri K.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0025IMGCE	Joseph Kimani Kamau	Individual	Written	
48	0003IMGCE	Joseph Mwangi Njuki.	Individual	Written	
49	0060IMGCE	Joseph Ngaruiya Kigonda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0070IMGCE	Josephat Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	

51	0042IMGCE	Justus Maina K.	Individual	Written	
52	0009IMGCE	Kezia Njeri	Individual	Written	
53	0084IMGCE	Lucy Wanjiru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0066IMGCE	Lydia Wangeci Waithaka.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0031IMGCE	Magdaline Muringi Waith	Individual	Written	
56	0061IMGCE	Margaret Wacuka.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0063IMGCE	Monica Nyambura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0071IMGCE	Muthoni Ng'ang'a	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0035IMGCE	Mwangi Kimani	Individual	Written	
60	0055IMGCE	Mwangi wa Njoroge.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0080IMGCE	Paul Githaiga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0002IMGCE	Paul Kihato Kiambuku	Individual	Written	
63	0017IMGCE	Paul Kimani Sitaka.	Individual	Written	
64	0072IMGCE	Paul Ndiruka Gachoka.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0057IMGCE	Peter Irungu Mbuki.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0050IMGCE	Peter Njoroge	Individual	Written	
67	0021IMGCE	Pison Kogie Karanu.	Individual	Written	
68	0008IMGCE	Rev. Fr. David Kagunya.	Individual	Written	
69	0030IMGCE	Richard Kamau	Individual	Written	
70	0026IMGCE	Rodha M. Gachoka.	Individual	Written	
71	0043IMGCE	Sabastian Gathitu	Individual	Written	
72	0082IMGCE	Samuel Gatitu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0010IMGCE	Samuel K. Macharia	Individual	Written	
74	0041IMGCE	Samuel K. Mwangi.	Individual	Written	
75	0022IMGCE	Samuel M. Gitaka	Individual	Written	
76	0033IMGCE	Samuel M. Njoroge	Individual	Written	
77	0067IMGCE	Samuel Mwangi Mbui.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0032IMGCE	Samwel Kamau	Individual	Written	
79	0015IMGCE	Samwel Wachira Waikwa.	Individual	Written	
80	0023IMGCE	Simon M. Njoroge.	Individual	Written	
81	0049IMGCE	Solomon Kamau	Individual	Written	
82	0076IMGCE	Stephen Waithaka Getahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0081IMGCE	Susan Komu.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0062IMGCE	Thomas Kamuri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0005IMGCE	Thuita Wilson Kuria.	Individual	Written	
86	0064IMGCE	Wilson Ndung'u Ndegwa.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0005OMGCE	Justus K. Mugi.	NGO	Written	Care for The Needy Org.
88	0003OMGCE	Cllr. S.M. Kariuki	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Kangema Town Council.
89	0004OMGCE	Francis N. Mwangi.	Other Institutions	Written	Kakame Self Help Group
90	0001OMGCE	Capt.David Waruingi.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	A.C.K. Church, Kangema
91	0014OMGCE	Charles Gakure	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	CJPC
92	0017OMGCE	David Michuki	Religious Organisation	Written	Full Gospel Church
93	0016OMGCE	James Kamiru Kamau	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	ECEP Church
94	0008OMGCE	John Kihoro Chege	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	CJPC Kiangunyi Catholic Pari
95	0012OMGCE	John Kihoro Chege.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Men Association Kia
96	0006OMGCE	Joseph Ngaruiya	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	SDA Church Kangema
97	0011OMGCE	Josphate Njoroge.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Kiangunyi Catholic Youth

98	0002OMGCE	Peter Kamau Gachue.	Religious Organisation	Written	Kenya Veterans Church
99	0007OMGCE	Samuel N. Gachoka	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Tuthu Catholic Parish
100	0010OMGCE	Samuel N. Gachoka.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Holy Rosary Kanyenyani Catho
101	0015OMGCE	Sospeter Irungu	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA Church Kangema

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

FIRST HEARING

NO.	Name:	Address:	No:	Name:	Address
1	J.K. Mucoki	24166 Nairobi	27	Thiongo' Francis Irungu	3 Kangemi
2	E.N Gicuhi	205206 Nairobi	28	Gaitha Kihara	7 Mukarara
3	James Kimiru Kamau	6 Kangema	29	Wilson Kuria Thutta	330 Kangema
4	Hezron Maina	210 Muranga	30	Mwangi Njoroge	220 Kangema
5	John Michuki		31	Joseph Ngaruiya	328 Kangema
6	Rev.David Kanguya	6 Kangema	32	Naftali Wanyeki	57 Kangema
7	Francis Ngotho	125 Kangema	33	Samuel Gachari	89 Kangema
8	J. Gichuki		34	Dominic Mwangi Kariuki	1158 Nairobi
9	Cllr Sammy Maina	138 Kangema	35	Julius Gikonyo	244 Kap
10	Cllr Kihoro Maina	138 Kangema	36	Francis Kuria Macharia	8 Kangema
11	Benedict Kamau	168 Kangema	37	Meshack Njuguna	68 Kangema
12	Moses Mwangi	35 Kangema	38	Andrew Njoroge	12 Kangema
13	Justus K Mugi	82 Kangema	39	B. Mwangi	
14	J. Mulia	32 Kangema	40	Godfrey Mwangi	77 Kangema
15	David Waruingi	32 Kangema	41	Isaac Gaitha	218 Kangema
16	C.M. Mbatia	T.C. Kangema	42	Keziah Njeri	151 Kangema
17	Susan Muthoni	36 Kangema	43	Alex Macharia	472 Kangema
18	Samuel Gachoka	358 Kangema	44	Mwangi	121 Hangi
19	Joel Maingi	35 Gikue	45	David Michuki	86 Kangema
20	Samuel Macharia	417 Kangema	46	Samuel Maina	
21	Cllr. Peter Mukuho	1381 Kangema	47	Nathan Kimani	
22	J.H. Waithaka	351 Kangema	48	Peter Irungu Mbuki	121 Kangema
23	Joseph Njuki	128 Kanga	49	George Wamungunda	31 Muranga
24	John Kihoro Chege	6 Kangema	50	Michael Kamau	1 Kangema
25	Paul Kihato Kiumbuku	466 Kangema	51	Waweru	Muranga
26	Gaitha Kihara	77 Mukarara	52	Samuel W Waigwa	63 Kangema
53	Josphert Gachia	9 Gacharageni			
54	Daniel Kimani	190 Kangema			
55	Elizabeth Njeri	34 Kahuhia			
56	Francis Wanjohi	44 Kangema			
57	James Kiragu	214 Kangema			
58	James Kiringuruo	31 Kangema			

SECOND HEARING

NO.	Name:	Address:	No.	Name:	Address:
1	Charles K Maina	53 Kangema	29	Stephen W Gitahi	47 Kangema
2	Martin Mwangi	277 Kangema	30	Peter Njoroge	229 Kangema
3	John G Kamunye	37 Kangema	31	Rhoda Muthoni	229 Kangema
4	Stanley Kamunyo	29 Kangema	32	Samuel Kamau	277 Kangema
5	Johnson Macharia	229 Kangema	33	John Mwangi Kihunyu	277 Kangema
6	Paul Kamau	227 Kangema	34	Gilbert Gikonyo	155 Kangema
7	Samuel Gacoka	227 Kangema	35	Peter Kamau	472 Kangema
8	Thomas Munyiri	220 Kangema	36	Margaret Wachuka	273 Kangema
9	Wilson Ndegwa	456 Kangema	37	Harrold Muthondu	245 Kangema
10	Samuel Mbui	176 Kangema	38	Evan Maina	220 Kangema
11	Fr. Titus Mburu	227 Kangema	39	Richard Kamau	154 Kangema
12	Josephat Njoroge	6 Kangema	40	John Mugo	176 Kangema
13	Matthew Maina	277 Kangema	41	Gladys Wangari	243 Kangema
14	Samuel Karuma	472 Kangema	42	Nahashion Maina	154 Kangema
15	Maina Thaithi	277 Kangema	43	Samuel Gatitu	154 Kangema

16	Kamau Karugu	229 Kangema	44	Monica Nyambura	154 Kangema
17	Paul Gachoka	229 Kangema	45	Lydia Wangechi	154 Kangema
18	Henry Kamutu	154 Kangema	46	Njuguna Ndungu	154 Kangema
19	David Michuki	44 Kangema	47	Simon Mwangi	155 Kangema
20	Ndulu J M	159 Kangema	48	Josephine Nyambura	154 Kangema
21	Mwangi P M	159 Kangema	49	Johnson Gatitu	159 Kangema
22	Cllr. Magochi	154 Kangema	50	Ezra Njoki	154 Kangema
23	Joseph Ngaruiya	83 Kangema	51	Joseph Muigana	155 Kangema
24	Timothy Mwangi	154 Kangema	52	Leah Njeri	154 Kangema
25	Waithaka Mureithi	149 Kangema	53	James Peter Ngure	121 Kangema
26	Benson K Waiguru	143 Kangema	54	Thomas Kirubi	262 Kangema
27	John Mwangi	129 Kihoya	55	Samuel Gachoka	227 Kangema
28	James Njuguna	472 Kangema	56	Joseph Kimani	209 Kangema
57	Jacob Wageche	154 Kangema	94	Joseph Karatu	472 Kangema
58	Sospeter Irungu	328 Kangema	95	Samuel Kihinya	159 Kangema
59	John Ruhari	154 Kangema	96	Cllr. Meme	154 Kangema
60	Kelly Macharia	21986 Nairobi	97	Lydia Waithaka	154 Kangema
61	Eliud Chege	21 Kangema	98	Timothy Kamau	53 Kangema
62	Muthoni Ng'ang'a	13 Mutaro	99	Peter Chege	154 Kangema
63	Cyrus Muchora	154 Kangema	100	Samuel Gachoka	429 Kangema
64	Samuel Githumbi	154 Kangema	101	John Kahoro	229 Kangema
65	Peter Muihia	137 Muranga	102	Stephen Kahinda	154 Kangema
66	Jesinta Warwinu	64 Kangema	103	Samuel Ngeru	154 Kangema
67	Hoglias Mkihu	34 Kahuhia	104	Robert Ngunyi	57 Kangema
68	Onesmus Mwangi	6 Kangema	105	Muchiri Gachuhi	227 Kangema
69	Peter Maina	229 Kangema	106	Beatrice Gathae	154 Kangema
70	Samuel K Mwangi	277 Kangema	107	Joseph Karuri	199 Kangema
71	John Macharia	277 Kangema	108	Phyllis Nduta	154 Kangema
72	Joseph Mugi	53 Kangema	109	Philex Maina	Gatagara
73	John Kihoro	6 Kangema	110	David Mwangi	154 Kangema
74	James Wairagu	229 Kangema	111	Mary Chege	176 Kangema
75	Boniface Mwangi	229 Kangema	112	Edward Dwati	229 Kangema
76	John Macharia	53 Kangema	113	Samuel Njuguna	154 Kangema
77	James Kamau	86 Kangema	114	Sebastian Gathitu	262 Kangema
78	Peter Kimani	154 Kangema	115	Charles Gakure	277 Kangema
79	Ben Mbutia	154 Kangema	116	Tabitha Wanjeri	154 Kangema
80	Anthony Mwangi	109 Kangema	117	Cathrine Kimere	277 Kangema
81	Michael Mwangi	86 Kangema	118	Solomon Kamau	154 Kangema
82	Simon Mwangi	220 Kangema	119	Eliud Njoroge	246 Kangema
83	John Mugi	229 Kangema	120	Paul Githaiga	154 Kangema
84	Ephantus Mwangi	190 Kangema	121	Dr. Kiiru Kuria	213 Kangema
85	Jedidah Gicaya		122	Francis Mwangi	53 Kangema
86	John Mwangi	154 Kangema	123	Julius Gikonyo	154 Kangema
87	Joakim Njatha	277 Kangema	124	Elijah Chege	154 Kangema
88	Jane Wangari	155 Kangema	125	Benson Wambari	229 Kangema
89	John Mbatia	53 Kangema	126	Njaga Kuria	154 Kangema
90	Maina Muturi	86 Kangema	127	Pison Koge	77413 Nairobi
91	James Mwangi	83 Kangema	128	Magdalene Murigi	803 Muranga
92	Jeremiah Kinyanjui	155 Kangema	129	Nicholas Jackson	57 Kangema
93	Naftali Kamau	154 Kangema	130	Kelly Macharia	21996 Nairobi
131	David Njuguna	154 Kangema	168	Simon Mwangi Muraguri	86 Kangemi
132	David Gakure	229 Kangema	169	Jonah Wagunya	105 Kangemi
133	Peter Mwangi	229 Kangema	170	Aloise Wachira	162 Kangemi
134	Kiiru Gathuo	229 Kangema	171	Danson Gachira	47 Sabasaba
135	Rufu Wanderi	118 Kihoya	172	Samuel Kirubi	266 Kangemi
136	David Mwangi	154 Kangema	173	Joyce Waithera	154 Kangema

137	Francis Mwangi	155 Kangema	174	Esther Nyambura	154 Kangema
138	Simon Ndugire	277 Kangema	175	Peter Wanjeri	154 Kangema
139	Samuel Gitaka	277 Kangema	176	John Mwangi	154 Kangema
140	John Wanyama	154 Kangema	177	James Kagechu	176 Kangema
141	Duncan Macharia	229 Kangema	178	John Kiemo	277 Kangema
142	Eliud Mbuchi	302 Kangema	179	Jackson Gachie	176 Kangema
143	James Kimani	154 Kangema	180	James Wangeche	176 Kangema
144	Julius Mureithi	154 Kangema	181	Newton Noru	189 Kangema
145	Peninah Wamaitha	154 Kangema	182	Rose Nyambura	472 Kangema
146	Peter Mwangi	277 Kangema	183	Mary Kabui	220 Kangema
147	George Macharia	154 Kangema	184	Charles Ibuchio	155 Kangema
148	John Macharia	154 Kangema	185	Joseph Mwangi	155 Kangema
149	Alex Macharia	472 Kangema	186	Justus Maina	277 Kangema
150	Samuel Chege	155 Kangema	187	Samuel Wabage	154 Kangema
151	Julius Wanjohi	229 Kangema	188	Luke Nyingi	155 Kangema
152	Titus Kamutu	155 Kangema	189	Samuel Njoroge	277 Kangema
153	Raphael Muhanda	200 Kangema	190	Peter Kihunyu	199 Mra
154	Peter Maina	154 Kangema	191	James Kimiru	183 Kangema
155	George Kiberu	154 Kangema	192	John Gathima	28 Kihoya
156	Kogi Kiberu	154 Kangema	193	James Mwangi	86 Kangema
157	Peter Njoroge	154 Kangema	194	Munene Githigithi	222 Kangema
158	Stephen Ndarua	154 Kangema	195	Dancan Muthiora	229 Kangema
159	Samuel Njuguna	154 Kangema	196	Josephat Kiragu	186 Kangema
160	Margaret Nyambura	77129 Nairobi	197	Stephen Wairugu	154 Kangema
161	Damaris Wairimu	Kayenge-Ini	198	Mary Wangari	154 Kangema
162	Teresa Wanjiku	177 Kangema	199	Anthony Munene	476 Kangema
163	Mary Wangari	221 Kangema	200	Peter Chege	277 Kangema
164	Tabitha Wambui	221 Kangema	201	Geoffrey Wanguhu	154 Kangema
165	Tabitha Wangechi	221 Kangema	202	Karanja Peter	155 Kangema
166	Wilson Mwangi	154 Kangema	203	Jimmy Mwangi	154 Kangema
167	Joseph Kabithe	154 Kangema	204	Joseph Kamau	154 Kangema
205	Peter Mwangi	155 Kangema	221	Stephen Maina	
206	Joseph Gichuhi	155 Kangema	222	Hiram Kinuthia	190 Kiano
207	Peter Wambugu	154 Kangema	223	Rebecca Wanjiru	154 Kangema
208	Elizabeth Mwangi	154 Kangema	224	Saweria Wangari	277 Kangema
209	Phyllis Wanjeri	154 Kangema	225	Peter Njema	229 Kangema
210	Fr. Kagunya	6 Kangema	226	Lucy Wanjiru	86 Kangema
211	Paul Mwangi	229 Kangema	227	Mwangi Kimani	20 Kihoye
212	John Maina	229 Kangema	228	Peter Kamau	53 Kangema
213	Amon Njoroge	319 Kangema	229	Benard Ngari	53 Kangema
214	Philip Mbuthia	154 Kangema	230	Charity Wanjiku	100 Kihoya
215	Joseph Kibugu	185 Kangema	231	Isaac Irungu	466 Kangema
216	Chege Kimocho	555 Kangema	232	Jane Githae	154 Kangema
217	Samuel Kamau	154 Kangema	233	Gerald Mwangi	229 Kangema
218	Justus Gitike	53 Kangema	234	Macharious Njatha	277 Kangema
219	Stephen Macharia	277 Kangema	235	Jackson Mwanja	86 Kangema
220	Josiah Kibuga	220 Githiga	236	Pithon Mwangi	57 Kangema
237	Isaac Mwangi	154 Kangema	240	Peter Mutua	30260 Nairobi
238	Grace Nyambura	217 Kangema	241	Peter Mwangi	643 Muranga
239	Thomas Maina	154 Kangema			