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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Limuru constituency is situated in Kiambu District.

1.1. Demographic Profile

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

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

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

Kiambu has the second largest average number of constituents per MP in Central Province, 148,802. The area's five members of Parliament cover about 265 Km² each. The district voted on the basis of individual appeal rather than parties. The district gave votes to all the major parties except KANU and FORD-K during the 1997 elections. Winners enjoyed diverse victory margins ranging from a few votes (1%) to 82%.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Limuru constituency comprises of Ngecha, Ndeiya, Tigoni and Limuru locations, together with Limuru Town.

2.1. Demographic Factors

Constituency Population	Male	Female	Total	Area Km²	Density (persons per Km²)
	56,651	56,927	113,578	280.7	405

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Limuru has a favourable climate for tea and coffee production. Food crops and dairy farming are also important. The constituency has pockets of abject poverty especially in Ndeiya location.

2.3. Electioneering and Political Activity

Limuru constituency is an opposition stronghold. Politics have been very turbulent with candidates switching from one party to another. FORD-A won the 1992 general elections with a landslide victory of 86% of all votes cast. The same candidate won the 1997 election with 61% of the votes but on an NDP ticket. The election results imply preference for individual candidates other than parties. In 2002, KANU took the seat.

2.4. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			38,943
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
George Nyanja	FORD-A	26,752	85.97
Simon Kanyingi	KANU	1,969	6.33
Samuel Mwaura	DP	1,551	4.98
Charles Mwaniki	FORD-K	665	2.14
Mbugua Waweru	KNC	180	0.58
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>31,117</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		855	
Total Votes Cast		31,972	
% Turnout		82.10	
% Rejected/Cast		2.67	

2.5. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			45,163
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
George M. Nyanja	NDP	20,319	61.35
Simon Kanyingi Kuria	FORD-A	7,145	21.57
Joseph Kimani Munyaka	DP	3,243	9.79
Samuel Ngigi Mwaura	KANU	1,445	4.36
Paul Nganga Njugunah	SDP	501	1.51
Joseph Magu Gitau	SAFINA	344	1.04
Joram Kariuki	KENDA	123	0.37
Total Valid Votes		33,120	100.00
Rejected Votes		183	
Total Votes Cast		33,303	
% Turnout		73.74	
% Rejected/Cast		0.55	

2.6. Main Problems

- Collapse of coffee industry;
- Problems with tea sector,
- Poor performance of dairy co-operatives; and
- Chronic water shortages in some areas of the constituency.

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

3.1.1. Philosophy

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

3.1.2. Composition and Establishment

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

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

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

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

meetings in the district;

- Monitor the implementation of civic education by civic education providers in the district;
- Facilitate the formation of constituency committees with guidance and assistance of CKRC; and
- Perform any other tasks as directed by CKRC.

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION**

Civic education in the constituency was carried out between 23rd February 2002 and 21st April 2002

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

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

4.2. **Issues and areas covered**

- Introduction to the constitutional review process
- Governance
- The importance of people participation in the review exercise
- Women and development
- Land issues
- Citizenship
- Local government

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARING**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s): 23rd April 2002
- a) Total Number of Days: 1

2. **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 1
- a) Venue(s):
 1. Limuru Town Primary School

3. **Panels**

- a. Commissioners
 1. Com. Prof. Wanjiku Kabira
 2. Com. Abubakar Zein Abubakar
 3. Com. Paul M. Wambua

- b. Secretariat
 1. Roselyne Nyamato - Programme Officer
 2. Jacklyne Obiero - Asst. Programme Officer
 3. Aggery Akaragga - Sign Language Interpreter
 4. Regina Mwachi - Verbatim Recorder.

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		107
Sex	Male	78
	Female	29
Presenter Type	Individual	85
	Institutions	18
	Not Stated	4
Educational Background	Primary Level	12
	Secondary/High School Level	30
	College	5
	University	8
	Not Stated	52
	Oral	66
	Written	26
	Oral + Written	15

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

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

5.3.1 PREAMBLE

- There should be a preamble in the constitution.
- The preamble should indicate that the constitution is a property of all Kenyans and not of the government.
- The preamble should set out the national vision of unity and national development.
- The preamble should reflect and acknowledge Kenyans experiences with the colonial era and the struggle for independence.
- The preamble should express the national vision of Kenyans.
- The preamble should indicate that the constitution is a property of the people of Kenya and not the government.
- The preamble should recognize that Kenya is a God fearing country.
- The preamble should express the aspirations of all Kenyans.
- The preamble should express the supremacy of the constitution.
- The preamble should express the need to preserve the natural and inalienable rights of all Kenyans; such as liberty, prosperity, security and resistance to oppression.

5.3.2 **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The constitution should provide for an egalitarian society and encouragement of capitalism.
- The constitution should set out the harambee spirit as the guiding principle of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that Kenya remains a secular state irrespective of the system of government.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the three arms of the government.

5.3.3 **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum.
- The constitution should provide that it only be amended by a 75% majority vote.
- The constitution should provide that it only be amended by a 80% majority vote.
- The constitution should provide that it only be amended by a 90% majority vote.
- The constitution should not provide for the amendment of directives dealing with the country's security and those touching on the presidents service.
- The constitution should provide that it only be amended by independent commissioners appointed by the public or churches but vetted by the government.

5.3.4 **CITIZENSHIP.**

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of at least one Kenyan parent automatic citizenship.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship.
- The constitution should provide for citizenship for anyone who has lived in Kenya for at least 7 consecutive years.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons born in Kenya.
- The constitution should provide for citizenship for all foreign children adopted by Kenyans.

- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender.
- The constitution should provide that identity cards are abolished..
- The constitution should provide that application and issuance of national identity cards take no more than 30 days.
- National Identity cards should be issued to all citizens as from the age of 16 years.

5.3.5 **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should confer on parliament power to decide on matters of defense and security
- The constitution should provide for the scrapping of the National Youth Service
- The constitution should provide for court martial to discipline the armed forces
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide the president with the mandate to invoke a state of emergency
- The constitution should provide for the retraining of the police force on matters of humanity

5.3.6 **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 4
- The constitution should provide that there be no limit of the number of political parties
- The constitution should provide that the government funds political parties depending on the number of sitting MPs
- The constitution should provide that each political party must draw at least 5% membership in each province
- The constitution should provide that political parties be funded by public coffers
- The constitution should provide that at least 1/3 of political party leadership be women
- The constitution should provide that all political parties have a national outlook
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines and mechanisms for the formation and registration of political parties.
- There should be freedom to form political parties.

5.3.7 **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.**

- The constitution should provide for a devolution of power from the central government to the local government (9)
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a prime minister elected from the majority party.(8)
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government (10)
- The constitution should provide for a majimbo system of government (3)
- The constitution should not provide for a majimbo system of government (2)
- The constitution should not provide for a federal system of government
- The constitution should retain the presidential system of government.(3)

- The prime Minister should head the executive and should have a deputy Prime Minister. He should appoint a chief permanent secretary to be in charge of all the ministries.(4)
- The president should be ceremonial. He should officiate ceremonial opening of parliament, sign bills passed by parliament, welcome visitors and send Ambassadors and his office should be based at the state house.(3)
- The president should be appointed from the dominant party and should be the leader of government business in the house.
- The president should be non-executive, non-aligned, and non-partisan. He should swear in Ministers and deputies, receive guests, Ambassadors and High Commissioners.
- The constitution should adopt a hybrid system of Government.
- We should have a central government responsible for airports, railways, Universities and regional assembly responsible for roads, food policies and secondary schools.
- The roles and functions of the Vice President should be well defined. He should be a holder of a University degree.
- If the president is a woman, the Vice President must be a man and vice versa.
- The Vice President should be elected directly by the public and not a presidential appointee.(6)
- The Attorney General should have security of tenure of 10 years. The office of public prosecution should take charge of prosecution and the AG should remain purely a political appointee whose role is chief government legal advisor.
- The AG should be relieved of the powers to terminate private prosecution. A high and independent tribunal should carry out impeachment against such criminals.
- The AG should be appointed by the president on merit with the approval of parliament.
- The AG should be appointed by parliament.(2)
- The constitution should provide for the security of tenure of the AG

5.3.8 **THE LEGISLATURE**

- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for MPs. There should be moral and ethical qualifications for MPs.(3)
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own calendar.
- The constitution should provide parliament with the sole mandate to appoint parastatal heads, provincial administrators, head of the civil service, permanent secretaries and head of commissions.
- The constitution should provide that all commissions of inquiry be approved by parliament
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government (8)
- The winning party should form the government (3)
- The constitution should provide that MPs have at least O'level education
- The constitution should provide that MPs be proficient in both English and Kiswahili
- The constitution should provide for a bicameral parliamentary system)
- The constitution should not allow more than one chamber in parliament (2)
- The constitution should guarantee for 33% seats in parliament to be occupied by women
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament.
- The constitution should provide that MPs be sworn in by the people
- The constitution should provide parliament with the sole mandate of fixing public holidays
- The constitution should provide that all MPs be development conscious
- The constitution should provide that MPs do not engage in any other business
- The constitution should provide that all aspiring MPs be above 21 years old

- The constitution should provide that all aspiring MPs be above 26 years old
- The constitution should provide that all aspiring MPs be 25 to 65 years
- The constitution should provide that all aspiring MPs be 28 to 65 years
- The constitution should give parliament the mandate of passing a motion of no confidence in the government (8)
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies. (4)
- All Presidential appointees e.g. Governor of the Central Bank, District Commissioners should be vetted by Parliament.
- All presidential appointees should be approved by parliament (11)
- Parliament should approve creation of districts.
- Constitution should guarantee supremacy of the legislature. The legislature should have powers to veto the executive and prosecute corrupt officers.
- The constitution should provide for a well defined parliamentary calendar so that prolonging and dissolution is automatic.
- Being a member of parliament should be a full time occupation.(6)
- The constitution should specify the voting age to be 18 years and above.
- The voting age should be reduced to 16 years.
- Members of parliament should have an academic diploma/degree.
- Where the MP do not perform to the expectation, people should have the right to recall them by petition signed by 30% of the voters in their constituency (7)
- MPs should act on the basis of instructions from their constituents or parties.(2)
- MPs should serve for a maximum of 2 five-year terms only.
- MPs should only serve for a 4-year term.
- A special Salary Commission should determine the salaries of MPs (3)
- Salaries of the MPs should be determined by the Public Service Commission.
- Concept of nominated MPs should be retained (4).
- Concept of nominated MPs should be abolished (3).
- Parliamentary standing orders should be used to govern the conduct of parliamentarians in a multi-party state (2)
- The constitution should allow for multiparty representation at both levels of government.(3)
- The president should not have the power to veto legislation passed by parliament (5)
- The legislature should have the power to override the president's veto (4)
- The president should not have the power to dissolve parliament (5)
- Parliamentary elections should not be staggered (2)
- The constitution should debar the president from dissolving parliament
- The constitution should give voters the mandate to recall non-performing members of parliament by at least 1000 signatories

5.3.9 **THE EXECUTIVE**

- The constitution should give parliament the power to impeach the president.
- The constitution should allow for the impeachment of the president due to misconduct (11)
- The constitution should provide that the president be subject to the law
- The constitution should provide for a prime minister as the chief executive with two deputies
- The constitution should debar the president from appointing heads of parastatals

- The constitution should provide that the president serve for only 2 consecutive 5-year terms (8)
- The constitution should provide a code of conduct for the President
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration structure of government.(8)
- The constitution should allow provincial administration (13)
- The constitution should provide that the president does not belong to any political party
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 55-70 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 50-70 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 35-65 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 35-50 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 35-70 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president be graduate of either social science or law.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be a university graduate and a family person.
- The constitution should provide that the president be at least a graduate.
- The constitution should debar the president from being chancellor of public universities
- The constitution should provide that the president serve for only 2 terms, each 4 years
- The constitution should provide that the president serve for 2 six- years terms
- The constitution should provide that any presidential appointments be vetted by parliament
- The constitution should provide that any presidential decrees be vetted by parliament
- The constitution should debar the president from being a member of parliament (10)
- Presidential tenure of office should be 4 years only.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of only 12 ministries with 12 deputies
- The president should be the head of the government in power (2)
- The president should be subject to legal process for misconduct.
- The powers of the president should be limited (22)
- The president should be a ceremonial head of parliament.
- The executive should be independent from parliament.
- The executive should have 15 cabinet ministers, 15 deputy ministers and 15 permanent secretaries.

5.3.10 **THE JUDICIARY.**

- The constitution should provide that the judiciary improves the efficiency and speed of courts in hearing cases
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice should be appointed by the court of appeal judges
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary which should be headed by the chief justice (5)
- The constitution should provide that the judicial commission and the Chief justice should be appointed by parliament
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court.(4)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of local courts
- The constitution should give judges the sole mandate to review salaries
- The constitution should provide for the retention of the post of public prosecutor
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers be appointed by the president with

advice and consent of parliament.

- Appointment of judicial officers should not be based on political patronage.
- The Constitution should allow Muslims to elect a Kadhi.
- The Chief Kadhi should interpret Islamic law.
- The Chief Kadhi should have good qualifications in Islamic or Sharia law.
- The Kadhis should be appointed by the Chief Kadhi (2)
- The Kadhi's court should have appellate jurisdiction (2)
- State judicial powers should not be vested exclusively in courts. Provincial administrative officers should also exercise judicial powers.
- A Commission should appoint Judges.
- An electoral court should be established that has the same status as the high court to facilitate the speedy hearing of election petition.
- There should be a special land court to deal with land issues.
- The constitution should provide for penalties to be commensurate to the gravity of the crime committed.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a supreme court (3)
- There should be no establishment of a supreme court (2)
- An independent Judicial Commission should appoint Judicial Officers
- Judicial Officers should be appointed by lawyers.
- The chief justice should be elected by fellow judges at the court of appeal and not by the president. High court judges should apply for their jobs as competent lawyers.
- Judicial Officers should attain at least a University degree in Law (4)
- Judicial Officers should be permanent and pensionable (3)
- Judges should have tenure of office with impeachment clause.
- Judges and other officers enjoying security of tenure should be disciplined through interdiction, suspension, sacking and demotion.
- The constitution should ensure that district courts are built in every division to facilitate accessibility to courts.
- There should be a constitutional right to legal aid. The poor should be provided with state counsel (6)
- There should be provision for judicial review of laws made by the legislature.

5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- The constitution should provide that area residents are consulted before the upgrading of local authorities
- The constitution should provide that all local authority officials have at least secondary school education (5)
- Councilors should be form 4 leavers or middle level college graduates.
- The constitution should provide local authority officials with the mandate to determine their own remuneration
- Remuneration of councilors should be determined by a local authority commission on salary and benefits in conjunction with the Public Service Commission.
- The constitution should provide that councilors be local residents of the councils they represent
- The constitution should provide all land allocation by the local authorities be vetted by the government
- The constitution should provide for the separation of power in local authorities, with the

mayor as the chief executive

- The constitution should provide that councilors be entitled to two-four year terms.
- The constitution should provide that councilors and mayors of local authorities are elected by the people (7)
- The constitution should provide that the central government funds local authorities
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and assistant chiefs be elected
- The constitution should provide that Mayors are not elected directly by the people (2)
- The minimum qualification for councilors should be O level. Leadership qualities and gender issues should also be considered.
- Local authorities should be empowered to run independently but should be aided by the central government in case of financial constraints.
- Mayors and Council Chairmen should serve for 2 five year terms (1)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for 2 years only (3)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a 5 year term.
- Mayors and council Chairmen should serve for a 3 year term.
- Councils and the central government should work together as a team.
- Local government authorities should be more independent in managing their affairs with only minimum supervision by the government. (5)
- Councilors should be competent in English and Kiswahili.
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats.
- People should have the right to recall their non performing councilors (3)
- People should not have the right to recall their councilors (2)
- The concept of nominated councilors should be abolished (4)
- The concept of nominated councilors should be retained (3), but at least 33% of the total nominated persons should be women.
- The president or the minister in charge of the local government should not have the power to dissolve councils. Dissolution should be done by the electoral Commission in consultation with stakeholders including councilors and wananchi who voted for them (3)
- The president or the minister in charge of the local government should have power to dissolve councils.

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 votes cast (8)
- The constitution should provide that counting of votes be done at polling stations
- The chief justice and the chairman of the electoral commission of Kenya should be ex-official members of parliament
- The constitution should give voters the mandate to recall non-performing members of parliament by signing a petition by 30% of the constituencies
- The constitution should provide that constituencies and wards should be demarcated according to the will of the people, population density and general development.
- The constitution should provide that constituency and ward boundaries are fixed.
- The constitution should provide that the date for general election made known to the public (8)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission be funded from the consolidated fund
- The constitution should provide for free and fair elections (2)

- The constitution should provide for the election of a commission to nominate political party candidates
- The constitution should allow for private or independent candidates to vie for elections
- The constitution should provide that constituencies are based on the number of people or population size-80,000 (sparsely populated areas) and 100,000 (Densely populated areas)
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission be appointed by parliament
- The constitution should provide that the president be elected by a simple majority
- The president should be elected directly by all Kenyans (8)
- The presidential election should be conducted by an electoral college (3)
- A president should be elected by at least 75% of the votes cast.
- Any candidate should obtain at least two thirds of the votes cast to be declared a winner.
- The constitution should provide that political gerrymandering should be eliminated by requiring that each constituency has a minimum of 50,000 people
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes be transparent.
- Secret ballot system of voting should be practiced by all political parties (2)
- The constitution should provide that the popular vote be replaced by proportional representation
- The constitution should provide that presidential, parliamentary and civic elections are held separately (5).
- The constitution should provide that presidential, parliamentary and civic elections are held simultaneously (3)
- The queue system of elections should be adopted.
- The representative system of elections should be practiced (4)
- The constitution should provide for an electoral process which will increase participation of women (5)
- The constitution should not provide for an electoral process which will increase participation of women (2)
- Candidates who fail to seek nomination in one party should not be allowed to seek nomination from another party.
- Defections from parties and parties crossing the floor should be let to complete their terms instead of holding by-elections (2)
- Defections from parties and parties crossing the floor should be rejected or sacked by the people.
- MPs who defect should be barred from contesting again.
- Special seats should be reserved for the disabled
- Number of councilors should be increased in local authorities.
- The registration and electoral register should be computerized to automate entries and avoid minor errors (2)
- Voter registration exercise should be a continuous process just like the issuance of identity cards.
- Voters should be allowed to cast ballots anywhere in the country.
- The Electoral Commission should ensure that there is a limit on election expenditure by each candidate.
- The electoral Commissioners should have a law degree and should be persons of high integrity.
- The electoral Commissioners should have a minimum of form four level of education.
- The electoral Commission should be created by an act of parliament and not merely appointed by the president.

- Electoral Commissioners should be elected directly by the people and should have equal gender emphasis.
- Electoral Commission should be funded from the consolidated fund with the approval of parliament.

5.3.13 **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The constitution should guarantee that suspects are compensated for unlawful confinement
- The constitution should debar abortion and euthanasia
- The constitution should prohibit the death penalty (5)
- The constitution should provide for the constitution to be translated into all vernacular languages and Kiswahili for all Kenyans to understand
- The constitution should limit freedom of worship to worship of God alone
- The constitution should provide for freedom of associations
- The constitution should provide that sects only be registered if they have a minimum of 5000 members
- The constitution should provide for a thorough scrutiny of emerging churches
- The constitution should provide that there be no detention without trial
- In minor offences, the constitution should provide that all suspects are given bail and not remanded.
- The constitution should provide that licensing and ownership of guns be given to civilians
- The constitution should provide for free education, water and medical care for all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of communication for the public media
- The constitution should provide for a welfare state to cater for the unemployed
- The constitution should provide for a one man, one job policy
- The constitution should provide that retirees are given their dues promptly upon retirement
- The constitution should provide that all persons over 18 years be entitled to Kshs 3,000 as welfare per month, if not employed.
- The constitution should provide for introduction of social security allowance for all adults.
- The constitution should provide free education and healthcare to all.
- The constitution should make provision for free education up to primary level (15)
- The constitution should provide for free education up to secondary level (5)
- The constitution should provide for free education up to the University level (6)
- The constitution should provide that all employment be based on merit
- The constitution should provide for the media to deliver civic education at the district level (12)
- All Kenyans should have equal rights.
- The constitution should provide for economic and cultural rights, environmental rights, and academic freedom to all Kenyans.
- Devil worship should be banned in the new constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of movement of individuals devoid of police harassment.
- The constitution should protect security, health care, water, education, shelter, food and employment as basic rights for all Kenyans (6)
- The state organs e.g. forces, doctors, social workers and teachers should have the responsibility of ensuring that all Kenyans enjoy basic rights.

- Transfer of the civil servants should be banned since it is expensive both to the government and the individuals.
- All children should have the right to basic education.
- The constitution, Acts of parliament, legal notices and subsidiary legislation should be in both English and Kiswahili. Parliamentary proceedings should be broadcasted live both in radio and television.

5.3.14 **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation and education of street children.
- The constitution should make provision for the education of a girl child.
- There should be social charges for orphans and poor families in government hospitals.
- The constitution should recognize and reward freedom fighters
- The constitution should provide mandatory rights of parental care for children
- The constitution should provide that Sign language be taught in schools
- The constitution should not allow for affirmative action in favour of women and people with disabilities.
- The constitution should provide for at least a police woman in every police station to ensure the mainstreaming of the rights of victims of rape
- The constitution should guarantee compensation of victims of tribal clashes
- The constitution should provide for the protection of children from all forms of abuse
- The constitution should provide for children's right to parental care
- The constitution should provide for rehabilitation of prisons
- All children irrespective of their sex, should inherit property.
- The government should ensure that the interest of the disabled is well taken care of.
- The constitution should ensure that the disabled are given equal opportunities like free education, and other vital necessities.
- The girl child education, the youth and the disabled should be facilitated. Bursaries should be provided for girls, the disabled and the pastoralists.
- Pastoralists should be provided for in the constitution
- Prisoners should not be tortured. They should be given adequate food rations.
- Prison wardens should be trained on how to handle prisoners humanely.
- Kenyan prison conditions should be improved and prisoners should have a right to enjoy conjugal rights with their spouses.

5.3.15 **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide for a 50% representation of women in the land board
- The constitution should provide rights for children to inherit land and property
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 1500 acres of land
- The constitution should provide that small scale farmers own not more than 1000 acres of land
- The constitution should provide that large scale farmers own not more than 5000 acres of land
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 100 acres of land (8)
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 20 acres of land
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 50 acres of land

- The constitution should provide that residents in arid areas between 50 and 200 acres of land
- The constitution should provide that people be entitled to ownership of any land they have occupied for 20 years
- The constitution should provide that there is no limit on the amount of land owned, as long as the land is productive.
- The constitution should provide that all men and women have equal rights to inherit their spouse's property and to access land (5)
- Pre-independence treaties should be reviewed to conform with the present realities in an independent state (5)
- The title deeds of family land should bear the names of both the husband and wife.
- The title of 99 years lease of land should be abolished and Kenyans should be given free hold ownership of land.
- The constitution should confer equal rights on men and women in inheritance.
- The Constitution should solve the issue of squatter problem by allocating land to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should compensate freedom fighters land lost during the colonial period.
- The constitution should provide that all idle land is put into use
- The constitution should provide for the preservation of trust land
- The constitution should provide that the state should have ultimate ownership of land (3)
- The local community should have power to control the use of land by owners or occupiers.
- The government should have the power to compulsorily acquire private land, but the owners should be compensated.
- Grabbed public land should be returned to the government.
- The powers to allocate any public land should be vested with the local government in conjunction with parliament.
- Non-citizens should be restricted on land ownership.
- State bureaucracies and paperwork red tape involved in land transfer should be reduced.
- Issuance of title deeds should be simplified.
- Every Kenyan should own land and property anywhere in the country without restrictions (5)
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan (12)

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

- The constitution should provide that children are educated on their history and languages
- The constitution should provide that Kikuyu language be recognized as a national language
- The constitution should guarantee the design and use of a national attire for identification of Kenyans
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the constitution
- The constitution should address all forms of sexual abuse like Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) practiced by some cultures.
- We should have two National languages, English and Kiswahili.
- We should have only one National language, Kiswahili. (5)
- The constitution should provide that every language in Kenya becomes a national

language.

- The constitution should promote indigenous languages.

5.3.17 **MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should provide for an improvement in the distribution of income and resources in the country
- The constitution should provide that all civil servants declare their wealth on taking and leaving office (7)
- The constitution should provide for a ban on transfer of civil servants
- The constitution should empower the Auditor General and Controller General to vet all forms of corruption
- The constitution should provide that all MPs who embezzle funds be prosecuted
- The constitution should debar the president from using government machinery in campaigns
- Appointment of the Controller and Auditor General should be appointed by the president and vetted by parliament. (3)
- The Controller and Auditor General should be appointed by the head of the public service commission with an office of tenure.
- The role of the Controller and Auditor General in checking Government's handling of public finances should be monitored by an Ombudsman office.
- An independent auditor general's institution should be created (2)
- Parliament should raise revenue, manage and distribute financial and human resources.
- Parliament should retain and authorize the raising and appropriation of public finances (3)
- Parliament should be empowered to authorize or scrutinize expenditure in all the branches of government.
- Income generating parastatals should buy shares from international companies and donors as a means of raising public resources (2)
- Fair and equitable distribution of national resources should be granted (5)
- The constitution should entrench the quota system in distributing national resources (3).
- Processing industries should be based at the respective areas of production to create employment opportunities for the local communities.
- The government should apportion benefits from resources between the central government and communities where such resources are found. (3)
- Communities living in mineral rich areas should own 75% of the total value of the benefits derived from the natural resources.
- Competent Kenyans can be attracted to work in the public service by giving good remuneration and good terms of service (3)
- The position of senior civil servants should be advertised so as to have people with merit. Employment should be based on merit.
- There should be a public service commission to employ civil servants.
- The Public Service Commission should be independent.
- Government officers implicated in mismanagement of public resources should be prosecuted, dismissed, and his/her property repossessed by the state. Government officers should be transferred once in a while (2)
- Public servants should be answerable to the people.
- Members of the Public Service Commission should be appointed by the president and vetted by parliament (4)

- Hiring and firing of top civil servants should be announced officially through the necessary state channels (media)
- There should be a code of conduct or ethics for holders of public office (4)

5.3.18 **ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for proper management of forests
- The constitution should provide for protection of the environment through planting of trees
- The constitution should provide anybody caught destroying forests be jailed for 20 years
- The constitution should debar farming next to rivers and lakes
- The constitution should provide that all marginal lands be reclaimed instead of people encroaching on forests
- The constitution should allow communities living near forests to use such forests
- The constitution should debar the use of polythene bags for packaging as disposal affects growth of crops and animals. Bio-degradable packaging materials should be used instead
- The protection of water bodies, forests, rangelands, marshy land, minerals, wildlife, domestic animals and air purity should be included in the constitution.
- The government should protect the environment through formation of policies which promote use of biodegradable materials.
- The state should have the power to enforce laws on the protection of the environment (2)
- The state should own natural resources (2)
- The community should support the state in management and protection of the environment (4)
- The constitution should allow the landless communities to plough forestlands for their subsistence needs.
- Soil, water, air, forests, wildlife and minerals should be protected by the constitution (9)
- Government departments like Kenya Wildlife Services should be responsible for management and protection of natural resources (22)
- Natural resources should be managed by a special board (3)
- Agro forestry should be encouraged in our forests by giving temporary resident permit to forest settlers.
- Water from lakes and rivers should be harnessed for irrigation and power generation.

5.3.19 **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should empower NGOs to provide civic education
- NGOs or foreign sponsors should be vetted by a committee from the government and community leaders.
- The state should have limited control over civil societies.
- The state should regulate the conduct of civil society organizations, including the media.
- One third of officials in all political parties should be women. (3)
- Women should be involved in governance in the new constitution
- Persons with disabilities should be given special preference in governance. (2)
- The constitution should ensure that youth programmes are supported and funded. (2)
- The constitution should make a special consideration of small communities or minority groups in governance. (3)

5.3.20 **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should provide for a clear definition of international constitutions to vet any violations
- The government, the opposition parties and all parliamentarians should be responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs (3)
- Parliament should debate on the foreign policies.
- The executive should always seek the view and approval of the National Assembly through a parliamentary sub-committee on foreign affairs.
- International treaties and conventions and regional and bilateral treaties should not have automatic effect in domestic law. (2)
- Laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belongs to should not have automatic effect in domestic law (2)

5.3.21 **CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES**

- The constitution should provide for an office of Ombudsman (3)
- The constitution should provide that results for all commissions of inquiry are made public.
- The constitution should provide for a special commission to establish peace between ethnic groups to avoid clashes
- The constitution should provide for an anti-corruption commission to curb the high levels of corruption in the country (6)
- The constitution should establish remuneration/salary commission to review the wages or salaries of workers.
- The constitution should establish a Human Rights Commission (4)
- The constitution should establish a Gender Commission (3)
- The constitution should establish a Land Commission (4)
- The constitution should establish an Ethnic Liason Commission and a Labor Commission.
- A Parastatal commission should be established to manage and protect natural resources.
- The constitution should establish a permanent Kenya Peace Commission to harmonize mutual coexistence between minority and majority groups.
- The Human Rights Commission should investigate human rights violation and educate citizens on their human rights.
- The constitution should establish a Minister in charge of Justice or constitutional affairs and policy matters as distinct from the office of the Attorney General. The AG should be the government legal advisor. (4)

5.3.22 **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER**

- The constitution should provide that during the transition period, presidential powers rest with the speaker of the national assembly, the Chief Justice, or the Attorney General.
- The constitution should provide that in case of the death of a president, his deputy takes over for the rest of the term
- The constitution should provide for modalities to remove the president out of office
- The constitution should provide that the president does not use government facilities after he vacates office (2)
- The constitution should provide that during the transition period, presidential powers rest with the chairman of the electoral commission or the chief justice. (2)

- The election results of the president should be declared through media (2)
- The Electoral Commission of Kenya should declare the presidential election results (2)
- The incoming president should assume office one month after elections (2)
- The president elect should be declared immediately the vote counting is over and should assume power within one week (2)
- The Chief Justice should swear in the incoming president at the state house (5)
- The instruments of power should be transferred to an incoming president by the outgoing president immediately after swearing in (2)
- Provisions for a former president should be made in terms of security (3)
- A retiring president should get welfare benefits (3)
- A retiring president should not be immune from legal process (5)
- The constitution should barr all former presidents from holding office as chairpersons or secretary general of any political body, otherwise they should automatically lose their retirement benefits.

5.3.23 WOMENS RIGHTS

- Women should not lead men, but should submit to them.
- The constitution should ensure that women are not discriminated against.
- The constitution should protect women against domestic violence.
- Any property acquired after marriage should be registered in both names, i.e husband and wife (5)
- Women should have a right to inheritance and succession (6)
- The constitution should allow for a polygamous marriage to thrive legally.
- The affiliation act should be entrenched in the constitution (5)

5.3.24 REGIONAL POLICIES

- The constitution should encourage regional intergration e.g. EAC to enhance trade, commerce, tourism, e.t.c.
- Custom duty with neighbouring countries should be abolished.

5.3.25 NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICIES.

- The constitution should provide for government role in the marketing of Kenyan products, specifically price interventions.
- Maximum prices per essential consumer goods should be set while the government should be ready to provide a subsidize where there is need.
- There should be a law that regulates or controls the prices in Kenya.
- The government should restrict food importation. Liberalisation should be controlled.
- The constitution should encourage import and export trade.
- The Kenya Power and Lighting Company should be overhauled. Electricity should be cheap to reduce the cost of production for manufacturers.
- Electricity power tariffs should be lowered to ensure lower cost of production. Policies that will boost local industries to produce competitively should be introduced.
- There should be a law that decentralizes industries from Nairobi
- The constitution should ensure that the gap between the poor and the rich is bridged.
- Parliament should be used by the government to put through clear comprehensive policies for economic advancement.

5.3.26 OTHER NATIONAL POLICIES.

- The constitution should encourage the use of traditional drugs to combat AIDS
- The constitution should debar the police from harassing innocent civilians
- The constitution should facilitate two cheque system in payments of claims by insurance companies.
- The constitution should ensure that insurance companies pay compensation to policy holders even if they are wound up to prevent injustice.
- Chiefs and DOs should not detain suspects but should hand them over to the police. Police must refrain from arbitrary search of suspects. They should be trained on skills like psychology in interrogations of suspects,
- Provision should be made for an independent, politically neutral and professional police force headed by a Commissioner with security of tenure and appointed with approval by parliament.
- Police salaries should be increased to deter them engaging in corrupt deals.
- Police should refrain from arbitrary shooting of suspects.
- The constitution should devise a mechanism to curb corruption, economic sabotage, fraud and other economic crimes and conspiracies (4)

5.3.27 SECTORAL POLICIES.

- The constitution should guarantee protection of cash crop farmers against price fluctuations
- Not less than 20% of the national budget should be allocated to agriculture. Economic/

Fiscal policies should be put in place to attract the private sector in marketing of agricultural commodities. Taxes on agricultural inputs should be waived.

- The government should give financial support to farmers.
- The constitution should provide for improvement in farmer cooperative societies
- The constitution should abolish the role of middlemen and brokers in agricultural marketing.
- The constitution should provide for policies to encourage irrigation farming in drought stricken areas
- The constitution should provide that 20% of the national budget should be dedicated to help farmers
- Government should avail agriculture extension officers to ensure high yields on production and maximum utilization of land.
- The A.F.C should be revived to provide farmers with loans.
- The constitution should ensure that farmers have accessibility to sell their produce. (4)
- The government should adopt policies which ensure self sufficiency in food provisions.
- The constitution should make provision to ensure farmers market their products directly without intermediaries.
- Importation of food should be banned to protect Kenyan Farmers' produce.
- The constitution should Revert to the old system of education.
- The constitution should provide that the education act be entrenched in the constitution
- The constitution should give the higher education commissions board the power to appoint vice-chancellors of public universities
- The constitution should provide for the provision of text books in schools
- The constitution should provide for a review of the education system in order to make training relevant for the requirements of the job market
- Cost sharing program should be introduced in schools.
- Education Act should be entrenched in the constitution. Tertiary level of education should be harmonized with the market to prevent graduates from becoming redundant after graduation.
- The defunct 8-2-4 system of education should be introduced.
- The constitution and civic education should be taught in secondary schools (4)
- The constitution should establish bursaries for children from poor families.
- The president should not be the Chancellor of public universities.
- There should be a continuous adult education.
- The constitution should provide for increased Library services.
- The constitution should provide for a control of interest rates offered by banks
- The constitution should provide that taxes be utilized to develop and maintain infrastructure
- Revenue collected from taxation should be used to develop the particular regions the tax is levied.
- The national budget should allocate a specific amount of money to support children projects.
- The number of presidential motorcade should be reduced to ensure thrift in management of tax payers' money.
- The taxation system should be reviewed to take special recognition of the informal sector.
- The government should ensure that interest rates charged on NGOs are lowered.
- The currency should bear the portrait of the first President.
- The Kenyan currency should bear the portrait of the founding president of the nation (6)

- The Kenyan currency should not bear anybody's portrait
- Health regulations should be put in place to stop littering of polythene papers which are hazardous to human hygiene and polluting the environment.
- Public health workers i.e. nurses and doctors should be barred from operating private clinics.
- The constitution should provide for policies to enhance the use of mobile phones given the high cost of landlines
- The constitution should liberate airwaves. Freedom of the press should be guaranteed.
- The communication sector should be liberalized so as to reach more people.
- Small scale business enterprises should be licenced.
- The constitution should provide that electricity generated from the Olkaria Geothermal station be used to pump water for irrigation purposes

5.3.28 TATUTORY LAWS

- The constitution should provide for the enactment of the affiliation act
- The constitution should provide that the president's portrait must not be displayed in business premises
- The law should be adhered to the latter and people who violate it should be punished accordingly.
- Men who intimidate or abuse women should be arrested and prosecuted.
- Serious offences like rape, robbery with violence, sodomy, murder, carjacking should have a special judge, and the verdict should be given within 3 months.
- Stringent laws to abet vices like corruption, rape, violent robbery, drug abuse and graft should be enacted.
- Brewing and consumption of traditional liquor should be allowed
- The perpetrators of tribal clashes should be prosecuted.

5.3.29 BILLS

- Signing of bills should not be done by the president, but by parliament or by the Attorney General.
- The media bill should be passed.

5.3.30 COMMON GOOD.

- Kenyans should have a reconciliatory forum to heal the wound caused during the tribal clashes.

5.3.31 GENDER EQUITY

- The constitution should be gender sensitive.(7)
- The law should demonstrate that both men and women are equal.
- Gender parity in decision making level should be guaranteed by the constitution to ensure equal representation.
- The constitution should provide for equal treatment of boy and girl child (2)

5.3.32 ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

- The constitution should ensure that victims of tribal clashes are compensated.
- The constitution should ensure that there is no discrimination in the the law, and that there are equal opportunities for all. (4)

5.3.33 TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY

- The constitution should ensure that all political parties are transparent.
- The constitution should ensure that Contractors do a proper assignment. Sponsors should be at liberty to choose their contractors.
- The constitution should provide for accountability and transparency of all Kenyans

5.3.34 NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY.

- The constitution should provide for the enshrinement of the KICC as a state building
- The constitution should provide for a common national dressing.
- The constitution should uphold equality of all citizens, social justice, equitable development and outlaw discriminative aspects and practices
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans
- The constitution should scrap off Moi and Kenyatta day as national holidays

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon George Nyanja - MP
2. J.N. Kariuki - DC
3. Ansusah Mbugua
4. David N Mwaura
5. Leah Waithera
6. Ismael Kagunyi Thande
7. Dr. Peter Mbugua Kariuki
8. Kenneth Muigai
9. Cllr. Michael Muigai Ndiba

Appendix 2: The Civic Education Providers

1. Kiambu Kiaawa
2. Child in distress
3. Maendeleo ya wanawake organization
4. Mbara Nginyo Cultural groups
5. Limuru Agricultural Centre

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

1	0005OKLCE	Beth Njoki Muhia	CBO	Written	Kiambu Kiawa
2	0014OKLCE	Hannah Njeri Martin	CBO	Memorandum	Women from Limuru
3	0012OKLCE	Mburu Waiganjo	CBO	Written	Kiambu People's Forum
4	0013OKLCE	Rahab Njoki Wanene	CBO	Memorandum	Women from Limuru
5	0016OKLCE	Rosemary Wangari	CBO	Memorandum	Women from Limuru
6	0002OKLCE	Rosemary Wangeri	CBO	Written	Limuru Women
7	0015OKLCE	Salome Nyokabi	CBO	Memorandum	MYWO Groups
8	0091IKLCE	Andrew Kinyanjui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
9	0054IKLCE	Ansusah Mbugua	Individual	Memorandum	
10	0013IKLCE	Cecilia Wanjiku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	0051IKLCE	Charles Gakuru Mbugua	Individual	Written	
12	0044IKLCE	Christopher M. Mbugua	Individual	Written	
13	0067IKLCE	Daniel Kamau Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0064IKLCE	Daniel N Muthoki	Individual	Memorandum	PCEA Gatarakwa
15	0072IKLCE	Daniel N. Kaberere	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0045IKLCE	Daniel N. Kaberere	Individual	Written	
17	0047IKLCE	David Muguna Mwaura	Individual	Written	
18	0055IKLCE	David Mwaura Njuguna	Individual	Written	
19	0082IKLCE	David Nganga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0069IKLCE	David Ngige Itangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0034IKLCE	Edward K. Mungai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0039IKLCE	Ezekiel Kamuya Kariuki	Individual	Memorandum	
23	0071IKLCE	Francis Gathaigah Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0086IKLCE	Funcska Wambui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0049IKLCE	G. Gathio Kuruma	Individual	Written	
26	0002IKLCE	George M. Ngundi	Individual	Written	
27	0026IKLCE	George Mirii	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0075IKLCE	George Mwaura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0006IKLCE	George N. Gathecah	Individual	Written	
30	0059IKLCE	Gichuki	Individual	Written	
31	0052IKLCE	Grace Mugure Njoroge	Individual	Written	
32	0009IKLCE	Hannah Njeri Martin	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0037IKLCE	Hassan Greeves	Individual	Written	
34	0062IKLCE	Headmaster	Individual	Memorandum	Kiawanda Primary School
35	0063IKLCE	Headmaster	Individual	Memorandum	Nguiruri Mixed Secondary
36	0024IKLCE	Hon. George Nyanja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0029IKLCE	Irene Wanjiru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0088IKLCE	J Mbugua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0003IKLCE	J.K. Munyaka	Individual	Written	
40	0058IKLCE	J.M. Kimani	Individual	Written	
41	0061IKLCE	James	Individual	Written	
42	0012IKLCE	James J. Kuria	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0048IKLCE	James K. Gathigi	Individual	Written	
44	0033IKLCE	James Karanja Mbuthia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0031IKLCE	James Kinyua Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0078IKLCE	James Kuria K	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0090IKLCE	James Mukuria Ngera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0050IKLCE	James Mungai	Individual	Written	
49	0028IKLCE	James Ndega	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0014IKLCE	Jane Muthoni Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	

51	0010IKLCE	Jane Njambi Thairu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0035IKLCE	Jecinta M. Kiago	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0005IKLCE	John M Miano	Individual	Memorandum	
54	0077IKLCE	John M. Miano	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0092IKLCE	John Ndehu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0083IKLCE	John Ngigi Muthuku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0016IKLCE	Joseph M. Waiganjo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0030IKLCE	Joseph N. Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0068IMGCE	Josephine Nyamburi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0032IKLCE	Kaheru Ngure	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0043IKLCE	Kariuki Gatitu	Individual	Written	
62	0036IKLCE	Kevin Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0019IKLCE	Kiniaru Monjwa Wangai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0076IKLCE	Kinyanjui Njenga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0042IKLCE	Laban Muchiri Ndungu	Individual	Written	
66	0093IKLCE	M. Wanja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0079IKLCE	Margaret Wambui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0011IKLCE	Mary Githinji	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0081IKLCE	Mary Njoki Mungai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0094IKLCE	Mary Nyawira Gachau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0015IKLCE	Mary Wanja Githiaga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0057IKLCE	Mutunga	Individual	Written	
73	0084IKLCE	Mwangi Macharia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0080IKLCE	Ngedo Wamucongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0040IKLCE	Ngethe Njoroge	Individual	Memorandum	
76	0060IKLCE	Niminid Aminga	Individual	Written	
77	0085IKLCE	Njau Wainaina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0017IKLCE	Njuguna Matereto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0007IKLCE	Pastor Tony Njoroge	Individual	Written	
80	0070IKLCE	Patrick Kamau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0095IKLCE	Patrick Kimani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0018IKLCE	Paul Mburu Mthumbi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0089IKLCE	Peninah Wambui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0027IKLCE	Peter K. Mwaniki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0001IKLCE	Peter Kahiro	Individual	Written	
86	0065IKLCE	Peter Kimani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0066IKLCE	Peter N. Nganga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0021IKLCE	Peter Njenga Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0053IKLCE	Peter W Kahora	Individual	Memorandum	
90	0020IKLCE	Rahab Njoki Wanene	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0087IKLCE	Rahab W. Karanja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0041IKLCE	Richard N. Nyanjui	Individual	Written	
93	0038IKLCE	Rosemary N. Kinyanjui	Individual	Memorandum	
94	0004IKLCE	Sally Nduta	Individual	Written	
95	0008IKLCE	Samuel Waweru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0068IKLCE	Simon Ngige	Individual	Oral - Public he	
97	0025IKLCE	Stephen K. Njebere	Individual	Oral - Public he	
98	0056IKLCE	Stephen Mburu	Individual	Written	
99	0022IKLCE	Violet Wanjiru Mburu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0073IKLCE	Waithaka Njuguna	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0046IKLCE	Wallace Karanja Gichuki	Individual	Memorandum	
102	0074IKLCE	Wanugu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0023IKLCE	Zacharia Michuki Njorog	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0004OKLCE	James Kioi	Other Institutions	Written	Kenya Youth Civic Education
105	0011OKLCE	Alexanda Karano	Pressure Groups	Oral - Public he	Child Welfare

106	0009OKLCE	Peterson Sayaya	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Child in Distress
107	0017OKLCE	Edward Mutonya	Private Sector Organisa	Written	JM Auto Bolts, Nuts Accessor
108	0001OKLCE	Bishop Rev. Peter Njeng	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	ACK Mt. Kenya South
109	0008OKLCE	David Ogoti Ondiba	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	SDA Limuru
110	0007OKLCE	Fr. Joseph N. Kuiru	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Deanary Catholic Church
111	0003OKLCE	Gideon Itotia Nganga	Religious Organisation	Written	PCEA Bibirioni Group
112	0010OKLCE	Rev. Oigo Edward Otieno	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	St. Paul's United Theologica
113	0006OKLCE	Simon J.N. Nganga	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA Ndeiya Parish

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Samuel Waweru	P.O. Box 287, Kikuyu	143	Violet Wanjiru	P.O. Box 91, Limuru
2	Bishop Rt. Rev. Peter Njenga	P.O. Box 886, Kiambu	144	Samuel Kamau	P.O. Box 1, Ngecha
3	Rosemary Wangari	P.O. Box 91, Limuru	145	Zakary M. Njoroge	P.O. Box 258, Limuru
4	Hannah Njeri Mertin	P.O. Box 58, Limuru	146	J.K. Munyaka	P.O. Box 456, Limuru
5	Rev. Oigo Edward Otieno	P.O. Limuru	147	Stephen Njebere	P.O. Box 436, Limuru
6	Jane Njambi	P.O. Box 5, Limuru	148	George N. Mirie	P.O. Box 50773, Nairobi
7	Gidion Hostia	P.O. Box 675, Limuru	149	Peter K. Mwaniki	P.O. Box 280, Limuru
8	Mary Wariuguru Githenji	P.O. Box 133, Limuru	150	David Ogot Ondiba	P.O. Box 250, Limuru
9	Kuria J.J.	P.O. Box 916, Limuru	151	James K. Ndonga	P.O. Box 118, Limuru
10	Denis Nyaga	P.O. Box 30, Ngecha	152	Maddo Ochieng	P.O. Box 5, Oyugis
11	Cecilia Wanjiku Joshua	P.O. Box 291, Limuru	153	Irene Wanjiku	P.O. Box 213, Ngeche
12	Jane Muthoni Njoroge	P.O. Box 5, Limuru	154	James Kioi	P.O. Box 918, Limuru
13	Mary Wanja Githaiga	P.O. Box 104, Limuru	155	Joseph Njenga Njoroge	P.O. Box 195, Limuru
14	Mburu Waiganyo	P.O. Box 304, Limuru	156	James Nginyo Kinyua	P.O. Box 314, Limuru
15	George Nyaga	P.O. Box 78, Kanini	157	Kahihu Ngure	P.O. Box 57, Ngecha
16	Cllr. Peter Mwangi Matereto	P.O. Box 880, Limuru	158	Sally Nduta	P.O. Box 22003, Nairobi
17	Paul Mburu Muthumbi	P.O. Box 588, Limuru	159	James Karanja Mbuthia	P.O. Box 353, Limuru
18	Kimaru Munjua Wangai	P.O. Box 71, Naivasha	160	Eliud Gitau	P.O. Box 57, Ngecha
19	Rahab Njoki Waanene	P.O. Box 221, Limuru	161	Peter Njogu	P.O. Box 157, Limuru
20	Dr. Peter Kariuki	P.O. Box 67677, Nairobi	162	Nancy Wambunyi	P.O. Box 74495, Nairobi
21	Simon J.N.Nganga	P.O. Box 76377, Nairobi	163	George Ngugi Muigai	P.O. Box 57, Ngecha
22	Fr. Joseph Kuire	P.O. Box 468, Limuru	164	Hon. George Nyanja	P.O. Box 52661, Nairobi
23	G.M Ngundi	P.O. Box 44509, Nairobi	165	John Miano	P.O. Box 885, Limuru
24	John Miano	P.O. Box 885, Limuru	166	Njenga	P.O. Box 363, Limuru
25	Edward K. Mungai	P.O. Box 99, Ngecha	167	James Muraya W.	P.O. Box 5, Limuru
26	Jecinta Muchageru	P.O. Box 417, Limuru	168	Bishop Joseph Chege	P.O. Box 150, Limuru
27	Peterson Sayaya	P.O. Box 309, Limuru	169	Benard Njenga	P.O. Box 341, Limuru
28	Alexander Karanu	P.O. Box 91, Limuru	170	John Karanja	P.O. Box 579, Limuru
29	George N. Gathecah	None	171	Muhia Wanjiku	P.O. Box 468, Limuru
30	Kevin Karuki	None	172	Ngechu Mwangi	P.O. Box 240, Limuru
31	Pastor Tom Njoroge	None	173	Zachayo Gathinya	P.O. Box 205, Limuru
32	George K. Gatonye	P.O. Box 52, Nderu,	174	Samuel Maina	P.O. Box 116, Nakuru
33	Daniel Kahura Thundo	P.O. Box 142, Ngecha	175	David Nchugu	P.O. Box 171, Limuru
34	Thuo H. Kamau	P.O. Box 140, Ngecha	176	Joseph Ngugi	P.O. Box 5, Limuru
35	Kenneth N. Mbugua	P.O. Box 181, Limuru	177	Peter Irungu	P.O. Box 88, Limuru
36	Ciichane John	P.O. Box 212, Limuru	178	James Karanja	P.O. Box 101, Limuru
37	Margret Wanjiju	P.O. Box 101, Limuru	179	Peter Kinyanjui	P.O. Box 445, Limuru
38	Geoffrey Muthumbi	P.O. Box 1046, Limuru	180	Paul Gachuki	P.O. Box 554, Limuru
39	Waithaka Njuguna	P.O. Box 115, Muguga	181	Joseph Mwaura	P.O. Box 476, Limuru
40	Jack Okinyi	P.O. Box 10296, Nairobi	182	Paul Njuguna	P.O. Box 476, Limuru
41	Shabani Ngiwe Kombo	P.O. Box 1, Limuru	183	G.M. Ngondi	P.O. Box 44509, Nairobi

42	Wilfred Nyakundi	P.O. Box 23, Limuru	184	Patrick Warui	P.O. Box 174, Limuru
43	George Kago	P.O. Box 612, Limuru	185	Stephen N. Kamau	P.O. Box 392, Limuru
44	George Kimani	P.O. Box 220, Limuru	186	James Ngera	P.O. Box 41, Limuru
45	Eliud Njuguna	P.O. Box 280, Limuru	187	John Karanja	P.O. Box 1069, Limuru
46	Simon Murigi Kirigi	P.O. Box 819, Limuru	188	Joseph Karanja	P.O. Box 661, Limuru
47	Daniel Kamau	P.O. Box 341, Limuru	189	Owen Njoroge	P.O. Box 1184, Limuru
48	Samuel Kageche	P.O. Box 5, Limuru	190	Ngendo Muchuju	P.O. Limuru
49	Njoroge Kariuki	P.O. Box 105, Limuru	191	Peter Kiago	P.O. Box 417, Limuru
50	Joseph B. Ngugi	P.O. Box 457, Limuru	192	Simon Karobia	P.O. Box 206, Limuru
51	Humphrey Gichuhi	P.O. Box 101, Limuru	193	James Kimani	P.O. Box 43, Limuru
52	Simon Ngigi	N/A	194	Peter Waweru	P.O. Box 454, Limuru
53	Charles Karanja	P.O. Box 303, Limuru	195	David Ngigi	P.O. Box 157, Limuru
54	Alexander Mwaniki	P.O. Box 26, Limuru	196	Wangati Njoroge	P.O. Box 204, Limuru
55	Peter Kinyanjui	P.O. Box 847, Limuru	197	Njoroge Matimu	P.O. Box 204, Limuru
56	Joseph Mworira	P.O. Box 764, Limuru	198	Joseph Njenga H.	P.O. Box 417, Limuru
57	William Ochieng	P.O. Box 55, Limuru	199	James Kimani	P.O. Box 1078, Limuru
58	Sylvester Owino	P.O. Box 158, Limuru	200	Perus Wainuku	P.O. Box 206, Limuru
59	Ester Mugure	P.O. Box 31, Limuru	201	C. K. Kinyanjui	P.O. Box 981, Limuru
60	Naomi Wangechi	N/A	202	Paul Njenga	P.O. Box 657, Limuru
61	Joseph Karani	N/A	203	Godfrey Chege M.	P.O. Box 36, Limuru
62	Mary Wangechi Chege	P.O. Box 7503, Limuru	204	Samuel Karanja	P.O. Box 750, Limuru
63	Fredrick G. Kamau	P.O. Box 331, Limuru	205	Mary N. Muigai	P.O. Box 63177, Nairobi
64	Antony Kahare	P.O. Box 53, Limuru	206	John Mwangi	P.O. Box 96, Limuru
65	J. Mburu Kimani	P.O. Box 417, Limuru	207	Peter Waweru	P.O. Box 26, Limuru
66	James G. Kabebe	P.O. Box 1053, Limuru	208	Beth Njoki Mwihia	P.O. Box 576, Limuru
67	James M. Kamau	P.O. Box 1014, Limuru	209	Thuo wa Kamau	N/A
68	Ndungu Njuguna	P.O. Box 550, Limuru	210	Cllr. George Mungai	P.O. Box 296, Limuru
69	John Njuguna	P.O. Box 105, Limuru	211	Johnson Muhia	P.O. Box 93, Limuru
70	Samuel Kungu	P.O. Box 1, Limuru	212	Simon Macharia	P.O. Box 072 Nyahururu
71	Raymond Macharia	P.O. Box 63, Limuru	213	Peter Kiiru Gichuhi	P.O. Box 195, Uplands
72	Florence Njeri	P.O. Box 57, Limuru	214	Gatuma	P.O. Box 115, Limuru
73	Raphael Mungai	P.O. Box 298, Limuru	215	Peter Mungai Njenga	P.O. Box 1286, Limuru
74	Harrison Macharia	P.O. Box 194, Limuru	216	Joseph Kimemia	P.O. Box 886, Limuru
75	James Ngugi	P.O. Box 1, Limuru	217	J.M.Mbote	P.O. Box 488, Limuru
76	James Kamau	P.O. Box 145, Limuru	218	Ester Muguse	P.O. Box 31, Limuru
77	Nelson Kanini	P.O. Box 198, Ngecha	219	Silas Ngwera	P.O. Box 46957, Nairobi
78	John Mwangi	P.O. Box 1, Limuru	220	Peninah Wambui	P.O. Box 57, Limuru
79	S.M. Gichinga	P.O. Box 217, Limuru	221	Loice Gatakaa	P.O. Box 590, Limuru
80	Silas Maina	P.O. Box 24, Limuru	222	Irene Wambui	P.O. Box 17, Limuru
81	David Karuku	P.O. Box 119, Limuru	223	Peter Gitau	P.O. Box 168, Limuru
82	James Kamau	P.O. Box 21, Uplands	224	S. M. Gicinga	P.O. Box 217, Limuru
83	Joseph Kamaru	P.O. Box 60, Limuru	225	Kevin Kamau	P.O. Box 54, Ngecha
84	Nduati	P.O. Box 91, Limuru	226	Charles Miou	P.O. Box 9, Ngecha
85	Anne Wanjiru	P.O. Box 676, Limuru	227	Stephen Thumbi	P.O. Box 9, Ngecha
86	Peter Mwangi	P.O. Box 195, Limuru	228	Naomi wangechi	P.O. Box 31, Limuru

87	Peter Mbugua	P.O. Box 104, Limuru	229	Benson Kungu Maina	P.O. Box 60764, Nairobi
88	Jane Kariuki	P.O. Box 53, Uplands	230	Naphtali K. Mochu	P.O. Box 57, Ngecha
89	Flora Mumbi	P.O. Box 228, Uplands	231	Beth Njoki Mwhia	P.O. Box 576, Limuru
90	Mbuthia Gitau	P.O. Box 878, Limuru	232	Mary Wangeci	P.O. Box 753, Limuru
91	Pastor Joseph Murima	P.O. Box 660, Limuru	233	D. K. Karicaca	None
92	Grace Wambui	P.O. Box 352, Limuru	234	Rev. Zablon B. Mutongu	P.O. Box 886, Kiamba
93	Alexander M. Mwangi	P.O. Box 281, Limuru	235	Rev. Richard Kamau	P.O. Box 63587, Nairobi
94	Violet Wanjiru	P.O. Box 91, Limuru	236	Pastor Justin Nyamosi	P.O. Box 90, Ngecha
95	Lucy Waithira	P.O. Box 88, Limuru	237	Philip Gathengu	P.O. Box 157, Limuru
96	William Mwaura Gitau	P.O. Box 381, Limuru	238	Edward Kimaiyo	P.O. Box 63587, Nairobi
97	Ndungu Njuguna	P.O. Box 538, Limuru	239	Michael Kamita	P.O. Box 477, Kiambu
98	Peninah Wambui	P.O. Box 57, Limuru	240	Eliud Gitau	P.O. Box 57, Limuru
99	Patrick Kimani	P.O. Box 1097, Limuru	241	Edward O. Awando	P.O. Box 73001
100	Simon Mungai	P.O. Box 2, Limuru	242	Bunde Manaseh	P.O. Box 708717, Nairobi
101	Mary Wanja G.	P.O. Box 104, Limuru	243	Peter Mumiu	P.O. Box 38, Ngecha
102	Jane Muthoni Njoroge	P.O. Box 5, Limuru	244	John Njoroge Mwachira	P.O. Box 111, Ngecha
103	Cicilia Wanjiku	P.O. Box 291, Limuru	245	Michael Kamau	P.O. Box 57, Ngecha
104	Jane Njambi	P.O. Box 5, Limuru	246	Edwin Mutua	P.O. Box 52428, Nairobi
105	Samuel Waweru	None	247	Benard Mbugua	P.O. Box 76207, Limuru
106	Mary Wanguru	P.O. Box 133, Limuru	248	Margret Njoki	P.O. Box 117, Limuru
107	Jane M. Kinyanjui	P.O. Box 453, Limuru	249	Eliud Ngure	P.O. Box 122, Ngecha
108	Alexande Kavano	P.O. Box 91, Limuru	250	John Nderu Wanderi	P.O. Box 1081, Limuru
109	Mary Nyawara Gachau	P.O. Box 255, Limuru	251	Paul Mungai	P.O. Box 56782, Thika
110	Jennifer N. Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 1004, Limuru	252	Robert Mungai	P.O. Box 334, Limuru
111	James K. Kamande	P.O. Box 13, Limuru	253	John Mburu	P.O. Box 417, Limuru
112	Joshua Muthoma	P.O. Box 95, Nderu	254	David Njuguna	P.O. Box 1040, Limuru
113	Alice Mwhiki	P.O. Box 5, Limuru	255	Godfrey Muchino	P.O. Box 190, Ngecha
114	Veronica Njeri	P.O. Box 5, Limuru	256	Solomon Kinuthia	P.O. Box 420, Limuru
115	Beth Wariumu	P.O. Box 133, Limuru	257	Peter Kamotho	P.O. Box 141, Limuru
116	Mary Waithera	P.O. Box 133, Limuru	258	Charles Kihara	P.O. Box 82, Gichuru
117	Samuel Kimani Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 312, Limuru	259	Patrick Arap Sung	P.O. Box 109, Limuru
118	Joseph Ngacha	P.O. Box 101, Limuru	260	Jimmy Maraka	P.O. Box 633, Limuru
119	Ester Gathoni	P.O. Box 254, Limuru	261	Peter Ndungu	P.O. Box 224, Nairobi
120	Gatonye Kinuthia	P.O. Box 81, Limuru	262	Charles Mbugua	P.O. Box 228, Limuru
121	Francisca Wambui	P.O. Box 31, Limuru	263	Samson Okiuna	P.O. Box 34464, Nairobi
122	Violet Mburu	P.O. Box 91, Limuru	264	Peter Kamanu	None
123	Mucheru Kang'ethe	P.O. Box 42, Limuru	265	Joseph Gakuru	P.O. Box 48669, Nairobi
124	Stanley Gacheru	P.O. Box 611, Limuru	266	Julius Mwangi	P.O. Box 76207, Nairobi
125	James K. N. Njoroge	P.O. Box 62, Limuru	267	A. W. Kimani	P.O. Box 157, Limuru
126	Paul Kilolai	P.O. Box 18, Limuru	268	Eliud Kibocha	P.O. Box 157, Limuru
127	Michael Mungai	P.O. Box 272, Limuru	269	Moris Njau Mbolo	P.O. Box 41, Ngecha
128	Charles Kimani Kinyanjui	P.O. Box 981, Limuru	270	Jmaes Gichuru Wainaina	P.O. Box 32, Ngecha

129	James Waruruwi	P.O. Box Mieche	271	Onesmus Mbugua	P.O. Box 210, Ngecha
130	M. Wamwaki	P.O. Box 72253, Nairobi	272	Anne Wanjiru Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 170, Ngecha
131	Teresiah Wangechi	P.O. Box 893, Limuru	273	Joseph Kabura	P.O. Box 15, Ngecha
132	Mary Wanja Njeri	P.O. Box 236, Limuru	274	Chalres G. Mbugua	P.O. Box 424, Limuru
133	Irene Njambi	P.O. Box 445, Limuru	275	George Koigi Ndugu	P.O. box 100, Ngecha
134	Alice Wambui Kimani	P.O. Box 72210, Limuru	276	Paul G. Njeuga	P.O. Box 72132, Nairobi
135	Patrick Githire	P.O. Box 57, Ngecha	277	Jane Wanjiku	P.O. Box 468, Limuru
136	Alan Ngugi Ng'anga	P.O. Box 12, Ngecha	278	Marimi Josphat Murithi	P.O. Private Bag Limuru
137	Stephen Mwaura	P.O. Box 218, Limuru	279	Martin Mwangi	P.O. Private Bag Limuru
138	Henry Nyoro	P.O. Box 630, Limuru	280	David W. Mburu	P.O.Box 160, Limuru
139	Joseph Boro Ngugi	P.O. Box 72136, Limuru	281	Isaac M. Warurua	P.O. Box 162, Limuru
140	David Ndugu	P.O. Box 327, Limuru	282	John N. Njenga	P.O. Box 682, Limuru
141	Waithaka	P.O. Box 157, Ngecha	283	George Boro	P.O. Box 157, Limuru
142	Julius N. Kmau	P.O. Box 171, Limuru			