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1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Maragua constituency falls within Maragua district of the Central province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	187,128	200,841	387,969
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	105,345	101,108	206,453
Total District Population Aged Above 19 years	81,783	99,733	181,516
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	447		

1.2. Socio-economic Profile

- Maragua district is a newly created district created from the former Muranga District.
- Maragua district is the second most densely populated district in Central province with 447 people a square kilometer, ranking it 10th in the country.
- It has the highest primary school enrollment rate in the province and the fourth highest in the country at 93.9%.
- The district has the fourth highest secondary school enrolment rate in Central province and the eighth highest in the country at 37.8%.
- Maragua has the third largest number of constituents per MP in Central province i.e.129,323.
- All the three constituencies cover an average of 289 Km².

Maragua district has three parliamentary constituencies. All the constituencies are represented by Members of Parliament (MPs) from the Democratic Party. The constituencies cover an area 289 Km² and each MP represents approximately 129,323 constituents.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Maragua constituency was formerly known as Makuyu. It consists of Wempa sub location of Mitubiri location, Kirimiri sub location of Kakuzi location, Makuyu, Maragwa ridge, Kambiti and Kamahuha locations of Makuyu division, Ichagaki and Nginda locations of Kigumo division of Murang'a district. In the 1996 review of constituencies by the Electoral Commission, parts of Gatanga and Kandara were added to Maragua.

2.1. Demographic characteristics

Constituency Population by sex	Male	Female	Total	Area Km ²	Density/ persons per Km ²
	44737	47075	91,812	252	364

2.2. Socio - economic profile

- Maragua has good agricultural land. The main economic activities include coffee and tea growing. Horticultural farming is also a major income generating activity in this area.
- Most of the population also engages in subsistence farming.

2.3. **Electioneering and political information.**

Maragua constituency has been predominantly pro-opposition after the re-introduction of multi-party politics in 1991. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.4. **1992 ELECTION RESULTS**

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			28,511
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Julius Njoroge	FORD-A	13,029	71.86%
Stephen Gatu	DP	2,313	12.76%
John Kimani	KANU	1,258	6.94%
P.W.Mwai	KNC	1,532	8.45%
Kamande Juma	FORD-K	-	0.00%
Total Valid Votes		18,132	100.00%
Total Votes Cast		12,298	
Voter Turnout		43.13%	

2.5. **1993 BY-ELECTION RESULTS**

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			28,511
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Robert Kinuthia Mungai	FORD-A	8,791	76.54
Julius Njoroge Njuguna	KANU	2,694	23.46
Total Valid Votes		11,485	100.00
Rejected Votes		813	
Total Votes Cast		12,298	
% Voter Turnout		43.13	
% Rejected/Cast Votes		6.61	

2.6. **1997 General Election Results**

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			42,579
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Peter Kamande Mwangi	DP	8,545	30.68%
Maina Chege	FORD-P	7,086	25.54%
S.K.Kariuki	UPPK	4,734	16.99%

Kariuki Leornard Nduati	SAFINA	4,627	16.61%
James Ngigi Njangi	SDP	1,495	5.37%
Rebecca M. Mwangi	KANU	1,370	4.92%
Total Valid Votes		27,859	100.00%
Rejected Votes		813	
Total Votes Cast		28,672	
% Voter Turnout		67.34	
% Rejected/Votes Cast		2.84	

2.7. Main Problems

- High unemployment of the youth leading to insecurity; and
- Mismanagement of tea factories.

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 and ‘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 27th January 2002 and 17th February 2002.

4.1. **Phases 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**

- Civic education curriculum
- Issues and questions for public hearing
- Constitutional review process
- Governance

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s):
 - 1. 4th March 2002
 - 2. 24th April 2002
- b) Number of days: 2

2. **Venue**

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s):
 - 1. Saba Saba Catholic Church Hall
 - 2. Sabasaba Zonal Education Hall

3. **Panels**

- a. Commissioners
 - 1. Com. Riunga Rajji
 - 2. Com. Dr. Mohammed Swazuri
- b. Secretariat
 - 1. Irungu Ndirangu - Program Officer
 - 2. Lillian Cherotich - Asst. P/Officer
 - 3. Jacqueline Nyamoo - Verbatim Recorder
 - 4. Rose Samba - Sign Language Interpreter

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		127
Sex	Male	61
	Female	23
	Not Stated	41
Presenter Type	Individual	64
	Institutions	57
	Not Stated	6
Educational Background	Primary Level	26
	Secondary/High School Level	41
	College	4
	University	10
	None	0
	Not Stated	5
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	41
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	22
	Oral	45
	Written	14
	Oral + Memoranda	33
	Oral + Written	12
	Not Stated	1

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Maragua Constituency. The recommendations were collated around 43 areas of concern, from the Preamble to National integrity/identity. Only areas where recommendations were made in the constituency are covered. The numbers in parentheses represent the number of times the recommendation (bulleted) was made, either orally or through written memoranda. Each count on a specific recommendation was picked from an individual, a group or an organization. Where a presenter made different recommendations on the same area of concern, each recommendation was

counted separately. Where no number appears in parentheses, the recommendation was made only once.

5.3.1. **PREAMBLE**

- The Constitution should have a preamble. (22)
- The preamble should start with "We the people of Kenya..."
- The Constitution should be home grown.
- The preamble should be simple and clear.
- The preamble should state that Kenya is a God fearing country.
- The preamble should express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.
- The preamble should spell out the broad socio-economic values of the Kenyan state.
- The preamble should establish a democratic constitution.
- The preamble should state that there shall be equal rights and opportunities for all.
- The preamble should express the vision aspirations and wishes of the people of Kenya.
- The Constitution should be for the nation where all people regardless of color, tribe, religion, sex will live in harmony. No discrimination of any nature would be in existence and all citizens will be happy.
- The preamble should spell out the country's vision, national objectives and principles and guarantee peace, national unity and integrity and the well being of the people of Kenya.
- The preamble should reflect such experiences as fighting for independence and struggle for economic, political and intellectual development. (3)
- Experience to be reflected in the preamble are that Kenyans have suffered on poverty, unemployment, insecurity, lawfulness, poor infrastructure and the generalized institutions and social decay.
- The common history of the people of Kenya that they were colonized, formed hands and struggled for freedom should be reflected in the preamble.
- The preamble should read: we the people of republic of Kenya guided by our past constitutional experience immediately after the adoption of the independence constitution and the subsequent amendments made thereafter.

5.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that separation of state powers shall remain independent.
- We need a statement in our constitution to capture the national philosophy and act as guiding principles. (2)
- Complete separation of powers and independence of the 3 arms of government. (2)
- Promotion of culture of hard work, honesty, free enterprise, and individual merit in the society where the poor and the unprivileged are secured against extreme poverty and the deprivation are values to be reflected in the constitution (3)
- Constitution should embrace the three governing principles viz (Democratic, economic, social and political development) (3)

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country. (4)
- The constitution should be amended by 65% majority votes in parliament. (3)
- Two thirds of all members of the parliament should be a requirement to amend the constitution.
- 80% majority vote should be obtained to amend the constitution
- 75% majority votes should be required for any constitution amendments.
- There should be a 70 % representatives vote to amend the constitution. Majority vote of 75% of the lower house and 80% majority vote of the 100% attendance of the senate. 65 % majority required for amendments should be scrapped.
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum. (19)
- Referendum should be conducted by a constitutional commission.
- An independent electoral body should conduct referendum. (2)
- Referendum should be conducted by experts in law i.e chief justice and Attorney General who will interpret the envisaged changes to the public in simple languages.
- The constitution should provide for the social, economic and political rights for all citizens.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution is subject to natural justice principles and not democracy.

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship.
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship.
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship.
- 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 shall automatically qualify for Kenyan citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship shall be by way of National identification cards, birth certificates and passports.
- The constitution should provide that Muslims be considered Kenyan citizens like their Christian counterparts.
- The constitution should provide that Muslims shall be Kenyan citizens.
- The constitution should stipulate that citizenship should be conferred on children born outside Kenya by Kenyan parents.
- The constitution should provide that all children born of at least one Kenyan parent be given citizenship regardless of gender or fender of the parent.
- Foreigners and their children who have lived in or worked in Kenya for 15 years and adopted foreign children by Kenyan citizens should be regarded as automatic citizens.
- Citizenship can be acquired through adoption, foreigners who live in Kenya for five years should be granted permanent residence status and eligible to apply for citizens.
- Citizenship can be acquired through marriage.
- Citizenship can be acquired through application, marriage and adoption.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens, regardless of gender, should be entitled to automatic citizenship. (8)
- Children born of one Kenyan parent, regardless of the parent's gender, should be entitled to

automatic citizenship. (8)

- All children living inside and outside Kenya whose parents are Kenyan citizens should be regarded as automatic citizens.
- Kenyans should live and own property anywhere in the country. (4)
- Every Kenyan citizen has a right to vote. (3)
- Any citizens who attains the age of eighteen years should be entitled to obtains to obtains a Kenyan passport as a right and a right to vote. All political parties should be guaranteed adequate security, equal treatment and freedom of movement and expression.
- Kenyans should be given travel visa freely but vetted strictly for work permits and citizenship.
- All citizens should have equal rights regardless of gender or tribe.
- Rights and obligations of the citizens should depend in the manner in which citizenship is acquired.
- The constitution should allow for dual citizenship. (7)
- Kenyans should carry identity cards and birth certificates as evidence of citizenship. (8)
- Kenyans should carry their passports as evidence of their citizenship (4).

5.3.5. **DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should provide that police and prison officers shall be trained for a period of one year.
- Disciplined forces should be established by the constitution.(4)
- Parliament should be empowered to discipline the force.
- Police commissioner should be an MP and be elected in parliament for the post.
- Parliament should be empowered to discipline the force.
- Discipline of the armed forces should be through their code of ethics for the minor offences but the judiciary should deal with serious crimes.
- The disciplined force should be treated like any other public civil servant when it comes to disciplinary action.
- The police who “ shoot to kill” instead of shooting to disable suspects should be prosecuted.
- The president should be commander in chief of the armed forces (8)
- The president should not be commander in chief of the armed forces. (3)
- The executive should not have exclusive power to declare war?(4)
- Constitution should permit use of extraordinary powers in emergency situations such as war, national disasters, insurrection and breakdown of public order. (2)
- In declaration of a state of emergency, the president should consult the parliament.
- Parliament should have a role in effecting the emergency powers. (4)
- The constitution should provide that ministry of Defense shall be headed by a Minister who will be in charge of all forces.
- The constitution should provide that no decisions affecting national policy on defense shall be made with the approval of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that after every three years all security officers should under go refresher courses and training.
- The constitution should provide that no officer should receive bribe to protect.

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should educate the public about their manifestos.
- Political parties should be allowed to play a role in social and economic matters without

interference from the executive.

- Political parties should continually conduct civic education besides mobilization of people. They should continually strive to enhance their political ideologies through civic education.
- Political parties should be involved in the area and development, enhance access to health and insurance for aged and low-income earners, provision of social amenities and basic rights and protection and management of natural resources.
- Constitution should provide for automatic registration and guarantee their operational independence.
- The constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties in order to propagate democratic leadership and free and fair election.
- Rules and regulation of political parties should be put in place to safeguard stability of parties.
- Parliamentary control committees should regulate the independence of registration of political parties.
- The constitution should provide that all political parties shall have equal access to public premises.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to between 3 and 5. (11)
- The number of political parties should not be limited (2)
- The government should fund political parties. (6)
- Political parties should fund themselves (2)
- Financial assistance should be limited to the ruling party, the official opposition party and one other major party.
- Political parties should be funded from public funds. (5).
- Political parties should not be funded from public funds. (3). Financing of political parties should be based on the party's transparency and accountability.
- President should be above party politics. (10)
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a national outlook.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a development focus.
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties as long as such parties have representation in parliament and have a demonstrable substantial following. The funding should be approved by the parliament.

5.3.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- The presidential system of government should be retained (6).
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a prime minister as the head of government. (14)
- The constitution should not adopt a parliamentary system of government.
- The prime minister should be the head of the government. (12)
- The president should be the head of state.
- The president should be ceremonial (6).
- We should have a hybrid system of government where powers are shared between the president and the prime minister (2)
- The prime minister should be in charge of both judicial and the teachers commission, public administration and public service commission.

- The unitary system of government should be retained. (8).
- The federal system of government should not be adopted. (7)
- Powers should be devolved to the lower levels. (8).
- The vice president should be a running mate to the president. (10)
- The A G should be appointed by the judicial service commission (2)
- The AG should be elected by parliament.
- The public service commission should elect the AG.
- A constitution commission should elect the AG.
- The AG should be elected by the law society of Kenya.
- The president should not elect vice president.
- Vice president post should be reserved for the leader of opposition.
- The vice president should be appointed directly. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government in which the National Assembly elects the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide for a government of National Unity composed of all parliamentary political parties.
- The constitution should provide that where a government of National Unity is formed, the nominee of the party with the majority of seats in parliament shall become the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government with a ceremonial President and an executive Prime Minister.

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- The constitution should provide the Speaker shall have powers to dissolve Parliament and request the Electoral commission to organize for elections.
- Parliament should veto appointments of senior government officers and parastatal heads by two thirds of majority votes. (15)
- Presidential appointees should be vetted by the parliament.
- All appointments done by the president and the prime minister should be vetted by parliament.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of judges. (5)
- Legislature should appoint ministers, assistant ministers, permanent secretaries and judges as a way of expanding the functions of legislature.
- Shadow cabinets should be given more powers to act as checks and balances for their respective ministries.
- Parliament should authorize and regulate internal borrowing. (3)
- A parliamentary committee should be established to control the issue of licenses in Kenya and control prices whether in internal or external trade.
- Creation of districts or other government institutions should be left to parliament.
- Parliament should appoint the secretary of defense.
- Powers of the prime minister and the president should be checked by parliament.
- Parliament should elect the speaker and deputy speaker of the national assembly through a majority of two thirds of total votes casted.
- Parliament should have power to create key public jobs.
- Functions of parliament should be empowered to access the parastatals financial details.
- Functions of parliament should be extended to include appointment done by the executive.

- The constitution should provide for the strict observation of the doctrine of separation of power from Executive to Legislature.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to impeach the president.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to appoint all Ministerial Assistant ministers and Permanent secretaries appointments.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to supervise the Judicial Service Commission and the Public Service Commission.
- The constitution should give Parliament sole power of approval of public expenditure as well as the salaries of MPs.
- 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.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own operations through the standing orders.
- Parliament should have unlimited power to control its own procedures through standing orders and should regulate.
- Parliament should be guaranteed total autonomy to decide its own affairs without interference.
- Parliament should have a fixed calendar showing when to adjourn or dissolve.
- Members of parliament should take debate seriously. Absenteeism should be punished stiffly.
- Parliament should have their functions done for 5 days in a week.
- Parliament should be in control of its own procedures.
- Parliament should be a full time occupation. (4)
- President age should be at least between 30 and 70 years. (12).
- MPs should be holders of a recognized institution.
- Minimum qualification for an MP should be post secondary education or training.
- MPs should be 35 – 65 years old.
- MPs should be holders of a university degree.
- Constitution should introduce moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates. (5)
- People should be empowered to recall their non-performing MP. (11)
- MPs should act on the basis of conscience and conviction but they should never lose sight that they are in parliament for their constituents and their parties.
- MPs should act on both his conscience and will of the electorate.
- An independent remuneration committee should be established to determine the salaries and benefits of MPs. (5)
- The concept of nominated MPs should be abolished. (5).
- Seats should be reserved for nominated MPs.
- A third of the nomination in parliament should be reserved for women. (3).
- Women should be nominated in every district to parliament. (2).
- The constitution should ensure gender equity in representation in parliament.
- Constitution should allow for a coalition government. (9).
- Multiparty system in legislature should continue with representation at all government level. (2)
- Multiparty should be allowed in the executive.
- We should have one chamber in parliament. (5).
- We should have a bicameral system of government.
- Parliament's power to remove the Executive through a vote of no confidence is not adequate. It should also have powers to impeach and to remove him or her when he or she is

incapacitated. (4).

- Parliament should not have power to impeach a president who breaches the constitution.
- President should have power to veto legislation passed by parliament at all times but this should be unconditional and prompt. (3).
- President's veto should be overruled by parliament.
- Legislature should have power to override the president's veto when he shows no just cause to refuse to assent to the said legislation.
- President should not have powers to dissolve or adjourn parliament. (5).
- Elections should be staggered.
- A half of parliamentary seats should be reserved for women.
- No affirmative action in favor of more women in parliament. Men and women should be treated equally in all aspects.
- The constitution should give parliamentary committees the power to prosecute.
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency.
- The constitution should provide that Member of Parliament is a full time job.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary elections should be held separately from the Presidential election
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that Ministerial appointments should be given portfolios in accordance with their professionals.
- The constitution should provide that nominations in parliament shall only be reserved for special interest groups and the vulnerable groups.
- The constitution should provide that the President should assent all bills passed by the parliament immediately.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential appointments be vetted by parliament.

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 that all presidential candidates declare the source of their wealth.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be subject to the law.
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president. He should not be above the law. (19)
- President should not be the chancellor of the public universities and should not control parliaments time table. Each ministry should manage its own affairs independently.
- Executive authority should not be vested in parliament.
- President should not have the authority of making laws.
- The president not appoint vice president, cabinet attorney general, chief justice, solister general, judges of the high court, chairman electoral commission, ambassadors, central bank governor, provincial administration.
- The constitution should limit the duties of the president to that of Commander in Chief of the armed forces and appointment of cabinet ministers.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president. (6).
- The president should be liable for prosecution in case of misconduct. (3).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall serve a maximum two five year terms.

(14)

- The president should serve for a two four year term. (2).
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate. (9).
- The president should have post secondary school education.
- Presidential candidate should be a Kenyan citizen by birth, be of sound mind, economically stable, be married, have no criminal records and a person of integrity and impeccable character.
- The president should be aged between 35 to 70 years and not be senile.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be an elected MP.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be a Kenyan by birth.
- The constitution should provide that the president must be between 45-70 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be a member of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the Vice President be directly elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide for appointment to the cabinet through merit.
- The constitution should make provisions for the overhaul of the provincial administration to ensure its efficiency.
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration structure of government.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished and its role should be taken over by the local government.
- The constitution should provide that the Chief and the Assistant Chief be elected by popular vote by members of the respective administrative location.
- The constitution should provide that the President should be above party politics and not a Member of Parliament. (10).
- The president should be a member of parliament. (2).
- The provincial administration should be abolished. (10)
- The ministry of defense should be established to be responsible to the police and the armed forces and should appoint the chief of general staff.
- Number of ministries should be specified in the constitution and be limited to 12.
- The number of ministries, ministers and assistant ministers should be reduced.
- The government should have a minimum of 15 ministers with maximum of thirty ministers.
- Ministry of local government should be abolished and instead be replaced with the ministry for rehabilitation.
- The prime minister, his two deputies, president and vice president should select cabinet ministers not exceeding 15 and assistant ministers from interested members of parliament.
- The number of ministers should be fixed in the constitution and their roles should be clearly defined, this should also be the case of deputy prime minister, permanent secretaries and judges.
- Assistant ministers should be one per ministry and be called parliamentary secretaries.
- Provincial administration should be scrapped.
- Provincial administration should be retained, but should be structured. (21)
- The constitution should provide that the Executive should comprise of the Prime Minister, the Ministers, the Deputy ministers and the Permanent Secretaries all of whom shall be liable to impeachment.
- President should fix the election date.
- President should appoint permanent secretaries and cabinet.
- President should be the symbol of national unity, continuity of the state and the conduct of foreign relations. All appointments to the commission to the commission and constitutional

office be made by the president on advice of the prime ministers.

- Head of state should be in charge of Defense and internal security.
- Presidents functions should be overseeing the process and implementation of the bill/laws or government policies. He should also represent Kenya in international forum/matters.
- The president should have the power to veto anybody he/she think is not worth to become a minister.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary.
- Establish traffic courts for prosecuting traffics offenders and police officers.
- Local courts should be recognized
- Judiciary system should be independent.
- Chief justice should have a deputy who should be a Muslim to act as the chief kadhi.
- The structure of the judiciary is inadequate.
- Swearing with the bible should be removed in the court procedures as it is against the Christians belief.
- The legal body appointed by the parliament should appoint Judges.
- The judges, lawyers and the advocates should elect the chief justice.
- The judiciary service commission whose members are elected by the law society of Kenya should appoint judicial officers. (3).
- The president should appoint Judges.
- A constitutional commission should appoint the chief justice. A constitutional commission should appoint judicial officers.
- Court fines should vary according to the financial and economic of the culprit.
- A supreme court should be established (10).
- A constitutional court should be established. (7)
- The chief justice should be appointed from among the serving judges of the high court by the public service commission.
- A body formed by lawyers should appoint Judges. Christians, Muslims, Hindus and administration.
- The chief justice should be appointed by a commission, which comprises of the LSK, AG and MPs.
- The chief justice should be appointed from the judges of appeal who have served well for over ten years and above 50 years and of high integrity.
- All judicial officers should be holders of degree in law.
- Judicial officers should be lawyers.
- Judges should be aged between 40 and 70 years.
- Judicial officers should have a minimum of a degree qualification in law and should have served for more than 7 years experience in high court.
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court.
- The constitution should provide that appointment of judges should be approved by two thirds of the Members of Parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a levy- free access to judicial service.
- The constitution should provide for a Judicial Commission elected by the people to oversee the functioning of the Judiciary.
- The constitution should provide for security of tenure for judges.
- The chief justice tenure should have two terms of five years but renewable with approval of

the commission.

- Judicial officers should have a tenure of 5 years but renewable with approval commission.
- All senior magistrates, Kadhi and judges should be guaranteed security of tenure.
- Judicial officers should have security of tenure of 10 years.
- Judicial officers should be well paid and prohibited from engaging in private business.
- Disciplinary mechanism for judges and other officers should be demotion and sacking.
- The kadhi should be given equal powers with other magistrates.
- Kadhi should not be limited to judicial work only. He should even be a leader of the church.
- Chief Kadhi should have a degree in law and appropriate qualification in Islamic sharia.
- Qualifications of a Kadhi should not be pegged on regional considerations. Kadhi should be qualified in legal issues and common general knowledge.
- The judicial service commission on recommendation of a legitimate Islamic institution should appoint Kadhis.
- Kadhis should be elected by Muslim community
- Kadhis should be appointed by SUPKEM with emphasis on gender equity.
- Kadhi's court should be empowered to handle other issues apart from the ones prescribed by the laws as marriage, divorce and succession.
- Kadhis should have appellate jurisdiction like any other court. (3).
- Judiciary should be independent. (2).
- Cases in court should be determined as fast as possible.
- Kadhis representatives should be set in various districts.
- Legal language should be simplified and the procedures should also be simplified.
- Election petition should be heard and determined within 60 days, the deposit for petition should be ksh. 100,000 for MPs and 10,000 shillings for councilors.
- Citizens to have the right to speedy court trials.
- Citizens should be given constitutional rights to legal aid. (3).
- Legal aid should be given to only the poor and the vulnerable groups.
- The judiciary rather than only the legislature can also initiate the making of laws.
- The constitution should stipulate that application and filing fees should as much as possible be pegged at a rate affordable to the common person.
- The constitution should stipulate that the Judicial service Commission with the approval of the Parliament should appoint Judges.
- The constitution should provide that the appointment of Judicial Service Commission should be done by Parliament.
- The constitution should provide that Parliament should appoint the Attorney General with the help of the Law Society of Kenya.
- The constitution should provide that Kadhi shall be elected by Muslims and shall be conversant with the Islamic law.

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. (14)
- The local government minister should not have power to dissolve the councils.
- The constitution should provide that all local authority by-laws be adopted by way of a referendum.

- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum two five-year terms.
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for five years. (3).
- Mayors and council should serve for 4 years.
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a 3-year term.
- The constitution should stipulate that county clerks, town clerks and municipal council clerks shall be registered lawyers.
- The constitution should provide for the funding of Local authorities by the central government.
- The constitution should provide that council accounts should be subject to scrutiny by the Auditor and Comptroller General.
- The constitution should provide that public burial grounds shall be reserved.
- The constitution should provide that Local Authorities should be given some autonomy and power by the Central Government. (15).
- Councilors should have minimum O level education. (15).
- Mayors should be university graduates. (3).
- Mayors and councilors should be competent in Kiswahili and English.
- Mayors and councilors should be persons of moral integrity. (5)
- Mayors and councilors should be registered with the law society of Kenya.
- Non performing mayors and councilors should be recalled (10).
- Remuneration of councilors should be determined by the central government. (5).
- The remuneration of councilors should be determined by a committee.
- Abolish the nomination of councilors. (5).
- Nomination of councilors should be retained and reserved for special interest groups and women.
- Councilors in the multiparty government should be elected by the people.
- Councilors should maintain relationship with sponsoring parties and should not be controlled by the local authority minister.
- Creation or abolition of the council should depend on the decision of the local government commission and not the minister.
- President or minister in charge of local government should not have power to dissolve any council.
- Councils should continue to work under the central government. (2).
- The constitution should provide that Transport Licensing Board taxes shall be accountable before the Parliament and help in maintenance of the roads.
- The constitution should provide that the electorate have the right to recall non-performing councilors.

5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- The constitution should provide that the Electoral commission shall be independent and supreme.
- Kenya should practice representative electoral system. (3).
- We should practice a gender-balanced system.
- Kenya should maintain the current electoral system.
- Simple majority should be retained as a basis for winning an election (4)
- Proportional electoral system should be used as a basis for winning an election.
- Women participation in politics should be by merit.

- The ratio of men to women in local authority / ward should be looked into in order to come up with the appropriate criteria for nominating women.
- Men and women should compete for parliamentary seats equally.
- Constituency and presidential candidate should garner 50% of the total votes cast to be declared a winner. (9).
- Presidential candidates should garner 51 % of the total votes cast to be declared a winner. (3).
- An aspirant candidate should switch parties for nomination. (2).
- Defectors should not be allowed to join another party.
- Defections should not be allowed. (3).
- Party defections should call for immediate elections for vacant seat.
- 25 % representation in five provinces should not be used in presidential elections. (9).
- Retain 25 % representation in presidential elections.
- We should have seats reserved 1% for the blind, 1% for the disabled and 5% for women.
- At least 5 % of the seats in parliament should be reserved for the disabled.
- 1/3 of the sitting parliamentarians should be 50 % less privileged.
- Position of councilors seats should be reserved for interest groups like jua kali and farmers
- The current demarcation of constituency boundaries on geographical basis should be reviewed to reflect the population. (4)
- Constituency boundaries should be according to the population. (5).
- The county council should be abolished and city councils should remain.
- Electoral boundaries should remain.
- Presidential election should be separated from civic and parliamentary election. (16).
- Registration of persons and voter registration exercise should be continuous. (9).
- Elections should not be conducted on Saturday. (2).
- Ballot boxes should be transparent (4).
- Constitution should make provision for independent candidates.
- Number of parliament aspirants should be controlled.
- One month should be given for voters to inspect registers and make sure that their names have been included and that the information is correct.
- Our electoral system should be simplified so as to allow every Kenyan to vote.
- There should be a limit of expenditure and who ever exceed should be removed from office through a court of law.
- Candidates should present their budget and accounts to the electoral commission after the elections.
- Election date should be specified in the constitution. (12).
- The president is supposed to be elected directly by the people. (7).
- Presidential candidates should be allowed to campaign freely and they should be provided with security and transport.
- There must be clearly prescribed and easily enforced rule to make in 2002 election free and fair. (2).
- Members of the electoral commission should be appointed through interviews conducted by a committee whose members are drawn from religious leaders, civil bodies, professional and trade unions.
- The electoral commissioners should be people of good conduct, untainted by corruption, professional people, well educated and citizens of Kenya. (2).
- Electoral commissioners must have a minimum of diploma in law, 3 years of experience in practicing law, morally upright and he/she should be non-partisan.

- Parliament should elect electoral commissioners. (7).
- 2 electoral commissioners should be appointed from each province with gender equity and six people elected from disadvantaged group.
- Electoral commissioners should not be presidential appointees (2).
- A constitutional commission should appoint the electoral commissioners.
- Electoral commissioners should serve for six years term.
- Security of tenure of commissioners should be two terms of four years each but the term should not end at the time of general election.
- The electoral commissioners should be in office for 5 years but renewable.
- The electoral commission should be independent and impartial.
- The electoral commissioners retirement should be timed by having them retire after working for 2 years after polling year.
- Electoral commissioners should retire before an election.
- The electoral commission should be removed from office when their term expires.
- The electoral commissioner should retire after an expiry of the 5-year term or due to bad conduct.
- Electoral commissioners should be 15.
- Electoral commissioners should be reduced to 9.
- Electoral commissioners should be 22.
- Ballots counting should be at the polling stations. (5).
- Electoral commission should be funded from the consolidated fund within the budget.
- The electoral commission should be funded through the exchequer.
- Muslims should have nominated councilors to represent their views and interests.
- Set aside 1/3 of seats in parliament for youth.
- If an MP defects from his party, the constituents should elect another MP.
- When an elected MP defects, there should be no by- elections; the party that sponsored him to parliament should nominate a replacement.
- An MP who defects from the party should not be eligible to contest the by election.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the votes cast.
- 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 for clear rules for the creation of parliamentary constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary constituency must have a minimum of 20,000 people.
- The constitution should provide for constituency boundary reviews after every 5 years.
- The constitution should provide for Independent periods for local government, parliamentary and presidential elections.
- The constitution should give political parties power to decide the date of a general election. The date of a subsequent general election should be arrived at by consensus by all political parties upon the immediate finalization of a general election.
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling station.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates. In all cases, presidential elections should be held first.
- The constitution should provide that voting be done by secret ballot.
- The constitution should clearly stipulate the election date of general elections.
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the Electoral Commission.

- The constitution should provide clear criteria for the appointment of commissioners to the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide that constituencies shall be determined by population..
- 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 in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get 50% of the total votes cast. In the event that this is not achieved in the first contest, a run-off of the first two candidates with highest number of votes shall be immediately held.
- The constitution should abolish nomination of MPs and councilors.
- The constitution should provide that constituencies must be created by parliamentary approval. Those constituencies that might have been created through other processes must be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that the election date for the next general election be announced when parliament reconvenes for its last sitting before the term is over.
- Civic education should be entrenched in the constitution and should be a continuous process
- The constitution should provide the electorate with a right to petition any election at all levels.
- The constitution should provide that it's the right of the electorate to petition for a by-election.
- The constitution should provide that the Electoral Commission shall be established by the constitution and shall be independent.
- The constitution should provide that voter registration shall be continuous process and every citizen attaining the age of 18 should be eligible to voting.

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- Social, economic and cultural rights should be enshrined in the UN declaration of human rights and the African charter and peoples rights. (3).
- Marriage rights should be protected and citizens should be honored irrespective of their tribes.
- Freedom of worship should be guaranteed but be scrutinized by a body formed by catholic, N.C.C.K members and Muslims.
- People should be educated on their rights.
- The constitution should protect all Kenyans against domestic violence.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans. (7).
- No plant or animal should be used for foreign scientific research without Kenya holding 100% potent right of ownership of origin.
- Peaceful demonstration should be allowed without police interference.
- Death penalty should be abolished. (5).
- The constitution should provide that there shall be equal coverage by all state-owned media groups to all.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression like peaceful demonstrations without police interference. (3).
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of movement.

- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from torture and intimidation.
- 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 both rural and urban areas
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter. (12).
- The government should ensure that all Kenyan enjoy the basic rights. (3).
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of Workers from intimidation from employers.
- The constitution should provide that every citizen should be educated on civic education and the constitutional concepts.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall be available at all chiefs offices for accessibility to citizens.
- The constitution should provide the description of worship to avoid manipulation.
- The constitution should provide for provisions for the Amendment of the Educational sector to comply with the world standards.
- The constitution should provide that Secondary and University education shall be subsidized by the Government to make it affordable.
- The constitution should provide that should provide that the Government shall be liable for destruction, accidents or havoc resulting from the Government's ignorance.
- The constitution should provide that corruption is depriving citizens their rights.
- The constitution should provide that questionable sects should not be registered.
- The constitution should provide that all elective public positions have a retirement provision of a maximum 55 years.
- The constitution should provide for strict enforcement of employment on merit in all public institutions.
- Employers should not use their powers and authorities negatively on the employers and one man should have one job.
- Employment should be on merit. (2).
- Pensions should be increased whenever there is an increase in civil servants salaries.
- Government should have welfare fund from consolidated funds for the unemployed.
- Ever Kenyan has a right to treatment.
- Government should provide employment opportunities, civil servants should retire at 55 years, salaries should be reviewed after every two years and one man should have one job.
- The right to education and information should be granted as a human right. The constitution should guarantee the responsibility of parentage and security of defined family units.
- The government should provide health care and medications should be free.
- Part time and casual workers should be protected from exploitation by the constitution.
- Food policy should be established.
- Workers should not be discriminated against by virtue of being Sabbath keeper.
- SDA employees should not work on Saturdays.
- Teachers, Doctors and Policemen should be paid good salaries.
- Employees of various companies and firms should employ workers permanently after 3 years. Government should provide incentives and promotion to its workers. One should be promoted after working in a grade for 5 years. Workers should be paid well.

- Old people (66 years and above) should be entitled to social security.
- In case a retired man dies the wife's pensionable period should not be five years but indefinite.
- Citizens should have a right of priority when it comes to employment, work permit, export and import permits.
- Constitution should guarantee security from mob killing, police shooting, firearms and discipline of security forces.
- Constitution should provide for free primary education. (11).
- Constitution should provide for free education up to University level. (5).
- Ethnicity should not be the basis of recruitment for any job.
- Constitution should provide for free and compulsory education. (4).
- Constitution should provide for free education up to secondary school level (2).
- Education should be free and compulsory up to primary level class 4. Class 4 to form 4 should pay school fees and form 5 & 6 should be free and those who join university should pay affordable fees.
- Constitution of Kenya should be interpreted or written in different indigenous languages and made available and affordable across the country. (6).
- Promote civic education. (4).
- Commissions of inquiry should be independent and make public their findings. (5).
- Workers should have a right to trade union representation. (5).
- Pensioners should be paid their benefits immediately after retiring. Civic education should be mandatory provided by the state.
- Family unit should be protected by society and state.
- Government should provide for all Kenyans from birth to death not just after obtaining an ID.
- Employed people should contribute towards the upkeep of other citizens through paying taxes.
- Pensions should be increased whenever there is an increase in civil servant salaries.
- The constitution should provide that emergency relief food be distributed by a parliamentary committee
- The constitution should provide that domestic violence is a crime.

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The terminology "women rights" should be "human rights".
- Constitution should ensure women are not marginalized by basing Kenyan society on the principle of equality of sexes and not allowing government institutions or persons to pursue a policy that offends the principle of equality.
- Rape should be taken as capital offence.
- The interests of women have not been fully guaranteed in the current constitution.
- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children.
- The government should educate orphans and street children.
- A rapist should be sentenced to 14 years in prison without a fine.
- Child employment should be outlawed.
- Rights of child enshrined in the UN convention on the rights of the child and African charter on the rights and welfare of the child should be adopted.
- Children in marginalized areas should be provided with boarding facilities.
- Parents should be protected by the constitution.

- The plight of freedom fighters should be addressed by the constitution.
- The constitution should protect the girl child from practices like early marriages.
- The interests of people with disabilities have not been fully guaranteed.
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favor of the disabled in all public facilities.
- 1/8 of the seat in parliament should be reserved for the disabled people.
- Government should build institutions for the disabled children.
- Disabled should be considered in public utilities and mode of public transport. Bathrooms and other public amenities should be viewed as people's rights and be accessible by the disabled.
- Persons with disabilities should be protected. (2).
- Constitution should provide for free education, special facilities, and rehabilitations and free health care for people with disabilities.
- The constitution should provide that the Government should provide rehabilitation family life training centers for mothers and children in cases of malnutrition.
- The constitution should provide that property ownership should be registered under the two spouses names.
- The constitution should provide that affirmative action should be implemented in all public sectors.
- The constitution should provide that gender equality should be practiced in the country.
- The constitution should provide that civil-child education should be taught.
- The constitution should provide for special identification cards for the deaf.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons.
- The constitution should protect Child rights especially the right not to be forced into an early marriage.
- The constitution should provide for a Children's cabinet, which should be composed of representatives of children from all parts of the country.
- The constitution should protect the education of the Girl child.
- Rights of widows and orphans should be protected.
- Constitution should make provisions for the less privileged and the orphans.
- Constitution should protect the rights of the minorities.
- The following groups should be entrenched in the constitution as vulnerable, single parents, children in need of special protection, aged, economically incapacitated, HIV & AIDS patient and mentally sick/ retarded.
- Constitution should ensure that fundamental rights protect hawkers and other vendors.
- The constitution should that there shall be no child labor whatsoever thus the government should educate every child.
- The constitution should provide that Prisons should be places of rehabilitation and not corporal punishment.
- The constitution should stipulate that the Government should provide basic requirements in maternity hospitals.
- The government should set up homes of the malnourished children; mothers should be educated on proper diet for children.
- The constitution should contain affirmative action programs to redress historical discrimination and grant them equal rights as citizens.
- The government should promote affirmative action policies owned at redressing past irregularities with regard to women.

- The constitution should avoid keeping people in custody unnecessarily. These people should be compensated once they are found innocent.

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The state should have ultimate land ownership. (2).
- Land should be communal.
- Various security arms should be established by the constitution as their own entities.
- Landless should be allocated viable land. The local community should own estate plantation.
- People should have the ultimate ownership of land. The government should only act as a trustee or a custodian of land on behalf of the people. (3).
- The Uganda policy (state/citizen) should be used as ultimate ownership of land.
- The government may have power to compulsory acquire land only if its in the cases of public interest. (6).
- The government should not compulsory acquire private land unless an agreement is made. (2).
- The State, Government or local authority may have the authority to control the use of land by the owners or occupiers. (2).
- Unutilized land should be given to the squatters for settlement.
- Public land e.g. forests should not be given to individuals as an inducement.
- All land grabbed should be returned back to the owners. (2)
- All Kenyans should have a place to live in.
- Issues of land transfer should be left to the local authorities other to give consent for sub division or transfer of land within the jurisdiction of a particular local authority.
- Boys and girls should have equal inheritance right, constitution should guard against male dominance and manipulation in ownership of property left to widows and orphans.
- Individual ownership of idle land should be stopped and there should be more checks in the transfer of land.
- People who have lost their land their land through clashes should be compensated by the state.
- The right of ownership should be protected by the constitution land/property owned by individual should be protected by the constitution.
- Plot allocation to the churches should not be interfered with. There should be a governing rule on the side of church plots.
- Land reforms issues needs to be addressed to enable all adults with farming ability to have land tenure with a lease of a given period.
- Public land is privatized only in public interest. Irregular land allocations should be traced and recovered.
- Establish provincial land tribunals, which shall consist of all sitting MPs in the province to be responsible for the approval of any alienation of land in the area.
- Constitution should establish a proper succession law.
- Clan leaders and not the state should deal with Land issues.
- No Kenyan should not own more than 100 acres of land. (10).
- No Kenyan should own more than 250 acres of land.
- Ceiling should be put over the maximum acreage of land one can own.
- The constitution should set a limit to the acreage each individual should own.
- Citizens who have more than 5000 acres of land should be reposed by the government and

given to the landless.

- Non-citizens should lease land and pay the economic rate so that they pay more than citizens.
- Non-citizens should be restricted from owning land in Kenya especially when some Kenyans do not have any land. (2).
- Plots at market areas should have records available for members of public to know their plots and numbers.
- Land transfer charges should be reduced so that a woman will be able to meet them after the husband dies.
- Decentralize the issuance of title deed should be guaranteed in the constitution.
- Title deeds should be issued at subsidized fees or free if possible.
- Access to land should not discriminate against gender. (5).
- Pre-independence land treaties/agreements should be abolished to give way to redistribution.
- Constitution should guarantee the right of an individual to own land anywhere in the republic.
- Landless people over 18 years of age should be given land by the government. (2).
- Every Kenyan citizen should have right to own land. (2).
- Abolish the lease system and replace them with free hold.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 50 acres of land.
- The constitution should provide that private land acquired by the government for National development should be compensated promptly and adequately.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should pay money to have their land surveyed or to acquire title deeds.
- The constitution should provide that married women shall possess no property from their fathers land.
- The constitution should provide that land should be registered under both spouses' names.
- The constitution should put a ceiling on the fees charged for sub-division and registration of boundaries.
- The constitution should give the government the right to acquire public land for national or regional use
- The constitution should give the government the right to acquire all fallow land for development purposes
- The constitution should give either partner in a marriage the right to inherit property belonging to their spouse.
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women.
- The constitution should provide for a proper drafting of title deeds to reflect matrimonial/spousal joint ownership

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

- The cultural and ethnic diversity should be geared to a national culture.
- Constitution should provide for all communal right, which are of benefits to all communities as long as they do not conflict with any laws in Kenya.
- The government should create an institution to enable all cultural backgrounds be

researched, documented and preserved with the original identity. In order to renew our cultural heritage we need to get back to our roots.

- Community and cultural museums and cultural heritage center should be opened at localities in the country to act as a supermarket for our cultural exhibition.
- All girls who are Muslims should be allowed to dress in the Islamic dress code even if they are attending non-Islamic learning institutions.
- Constitution should draw a balance whereby the negative culture do not unnecessarily hinder, harm, act as an obstacle to people especially women and girls enjoyment of their inalienable human right and development.
- Cultural dances and family values should be captured in our constitution.
- Women interests should be catered for as they are part of the district social group.
- Ethnic groups should not be part of personal details in hospitals, schools, and even during census.
- Constitution should address human rights, land ownership and properties, succession law and citizenship to ensure that women are fully taken care of.
- Cultural practices of Muslim women should be protected in that they should not remove their veil when taking photograph for Ids.
- Distinct interest of Muslim children and working Muslims should be catered for to allow them attend prayer between 11am and 2 pm without any discrimination as per Islamic faith.
- There is need for protective legislation to ensure unity in diversity and security of persons.
- Government should outlaw female genital mutilation. (5).
- There should be protection from discriminatory aspects of culture.
- There should be no discrimination in the eyes of law and equal opportunities for all.
- The constitution should outlaw cultures, which are oppressive to women.
- Kiswahili should be promoted as a national language (5).
- Constitution should allow two national languages Kiswahili and English.
- Deliberate effort should be made to recognize and promote the indigenous languages for the purpose of retaining the knowledge and skills found in various ethnic groups.
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages.
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the constitution. (7).
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of ethnic practices as long as they are not repugnant to morality and natural justice.
- The constitution should provide that positive cultural practices should be promoted.
- The constitution should abolish the practice of Female Genital Mutilation.
- The constitution should provide for people with disabilities that come second or third to be nominated to parliament.

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

- The power to raise revenue, manage and distribute finance should be left to the executive and local authority.
- Management and distribution of finances should not be controlled by the executive but by the constitutional commission.
- Parliament should retain the power to authorize the raising and appropriation of public. (4).
- Public finances can be raised through sales of shares in parastatals and court fines, government should not engage in income generating business. (2).
- Constitution should establish a mechanism that will ensure equitable distribution of all public resources. (9).

- The government should apportion benefits from the national resources after they are passed by parliament. (3).
- The constitution should provide for equal distribution of earnings from national resources.
- The constitution should provide that all government services and facilities be accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.
- The constitution should provide for the full participation of MPs in the preparation of the national budget at all stages.
- The constitution should provide that the national currency/legal tender has a permanent face.
- The constitution should give the offices of the Auditor General and Controller General power to prosecute.
- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption be also made to repay the full amount of monies embezzled.
- The constitution should provide that all appointments to civil service must be based on merit.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential convoys shall be specified.
- 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 provide farmers with the freedom to market coffee through their own channels.
- The constitution should provide for government role in the marketing of Kenyan products.
- The constitution should provide that farmers be paid directly for their agricultural produce.
- The constitution should provide for government control over interest rates charged on bank loans.
- The constitution should that the ministry of Agriculture shall provide advice and support services to farmers.
- The constitution should provide for government financing of the teaching and development of sign language in all schools and institutions.
- The constitution should provide for the full liberalization of the agricultural sector.
- The constitution should provide that admissions to government schools be strictly based on merit.
- The constitution should provide for the review of the education system in order to enhance the quality of the education provided.
- The constitution should provide that farm produce and inputs shall be tax-free.
- The constitution should provide that Controller and Auditor General shall have powers to prosecute.
- The constitution should provide for reasonable and affordable government taxation of consumer goods.
- The constitution should provide that the Controller and Auditor General shall be independent and enjoy security of tenure.(5).
- Findings and recommendations of the auditor general should be adhered to strictly.
- Attorney general should not interfere with the proceedings of the Controller and Auditor-General through nolle prosequi.
- The post of auditor general should be constitutional with functions and removal of the holders provided for.
- The Auditor General should be appointed by the public service commission (2).
- A constitutional commission should appoint the Auditor General.
- Reports on spending of public funds should be released more frequently rather than yearly.

- Public finances must be used for the intended purpose and approved by parliament and government must make public quarterly reports of all revenue collected. Parliament should approve all expenditures.
- Parliament should use the demand response approach to monitor these projects and through PAC ask for the quarter statements of accounts to be published.
- Recruitment should be on merit where academic qualification is emphasized.(3).
- Ministers should review salaries in every ministry after every 3 years.
- The electoral commissioners post should be advertised and applied for then interviewed by a constitutional commission. To attract competent Kenyans good salaries, good terms of service amenities should be provided.
- Ministers should be appointed outside parliament.
- Ministers should have a minimum relevant qualification in his ministry.(4).
- Recruitment into the force should be distributed to all Kenyans citizens equally without bias to attract competent Kenyan.
- Quota system in the job force should be removed and competent and experienced expertise should be the basis for taking up the opportunities available.
- The permanent secretaries and their deputies should serve at least three years before transfer from one ministry to another.
- Ministers should be selected from people with the qualifications to head ministries from outside the parliament.
- Offering competitive remuneration, creating enterprises working condition and offering capacity building training should always of attracting competent Kenyans to work in public office.
- The power and authority to establish public offices should be given to the public service commission and any person who holds office in the service of Kenya shall hold that office during the pleasure of the people of Kenya.
- Public service commission should recruit public servants. (4).
- The permanent secretaries other than ministers should communicate government policies officially.
- The constitutional commission should appoint members of the public service commission.
- Ministers from any party should not hold any office within his party.
- Vision to be included in the constitution is that we as Kenyans join hands and direct our energy towards a sustainable common good to build our nation.
- Functions of deputy ministers should be properly provided for by parliament so that they have defined roles and duties.
- The constitution should give ministers the security of tenure.
- Recruit civil servants on merit.
- Constitution should ensure that all public officers are committed to their work and that they prove to be productive.
- Ministers from any party should not hold any within his party.
- Any person handling public offices should do so for the benefit of the citizens and not to please and individual.
- Capital offenders should not hold public offices.
- There should be a code of ethics for public service holders.
- The president in office must not engage in business.
- Civil servants should be allowed to vie from parliamentary seats and should have a chance of going back if he/she does not win.
- Public officers should declare their wealth. (11).

- Controller and Auditor general should be a presidential appointee but should be elected by parliament on merit or advertise the post.
- The constitution should provide for re-instatement of the 7-4-2-3 system of education.

5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- Rights to protection of the environment should be provided for in the constitution. (4).
- A project for development should be carried out in such a way that it does not lead to environmental degradation.
- Laws conserving natural resources such as tree planting, environmental pollution refuse control forest destruction and public utilities should be strictly observed.
- Resources should be entrusted to the people and not the government. (2).
- Local authorities should own natural resources.
- The role of the local community should be to protect and preserve the natural resources. (2).
- Women and children should be recognized as custodians of environmental conservation.
- An institution should be created to compile a scientific register of all our plant including all plants found in our land and marine, which should be accorded protection.
- Natural resources to be protected include water bodies, forests, wildlife and minerals.
- The constitution should protect all the natural resources.
- Management of resources should be by the people.
- All successive government will be trustees and custodians of natural resources on behalf of the public.
- The law, the government, the local government should protect natural resources and the communities through legally described distinction for sustainable management and utilization to bring benefit to the people.
- Local authority should have the responsibility for the management and protection of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.
- Natural resources such as forests, lakes, parks, and minerals should be liberalized to benefit the local people.
- The protection of these resources should be knowledge based on program for their utilization and exploitation.
- The constitution should provide that citizens be protected from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of forests, rivers, water catchments areas and wildlife.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should provide for the participation of religious organizations in governance.
- The constitution should provide that Government offices shall be decentralized.
- The constitution should provide that NGO's should nominate a representative in the parliament. (4).
- Constitution should provide for automatic registration and guarantee the right of civic groups, NGO's, CBO's and religious organizations to exist and operate through out Kenya without interference.
- Constitution should provide for automatic registration and guarantee the right of civic groups, NGO's, CBO's and religious organizations to exist and operate through out Kenya without

interference.

- Civil societies should be recognized, economically empowered and regulated.
- Civil societies including the media should be protected and granted freedom without undue regulation.
- Church registration should be stopped.
- The government should regulate their conduct in good faith.
- Government should control the number of religious denominations.
- Constitution should institutionalize the role of civil society organizations by establishing commission to take care of specific interest groups like children commission, youth commission, gender, NGO's commission, old people and farmer commissions.
- Parliament should set aside a budget to support the work of those national civil society organization whose agenda is known is known to compliment large groups in the society.
- No person in the civil society should be given special place in the government.
- There should be equal gender representation in the district land board.
- All bodies managing the environment and natural resources should have half representation of women to ensure gender parity and to ensure proper consideration of issues relating to environment in decision-making process.
- Women should be given greater incentives for economic and political participation.
- The constitution should provide that at least women should hold one third of all civil service and elective position in any organization in Kenya from village to national level.
- Women should be given 1st priority in leadership.
- Women should be recognized in governance e.g. ministries, court of appeal.
- Appoint women to senior offices to be involved in decision making process.
- Women police officers should handle cases of rape.
- Special interest groups should be considered.
- All government activities should be under the public security.
- Professionals should be appointed as representative member to ensure maximum participation in governance.
- Civil societies should be recognized, economically empowered and regulated.
- The constitution should provide that any organizations that pose a threat of insecurity to the citizens should be deregistered.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should provide that all the conduct of foreign affairs be vetted by parliament. (3).
- Conduct of foreign affairs should not be the sole responsibility of the executive. (2).
- The constitution should provide that all foreign financial aid coming in the country should be vetted by Parliament.
- Constitution of Kenya should stipulate about foreign relations.
- The convention of elimination of all forms of discrimination against women convention on the rights of the child need to be domesticated, sustained and maintained by well innovative structured mechanism and supportive laws and policies.
- The interests of Kenyans should come first when effecting international laws.
- Constitution should facilitate and promote Kenyans international relations.
- International treaties and conventions should be promoted.
- International and regional co-operations should be domesticated as long as they serve in the interest of Kenya.

- The constitution should provide that the President and the Cabinet should only appoint ambassadors after consultation.
- The development of common public utilities and basic infrastructures such as roads, water, energy should be well planned and carried out in a manner to achieve balanced development for the whole country.

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

- The constitution should provide that constitutional commissions be set up by parliament or with the approval parliament.
- An independent commission should be established to advice the president. The commission should compose of two representatives from all tribes.
- All appointments for constitutional office for a term of five years renewable to a maximum of 10 years during which period they enjoy security of tenure.
- A committee should be established to appoint the heads of civil service.
- A commission should be established to determine councils based on population and size.
- A committee should be established to look into the plight of the government retirees.
- Create the office of secretary of defense who should appoint senior officers of the armed forces.
- Ombudsman office should be established to check on misadministration. (7).
- Establish a human rights commission. (4).
- A gender commission should be established (4).
- A permanent anti-corruption commission should be established. (7).
- Land commission should be established. (3).
- Scrap off land commission.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the education sector, which should be de-linked from the executive and should be answerable to the National Assembly.
- The constitution should provide that commissions of inquiry once appointed be free to probe without interference.
- 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.
- A body should be established to promote dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution through mediation and arbitration, this body should include women.
- Local government commission should be established, ALGAK should be allowed to nominate five members of this commission.
- A wage commission should be established with national jurisdiction with majority of members being respected Muslims.
- A commission should be established to appoint and sack civil servants and also regulate the formation of political parties.
- A credible constitution commission should be established.
- A special citizen force should be established to monitor the authorities of the forces like police, prison and the paramilitary.
- A commission should be appointed by 2/3-majority vote in parliament to appoint permanent secretaries, Ambassadors and the members of the judiciary.
- A natural resource commission should be established. A farmer's commission should also be established.

- There should be a commission established to be in charge of demarcation of constituencies.
- A constituency committee should be established in every constituency to observe the needs of the inhabitants and to work closely with MPs.
- Local government commission should investigate the social cultural and economic foundation, for the gender inequality, submits to ALGAK a report of its activities, investigate complains from members of the public.
- No other law may have the power to relocate any properties in charge of the wage commission and the management and administration of wage should be outlined.
- The credible constitution should appoint the public service commission and governors of central bank.
- Land commission should protect all public land and ensure utilization of landowners; it should ensure all illegally acquired land reverts to state.
- Anti-corruption commission should have power to prosecute.
- These commissions should act as autonomous bodies mandated to deliberate on specific relevant areas.
- A ministry of constitutional affairs should be enacted.

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

- A council appointed by the people should be in-charge of effective powers during elections.
- AG should be in charge of the executive power during presidential elections. (4).
- Executive powers of the prime minister should be given to the president during parliamentary and civic elections.
- The chief justice should be in charge of executive powers during elections. (2).
- An interim government should be elected to oversee election during the transition period.
- Results of presidential elections should be declared immediately.
- The results of presidential election should be declared only after it has been confirmed that there are no disagreements or opposing voices. The chief justice should announce them 14 days after the last polling day.
- An independent electoral commission should declare the results of the presidential election.
- The incoming president should assume office 50 days after the presidential results are declared.
- The prime minister should be sworn in soon after the winning party is invited by the president to form the government.
- The chief justice should swear him in.
- Chief justice should swear in the incoming president. President should be sworn in after 30 days having been declared the winner. The AG will sit in for president during election and 30 days before swearing in.
- Handing over of the instruments of power should be clearly defined in the constitution and should be 30 days after the announcement of the elected president.
- The instrument of power should be transferred to the incoming president by the out-going one 30 days after assuming office.
- The out going president will not use the instrument of power. An inventory should be done before handing over and prosecuted in court.
- Constitution should cater for security of the former president. (2).
- Constitution should have welfare, health, social and pension provision for a former president. (2).
- Immunity from legal process should not be provided for a former president. (2).

- Constitution should make provisions for freedom of association for a president/prime minister.
- The constitution should provide that retiring/outgoing presidents should hand over the instruments of power to the Chief Justice in the interim period before the next president is sworn in.
- The constitution should provide that during the transition period presidential powers rest with the Attorney General.
- The constitution should provide for a 30-day period between elections and the swearing in of the new president.

5.3.23. **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- Women face physical and verbal abuse in public transport thus needs protection.
- Illiterate women should be educated on their rights.
- Women leaders should be from locally and not outside.
- Inherent dignity of women should be accorded through the constitution. This should be political, social, economic, cultural, and public life. Should the state happen to have a first lady, her contribution should be spelt out.
- Women should not be discriminated against in any sector on the basis of gender.
- Women rights should be constitutional.
- Husband's permission to a woman to enable her travel abroad should not be required.
- The constitution should provide that fathers/men should take responsibility of the children they sire.
- The constitution should provide that women should have the right to inherit their husbands' property.
- Women should secure constitutional protection on matters of property. (6).
- The constitution should protect women's rights to inheritance. (9).
- Constitution should ensure equality on issues relating to marriage, separation, divorce and custody of children.
- Constitution should make provision for widows to be remarried.
- The law should allow men of above 25 years to be married by able women and dowry paid as recommended by traditional form.
- Weddings should be performed according to the traditions and customs of the people involved.
- Marriages should be done according to customary laws of those involved. The marriages that are conducted through the DC should be abolished.
- If a girl is impregnated and this man does not marry her, he should take fully responsibility of educating the child up to the highest levels. (3).
- Spousal abuse should be criminalized. (3).
- Constitution should establish parentage affiliation responsibility to children.
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should provide for protection of unmarried women against all forms of gender abuse.

5.3.24. **INTERNATIONAL POLICY.**

- Foreign borrowing should be discussed and passed in parliament. Reliance on foreign aid or donation and grants should be discouraged.

- Individual should not have more than 25% of their wealth in foreign investments.
- The government should create incentives and conducive climate to attract foreign investors.

5.3.26. NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

- Government should save the common man from Indian businessmen.
- Asian origin citizens should be allowed to carry on business only in big towns and governments should put up a law to protect small indigenous business community from big ones by restricting their penetration into the local market areas.
- Constitution should make provision for government to control prices of some basic necessities such as food stuffs.
- Constitution should regulate the price of foods.
- All manufacturer should sell their product to wholesalers sell their produce to retailers. Substandard goods should not be allowed in the market.
- Kenya power and lighting company should be private. This applies to Telkom.
- Protect Kenyan industries from importation of locally available goods.
- Government should regulate prices of products whether locally or imported.
- Government should put up mechanism to fight poverty and disease.
- Constitution should come up with blue print policies on poverty eradication. (5).
- A Marshal plan of development should be affected for the areas, which have suffered government neglect.
- Transporting Licensing Board should assist in maintenance of roads.
- Constitution should establish public cemeteries.

5.3.27. NATIONAL OTHER POLICY.

- There should be mandatory health insurance policy scheme subsidized by the state to ensure good health and medical treatment.
- The government should build an institution for children with HIV/AIDS.
- There should be HIV/AIDS mandatory testing requirement before a marriage can be solemnized.
- Policemen should not use their power negatively on the citizens.
- Policemen should move out of roads.
- Government vehicle should carry people when they are in problems i.e. accidents, the government should not misuse public tax.
- Police officers should be taken for refresher courses not exceeding two months.
- The state should be entrusted with the duty and responsibility of ensuring and maintaining an enabling environment where every Kenyan can feel safe and protected to participate in politics.
- Government should intervene in situations of land clashes.
- Police and prison officers should be trained for at least one year and undergo another training after serving for three years.
- The government should stop or constrain group of people or sect from dominating the thoughts of other people e.g. the renaissance of Mungiki sect.
- Constitution should ensure public security at all times.
- Corruption should not be allowed.
- Public land should be protected from grabbers and culprits should reimburse
- Corrupt officers should be given heavy punishment. Investigation should be carried out to

determine a person involved in corruption, then the person should be prosecuted in court. (12).

- The treasurer and council secretary should be transferable now and then.

5.3. 28 SECTORIAL POLICY.

- The coffee and tea acts should be fully functional and farmers should be fully supported. (6).
- Importation of goods should be discouraged where local goods are available.
- Agricultural products should be protected, cheap imports should be discouraged.
- Constitution should address the plight of farmers; farmers should be assured of market for their produce.
- Irrigation projects should be implemented.
- Government should establish a ready market for market for the farm produce and ban importation of goods produced in the country.
- Farmers should have a free market and given farm input and weather forecast should also be made available to them.
- Farm input prices should be minimized.
- Laws should be enacted against mistreatment of the co-operative members. Cooperative movement should be under the government, which will regulate all their activities, take up complains from members and officials.
- Small-scale farmers should be protected.
- Constitution should have a law protecting the local manufacturing industries.
- Industries should not buy the raw materials directly.
- Industries should be centralized to other parts of the country.
- Kenya should adopt the 7-4-2-3 system of education.(4).
- All teachers in secondary school must be trained.
- Vice chancellor should be a member of academia.
- Government should provide all learning facilities to schools and learning should not be interrupted. Enough teachers and good buildings should be availed to facilitate good learning.
- There should be provision for free education for the poor.
- Abolish quarto system. (2).
- The amount of bursaries for the bright and needy student should be increased. University students should be included. Parents should be allowed to increase the amount of school fees where is not enough and decide on holiday tuition.
- Compulsory religious education (IRE) for Muslims teachers should be enshrined in the constitution.
- Punishment should be given to parents who fail to take their children to school and headmasters who ask for miscellaneous fees. Recruitment to secondary school. College and universities should be on merit.
- Education should include moral and ethical values like in Philippines.
- The power to interdict teachers, admit students, and suspend students and the power to hire and fire the non-teaching staff should be reduced from principals.
- Students in public schools who are Sabbath keepers should not be forced to do examination on Saturday, coaching, classes of any kind, ceremonies, parents day should be avoided o this day. (2).
- Private schools should be reduced.
- Constitution should not allow for private schools establishment.

- The education act should be amended in the following respects; appointment of the PTA and BOG be vetted and should serve for two terms of four years each. BOG powers should be retrieved and given to the PTA especially those of controlling finances.
- Muslim children should not be forced to attend other religious while in schools.
- Constitution should adopt the Koech educational report.
- Graduate teachers who are Muslims should be sent to teach in Muslim schools.
- Constitution should be taught in schools as a compulsory subject. Constitution should ensure that education is affordable to all Kenyans irrespective of their economic status.
- Government should recognize and promote the talented students in schools by supporting them through their various talents.
- University students who apply for loans should be guaranteed the loans. Multiple questions in K.C.P.E exams should be abolished as well as the quota system in education. University chancellor should be a prominent scholar and not the head of state.
- Government should improve on the medical hospitals and the efficiency of the staff.
- Donation to the country is used for appropriate projects.
- Taxation should be lowered; taxes should be on salary and not the allowances. Taxpayers should be provided with services that are commensurate with the taxes they pay.
- Sources of harambee funds should be closely scrutinized.
- All leaders who misappropriate public funds should be prosecuted.
- Constitution should make provision for general laws on taxes and charities.
- Foreigner should be allowed entry visas freely but vetted strictly for work permits and citizenship. Kenya should be able to finance its budget from internal sources by curtailing on unnecessary spending by office of the president and ministries.
- A constituency development fund should be established in the constitution.
- All forms of taxes should be minimized. Taxes on salaries are completely removed.
- Public servants who misuse public funds should be prosecuted and made to pay.
- The number of convoys escorting the president should be reduced, as this is a waste of public funds.
- There should be a mechanism put in place by parliament to ensure proper control and management of public finances.
- The currency should have the portrait of the president.
- Constitution should allow interest free banking.
- A permanent featured currency should be adopted e.g. mount Kenya and not human portraits on the currency.
- Kenyans who stash money in foreign banks be discouraged.
- All money banked in foreign countries should be brought back to Kenya.
- Adapt to a currency that can be used at all times.
- Constitution should guarantee access to credit at an affordable rate.
- The state power to raise bills should be passed by 2/3 of the majority of parliament; it should be pegged on merit economic development of the country. Fixing of interest rates should be controlled by parliament and not left to CBK alone.
- The national currency should not be changed with the change of presidency. It should be permanent.
- Government health institutions should be free for all and government should be responsible for healthcare of all Kenyans. (4).
- Doctors in government hospitals should not be allowed to open private clinics unless when they retire.
- Constitution should not allow for private hospitals establishment.

- Cost sharing in government hospitals should be removed and licensing of private clinics and dispensaries should be prohibited.
- Tourism should be supported.
- All statutory restriction imposed on radio and television broadcaster should be removed.
- The government should allocate more funds to research and development in information technology to replace unnecessary human work force.
- Equal media coverage for all contestants of political seats.

5.3.29 PROGRAMME/PLANNING

- Adopt our own economical blue print with a national outlook and not with IMF or World Banks attachments.
- Governments should bring into completion any project it embarks on.

5.3.30. LEGAL SYSTEM.

- People should be allowed to continue with their traditional practices e.g. girl circumcision.
- Constitution should provide that women being owned so that they can continue being economically productive for their families without fear that might in the long run lose everything they have worked for.
- Customary communal rights should be enhanced and practiced by a council of prominent gender elders for the common good of the society.
- Persons who perpetuate tribalism should be sued, made to loose office and if need be failed briefly.
- Laws against drug abuse should be enacted.
- Devil worship should be outlawed.
- Government should not allow use of harmful drugs like alcohol. Bhang, tobacco etc.
- Traffic act should be reviewed; matatus and busses should carry the required numbers.
- Laws should be enacted against illegal brews and drugs.(3).
- Laws should be enacted against any form of discrimination against anyone on the basis of gender, pregnancy, class, disability, age, religion or belief.
- Public security act, public order act and chief act should be scrapped from the constitution.
- The law must apply to all equally without discrimination.
- A law should be enacted that protects all intellectual property right local investors written composers should be protected from privacy and foreign inventions.
- Laws should be enacted against homosexuals or lesbian marriages, and rapists. They should be jailed until they attain the age of 70.
- The age for convicting someone for serious crimes should be lowered to 15. Laws should be enacted against devil worship.
- A law should be put in place to ensure that children born out of wedlock are well provided for in the constitution in terms of all the fundamental rights.
- Parents act and child abuse act should be recognized at all levels of justice system.
- Laws passed in parliament should be signed after one month.

5.3.31 GENERAL AND CROSSCUTTING THEMES.

- Services, which are vital to the welfare of the community, should not be conducted on Saturday.

- Gender discrimination as far as education is concerned should be outlawed. (7).
- Constitution should ensure gender equity in the societies; there should be equal protection and benefit to the law without discrimination.
- All those Kenyans who have been prosecuted by this government and those who suffered loss of property and land during the infamous tribal clashes are fully compensated by the government.
- Where the majority are wrong be it by deliberate conspiracy or ignorance, the principle of natural justice should prevail.
- The constitution should guarantee equal treatment for all before the law.
- There should be equal treatment of all people under the law.
- One National holiday should be established and celebrated in a year and others scrapped off except for international holidays.
- Constitution should have a national dress.
- All public holidays in Kenya should be named “Prayer Day”

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Hon Kamande Mwangi | MP |
| 2. Elliud Kariuki Mwangi | DC |
| 3. Rev George Muthamia | Chairman |
| 4. Cllr. Anthonny Njuguna | |
| 5. Fr Peter Ngochi | |
| 6. Jane Njeri Ndung'u | |
| 7. George Njoroge | |
| 8. Faith Nduta Ruo | |
| 9. Veronicah Njeri Mburu | |
| 10. Mohammed Juma Mungai | |

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers (CEPs)

1. The Catholic Church
2. The Kenya National Chamber of Commerce
3. Anglican Church of Kenya
4. P.C.E.A. Church
5. Kenya Association of Retired Officers
6. Kenya National Union of Teachers
7. Maendeleo ya Wanawake
8. Tumaini self help group
9. Maragua Muslim Community

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

1	00210MUCE	Kagiri Mburu	CBO	Memorandum	Kirimiri Community
2	00420MUCE	Margaret N. Ngugi.	CBO	Oral - Public he	Catholic Women Association
3	00200MUCE	Ngugi Mburu	CBO	Written	Githembe Group
4	00320MUCE	Papishwa Wanjiku	CBO	Written	Uramati Women group Kamahuha
5	00180MUCE	Rose I. Karigethi	CBO	Memorandum	Saba Saba Vision Women.
6	00380MUCE	Stephen Mwangi	CBO	Memorandum	Women from Saba Saba
7	0003IMUCE	Anonymous	Individual	Memorandum	
8	0001IMUCE	Charles K Kiragu	Individual	Written	
9	0010IMUCE	Charles K Kiragu	Individual	Written	
10	0014IMUCE	Charles Ndungu	Individual	Written	
11	0004IMUCE	Cllr. Anthony Njuguna.	Individual	Written	
12	0054IMUCE	Cllr. Cyrus Ruru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0012IMUCE	Cllr. Julius karanja	Individual	Written	
14	0040IMUCE	Daniel K. Mwangi.	Individual	Memorandum	
15	0027IMUCE	Daniel M. Waithaka.	Individual	Written	
16	0007IMUCE	F. M. Macharia	Individual	Written	
17	0078IMUCE	Fedinanda Wanjiku.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0056IMUCE	Fr. Paul ng'ang'a	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0035IMUCE	Francis Njoroge	Individual	Written	
20	0018IMUCE	Fredrick W. Thigua	Individual	Written	
21	0032IMUCE	Gabriel Mwaura.	Individual	Written	
22	0017IMUCE	Geofrey Kamande	Individual	Written	
23	0025IMUCE	George Mbuti G.	Individual	Written	
24	0034IMUCE	George Ndung'u Mburu.	Individual	Written	
25	0075IMUCE	George Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0020IMUCE	Grace Beuttah	Individual	Written	
27	0008IMUCE	H. M. Kimani.	Individual	Written	
28	0023IMUCE	Harrison Karathi	Individual	Written	
29	0051IMUCE	Hon. P. Kamanda Mwangi.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0042IMUCE	J. Njogu Kinuthia.	Individual	Written	
31	0083IMUCE	Jacinta Wangari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0005IMUCE	James Beuttah	Individual	Written	
33	0044IMUCE	James Githui	Individual	Written	
34	0066imuce	James Mwangi Thuo	Individual	Written	
35	0045IMUCE	Jane W Muriuki	Individual	Memorandum	
36	0021IMUCE	John Kamau.	Individual	Memorandum	
37	0074IMUCE	John K. Ng'ang'a.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0076IMUCE	John Muchoya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0019IMUCE	John Mwangi Mbugua.	Individual	Written	
40	0047IMUCE	John Ngigi	Individual	Written	

41	0069IMUCE	John Nyoike	Individual	Written	
42	0073IMUCE	Joseph Muchiri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0046IMUCE	Joseph Peter Githanga.	Individual	Written	
44	0039IMUCE	Josse Wambui	Individual	Written	
45	0033IMUCE	Joyce Wambui	Individual	Written	
46	0029IMUCE	Julius K. Mutura.	Individual	Memorandum	
47	0002IMUCE	L K Nduati	Individual	Written	
48	0028IMUCE	Lucy W. Morege.	Individual	Written	
49	0053IMUCE	Maragret Nyiha	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0079IMUCE	Margaret Muthoni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0065imuce	Marion Wanjiku	Individual	Written	
52	0067IMUCE	Marion Wanjiku	Individual	Written	
53	0037IMUCE	Mark Gitau	Individual	Memorandum	
54	0085IMUCE	Mathu John.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0031IMUCE	Micheal Gicheha.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0055IMUCE	Moses Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0026IMUCE	Mungai Robert	Individual	Memorandum	
58	0084IMUCE	Ngugi Munyoike.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0011IMUCE	Patrick Kuria	Individual	Memorandum	
60	0015IMUCE	Patrick M	Individual	Written	
61	0072IMUCE	Paul K. Mwangi.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0052IMUCE	Peter Muiruri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0013IMUCE	Peter Ng'ang'a.	Individual	Written	
64	0009IMUCE	Philip Mburu	Individual	Memorandum	
65	0024IMUCE	Rev. Simon Kabiro.	Individual	Written	
66	0071imuce	S W N Mbote	Individual	Written	
67	0050IMUCE	S. Irungu Mwangi.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0041IMUCE	Samuel Murongo	Individual	Written	
69	0030IMUCE	Samuel Wanyoike.	Individual	Written	
70	0082IMUCE	Simon Kihia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0036IMUCE	Simon Ngure Mwangi.	Individual	Written	
72	0043IMUCE	Sixtus Muthuma.	Individual	Written	
73	0048IMUCE	Stanley Gikonyi	Individual	Written	
74	0016IMUCE	Stanley Gikonyi.	Individual	Written	
75	0038IMUCE	Stanley J Muchoki.	Individual	Written	
76	0080IMUCE	Stanley Karanja.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0070imuce	Teresia Nyambura Muirur	Individual	Written	
78	0006IMUCE	Titus Njoroge	Individual	Memorandum	
79	0077IMUCE	Wanjiku Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0068IMUCE	Wanjiru Muiruri	Individual	Written	
81	0022IMUCE	Wilson Ngugi	Individual	Written	
82	0002OMUCE	Grace Beauttah	NGO	Memorandum	Maendeleo ya Wanawake
83	0009OMUCE	Margaret Ng'ang'a	NGO	Memorandum	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake
84	0033OMUCE	Bernard G. Maina.	Other Institutions	Written	District Convent on Assembly
85	0043OMUCE	Dr.S.G. Gichuru	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	KNCC & I

86	00390MUCE	Francis N. Mwangi.	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	Kenya National Chamber of Co
87	00300MUCE	Grace Njoroge	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Kenya National Chambers of C
88	00350MUCE	Hellen Tombo	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Central Province Women's Con
89	00100MUCE	Henry K Mwangi	Other Institutions	Written	Kenya Secondary School Heads
90	00050MUCE	Johana Osako	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Murang'a T.T.C.
91	00310MUCE	Kage Njoroge	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Rural Media Website Services
92	00360MUCE	Kamau Njoroge	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Khagaki Ndinda Location
93	00170MUCE	Leah Michere	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Mambo Bado Womens.
94	00190MUCE	Micheal K. Gitau.	Other Institutions	Memorandum	K.C.G.A.
95	00220MUCE	Stanley Mwangi	Other Institutions	Written	Tarnsporters Welfare Associa
96	00120MUCE	Wilson N. Ngugi	Other Institutions	Written	KARO
97	00060MUCE	Albert K Muiruri	Politcal Party	Memorandum	National Alliance for Change
98	00440MUCE	Maina Chege	Politcal Party	Oral - Public he	Ford People Maragwa District
99	00340MUCE	Hellen Tombo	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Kenya Women Political Caucus
100	00110MUCE	Abdallah K. Ali.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Supkem District Council.
101	00160MUCE	Anonymous	Religious Organisation	Written	PCEA Church Saba Saba
102	00240MUCE	Beth Wambui	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA Saba Saba Church
103	00030MUCE	Daniel K. Mwangi.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA Kamahuha Church.
104	00130MUCE	Daniel Mwangi	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	CJPC
105	00400MUCE	Hadija Saidi	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	Maragwa Muslim Community
106	00230MUCE	Hashim Kibarabara	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Maragua District Muslims.
107	00250MUCE	Jonah Muiruri	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA Mens' Felowwship.
108	00260MUCE	Jonah Muiruri	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA Church
109	00410MUCE	Maimuna Mohamed	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	maragwa Muslim Community
110	00140MUCE	Mwangi J Baptist.	Religious Organisation	Written	CJPC
111	00270MUCE	Philip Mburu	Religious Organisation	Written	Don Bosco Parish Makuyu Cath
112	00280MUCE	Philip Mburu	Religious Organisation	Written	Makuyu Catholic Parish
113	00150MUCE	Pr. John Njagi	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	SDA Kagwathi
114	00080MUCE	Pr. Stanley kagechu.	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA Church
115	00070MUCE	Rev. Danson Kihwaga.	Religious Organisation	Written	ACK Mumbu Parish

116	00010MUCE	Rev. Simon K. Kabiro.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA Murang'a.
117	00040MUCE	Sixtus Muthuma	Religious Organisation	Written	Catholic Secretariat Murang'
118	00370MUCE	Stephen Mwangi	Religious Organisation	Post	Pastoral Team Saba Saba Cath
119	00290MUCE	Teresia Nduta	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA Maragua Church

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

FIRST MEETING

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Rev Simon K. Kabiro	P.O. Box 158, Sabasaba	24	Fr. Thomas K. Mwangi	P.O. Box 9, Kigumo
2	Francis N. Mwangi	P.O. Box 333, Maragwa	25	Ondimu K.A.	P.O. Box 232, Makuyu
3	Grace Beuttah	P.O. Box 57, Maragwa	26	Kariuki D. G.	P.O. Box 232, Makuyu
4	Fiadija Saidi	P.O. Box 52, Maragwa	27	Johana Osako	P.O. Box 232, Makuyu
5	Maimuna Mohammed	P.O. Box 52, Maragwa	28	Peter Muiruri	P.O. Box 111, Marangua
6	Hassan Issa	P.O. Box 52, Maragwa	29	Wilson Ngugi	P.O. Box 128, Sabasaba
7	Kaka Mohammed	P.O. Box 52, Maragwa	30	Joseph N. Chomba	P.O. Box 128, Sabasaba
8	Irungu Mwangi	P.O. Box 12, Sabasaba	31	Dr. S. G. Gichuru	P.O. Box 617, Murang'a
9	Cllr. Antony Njuguna	P.O. Box 152, Sabasaba	32	G. Kamande	P.O. Box 180, Sabasaba
10	Alfred Kiro Thuo	P.O. Box 291, Sabasaba	33	Daniel Mwangi	P.O. Box 54, Sabasaba
11	Jane Ndungu	P.O. Box 54, Sabasaba	34	Rev D. Kihwaga	P.O. Box 152, Makuyu
12	Khaduah M. Hamisi	P.O. Box 60, Sabasaba	35	Simon Ngure Mwangi	P.O. Box 51, Sabasaba
13	Sixtus Muthuma	P.O. Box 84, Maragwa	36	Moses Mwangi Ndung'u	P.O. Box 11, Sabasaba
14	James R. N. Beuttah	P.O. Box 351, Maragwa	37	Mwangi J. Baptist	P.O. Box 383, Maragwa
15	Beatrice Wanjiku	P.O. Box 5, Sabasaba	38	Elijah N. Ngugi	P.O. Box 72, Sabasaba
16	Mary Waweru	P.O.Box 5, Sabasaba	39	Fr. Paul Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 54, Sabasaba
17	Nicholas Waithaka	P.O. Box 10, Kigumo	40	Kahiri G. K.	P.O. Box 56, Kagumo
18	James F. K. Chege	P.O. Box 232, Makuyu	41	Karobia James	P.O. Box 56, Kagumo
19	Wariari Alice	P.O. Box 232, Makuyu	42	D. K. Mwangi	P.O. Box 79, Sabasaba
20	Mary Muthoni	P.O. Box 5, Sabasaba	43	Zaina M. Juma	P.O. Box 152, Maragwa
21	Albert Kamau Mururi	P.O. Box 60, Sabasaba	44	Muthoni Rose Irene	P.O. Box 54, Sabasaba
22	Margaret M. Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 808, Thika	45	Loise Ngugi	P.O. Box 37, Sabasaba
23	Anastasia W. Miring'u	P.O. Box 11, Sabasaba	46	Willy Macharia	P.O. Box 143, Maragwa
47	Wilson Ngugi Njuguna	P.O. Box 209, Sabasaba	70	Peter Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 15, Maragwa
48	Samuel K. Ngugi	P.O. Box 290, Sabasaba	71	Peter Murigu	P.O. Box 159, Sabasaba
49	Michael Murang'a	P.O. Box 45, Sabasaba	72	Titus Njuguna	P.O. Box 47, Maragua
50	Margaret N. Ngugi	P.O. Box 54, Sabasaba	73	Kung'u Irungu	P.O.Box 3, Sabsaba
51	Bernard G. Maina	P.O. Box 11, Sabasaba	74	Maina Chege	P.O. Box 572, Maragwa
52	Stephen Maina Githinji	P.O. Box 11, Maragwa	75	Charles Thuo	P.O. Box 202, Maragwa
53	Joshua Mungai Nelson	P.O. Box 410, Maragwa	76	H. M. Kimani	P.O. Box 90, Sabasaba
54	Cllr. John Kamau Mwangi	P.O. Box 135, Maragwa	77	F. M. Macharia	P.O. Box 127, Sabasaba
55	Cllr. Julius Karanja	P.O. Box 149, Makuyu	78	Cllr. Cyrus R. Mwaura	P.O. Box 369, Kigumo
56	J. N. Ng'anga	P.O. Box 90, Sabasaba	79	Jacinta W. Kariuei	P.O. Box 5, Sabasaba
57	Ustadh/Mohamed Abdi	P.O. Box 22, Maragwa	80	Albert Irungu	None
58	Pastor Kagechu	P.O. Box 16, Maragwa	81	R. John M. Njagi	P.O. Box 43, Sabasaba
59	Henry K. Mwangi	P.O. Box 784, Thika	82	Jamlack Mungai	P.O. Box 67, Sabsaba
60	Thomas Warari Waweru	P.O. Box 151, Maragwa	83	John Njogu	P.O. Box 3, Sabsaba
61	David Kang'ethe	P.O. Box 5, Sabasaba	84	Stanley Gikonyo	P.O. Box 9, Sabasaba
62	Hon Kamande Mwangi	P.O. Box 41842, Nairobi	85	Cllr. Samuel Ndungu	P.O. Box 369, Kigumo
63	Philip Mburu	P.O. Box 181, Maragwa	86	Patrick Mwiriri	P.O. Box 9, Sabasaba

64	George Kariuki	P.O. Box 828, Thika	87	John Ngugi	P.O. Box 37, Sabasaba
65	S. K. Kariuki	P.O. Box 28695, Nairobi	88	Elijah N. Ngugi	P.O. Box 72, Sabasaba
66	Reuben Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 19, Sabasaba			
67	Patrick Kuria	P.O. Box 66, Maragwa			
68	Simon Mitobio	P.O. Box 5, Thika			
69	Charles Ndungu	P.O. Box 111, Kahaini			

SECOND MEETING

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Mary Waithera Njoroge	P.O. Box 54, Saba Saba	24	Stephen Mwangi	P.O. Box 54, Saba Saba
2	Rose Irene Muthoni	P.O. Box 54, Saba Saba	25	Daniel M. Waithaka	P.O. Box 168, Maragwa
3	Michael Kmande	P.O. Box 598, Maragwa	26	James Mwangi Thuo	P.O. Box 385, Murang'a
4	Kagiri Mburu	P.O. Box 21, Maragwa	27	Marion Wanjiru	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
5	Geoffrey Kamande	P.O. Box 180, Saba Saba	28	Wanjiru Muiruri	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
6	Florence Wambui	P.O. Box 39, Kambiti	29	Amabia Wangu	P.O. Box 63, Saba Saba
7	Stanley Mwangi	P.O. Box 793, Muranga	30	Kabathi Nyanjui	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
8	Lucy Wanjiru	None	31	Philip Mburu	P.O. Box 181, Maragwa
9	Fredrick Wainaina	P.O. Box 17, Saba Saba	32	Gabriel Mwaura	P.O. Box 105, Maragwa
10	Hashim Kibarabara/Children	P.O. Box 90, Saba Saba	33	George Ndung'u Mburu	P.O. Box 10, Saba Saba
11	John Mwangi Mbugua	P.O. Box 17, Saba Saba	34	John Nyoike	P.O. Box 41, Makuyu
12	Grace Beuttah	P.O. Box 57, Maragwa	35	Teresiah Nyambura Muirugi	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
13	Joseph Kangethe	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba	36	Simon Ngure Mwangi	P.O. Box 51, Saba Saba
14	Wilson N. Nigugi	P.O. Box 209, Saba Saba	37	Mark Gitau	P.O. Box 222, Saba Saba
15	Moses Nytu Wanyokie	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba	38	Joyce Wambui	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
16	Beth Wambui	P.O. Box 1, Saba Saba	39	Stanley Njaramba Muchoki	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
17	Mary Mwangi	P.O. Box 79, Kahuhia	40	Stanely Kimani	P.O. Box 181, Makuyu
18	Waceke Wachira	P.O. Box 4031, Nairobi	41	Daniel K. Mwangi	P.O. Box 3, Saba Saba
19	Jonah Muiruri	P.O. Box 321, Saba Saba	42	W. N. Mbote	P.O. Box 288, Maragwa
20	Harison Karathi Gitene	P.O. Box 213, Maragwa	43	Josphat Ngigi Gitau	P.O. Box 27, Saba Saba
21	Jacob Ngugi Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 90, Saba Saba	44	Samuel Murongo	P.O. Box 188, Saba Saba
22	Robert Mungai	P.O. Box 8, Saba Saba	45	Duncan Ndegwa	P.O. Box 27, Makuyu
23	Marion Wanjiku	P.O. Box 281, Maragwa	46	Evanson M. Mburu	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
47	Paul Kamande Mwangi	P.O. Box 30, Makuyu	70	Francis Muturi	P.O. Box 9, Kandani
48	Sixtus Muthume	P.O. Box 92, Maragwa	71	Harrison Muiruri	P.O. Box 276, Saba Saba
49	Gichuhi Reuben	P.O. Box 98, Saba Saba	72	Alice Nyambura	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
50	George Njoroge	P.O. Box 105, Makuyu	73	Robert Mburu	P.O. Box 11, Saba Saba
51	Julius Njoroge	P.O. Box 101, Makuyu	74	Ibrahim Hamed	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
52	Joseph Gitanga	P.O. Box 344, Maragwa	75	Loise Muhoro	P.O. Box 77906, Nairobi
53	S. N. Njogu	P.O. Box 84, Saba Saba	76	Agnes Nyambura	P.O. Box 47, Saba Saba
54	Michael Muiruri	P.O. Box 139, Maragwa	77	Samuel Ndegwa	P.O. Box 9, Margwa
55	Joseph Muchiri	P.O. Box 22, Saba Saba	78	Ng'ang'a Kimani	P.O. Box 599, Maragwa
56	James Mwangi	P.O. Box 54, Saba Saba	79	John Muchoya	P.O. Box 73, Saba Saba

57	Joan Gitau	P.O. Box 197, Saba Saba	80	Jane Wanjiku Kariuki	P.O. Box 275, Saba Saba
58	Eliud Gikonyo	P.O. Box 3, Saba Saba	81	Fedinadah Wanjiku	P.O. Box 47, Saba Saba
59	John Kamau Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba	82	Paulina Wamamu	P.O. Box 47, Saba Saba
60	Francis Karunga	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba	83	Bernard Maina Gicheha	P.O. Box 11, Saba Saba
61	Rev Simon Kabiru	P.O. Box 9, Maragwa	84	Peter Kiarie	P.O. Box 11, Saba Saba
62	P.O. Box George Mbuti	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba	85	John Ngigi	P.O. Box 47, Saba Saba
63	Joseph Karugu	P.O. Box 188, Saba Saba	86	Fredrick Muchoki Ndung'u	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
64	Martin Mwangi	P.O. Box 188, Saba Saba	87	Jairus Kinuthia	P.O. Box 39, Saba Saba
65	Njoroge Jeremiah	P.O. Box 47, Saba Saba	88	Evanson Muhoro Wainaina	P.O. Box 321, Saba Saba
66	Francis Kibanda	P.O. Box 125, Saba Saba	89	Faith Wacuka	P.O. Box 84, Maragwa
67	Kage Njoroge	P.O. Box 333, Muranga	90	Margret Muthoni	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
68	Teresiah Nduta	P.O. Box 18, Margwa	91	Stanley Karanja	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
69	Julius Kiagiri	P.O. Box 8, Kigumo	92	Michael Gicheha	P.O. Box 812, Murangwa
93	Julius Karanja	P.O. Box 149, Makuyu	116	Francis N. Njoroge	P.O. Box 10, Saba Saba
94	John Wanyoike	P.O. Box 149, Makuyu	117	Moses Mwangi Gachuhi	P.O. Box 198, Saba Saba
95	Josphat Kamande	P.O. Box 149, Makuyu	118	Dancun Wachira	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
96	Daniel Kinuthia	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba	119	John Wairia	P.O. Box 291, Saba Saba
97	Julius Muchoki	P.O. Box 10, Saba Saba	120	John Chomba	P.O. Box 227, Saba Saba
98	Samuel Muiruri	P.O. Box 51, Saba Saba	121	Samuel Ndungu	P.O. Box 45, Saba Saba
99	Peter Mwangi	P.O. Box 189, Saba Saba	122	Samuel Ngugi	P.O. Box 125, Saba Saba
100	George Wanyoike	P.O. Box 17, Saba Saba	123	Harrison Kimani	P.O. Box 54, Saba Saba
101	Rosemay Wacera	P.O. Box 125, Makuyu	124	Stanley Njuiya	P.O. Box 9, Saba Saba
102	David Mburu	P.O. Box 105, Makuyu	125	Edward Kamande	P.O. Box 90, Saba Saba
103	Samson K. Mwangi	P.O. Box 149, Makuyu	126	Hassan Abdulahi	P.O. Box 135, Saba Saba
104	John Turner	P.O. Box 54, Saba Saba	127	George Irungu	P.O. Box 38, Saba Saba
105	Perpetua Wanjiru	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba	128	Jassy Wambui	P.O. Box 30, Makuyu
106	Peter Kamau	P.O. Box 17, Saba Saba	129	Peter Kamau	P.O. Box 4, Saba Saba
107	Francis Chiuri	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba	130	Justin Njiru	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
108	Samuel Wanyoike	P.O. Box 53, Saba Saba	131	Francis Mbui	P.O. Box 47, Saba Saba
109	Joseph Mboti	P.O. Box 110, Saba Saba	132	Joram Mwaura	P.O. Box 58, Saba Saba
110	Lawerence Wagocho	P.O. Box 18, Saba Saba	133	Ben Mburu K	P.O. Box 27, Maragwa
111	Richard Muiruri	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba	134	Esther Wambui	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
112	Anthony Mwangi	P.O. Box 51, Saba Saba	135	John Muchoki	P.O. Box 4, Saba Saba
113	Kelvin Waweru	P.O. Box 188, Saba Saba	136	Benson Karenga	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
114	David Mwangi	P.O. Box 105, Makuyu	137	Ann Wanjiru Muchiri	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
115	Scicilia Wambui	P.O. Box 105, Makuyu	138	Felisna Wairimu M.	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
139	Esther Wanja Mwaura	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba	162	James Ngugi kariuki	P.O. Box 51, Saba Saba
140	S. K. Njoroge	P.O. Box 167, Saba Saba	163	Francis Njuguna	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
141	Lucy Waithera	P.O. Box 84, Saba Saba	164	Grace Njoroge	P.O. Box 333, Maragwa
142	Joseph Muriithi	P.O. Box 54, Saba Saba	165	Lydia W. Gitau	P.O. Box 195, Saba Saba
143	Jacob Maina	P.O. Box 120, Thika	166	Samuel Gitau	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
144	Francis Mururi	P.O. Box 11, Saba Saba	167	Elijah Chege	P.O. Box 37, Saba Saba
145	Nicholas Mwiti	P.O. Box 88, Saba Saba	168	Samuel Murigi Gitau	P.O. Box 1, Saba Saba

146	Susan Wanjiru	P.O. Box 238, Saba Saba	169	Samson Nduati	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
147	Wilson Kariuki	P.O. Box 9, Saba Saba	170	Ismael Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 54, Saba Saba
148	Paul Mugo	P.O. Box 33, Saba Saba	171	Joyce Nyambura	P.O. Box 231, Saba Saba
149	John Wachira	P.O. Box 351, Maragwa	172	Peter Kamande	P.O. Box 44, Maragwa
150	Lucy Njeri	P.O. Box 80, Saba Saba	173	James Kamande	P.O. Box 44, Maragwa
151	Simon Kihia	P.O. Box 57, Maragwa	174	Benard Ndung'u	P.O. Box 9, Saba Saba
152	Francis Ndung'u	None	175	John Ngigi Kmau	P.O. Box 9, Saba Saba
153	Jacinta Wangari	P.O. Box 78, Saba Saba	176	Joseph Kimani	P.O. Box 9, Saba Saba
154	John Ngigi Mungai	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba	177	Hiran Mwangi	P.O. Box 9, Saba Saba
155	T. Mbugua	P.O. Box 483, Maranga	178	Hellen Tombo	P.O. Box 39016, Nairobi
156	Henry Mungai	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba	179	Samson Kamau Mwangi	P.O. Box 16, Maragwa
157	Hon. P. K. Mwangi	P.O. Box 49, Saba Saba	180	Kamau Njoroge	P.O.Box 16, Maragwa
158	James Machaira	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba	181	Benard Mambo	P.O. Box 111, Saba Saba
159	Mbugua Ndung'u	P.O. Box 9, Saba Saba	182	Muchoki Gaichere	P.O. Box 45, Saba Saba
160	Stephen Mwangi	P.O. Box 54, Saba Saba	183	Elijah Muroki	P.O. Box 45, Saba Saba
161	Charles Mwangi Githinji	P.O. Box 191, Saba Saba	184	Ngugi Munyoike	P.O. Box 168, Ichagaki
185	J. Njogu Kinuthia	P.O.Box 124, Saba Saba	208	Stephen Njogu	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
186	Rosemary Wanjiku	P.O. Box 90, Saba Saba	209	Mr. Gitu	P.O. Box 364, Margwa
187	Kariuki John	None	210	Mrs. Gitu	P.O. Box 364, Margwa
188	Stephen Kamau	P.O. Box 291, Saba Saba	211	Wairimu Kimani	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
189	Mathu John N.	P.O. Box 524, Maragua	212	Kariuki George	P.O. Box 11, Maragwa
190	Fredrick Mwaura	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba	213	Wilfred Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 361, Saba Saba
191	Michael Waweru	P.O. Box 54, Saba Saba	214	Anthony Njuguna	P.O. Box 3, Saba Saba
192	Alice Nyaguthii	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba	215	Ndungu James	P.O. Box 23, Saba Saba
193	Peter Mwaniki	P.O. Box 64 Saba Saba	216	Francis Mburu Chomba	P.O. Box 40, Maragwa
194	Gideon Maina	P.O. Box 122,	217	Kasae J. M.	P.O. Box 47, Saba Saba
195	Cyrus Mburu K	P.O. Box 164 Saba Saba	218	George Wainaina	P.O. Box 364, Margwa
196	Faith W. Kimani	P.O. Box 64 Saba Saba	219	Kiarie Mwangi	P.O. Box 371, Kigumo
197	Charles Maina	P.O. Box 644, Thika	220	George Muturi	P.O. Box 110, Saba Saba
198	Isaack Ngigi Kimani	P.O. Box 43, Saba Saba	221	John Njata	P.O. Box 33, Saba Saba
199	Ephraim Mburu	P.O. Box 81, Saba Saba	222	Saimon Kagiri	P.O. Box 9, Saba Saba
200	Florence Nduta	P.O. Box 138, Saba Saba	223	Ibrahim Ali	P.O. Box 63, Margwa
201	Evan Mungai	P.O. Box 3, Saba Saba	224	Henry Wanyoike	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba
202	Wambui Ndung'u	P.O. Box 3, Saba Saba	225	Samuel Kimani	P.O. Box 38, Saba Saba
203	Wanyoike Leonard	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba	226	Joseph Gitau	P.O. Box 11, Margwa
204	Karugo Muiruri	P.O. Box 3, Saba Saba	227	Amos Mbugua	P.O. Box 84, Saba Saba
205	Hellen Wairimu	P.O. Box 1802, Thika	228	Stanley Gikonyo	P.O. Box 9, Saba Saba
206	Wanyoike Muiruri	P.O. Box 38, Saba Saba	229	Hezekiah Mbugua	P.O. Box 11, Saba Saba
207	John Gatimu	P.O. Box 37, Saba Saba	230	Charles Kamau	P.O. Box 90, Saba Saba
231	Eliud K. Njoroge	P.O. Box 104, Saba Saba	238	Lucy Wachera	P.O. Box 11, Maragwa
232	Mary Nyambura	P.O. Box 51, Saba Saba	239	Benson Murigi	P.O. Box 11, Maragwa
233	Paul Maina	P.O. Box 51, Saba Saba	240	Benard Njuguna	P.O. Box 32, Saba Saba
234	Justus Ndungu	P.O. Box 183, Saba Saba	241	Hellen Kuria	P.O. Box 27, Makuyu
235	Jacob Muchoki	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba	242	Stanley Kamande	P.O. Box 38, Saba Saba

236	Njoroge Kinyungu	P.O. Box 5, Saba Saba	243	Alfred Kariro	P.O. Box 191, Saba Saba
237	Josphat N. gitu	P.O. Box 11, Maragwa			