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## 1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Mwingi South is a constituency in Mwingi District. Mwingi District is one of 13 districts of the Eastern Province of Kenya.

### 1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	141,778	162,050	303,828
<b>Total District Population Aged 18 years &amp; Below</b>	90,437	89,973	180,410
<b>Total District Population Aged Above 18 years</b>	51,341	72,077	123,418
<b>Population Density (persons/Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	30		

### 1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Mwingi District:

- Is one of the least densely populated district in the province. It is ranked 9<sup>th</sup> of the 13 districts in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 66.7%, being ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in the province and 42<sup>nd</sup> nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 9.9%, being ranked 10<sup>th</sup> in the province and 6<sup>th</sup> nationally; and
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, acute respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and infections, diarrhoea diseases, and intestinal worms;

Mwingi district has 2 constituencies: Mwingi North and Mwingi South. Each of the 2 district's MPs, on average cover an area of 5,015 Km<sup>2</sup> to reach an average 151,914 constituents.

## 2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Mwingi South Constituency is a new constituency created in 1996.

### 2.1. socio-economic profile

The people of Mwingi have the highest percentage of poor households as indicated in a study by UNICEF. This makes them vulnerable to the money culture that is prevalent in the area during elections.

### 2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

Aspirants, particularly those well endowed with resources, can easily win an election by handing out cash to voters. In the 1997, the ruling party, KANU, won the general elections with 80.05% valid votes. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

### 2.3. 1997 General Election Results

<b>1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS</b>			<b>43,836</b>
<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>VOTES</b>	<b>% VALID VOTES</b>
<b>David Musila</b>	<b>KANU</b>	25,599	80.05
John Mungei Nzambu	DP	6,379	19.95
Total Valid Votes		31,978	100.00
Rejected Votes		422	
Total Votes Cast		32,400	
% Turnout		73.91	
% Rejected/Cast		1.30	

#### 2.4. **Main Problems**

- Recurrent famine; and
- Insecurity from banditry attacks. The banditry attacks are blamed on cattle rustling syndicates masterminded by politically correct businessmen. Here also, no action is taken against the criminals.

### 3. **CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS**

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

##### 3.1.1. **Philosophy**

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

##### 3.1.2. **Composition and Establishment**

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

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

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

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

### 3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

### 3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

- The functions of the CCC were mainly facilitative and advisory, the primary aim being to enhance the effective participation in the ownership of the constitution review process by the people at the constituency level;
- The CCC was also mandated to promote, facilitate and monitor civic education at the constituency level in collaboration with the District Coordinator and civic education providers;

- Additionally, the CCC had to ensure that the constituency had access to all information relevant to the review process in coordination with District Documentation centers; and
- Finally, the CCC was also mandated with the task of dissemination of the report of the CKRC. It was to be assisted in this by the District Coordinator, who was also its accounting officer, in relation to funds that were made available to it by CKRC.

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

### 3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

## 3.2. **District Coordinators**

### 3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

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

### 3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

- Diversity in the composition, taking into account ethnicity, age, religion and professional

or occupational background; and

- Appointees had at least attained Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education or its equivalent.

#### 4. CIVIC EDUCATION

Civic education in the constitution was carried out between 16<sup>th</sup> May 2002 and 31<sup>st</sup> May 2002

##### 4.1. Phases in civic education

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

##### 4.2. Issues and areas covered

- Constitutional amendments
- Citizenship and Rights of vulnerable groups
- Electoral systems and processes
- Judiciary and judicial process
- Functions of constitution of Kenya review commission
- The constitution making process

#### 5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS

##### 5.1. Logistical Details

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

- a) Date(s): 1) 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> June 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 3

###### 5.1.2. Venue

- c) Number of Venues:
- d) Venue(s): 1) Nuu A.I.C. Church
- 2) Migwani Boys Secondary School.
- 3) Mui

###### 5.1.3. Panels

##### 5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
<b>Number of People Who Presented</b>		133
<b>Sex</b>	Male	121
	Female	10
	Not Stated	2

Category	Details	Number
<b>Presenter Type</b>	Individual	109
	Institutions	22
	Not Stated	2
<b>Educational Background</b>	Primary Level	40
	Secondary/High School Level	57
	College	3
	University	19
	None	3
	Not Stated	10
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	1
<b>Form of Presentation</b>	Memoranda	4
	Oral	68
	Written	17
	Oral + Memoranda	6
	Oral + Written	36
	Not Stated	2

### 5.3. CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Mwingi South 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 TO THE CONSTITUTION

- Democratic principles should be achieved.
- Constitution should have democratic principles. (2)
- Citizens should be the true source of power and legitimacy of the state. (2)
- Constitution should reflect moral and ethical values. (3)
- Constitution should provide that democratic principles be enforceable in law. (2)
- The preamble of the constitution should stress on the need for economic development and uplifting the welfare of the people.

- The preamble should be written in simple language, stating that the citizens of Kenya are the source of power and legitimacy.
- The preamble of the constitution should also emphasize that the citizens have a fundamental duty of developing the nation and promoting equality.

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

- Democratic principles should be achieved.
- Constitution should have democratic principles. (2)
- Citizens should be the true source of power and legitimacy of the state. (2)
- Constitution should reflect moral and ethical values. (3)
- Constitution should provide that democratic principles be enforceable in law. (2)
- The constitution should emphasize on the complete separation of power among the three wings of the government and this can be achieved by barring the president from being a member of parliament.
- The constitution should have a directive principle enshrining that no one is above the law and stipulate the responsibility of the people towards maintenance of law and order.
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans and there shall be equality of treatment amongst various social groups.
- The constitution should incorporate any other national vision or national philosophy. (3)
- The constitution should recognize that Kenya is multi-ethnic and that every Kenyan has a right to belong to his or her ethnic community. (2)

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

- Constitution should retain 65% majority vote required for amendments. (2)
- The 65% majority vote procedure should be amended to read 80% majority vote.
- Constitution should not limit parliament's powers to amend the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should limit parliament power to amend the constitution. (3)
- The constitution should provide that issues concerning elections, procedures of parliament and conduct of MPs be beyond the amending power of parliament.
- The public should not be involved in referendums.
- Basic features and fundamental rights should be beyond the amending powers of parliament.
- Commissioners of the review council should conduct referendums.
- A commission should conduct referendums
- The constitution should give the mandate of amending the constitution to Kenyans and there should be regular review of the constitution through a referendum.
- The constitution should be the guiding beacon of all state affairs in Kenya.
- The constitution should give the mandate of amendment to the parliamentarians with a majority vote of 75%. (4)
- The constitution should grant power on the executive, judiciary and the legislature to amend the constitution through a referendum. (9)

### 5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**



- Anyone born in Kenya should be an automatic citizen. (2)
- Kenyans should carry their identity cards as proof of citizenship.
- Kenyans born and brought up in Kenya should be regarded as automatic citizens of Kenya.
- The constitution should provide that anyone born in Kenya by virtue of both parents being Kenyan should be an automatic citizen. (2)
- All citizens are equal before the constitution and they should be protected by it.
- Kenyan citizenship should also be acquired by naturalization.
- The constitution should provide that an individual can acquire Kenyan citizenship by having lived in the country for over 20 years and acquiring substantial investments in the country.
- A child born of one Kenyan parent irrespective of gender should be an automatic citizen. (3)
- The constitution should provide that a child born of one Kenyan parent irrespective of gender acquire citizenship at the age of 21.
- All citizens should have a role and duty to develop the state.
- The rights and obligations of a citizen should not depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the rights and obligations of a citizen depend on the manner in which citizenship was acquired.
- Constitution should issue Kenyans with life certificates instead of national identity cards.
- The national ID card should be made of steel/iron and should have a tag.
- National ID cards and passports should be issued to all.
- The issuing of birth certificates should be decentralized to sub-location levels.
- The constitution should confer to all persons married to Kenyans automatic citizenship. (4)
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship.
- The constitution should not provide for double citizenship (4)
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship shall be by way of national identification cards and the issuing of National Identity Cards should be a continuous process. (3)
- The constitution should enable all citizens of Kenya to have a passport on attainment of majority age.
- The constitution should provide citizenship only to those born in Kenya.

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

- Constitution should establish disciplined forces. (7)
- Constitution should provide that the armed forces be discipline through the court system and be sacked in cases of misconduct. (2)
- The constitution should provide that if the police detain a suspect for more than 48 hours the police should then be made liable to an offence and be sentenced to jail without the option of a fine.
- Armed forces officers should be punished by giving them assignment and ensuring they are fully occupied.

- The constitution should provide that the armed forces be disciplined by a national disciplinary committee comprising of 20 officials and the minister in charge of security.
- The executive should have exclusive power to declare war.
- The president should have powers to declare war. (3)
- The executive should not have exclusive power to declare war. (2)
- The president should obtain 65% majority in parliament before they can be declared winners.
- The constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers in emergencies. (3)
- The commander in chief of the armed forces and the permanent secretary of the ministry of defence should have authority to invoke emergency powers.
- Parliament should have the power to invoke emergency powers. (2)
- Judiciary should have the authority to invoke these emergency powers. (2)
- The president should have powers to invoke emergency powers. (2).
- Parliament should have power to authorize use of emergency powers. (4)
- Armed forces should be engaged in road and development.
- The constitution should provide that the power to declare war by the president should necessarily be ratified by the parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. (3)
- The constitution should declare that the parliament shall have the power to declare war or peace.
- The constitution should provide that the department of defence shall be an independent ministry from the office of the president.
- The source of power for all state security agencies shall be the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for the increment of the number of the police stations, the recruitment of the police officers and the members of the armed forces should be done by bodies formed by DCs headed by the Police Commissioner.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces (5)
- The constitution should guarantee the police security rights and good salaries.

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

- The constitution should provide that political parties play other roles apart from political mobilization. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the political parties only play the role of mobilization.
- The constitution should not regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties.
- Constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (4)
- Political parties with a membership of less than 250,000 members should not be registered.
- Political parties should be limited to 10.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to 2. (3)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties.
- Political parties should be limited to five.

- Political parties should finance themselves. (4)
- No political party should be financed from the consolidated fund.
- Political parties to be financed by government should have a national outlook.
- The constitution should provide that political parties are financed from public coffers equally.
- Criteria such as number of MPs a party should have to qualify should be established. Parties being funded by the state should declare their assets and other source of money.
- To be funded political parties should have a membership in excess of one million.
- Political parties may be partially financed by the government if their membership is about 250,000 people. (2)
- State and political parties must co-exist, must consult and listen to each other and the interests of the public should be paramount. (2)
- There should be a clear demarcation between state and political parties.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to 3 to 4, regulate their registration and require them to participate in development projects. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the government should finance the political parties. (10)
- The constitution should prescribe a precondition for a political party to be recognized that it should have a minimum number of two million registered members and such party should cover at least three provinces.
- The constitution should enable the leaders of a registered political party which become the ruling party draw a fixed salary from the government.
- The chairman of a political party should not necessarily be the party leader.
- The constitution should empower the political parties to operate freely without government interference.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be a leader of any party.

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

- We should retain presidential system of government. (4)
- Prime minister should not be above the law.
- The president should be a ceremonial head, chairman of the state council, and officiate during official holidays and signing of all official documents.
- There should be a prime minister in Kenya. (5)
- The prime minister should be appointed by the president from the sitting MPs.
- The prime minister should have executive powers. (2)
- Prime minister should have executive powers, be elected by parliament and elected of parliament and he/she should be the head of government and leader of government business in parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister officiate during cabinet meetings and drafting of structural adjustment papers and budget preparation. He should be the head of civil service. The prime minister should appointed from the majority.
- The president should be the head of state. (2)
- There should be a ceremonial president in Kenya. (10)

- The constitution should establish a federal system of government. (4)
- Kenya's 8 provinces should be turned to legislative regions under elected premiers and other members of the legislature.
- Environmental conservation agriculture, health, education, communication, tourism investment should be managed at the regional level.
- The constitution should provide that power be devolved to lower levels of government. (4)
- VP should be a running mate of the president.
- The leader of the strongest political party should become the vice president.
- Attorney general power to terminate private prosecution should be abolished. (2)
- The AG should be independent and he should be appointed by parliament. (3)
- Attorney general shouldn't be an ex-official MP but should act only as the adviser to the Government.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government and that federalism should not be implemented in Kenya for her economy is still infant. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a prime minister as the head of government and with power to appoint the cabinet ministers, Attorney General Permanent secretaries, High Commissioners, and senior military officers. (5)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government in which the Prime Minister is chosen by the National Assembly and the post of president be ceremonial. 913)
- The constitution should not provide for federalism for the reason that it infringes the fundamental freedom of movement of the citizens.
- The constitution should provide for the direct election of the vice-president. (3)
- The constitutional provision under section 15[6] should be amended as to give the vice-president security of tenure.

#### 5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- Parliament should vet all appointments (14)
- Presidential appointments of ambassadors permanent ministers and judicial officers should be vetted by parliament.
- Parliament should not vet appointments of ministers and all senior officers.
- Parliament should appoint members of the public service.
- Parliament should have power to summon and sack ministers and other civil servants. Parliament should also have power to create and dissolve ministries. (5)
- Parliament should define the foreign policy.
- Parliament should establish a body to deal with corruption.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should not break off before elections so as to hand over power to the incoming MPs.
- The constitution should provide that parliament have limited powers of standing orders.
- Speakers and his deputy should be elected from MPs.
- Parliamentary standing order specifying that if an MP misses 9 seat sessions should be declared vacant.
- Nominated MPs should not vote, but only contribute in debates
- The constitution should provide that being an MP be a part time occupation (3)

- Being a member of parliament should be a full time occupation. (6)
- Presidential candidate should be between 40 – 65 years; parliamentarians should be 25 – 65.
- The constitution should provide that age requirements for voting parliamentary seats be 15 years and 25 years for contesting, age requirements for voting for presidency be 15 years and 30 years for contesting.
- The age requirements for a presidential candidate should be 35 years and above.
- The age requirement for a presidential candidate should be 35 years to 65 years.
- Presidential candidates should be between 30 – 70 years.
- President should be between the ages of 35 – 75 years. (2)
- Parliamentary candidates should not be above the age of 70 years.
- Language tests required for parliamentary elections are sufficient. (2)
- The constitution should provide for MPs to have minimum education qualification O-level. (8)
- The constitution should provide that that minimum education qualification for MPs be standard 8 pass.
- Parliamentary candidates should be subjected to IQ and aptitude tests.
- A parliamentary candidate should declare his wealth and should not have a criminal record.
- MPs should act on basis of instructions from their electorate. (6)
- The constitution should provide that MPs serve for a term of 4 years.
- MPs should serve for a term of 5 years.
- MPs should serve for two terms of five years each. (2)
- In all votes of bills in parliament, the MP shall be guided by conscience.
- Mps should be pensionable only after serving for a period of 10 years.
- The electorate should determined the salaries and benefits of MPs.
- Abolish the concept of nominated MPs. (8)
- Candidates who fail to be elected should not be nominated to parliament.
- Parliament should vet all presidential appointments and also all nominated MPs.
- Nominated MPs should represent special groups such as children, disabled, women, law society etc. (7)
- There should be no measure to increase women’s participation in parliament. (4)
- 20% of parliamentary seats should be reserved for women.
- The prime minister and president should be appointed from the party with the majority votes.
- The constitution should provide for multiparty representation at both the legislature and the executive.
- Parliament should only have one chamber. (3)
- The constitution should provide for two chambers of parliament i.e. the upper and the lower house. (2)
- Parliament should not have the power to remove the president through a vote of no confidence. (5)
- Parliament’s power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence is adequate. (3)
- President should not have any veto powers over parliament legislation.
- Parliament should have any power to over-ride the veto.
- The president should have power to dissolve parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that MPs have constituency offices so as to be in

- contact with their constituents. (2)
- The constitution should provide minimum educational qualifications of a MP, should work for five days a week and the non-performing MPs should be recalled by the electorate with a vote of no confidence passed by a 75% votes of the electorates. (11)
- The constitution should obligate the parliament to enact a law addressing the grievance of the civil servants and pensioners.
- The constitution should provide for a quorum of 65% of all the parliamentarians for passing a bill.
- The constitution should debar MPs from legislating their own remuneration, their remuneration should be slashed by 5% and the same money assist the paupers. (2)
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to decide on the salaries of MPs. (6)
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for MPs
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government and a single house of representatives (8)
- The constitution should obligate all the aspiring candidates to prepare their work plan and present it to the electorate for a possible recalling back.
- The constitution should provide for increasing the number of MPs
- The constitution should penalize the MPs who absent themselves twice in the house.
- The constitution should provide for parliamentary examination for the parliamentarians to assess their competency.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own calendar. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a code of ethics for the MPs to regulate their conduct and if convicted for an offence should lose his/her seat. (5)
- The president should be deprived of the power to prorogue and dissolve the parliament.(5)
- The appointment of the provincial commissioners as well as of the permanent secretaries should be the mandate of the parliament. (2)

### 5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- President should be a graduate, have a family, industrious not corrupt and not from a family that has produced president before. (5)
- A presidential candidate should have at least O-level education. (3)
- President should be a graduate, have a family, industrious not corrupt and not from a family that has produced president. (5)
- The constitution should provide that minimum educational qualifications for presidential candidates be a diploma. (2)
- The president should be married and if he divorces his wife he should resign from the office.
- President should rule for 2 five year terms. (14)
- President should serve for 5 years.
- President should serve for ten years.
- President should serve for 2 terms of 4 years each.
- President should preside over public holidays, open parliament, receive envoys and represent the country in foreign missions. (2)
- The constitution should define presidential functions
- The constitution should set limits on presidential powers. (4)



- The president should not have powers to appoint ministers.
- MPs should serve for two terms of five years each.
- President to have executive powers.
- President should not be chancellor of public universities and should not have the powers to hire and fire
- President should not have powers to appoint judges, permanent secretaries and chief executives of parastatal bodies.
- Constitution should provide for the removal of a President for misconduct while in office. (8)
- Parliament and the executive should be independent of each other. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the legislature be independent from the executive.
- The president should be the leader of government business in parliament.
- President and parliament should be independent of each other. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president be an MP. (2)
- Village elders should be paid by the government. (3)
- Chiefs and sub-chiefs should be transferable like other civil servants. (7)
- Chiefs and sub-chiefs should not force Kenyans to contribute money for harambee.
- Chiefs and sub-chiefs should be chosen directly by the people. (5)
- Chiefs and sub-chiefs should be paid by people.
- Provincial administration should be retained. (5)
- Provide for that government reduce the number of ministries.
- Ministries should be reduced to 20
- Each ministry should have only one assistance minister. (2)
- The constitution should empower the president to appoint the governor of the CBK, the Comptroller General, the Chief of General Staff and the Commissioner of police.
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president who should receive dignitaries and be a symbol of national unity, while the office of the prime minister should be in charge of the government.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall serve for a maximum of two terms, shall function to pursue the principle of separation of power and shall not be an MP. (12)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be amenable to legal prosecution. (8)
- He constitution should bar the president from appointing the ministers; a special constitutional committee should do the work instead.
- The constitution should provide for presidential impeachment in case of breach of his official duties and the impeachment trial should be done by both Kenyan judges and judges from other countries having a similar system as of Kenya.
- The constitution should deprive of the president the power to nominate the MPs who has lost in election.
- The constitution should debar the president and the ministers from holding a parliamentary seat.
- The constitution should clearly specify the offences for which the president can grant a pardon or amnesty.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished and its role should be taken over by the local government. (11)
- The constitution should make provision that the Administration police be

transformed to regular police and the police officers code of conduct be strictly enforced

- The constitution should prescribe the age of presidential candidate to be between 21 and 70 years and should not exceed a term of two [5 years each] years in office.
- The constitution should prescribe the qualification for the post of the president as master degree and above.
- The constitution should clearly define the functions of the president in relation to his party and those of the government and the latter be given primary importance.
- The constitution should strip of the president the power to appoint judges, parastatal managers and permanent secretaries and the same be vested with a special body.
- The constitution should provide that the permanent secretaries should not be the accounting secretaries in the government ministries and the word secretary should be used in place of permanent secretaries.
- The constitution should provide that the presidential seat shall be occupied equally among all Kenyan tribes each president serving a single-five years term.
- There should be a maximum of 15 ministries and 20 assistant ministers; additional ministries should be established with the consent of the parliament. (3)
- The constitution should authorize the vetting of the ministers by the public and regulate the traveling expenditure by the head of state

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

- The constitution should provide that the present structure of the judiciary is adequate. (2)
- Judiciary should be over hauled to make it credible and regain public confidence.
- Judiciary system should be expanded to ensure faster determination of cases.
- Judiciary system should be expanded to ensure faster determination of cases.
- The constitution should not provide for the establishment of a supreme court.
- We should establish a supreme court. (3)
- There should not be a constitutional court.
- Judicial officers should be appointed democratically openly and fairly.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers be appointed through interviews by the attorney general.
- Judicial officers should be appointed by the law society of Kenya.
- The constitution should provide that minimum educational qualifications for judicial officers be a diploma in law.
- Minimum qualifications for judicial officers should be a degree in law and diploma in specialization.
- Judicial officers should serve up to the age of 55 years.
- Judicial officers should be limited to a fixed 10 years term.
- Chief justice and other judicial officers should have tenure security to allow independence in working. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the judicial service commission discipline judges and other officers enjoying security of tenure.
- Judicial officers who abuses office should be jailed for not less than 5 years and should be sacked.
- The judges appointed should be on contract but pensionable.



- The chief kadhi should be restricted to judicial work only.
- The chief kadhi should have minimum educational qualifications of a diploma in law.
- The chief kadhi should be appointed by the supreme council of Muslims.
- Kadhi courts should only handle matters of divorce, marriage and succession.
- Constitution should provide that judicial powers be vested exclusively in courts.
- Courts should be established in locational levels to ensure access to courts by all people. (2)
- There should be provision for judicial review of laws made by the legislature. (3)
- Constitution should provide for council of elders to handle land disputes, domestic affairs. (3)
- Village elders should be paid by the government.
- The constitution should provide that appointment of judges and the Attorney general, by a judicial commission and be approved by two thirds of the Members of Parliament. (5)
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court to deal with constitutional matters. (6)
- The constitution should prescribe that the retirement age for judges should be 65 years and the judicial service commission should appoint all judges.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of appellate kadhis courts.
- The constitution should provide that the courts of law should be established at divisional levels and the government should provide legal aid for paupers.
- The court hearings and trials should be sped up and the constitution should prescribe strict time limits within which pending suits and criminal cases should be disposed.
- The constitution should emphasize on fair and just dispensation of justice in law courts and judges should be amenable to the rule of law.
- The constitution should not confer power to appoint judges to the president and the judges should not be appointed on contract basis.
- The constitution should bar the police from being prosecutors in the courts of law for they also make arrest.
- The constitution should allow the use of alternative instruments in courts while swearing in officers; the use of 'kivitu' should be used in place of bible.
- The constitution should abrogate the power of the Attorney General in private prosecution and the chief justice and the attorney general should serve for a maximum period of 10 years.
- The constitution should declare Kiswahili as the official language of the courts.
- The constitution should also provide for a simple and ordinary language in courts to be understood by the ordinary citizens and should provide free legal aid to Kenyans.
- The constitution should stipulate that the appointment of the judges should be done by an independent body whose members should be advocates appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary. (4)

### 5.3.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a term of 5 years. (5)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a term of 3 years.

- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for three two year term.
- The constitution should provide that mayors and council chairmen serve for two terms of 5 years each. (2)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a term of 4 years.
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for 2 years. (2)
- Licensing of markets stalls should be harmonized and councils should provide cleaners for markets.
- Central government should receive percentage of income generated at local levels to cater for defence and national security. (3)
- Councils should be abolished and reconstituted into provincial councils. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee that local authorities be in charge of development matters through elected development committees.
- Councils should be given more powers but the supervisory role should rest with the central government
- The constitution should provide that minimum qualifications to councilors be standard 8 pass.
- Mayors for cities should be university graduates.
- Mayors should be form four leavers.
- There should be minimum educational requirements for councilors. (2)
- There should be language tests for councilors. (5)
- Councilors should be fluent in both English and Kiswahili
- The constitution should provide for moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seat contestants (2)
- The constitution should not introduce moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats. (2)
- People should have right to recall their councilor if he fails to perform. (7)
- A sound legal mechanism for removing council from office should established.
- Remunerations of council should be determined by a parliamentary commission. (6)
- The constitution should provide that an elected commission determine the remuneration of councilors.
- The councilors should be paid the government. (3)
- There is need for nominated councilors. (2)
- The constitution should establish rules to govern the conduct of councilors in a multi party state.
- Councilors should be penalized for misconduct.
- Parliamentary commission should have powers to dissolve council.
- The constitution should provide that the president or local government ministry have no power to dissolve councils.
- The constitution should provide that parliament have powers to dissolve councils. (2)
- Minister for local government should have powers to dissolve councils due to mismanagement.
- Councils should only collect revenue in areas where they render services.
- Councilors should be pensionable after they have served for one term.
- Local government should be empowered to participate wholly in development projects in their areas.
- The constitution should provide for the implementation of regional government and the local authorities be strengthened, anew map be drawn to consider economic dispensation.

- The constitution should stipulate the sources of the county councils' fund as the VAT.
- The councilors with the highest number of votes should constitutionally become the chairman and should serve for a five-year term only.
- The local authorities should be constitutionally autonomous. (2)
- The constitution should abrogate the office of the councilors and the chiefs, and the Chiefs Act be reviewed.
- The constitution should recognize the authority of the village elders and headmen and their remuneration should be drawn from the consolidated fund of the government.
- The constitution should require that the mayors and the chairmen be directly elected and the mayors to serve for a term of two years only. (14)
- The constitution should stipulate that the councilors should have minimum qualification of high school education and with a minimum age of 20years and there should be no nominations. (17)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be elections of chiefs and assistant chiefs who shall render service without charging a fee and who shall be transferable to check their efficiency.
- The constitution should provide guidelines on how the incumbent councilors and the MPs shall hand over their office so as to ensure proper implementation of the policies and projects initiated by the outgoing ones.

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

- Should have a united Kenya in elections regardless of tribe, race, sex, religion or age.
- The constitution should retain the representative electoral system. (4)
- The constitution should retain simple majority rule as basis for winning an election. (5)
- Women should be given 50% of the seats in parliament.
- The winner of an election should garner 75% of the votes cast.
- A ward or parliamentary candidate should garner 51% of votes cast and must represent 70% or more of registered voters.
- A presidential candidate to be a winner should get 50% of the votes cast. (2)
- The constitution should not allow candidates who fail to be nominated by one party to seek nomination from another party. (4)
- Candidates who fail to seek nomination in one party should be allowed to switch over and seek nomination from another party. (3)
- The constitution should provide that member defect from parties only after elections.
- When an MP defects, his seat should be declared vacant. (2)
- Kenya should retain 25% representation in 5 provinces as basis for winning presidential elections. (4)
- The constitution should provide that a winning candidate must attain 35% representation in 5 provinces for presidential elections.
- Presidential candidates must have 2/3 of votes from at least five provinces.
- A presidential candidate should also gain 25% vote in eight provinces.
- There is need to reserve seats for the disabled, monitory groups and women. (5)
- A review on constituency boundaries should be due after every 5 years.

- Retain the current geographical constituency system.
- Only 8 commissioners should be appointed.
- Demarcation of wards and constituencies should be governed by area covered and the population. (6)
- The constitution should provide for formation of more constituencies in Kenya. (3)
- Retain the current demarcation of constituencies and wards.
- Constituency's boundaries should be reviewed after every five years.
- Ward boundaries should be renewed to allow each ward to cover a voter population of 5,000.
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should continue to be held simultaneously. (3)
- Elections for president and vice-presidents be held separately.
- Voter registration should be a continuous process and a voters' card be issued at the age of 18.
- Constitution should allow independent presidential and parliamentary candidates. (2)
- The people should be permitted to vote anywhere in the country. (2)
- The constitution should limit election expenditure by each candidate. (2)
- The constitution should not limit election expenditure by each candidate.
- General elections should be carried out after every five years
- There should be a limit on election expenditure by each candidate. The constitution should not specify elections date.
- President should be elected by the members of parliament.
- Parliament should appoint the president from a party with majority seats in parliament.
- The president should be appointed by the public service commission.
- Government should conduct the 2002 elections under the new constitution.
- The 2002 elections should be conducted under the old constitution.
- The electoral commissioners should have minimum educational qualifications of a diploma.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissions have a minimum qualification of a degree. (3)
- Electoral commissioners should be specified in the constitution.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by a parliamentary commission. (2).
- The constitution should provide that all electoral commissioners be elected and should be from all the 8 provinces.
- The constitution should provide that the president appoint the electoral commissioners.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed through an advertisement, selection board headed by speaker a clergy and other professionals.
- Electoral commissioners should be nominated by political parties appointed by the president and satisfied by parliament.
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure. (3)
- Electoral commissioners should serve for one term of five years. (3)
- Electoral commissioners should retire after elections.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed on a staggering system starting 3 years to elections.
- An incoming electoral commission should have adequate time to welfare for ensuring

elections.

- The electoral commissioners should be removed from office through a parliamentary debate. (2)
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office if they commit any offence or if involved in misuse of office. (2)
- ECK should be funded by the candidate's nomination fees.
- Electoral commission should be funded by the central government. (3)
- The constitution should provide that 3 electoral commissioners should be appointed from each province by parliament. (3)
- Number of electoral commission should be reduced.
- A sitting MP should use state resources to campaign for his party.
- The constitution to recognize further subdivision of Mwingi constituencies as to have four constituencies: South, West, Central and West (3)
- The constitution should make voting compulsory for every Kenyan above the age of 18years
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates. In all cases, presidential elections should be held first. (4)
- The constitution should guarantee free and fair elections and transparent ballot boxes be used in the elections. (4)
- The ECK commissioners should be holders of at least a master's degree and be mandated to announce the election time.
- The constitution to provide for a pre-determined election date on the formation of a new parliament. (6)
- The constitution should provide that the electorate should elect the president and the vice-president. (10)
- The Electoral Commission should have the security of tenure for ten years. (2)
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling station (8)
- The constitution should impose penalties to the defectors of political parties and be barred from voting in the elections. (4)
- The parliamentarians should be barred from giving money to the public and such act be made a political offence. (2)
- The constitution should provide for dispensing with the provincial administration to ensure free and fair elections.
- The president shall command a 30% votes from six provinces.
- The constitution should provide for direct election of the president
- The constitution should guarantee the people free and fair elections and disenfranchise the prisoners as well as those who are residing abroad. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the ECK. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the succeeding president should come from a different province from that of the incumbent.

### 5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are not adequate. (2)
- Constitution should be made available to all people.
- The constitution should guarantee the right to own property for all citizens. (3)
- Death penalty should be replaced with life imprisonment
- Fees for secondary schools should be reduced to give a relief to the parents.

- Pensions welfare offices should be employed in each district to handle the issue of pensions for the elderly unable to get to the headquarters. (2)
- Special pension scheme should be established for the elderly
- Retirees should be reinstated to work either in government or any other organization. (3)
- More police stations should be established to enhance security.
- Medical services should be offered free of charge. (8)
- There should be irrigation in dry areas. (3)
- Constitution should guarantee clean tap water to every citizen. (2)
- The constitution should enforce the policy of one-man one job. (2)
- To ensure fairness in employment recruitment of armed forces should be through a committee, which would ensure equitability.
- Salaries should be increased annually.
- Employment should be fair and free from corrupt practices such as bribing. (2)
- Constitution should specify the time and duration in which retirees should be paid their dues.
- Retirees should be given adequate pension for their maintenance as a sign of gratitude for the services they have rendered to the country. Children of retirees should also be given maintenance.
- Old people to have security.
- Retired officers to be paid on merit.
- The elderly above the age of 60 years should be given 9 months of Kshs. 4,000 to guarantee social security.
- Education should be free from primary to secondary level. (6)
- The constitution should provide for free primary education. (8)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to university level. (4).
- The government should provide for free education from pre primary to university level for persons with disabilities.
- Constitution should provide for printing of statutes in Kiswahili.
- The constitution should be made available for all Kenyans. (4)
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans have access to information in the hands of the state or agency of the state. (3)
- Field officers should be employed to educate people at the local levels on their rights and privileges.
- Constitution to be translated into all languages.
- Constitution should be written in simple layout.
- Findings of all presidential commissions should be made public.
- Workers should have a right to trade union representation. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee an inherent right to quality life to citizens and be guaranteed (2)
- The constitution should guarantee the people freedom of worship. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee the people the right to have easy access the existing statutes in the local libraries.
- The constitution should provide for financial assistance to appropriate development projects initiated by self-help groups.
- The constitution should abolish death penalty and impose life imprisonment in lieu
- The constitution should enshrine the right of the constituents to be represented in a



trade union by the nominated MPs

- The constitution should abolish detention camps and the electorates should be allowed by the law to hold peaceful demonstrations to refuse an incompetent public servant.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of the people to receive free blood transfusion in hospitals
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans right to be equally served by the government and to receive equitable remuneration.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from torture and intimidation.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing, shelter and education. (16)
- The constitution should control the time and place of worship.
- The constitution should incorporate a fundamental right of clean and safe environment
- The constitution should be translated into all Kenyan dialects and be interpreted to the people.
- The constitution should provide for a compulsory civic education and constitution in schools.

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

- Constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of persons with disabilities.
- The government should take care of orphans. (3)
- The constitution should establish a fund to support the aged.
- The constitution should provide that no suspects be shall held by the police for more than 24 hours without being presented before a court of law or else be acquitted.
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favor of the disabled and handicapped persons in all public facilities. (7)
- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children and welfare of all children. (7)
- The constitution should recognize the interests of the minority community like the ‘Ogiek’
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of the needy, aged, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee the right to receive alimony by a divorced woman whose husband has remarried.

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

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- The constitution should Individual should have ultimate land ownership. (7)
- The state should be the ultimate landowner.
- The government should not have the power to compulsorily acquire private land unless compensation is provided for.
- Government should have the power to compulsorily acquire private land.
- The state government or local authority should not have the power to control the use

of land by the owners or occupiers.

- “Absent land lords “ should be outlander.
- All land disputes be handled by the magistrate courts.
- The constitution should provide that if an individual stays on a piece of land for more than 15 years he should own that land
- The constitution should provide that all land disputes be settled by the community.
- Land adjudication exercises should be accelerated.
- Children should have a right to inherit their parents land. (2)
- Demarcation of land should be completed in all areas within the public.
- The constitution should set a ceiling on land ownership by non-citizens.
- Land adjudication should be completed in the next one year and title deeds issued free of charge.
- Non-Kenyans citizens should not possess land in Kenya. (3)
- All land laws governing dealings in land should be demystified and consolidated into one Act namely the registered Land.
- During land transfers family members should be in the agreement to avoid disputes.
- Issuing of title deeds should be simplified. (3)
- Land board members should be elected by the people of a particular area.
- The constitution should provide that men and women have equal access to land. (5)
- Kenyans should be allowed to own land anywhere in the country.
- Constitution should ensure every Kenyans owns a piece of land. (7)
- obligate the government to deal with the trust lands through a special land adjudication body.
- The new constitution should recognize the registration of all land to solve problems of title.
- The constitution should stipulate the maximum size of land that can be owned by a single individual. (7)
- The constitution should abrogate the policy of land control areas to enhance the process of acquiring the title deeds.
- The constitution should stipulate a free and fair land tribunal in locations and divisions and the charges for land disputes should be minimal. (6)
- The constitution should enable unmarried women to inherit land from their parents.
- The constitution should abrogate the government right of escheat or compulsory land confiscation.
- The constitution should terminate the pre-independence land treaties and ensure that everyone owns land (2).
- The constitution should stipulate measures on land grabbing and impose strict sanctions on land grabbers
- The constitution should recognize the authorities of the elders in settlement of land disputes and the government to offer the necessary training in land matters.
- The constitution should obligate the government to repossess the unused land and marginal lands and initiate projects for developing them.

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

- Kenya’s ethnic and cultural diversity contribute to a national culture and should therefore be preserved. (2)



- Cultural and ethnic diversity should not be promoted; National hood should be promoted instead.
- The constitution should initiate measures to eradicate tribalism.
- The constitution should provide for protection from the discriminatory aspects of culture.
- The constitution should provide for one national language i.e. Kiswahili. (2)
- There should be two national languages i.e. English and Swahili. (2)
- Indigenous languages should be promoted and recognized in the constitution. (4)
- The executive should not retain the powers to manage the human resources.
- Executive should have power to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources. (2)
- Parliament should have the powers to raise public finances. (2)
- Parliament should retain the powers to authorize raising and appropriation of public finances. (2)
- The constitution should provide that fund raising for public projects be another way of raising public finances.
- Kamba dance and acrobatics should be harnessed and develop to act as a tourist attraction.
- The constitution should provide for Kiswahili and English as the official languages in municipal council meetings.
- The constitution should provide for entrenchment of the religious education in school curriculum.
- The constitution should recognize the social, cultural, political and economic rights and should emphasize on African culture, values and rites.
- The constitution should recognize monotheism in Kenya and should stipulate standards for church practices.
- The constitution should recognize the right of each tribal group for instance fish for the luos, cotton and honey for the kamba's, cattle for the Maasais.

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

- Kenyan currency should not bear the word “shilling” but should reflect our nationality. Shilling is British.
- Currency should not bear the picture of the president but something different.
- Mechanism should be established to seal loopholes and ensure equitable distribution of national resources. (6)
- Less developed areas should be allocate more resources to catch up with more developed areas.
- Areas that are endowed with natural resources should benefit through retention of a specified percentage of the revenue generated.
- Regional natural potentials should be exploited impartially and rural areas accorded priority in development projects.
- Government should apportion benefits from resources between the central government and communities where such resources are found.
- The constitution should enhance the role of the controller and auditor general by giving them access to public accounts books.
- The controller and Auditor General should be independent. (3)
- The controller and auditor general should have powers to prosecute.

- Controller and auditor general should be appointed by the president.
- Controller and auditor general should be appointed by both the president and the opposition.
- Parliament can appoint a committee at district level to control the management and use of public finances.
- The constitution should provide for Kenyans to work in the public service on the basis of merit. (4)
- The constitution should provide that minimum educational requirements for ministers be a diploma.
- Public officers should be adequately remunerated to curb corruption.
- Cabinet minister should be professionals from the private sector where necessary.
- The minister of education should be a trained and qualified teacher.
- Terms of employment in the public sector should be made attractive to entice the profession.
- Ministers should be appointed purely on merit- academic qualifications and relevant experience. (2)
- The constitution should provide that public officers be sacked if associated with corruption or misconduct.
- Public service commission should work independently.
- Senior government officials should be appointed by the public service commission.
- The public servants should be given adequate pay and good terms of employment to strengthen the management of the public service commission.
- Public officers should hold the office for a period of 3 years only.
- The ministry of labour should appoint members of the public service commission.
- Parliament should appoint members of the public service commission
- Members of PSC should be appointed by the president.
- The constitution should provide a code of ethics for holders of public offices. (6)
- The constitution should provide that public officers be required to declare their assets. (6)
- The constitution should devise a formula in which 25% of the tax collected by the county councils should be remitted to the central government while 75% should be used to pay the council employees.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources.
- The constitution should give the offices of the Auditor General and Controller General power to prosecute.
- The constitution should provide that all government services and facilities be accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.
- The constitution should provide for enactment of a law stipulating the procedure for hiring and firing the civil servants.
- The constitution should regulate and control the allowances given to the ministers and other officials.
- The constitution to decentralization of printing and distribution of statutes so as to stop the government monopoly.

#### 5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- Constitution should enforce that no mining activity is done at or near a school, church or residential area.

- After mining land reclamation should be done either by refilling the mines or taking other adequate measures.
- The right to protect the environment should be included in the constitution.
- Local government should have power to enforce environment protection laws. (2)
- The government should have power to enforce environmental protection laws. (2)
- The constitution should provide that individual landowners should own natural resources.
- The government and local authority should own natural resources.
- Natural resources should be owned jointly i.e. central government and the community living within their sources.
- Natural resources to belong to the individual.
- Forests, water catchment areas and land be protected. (3)
- The constitution should safeguard and protect our natural resources.
- Local communities should have responsibility of management and protection of natural resources.
- Concerned ministries and provincial administration should have the responsibility for management and protection of natural resources.
- The local community shall work jointly with the government to control wanton exploration.
- Natural resources should be protected by passing relevant laws that are strictly enforced.
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that citizens be protected from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide for Environmental Protection Commission for the protection of environment.
- The constitution should provide for appointment of a commission to oversee the management and protection of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans be the primary owners of all the natural resources in the country.

#### 5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- NGOs should play a role in terms of development. (6)
- Community based organization should be recognized as agents of community development.
- Women should participate in governance from sub-location levels to national levels.
- Women should be included in land boards to determine land issues.
- The constitution should make provisions for mechanisms to ensure maximum participatory governance by the youth.
- The new constitution should provide for liberalization of media in pursuance of the right to information.
- The constitution should provide for the peoples right to meet their leaders and present their grievances.
- The constitution should regulate the activities of the NGOs and scrutinize their objectives.

### 5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should provide that the conduct of foreign affairs be the sole responsibility of the executive.
- The constitution should provide that the conduct of foreign affairs be the responsibility of the ministry of foreign affairs and international relations.
- Parliament should establish a foreign affairs commission to handle foreign issues.
- Constitution should provide that parliament be responsible for writing proposals of development projects to international donors and control of foreign funds.
- Parliament should play a role in foreign affairs especially in matters of breaking or establishing international relations.
- Parliament should ensure positive and forthcoming relations in the conduct of foreign affairs.
- International treaties and conventions, regional and bilateral treaties should have automatic law.
- The constitution should provide that there should be a central government whose main concerns should be foreign affairs and security of state.
- The constitution should safeguard the interest of all Kenyans by providing measures for the management of foreign aid.
- The constitution should provide for holding a referendum before signing and ratifying of any international treaty

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

- Constitution should create institutions to handle conflict/dispute resolutions.
- Constitution should provide for the establishment of a human rights commission. (3)
- Constitution should provide for the establishment of a gender commission.
- Constitution should provide for the establishment of an anti-corruption commission. (5)
- The constitution should establish a lands commission. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a constitutional body.
- The constitution should establish an environmental commission.
- Teachers' services commission should be established by the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that the commissions regulate, control and manage issues on natural resources.
- The constitutional body should serve to hear complaints and grievances against the police force by the citizens.
- The human rights commission should protect and promote the rights of Kenyans.
- Anti-corruption commission should have powers to take individuals found guilty of corruption to court.
- Ministry of justice should be established. (3)
- The constitution should provide that constitutional commissions be set up by parliament to appoint the PS and judges and the members of the ECK.
- The constitution should fully empower the KACA to persecute.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of Justice and Constitutional affairs Committee.
- The constitution should authorize the CKRC to be a permanent standing committee.

- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the problems of the retirees.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to decide on the remuneration of the MPs, Ministers and the president. (3)
- The constitution should provide for an office of an Ombudsman to mediate between the government and the people. (7)
- A commission should be established under the constitution to assess the liability of the parties on the basis of their national coverage.

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

- The constitution should provide that the head of provincial administration be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- Electoral commission should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- Speaker of national assembly should be in charge of executive powers during elections assisted by chief justice and one clergy.
- The chairman of ECK should declare the results of the presidential elections.
- Election results of the president should be declared as soon as process of counting votes is over.
- Election results should be declared from each constituency.
- Incoming president should assume office immediately after being sworn in.
- An incoming president should form his government after one month.
- Incoming president should assume office within sixty days.
- Incoming president should take over within 30 days of being declared winner.
- Outgoing president should hand over the instruments of power to the incoming president within one month from the swearing in.
- Constitution should provide that the transfer of instruments of power be done through official handing over.
- Constitution should make provisions for a former president in terms of security. (3)
- Constitution should make provisions for a former president in terms of welfare. (3)
- Constitution should make provisions for a former president in terms of immunity from legal process but not if associated with corruption.
- Constitution should not provide for immunity from legal process for an outgoing president.
- A president who has been removed from office due to misconduct should not enjoy any benefits of the seat.
- The Constitution should make provisions for a former president in terms of transport.
- The Constitution should provide for lower house of parliament to elect one MP to act as the president in case a seat falls vacant after election.
- When president leaves office for whatever reason, vice-president should assume the powers for the remaining part of that term without necessarily holding an election.
- The constitution should provide that outgoing presidents should hand over the instruments of power to the incoming president through a vote commissioned by an oath.
- The constitution should empower the Chief Justice to conduct the swearing in of the president at the Uhuru Park grounds. (3)

- The constitution should provide that during the transition period, presidential powers rest with the Attorney General.

### 5.3.23. **WOMENS' RIGHTS**

- The constitution should guarantee the rights of women (3)
- The Constitution should provide that women should only inherit from their parents property if there is no surviving son or unmarried daughter
- Customary marriage should be registered.
- A boy who impregnates a girl should be forced to marry her.
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance and employment matters. (8)
- The constitution should provide for protection of women against all forms of gender abuse and violence. (2)
- The new constitution should obligate the children to take care of their parents at old age.
- The constitution should give married women the right to inherit property belonging to their spouses and should be consent in case of disposing such land.

### 5.3.24 **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- National budget draining should explicitly deviate from foreign aid dependency
- All capital held outside the country should be returned back (2)

### 5.3.25 **REGIONAL POLICY**

- The constitution should allow for regional economic integration

### 5.3.26 **NATIONAL ECONOMIC**

- The Constitution should provide for businessmen to indicate the prices of the goods they sell.
- Non-Kenyans should be encouraged to invest locally to acquire economic citizenship.
- Government to abolish the import of low quality goods.
- Government should control prices of commodities as before.
- The Government should provide electricity in rural areas and withdraw the monopoly of power generation from Kenya power and lighting company and allow individuals to generate electricity for sale in remote rural towns.
- Industries should be decentralized to rural areas.
- Poverty reduction should be tackled through equitable distribution of resources.
- The government should give assistance to the poor and strive to eradicate poverty.
- The constitution should provide mechanisms for reducing poverty
- Local resources and local people's opinions should be rough when making strategic plans in poverty reduction. VAT as a tax measure should be reviewed in an effort to address poverty reduction.
- The constitution should incorporate an effective mechanism for control of price of



essential commodities.

- The constitution should empower the local people to undertake the business of developing the basic infrastructures like roads with financial assistance out of the revenue.

### **5.3.27 NATIONAL OTHER**

- Insurance accidents case should be determined within six months.
- People deliberately spreading AIDS should be jailed.
- Discrimination against HIV Aids victims should be outlawed.
- Any victim who intentionally infect HIV Aids should be treated as a murderer.
- Police brutality and related crimes should be investigated. (4)
- Constitution should seriously address the issue of corruption.
- Individuals found guilty of corruption should be prosecuted. (3)
- The corrupt people should be dealt with.
- A law should be enacted to streamline the matatu sector.
- Police officers should not be appointed judges, permanent secretaries ministers or parastatal heads.
- The constitution should minimize the age of retirement for civil servants.
- The constitution should provide for the reinstatement of the retired civil servants in case of emergencies.
- The constitution should provide for a permanent face in the Kenyan currency and put such words like 'harambee'
- The constitution should provide for increased school bursaries for financially handicapped families.
- The constitution should require that all the money illegally banked abroad by the citizens be brought back.
- The constitution should devise an clandestine mechanism to investigate and curb corruption.
- The constitution should lift the import duty on some essential goods like motorcycles and bicycles to make them affordable by the poor people in the remote areas
- The constitution to obligate the government to provide sufficient vehicles for transporting dead bodies in each division.
- The constitution to obligate the government to undertake the transportation of the corpses of Kenyans who die abroad.

### **5.3.28 SECTORAL POLICY**

- Constitution should recognize bee keeping as a major activity in Ukambani.
- The government should establish an authority to cater for livestock produce from Mwingi district. The government should also construct silos and other storage facilities for storing surplus produce.
- The Kenya meat commission should be revived.
- Constitution should ensure that farmers have easy access to farm inputs. (3)
- Constitution should endeavor to procure markets for locally produced goods.
- There should be specific budgetary focus on agriculture.
- Citizens should be permitted to join and run co-operative societies.

- The government should fund school-feeding programmes in the district and provide basic stationery in schools. (2)
- Constitution should establish an election fund.
- Schoolteachers have a scheme of service to ensure they do not serve in only one grade/class for long period of time.
- Pre-primary teachers should be employed by the government.
- Universities should be established in all provinces.
- There should be free education.
- School bursaries should be increased to ensure many children have access to education. (2)
- Running of public schools should be free of political interference. Teachers should be protected.
- Civic education should be availed to all citizens.
- Secondary school fees should be reduced and school syllabus should be retained for a period not less than 10 years.
- Constitution should be included in the school syllabus. (3)
- Government should set aside a certain percentage of the budget to assist the poor, disabled and AIDS orphans.
- The Constitution should provide that the government allocate funds for national celebrations.
- The government should reduce or withdraw taxes on installation of communication networks, motorcycles/vehicles and bicycles.
- No Kenyan should be exempted from paying tax.
- The Constitution should provide that the government establish dispensaries in every location.
- The Constitution should provide that the government transport dead bodies to their homes for burial.
- Doctors in public hospital should not own provide clinics.
- Small lease traders should be entrenched as aright in the constitution.
- Constitution should provide that the government enhance transport and communication throughout the country. (2)
- The constitution should provide for decentralization of industries to allow uniform development in all regions.
- The constitution should stipulate that the minister of education should be a man from a teaching profession background and conversant with the education matters.
- The constitution should stipulate measure to encourage agricultural education and research and prioritize agriculture.
- The constitution should provide for continuous loan facilities to farmers.
- The constitution to provide guidelines for an simpler decision-making process in civil service for ordinary citizen to understand.
- The constitution should guarantee for a reduction of taxes.
- The constitution should obligate the government to provide to farmers tractors through the county councils.

### **5.3.29 STATUTORY LAW**

- Parents of children with disabilities who hide them from the public should be



punishable by law.

- People who rape persons with disabilities should be heavily punished.
- Local brews be legalized. (2)
- Voting should be mandatory.
- Permits for public meetings should be abolished.
- Bible should not be used for swearing in court.
- Local brews should be licensed.
- The constitution to prescribe for all government officials annual examination on human rights and constitutional law as mandatory.

### 5.3.30 **ENDER EQUITY**

- The Constitution should guarantee gender equality. (2)

### 5.3.31 **NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- Government to resettle communities which were displaced by ethnic and tribal clashes.
- The Constitution should provide for persons with disabilities to be compensated whenever their rights are violated
- Justice must be seen to be fair and commensurable with the seriousness of crime.
- Citizens must maintain law and order so as to attract investment both local and foreign.
- Principles of equality for all in the eyes of law should be included in the constitution.

### 5.3.32 **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- The Constitution should provide for values which protected our national integrity.
- A heroes' acre should be established to honor our fallen heroes'.

## **APPENDICES:**

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

1. Hon. David Musila MP
2. Elias Musaili Musyoka DC
3. Cllr. Julius Mulwa Maundu
4. Mrs. Josephine Wanza Kilonzo
5. Christine Ndaina Nzuka
6. Mrs. Lina Kianda
7. Elias Musyoka Masaili
8. Benjamin Mulyu Kithonga
9. Prof. Kamuti Kiteme
10. Francis Mwaniki Nyalo

### **Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)**

1. Darubini
2. Umiisyo wa central
3. Institute for poverty eradication
4. IPECODE (CEP)

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

1	0006OMUEA	Bernard M. Makonge	CBO	Written	Migwani Civic Education
2	0012OMUEA	Fred M. Katanga	CBO	Written	Kelambyo Vilagers
3	0005OMUEA	Joseph Mulyungi	CBO	Written	Kyome Trial Group
4	0009OMUEA	Josephine Mwilu	CBO	Written	Women Migwani Division
5	0045IMUEA	Abdullahi Juma Isaac.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
6	0003IMUEA	Alexander S. Musyoki	Individual	Written	
7	0028IMUEA	Augustus M. Mutua	Individual	Written	
8	0002IMUEA	Ben Mulyu Kithonga.	Individual	Written	
9	0069IMUEA	Benedict M. Mulatya.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
10	0020IMUEA	Benedict Mulatya	Individual	Written	
11	0097IMUEA	Benjamin M Musyoka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
12	0068IMUEA	Benvictor K. Makau.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0102IMUEA	Boniface Mutemi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0107IMUEA	Celestina M. Ayasya.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0010IMUEA	Cllr. David K. Mbosyo	Individual	Written	
16	0009IMUEA	Cllr. Silas Muli	Individual	Written	
17	0099IMUEA	David K. Maweu.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0044IMUEA	David Mutinda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0114IMUEA	David Muyenga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0051IMUEA	David Mwendwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0062IMUEA	David Nzuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0061IMUEA	David Safari Munyithia.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0067IMUEA	Domnick Mulonzia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0029IMUEA	E.M. Musyoka	Individual	Memorandum	
25	0063IMUEA	Elijah S. Kimweli	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0090IMUEA	Eric K Mutua	Individual	Memorandum	
27	0005IMUEA	Erick Syanda Musee	Individual	Written	
28	0072IMUEA	Ev. William W. Kiteme.	Individual	Written	
29	0004IMUEA	Francis Mukasi	Individual	Written	
30	0042IMUEA	Fredrick M. Kawewa.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0098IMUEA	George Ngungu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0073IMUEA	Gideon Mutava	Individual	Written	
33	0056IMUEA	Gideon Mwasi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0059IMUEA	Githoba Simba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0008IMUEA	Grace Musyoki	Individual	Written	
36	0013IMUEA	Hon. David Musila.	Individual	Written	
37	0103IMUEA	Jackson Musimi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0036IMUEA	James Kasiambaya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0014IMUEA	James M. Katuta.	Individual	Written	
40	0030IMUEA	James M. Maluki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0011IMUEA	James M. Mutisya	Individual	Written	
42	0001IMUEA	James Musonga Kilyungi	Individual	Written	
43	0054IMUEA	Jeremiah M. Mumo.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0064IMUEA	Jeremiah N. Mutua.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0016IMUEA	Jerinah Mukinya	Individual	Written	
46	0018IMUEA	Jessekie Mutua	Individual	Written	
47	0094IMUEA	Job Muthui Mwaniki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0086IMUEA	John K Maliti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0019IMUEA	John M. Ngau	Individual	Written	
50	0037IMUEA	John M. Wane	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0057IMUEA	John Musyimi	Individual	Oral - Public he	

52	0089IMUEA	John Mutua Nzila	Individual	Memorandum	
53	0034IMUEA	John Mwendwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0058IMUEA	John Mwenga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0081IMUEA	John Ndamunya Vungo	Individual	Memorandum	
56	0040IMUEA	Johnson Muindi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0006IMUEA	Johnson Mutemi Nzuki	Individual	Written	
58	0017IMUEA	Joseph E. Vungo	Individual	Memorandum	
59	0031IMUEA	Joseph Kasina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0085IMUEA	Joseph M Mitau	Individual	Written	
61	0021IMUEA	Joseph Musyimi	Individual	Written	
62	0055IMUEA	Josephat M. Mutambuki.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0049IMUEA	Joshua M. Kibusyo.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0032IMUEA	Juliana Nzeba.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0023IMUEA	Julius M. Maundu	Individual	Written	
66	0024IMUEA	Julius Mungai Kaole.	Individual	Written	
67	0039IMUEA	Justus Ngui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0027IMUEA	Kasivi Mutinda	Individual	Written	
69	0115IMUEA	Kavesa N	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0050IMUEA	Kisasa Kula	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0110IMUEA	Kitheka Mui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0108IMUEA	M. Mati.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0022IMUEA	Makuthu Kisilu	Individual	Written	
74	0015IMUEA	Maluki Muiku	Individual	Written	
75	0095IMUEA	Mbithi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0026IMUEA	Mbivu Kaluku	Individual	Written	
77	0116IMUEA	Molu Mwendwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0091IMUEA	Monica M	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0080IMUEA	Mui Muchimi	Individual	Written	
80	0052IMUEA	Munevu Musyimi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0077IMUEA	Munyoki Musyoka	Individual	Written	
82	0046IMUEA	Munyoki Muthisya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0087IMUEA	Musili Ngui Kilonzi	Individual	Memorandum	
84	0111IMUEA	Mutia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0038IMUEA	Muvea M. Mutua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0082IMUEA	Muyithaya Kituo	Individual	Written	
87	0113IMUEA	Mwingi Muli	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0048IMUEA	Ndili Nzoka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0043IMUEA	Ngala Musyoka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0060IMUEA	Ngunya Wa Makau.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0041IMUEA	Nzunguli Ngandi Kiluti.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0105IMUEA	Pastor Titus	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0066IMUEA	Patrick Ngala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0047IMUEA	Peninah Kula	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0065IMUEA	Permenas Kilonzo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0074IMUEA	Peter Kimanzi	Individual	Written	
97	0083IMUEA	Peter M Makanga	Individual	Written	
98	0078IMUEA	Peter Makau Musyoka	Individual	Written	
99	0109IMUEA	Peter Mitao.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0035IMUEA	Peter Mutua Wa Musee.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0033IMUEA	Philip Mbuvi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0025IMUEA	Raphael M. Kasomo	Individual	Written	
103	0007IMUEA	Raymond M. Katua	Individual	Written	
104	0071IMUEA	Rev. James W. Katumo.	Individual	Written	

105	0092IMUEA	Ruth Katunso.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0075IMUEA	Sammy M Mwanzia	Individual	Written	
107	0093IMUEA	Simeon Muthu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
108	0053IMUEA	Solomon Ngulumbi.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0104IMUEA	Stephen M	Individual	Oral - Public he	
110	0012IMUEA	Stephen Mutua Komoi	Individual	Written	
111	0070IMUEA	Thomas Musyoka Mwalwa	Individual	Memorandum	
112	0079IMUEA	Timothy Mwingi	Individual	Written	
113	0106IMUEA	Titus K	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0084IMUEA	Titus Singa Kithendu	Individual	Written	
115	0076IMUEA	Wambua	Individual	Written	
116	0112IMUEA	Wanjohi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0117IMUEA	Wathembiti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0003OMUEA	Christopher K. Nzili.	NGO	Written	Community Legal Education An
119	0011OMUEA	Jason Kiambi	Other Institutions	Written	Kyome Sec. School.
120	0010OMUEA	Jonathan M. Kimanzi	Other Institutions	Written	KNUT Mwingi Branch.
121	0018OMUEA	Mwendwa Isika	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Nuu Special school
122	0004OMUEA	Temi Mutemi Mutia.	Other Institutions	Written	Kenya Bee Keepers Associatio
123	0002OMUEA	James Musee Nduna.	Private Sector Organisa	Memorandum	Nduna & Co. Advocates.
124	0017OMUEA	Benedict M. Mulatya.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	CJPC-NUU
125	0014OMUEA	Herman Katutu	Religious Organisation	Written	Genesis SDA Community
126	0008OMUEA	Johnson M. Nzuki	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	CJPC
127	0015OMUEA	Kittonyo Kalikana	Religious Organisation	Written	Ecumenical Civic Education P
128	0016OMUEA	Kittonyo Kalikana	Religious Organisation	Written	Nguutani Justice & Peace
129	0007OMUEA	Patrick Mutua	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	St. Patrick Catholic Church
130	0013OMUEA	Raphael M. Mbuvi	Religious Organisation	Written	Migwani Catholic ACK

#### Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Nduni Advocate	PO Box 138,Uhuru Gardens	24	Peter Mutua Musee	P.O. Box 15, Migwani
2	Cleat Nzili Advocate	P.O. Box 520, Nairobi	25	Stephen M. Komoi	P.O. Box 15, Migwani
3	James Maluki	P.O. Box 163, Mwingii	26	James Kasia Mbaya	P.O. Box 15, Migwani
4	James Kilyingi	P.O. Box 61, Mwingi	27	Mulewa Wane	P.O. Box 3, Migwani
5	Temi Mutemi Mutiza	P.O. Box 66119, Nairobi	28	Macuki Muiku	P.O. Box 138, Migwani
6	Joseph Migungi	P.O. Box 97, Migwani	29	Muve A. Mutua	P.O. Box 15, Migwani
7	Bernard Makonge	P.O. Box 255, Mwingi	30	Fred N. Katanga	P.O. Box 143, Migwani
8	Ben Kithonga	P.O. Box 44, Mwingi	31	James M. Katuta	P.O. Box 169, Migwani
9	Joseph Kasina	P.O. Box 16, Mwingi	32	Josphat Kaviti	P.O. Box 89, Migwani
10	A. S. Musyoki	P.O. Box 148, Mwingi	33	Silvester M. Kititeka	P.O. Box 2, Migwani
11	Francis Mukasi	P.O. Box 10, Migwani	34	William I. Koki	P.O. Box 9, Migwani
12	Eric S. Mussee	P.O. Box 43, Mwingi	35	Hanid Musila	P.O. Box 49037, Migwani
13	Patrick Mutua	P.O. Box 9, Mwingi	36	Grace K. Musyoki	P.O. Box 148, Migwani

14	Johnson M. Nzuki	P.O. Box 2, Mwingi	37	Raphael Mbuvi	P.O. Box 9, Migwani
15	J.P.C. Mwingi Dea	P.O. Box 55, Mwingi	38	Obadiah Kimanzi	P.O. Box 121, Migwani
16	Raymond Katua M	P.O. Box 34, Mwingi	39	Justus Nguvi	P.O. Box 109, Mwingi
17	J.K.J. Mutambu	P.O. Box 556, Mwingi	40	Paul M. Kivya	P.O. Box 200, Mugwani
18	John Katana	P.O. Box 23, Migwani	41	Joseph M. Kituke	P.O. Box 90, Mugwani
19	John Mwendwa	P.O. Box 15, Migwani	42	Johnson M. Munyalo	P.O. Box 15, Migwani
20	Silas Muli	P.O. Box 46, Migwani	43	Mwkyia Ngindu	P.O. Box 77, Mugwani
21	David K. Mbosyo	P.O. Box 49, Migwani	44	Nzunguli Ngandi	P.O. Box 255, Mugwani
22	Kiambi J. Mungania	P.O. Box 6, Migwani	45	Mutune Milai	P.O. Box 24, Mugwani
23	James Muneve Mutisyo	P.O. Box 49, Migwani	46	James Mwendwa	P.O. Migwani
47	Stephen Mutua	P.O. Box 136, Migwani	70	Joseph Musyimi	P.O. Box 1, Nuu
48	Henry Maliti	P.O. Box 8, Migwani	71	Joshua Kivusyu	P.O. Box 165, Nuu
49	Josephine Mwilu	P.O. Box 616, Mwingi	72	Kisasa Kula	None
50	Rogers Kavya	P.O. Migwani	73	Mwendwa Isika	P.O. Box 424, Mwingi
51	Fredrick Kawewa	P.O. Box 241, Mwingi	74	David M. Kilai	P.O. Nuu
52	Juliana Nzeva	P.O. Box 9, Migwani	75	Munuve Musyimi	None
53	Philip Mbuvi	P.O. Box 69, Migwani	76	Philip M. Kula	P.O. Box 1, Nuu
54	Mutiku Nzili	P.O. Box 93, Kithyoko	77	Abeid K. Kithome	P.O. Box 1, Nuu
55	Jossekie Mutua	P.O. Box 15, Migwani	78	Solomon Ngulumbi	P.O. Nuu
56	John Ngau	P.O. Box 34, Migwani	79	Francis Muthangya	P.O. Box 1, Nuu
57	Ngala Musyoka	P.O. Box 31, Muingu	80	Munyalo Nzuki	None
58	Rev. Mutemi	P.O. Box 178, Kithyoko	81	J. M. Mumo	None
59	Aman Katutu	P.O. Box 178, Kithyoko	82	Josphat Migambuk	P.O. Box 489, Mwingi
60	Jelina Mukinya	P.O. Box 87, Mwingi	83	Joseph Kitavi	None
61	Kitonyo Kalikanda	P.O. Box 574, Mwingi	84	Philip Mutwii	P.O. Box 1, Nuu
62	Sem M. Mullattya	P.O. Box 525, Mwingi	85	Gidion Mwasya	None
63	Mutinda David	P.O. Box 32, Nvu	86	BEN Mathuku	None
64	Abadullahi Juma	P.O. Box 32, Nvu	87	Peter Musili	None
65	Munyoki Muthisya	P.O. Box 32, Nvu	88	Fredrick Knunda	None
66	Domnic Mulonzna	P.O. Box 13, Nvu	89	John M. Musyimi	None
67	Peninah Kula	P.O. Box 30, Nvu	90	Makithy Kisilu	P.O. Box 1, Nuu
68	Simon Muthhi	None	91	Kakiti Mwasya	None
69	Ndili Nzoka	P.O. Box 1, Nvu	92	John Mwenga	P.O. Nuu
93	Kirihuva Simba	None	116	Nzanzai Mulu	None
94	Mwangangi Mumo	None	117	Elijah Syengo	None
95	Jones M. Mwinzi	None	118	Jeremiah	P.O. Nuu
96	Julius Maundu	None	119	Fielesia Kyalo	P.O. Box 6, Nuu
97	Mbuuko Mungulya	None	120	Cllr. Permenas Kilonzo	P.O. Box 57, Nuu
98	Kithuku Museer	None	121	Patrick Ngala Maluki	P.O.Box 350, Mwingi

99	Mulwa J. Kioki	None	122	Japhaeth M. Munyithia	P.O. Nuu
100	G. K. Musyoki	None	123	Fielesia Kyaka	None
101	Kitheka Kilwenge	None	124	Jemimah N. Mulwa	None
102	Kioko Kitheka	None	125	Mwirwangi Musili	None
103	Ngui Ngulumbi	None	126	Kanoni Mutinda	P.O. Nuu
104	Sava Muthinzi	None	127	Vivi Fatih Mulwa	P.O. Nuu
105	John Muasya	None	128	Syombua Kula	None
106	Josephine Kilonzo	None	129	Justus Munga Kaole	None
107	Felesia Mwinza	None	130	Priscah M. Kiriuu	None
108	Kamene Musyimi	None	131	Georgina M. John	P.O. Box 1, Nuu
109	Julianah Isee	None	132	Mbuli Mui Kavindu	None
110	Mbaki Koli	None	133	Evans Karangau	None
111	Ngunya Makau	None	134	Willison Kivisu	None
112	Julius Nzunza	P.O. Box 57, Nuu	135	Augiustus Muthu Mufina	None
113	David Safari	P.O. Nuu	136	Benedictor Kweta Makau	None
114	Kavindu Nzua	P.O. Nuu	137	Raphael Mulinge Kasomo	P.O. Box 57, Mwingi
115	David Nzuki	P.O. Nuu	138	Mbuvi Kanuku	None
139	Kasivi Mutinda	None	143	Ndanya Musyoka	None
140	Kula Musili	None	144	Wayua Monicah	None
141	Kilonzo Musyimi	None	145	Mbiku Mbiti	None
142	Mwende Ngui	None			
146	Thomas Mwazwa	P.O. Box 191, Mwingi	170	John Maliti	P.O. Mathuki
147	James Katumo	P.O. Box 1, Mwingi	171	Titus S. Kithendu	P.O. Mathuki
148	William Kiteme	P.O. Box 462, Mwingi	172	joseph Mitau	P.O. Mathuki
149	Monicah Muthui	P.O. Box 81, Katiko	173	Sammy Mwanzia	P.O. Box 35, Mwingi
150	Musili Kitheka	P.O. Mathuki	174	Pastor Tito Ngala	P.O. Mathuki
151	Ruth Kaungu	P.O. Mathuki	175	Musili Kilonzi	P.O. Mathuki
152	Simeon M. Syingi	P.O. Mathuki	176	Titus Kilumbu	P.O. Mathuki
153	Job M. Mwaniki	P.O. Box 34, Mwingi	177	Celestine Munyasya	P.O. Mathuki
154	Gideon Mutava	P.O. Box 215, Mwingi	178	Moses W. Mati	P.O. Mathuki
155	Peter Kimanthi	P.O. Box 421, Mwingi	179	Jeremiah M. Muli	P.O. Mathuki
156	Wambua M.P.	P.O. Box 178, Mwingi	180	Peter Mitau	P.O. Mathuki



15	7	Munywoki Mavuti	P.O. Mathuki	181	Benjamin K. Muli	P.O. Mathuki
15	8	Mbithi Syanda	P.O. Mathuki	182	Munyithya Kituo	P.O. Mathuki
15	9	Kimanzi Munyithya	P.O. Mathuki	183	Mututa Nzila	P.O. Box 20, Mwingi
16	0	George Nga'ng'a	P.O. Mathuki	184	Mutia Mulatya	P.O. Mathuki
16	1	Benjamin Kitula	P.O. Mathuki	185	Wanjohi Kibera	P.O. Mathuki
16	2	Peter M. Musyoka	P.O. 421, Mwingi	186	Mwinzi Muli	P.O. Mathuki
16	3	Cl. Timothy Mwingi	P.O. Box 231, Mwingi	187	David Muyanga	P.O. Mathuki
16	4	David Maweu	P.O. Mathuki	188	Asha Abdalla	P.O. Mathuki
16	5	Muimuchimi	P.O. Mathuki	189	Mali Mwendwa	P.O. Mathuki
16	6	John Vungo	P.O. Mathuki	190	Wathe Mbiti	P.O. Mathuki
16	7	Boniface Muteni	P.O. Mathuki	191	Jackson K. Musyimi	P.O. Mathuki
19	2	Peter M. Nakanga	P.O. Box 631, Mwingi			