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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Magarini constituency falls in Malindi district in the Coast province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Profile

District Population	Male	Female	Total
	139,340	142,212	281,552
Total District Population of 18 years of Age & Below	76,770	75,231	152,001
Total District Population of 19 years of Age & Above	62,570	66,981	129,551
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	36		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

- Main economic activity in the district is tourism.
- The district has low primary school enrolments rate at 59.4%, ranking it 48th nationally.
- The district has low secondary school enrolments rate at 43.5% ranking it 63rd in the country.
- The main diseases in the district are upper respiratory tract infections, malaria, skin diseases and infections, urinary tract infections, diarrhoea diseases.
- Malindi district has two parliamentary constituencies. Both constituencies are represented by KANU members of parliament, who cover an average of 3,800 km²

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Magarini constituency is composed of Fundisa, Gongoni, and Magarini Divisions of Malindi District.

2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Male	Female	Total	Area Km ²	Density (persons per Km ²)
	33,127	35,476	68,603	741.7	92

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

- Salt harvesting;
- Tourism – this industry employees most of the residents.

2.3. Electioneering and Political Information

Politics is influenced by religion. There are large numbers of Christian and Muslim populations and each side tries to elect their own into parliament. The area is however a KANU stronghold with the party winning in both the 1992 and 1997 general elections with 87% and 70% of all the votes respectively. In 2002, the Shirikiso Party of Kenya took the seat.

2.4. 1992 General Election Results

1992 total registered votes			19,059
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
Katana Ndazi	KANU	8,025	87.43
Simeon Mole	FORD-K	856	9.33
Gideon Toya	DP	163	1.78
Harrison G.K Mali	PICK	135	1.47
Total Valid Votes		9,179	100.00

Rejected Votes	53
Total Votes Cast	9,232
% Turnout	52.11
% Rejected/Cast	1.63

2.5. 1997 General Election Results

1997 total registered voters			27,833
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
David Noti Kombe	KANU	9,982	69.96
Joseph Kasena Yeri	FORD-K	2,279	15.97
Harrison G. Kombe Mali	KNC	1,246	8.73
Katana Ndzai	DP	353	2.26
James Kirimo Menza	NDP	323	2.26
Morris Yaa Mangi	SDP	85	0.60
Total Valid Votes		14,268	100.00

Rejected Votes	237
Total Votes Cast	14,505
% Turnout	52.11
% Rejected/Cast	1.63

2.6. Main Problems

The main issues revolve around land and water. Most of the people in Magarini are squatters on land belonging to absentee landlords or un-demarcated land to which they have got no title deeds. The area also suffers from acute water shortage.

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

3.1.1. Philosophy

The Constituency Constitutional Forum (CCF) plays a very significant role in the review of the constitution. It is designated as one of the organs 'through which the review process shall be conducted' - (sec. 4(1) of the Constitution of Kenya Review Act, Cap.3A). The importance

attached to the CCF arises from the recognition of the need to involve the people fully in the review of the constitution. Only through such participation of the public will the new constitution reflect the preferences, hopes and aspirations of the people. It would also increase people's knowledge of constitutional issues, and facilitate their familiarity with the provisions of the new constitution. Additionally, the process, enhances the legitimacy of the constitution among Kenyans and their sense of ownership over it. In these ways the proper implementation and safeguarding of the constitution will be facilitated.

3.1.2. **Composition and Establishment**

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

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

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

- Be the local grass root representative;
- Perform the generalization activities in the district;
- Be in charge of the documentation center/s in the district, facilitate its/their respective management, ensuring they are stocked and are easily accessible to the public and also organize their safety and security;
- Gathering any relevant local information and materials for the purpose of constitution making;
- Facilitate the identification, classification and organization of the physical and electronic retrieval and dissemination of information and materials for constitution making;
- Supply such information needed by local constituency forums and committees;
- Liaise with other documentation centers nearby and others for information;

- In collaboration with constituency committees, identify and arrange venues for public hearing whenever the CKRC visits the constituencies in their area;
- Facilitate regular meetings of the constituency committees and involve local people as much as possible in discussing constitutional issues;
- Source and identify other key personnel that the CKRC may wish to consult or engage in its work;
- Identify and arrange for simultaneous local translations, sign language users, procurement and hiring of public address systems, transport and communication facilities for CKRC's meetings in the district;
- Monitor the implementation of civic education by civic education providers in the district;
- Facilitate the formation of constituency committees with guidance and assistance of CKRC; and
- Perform any other tasks as directed by CKRC.

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION**

Civic Education in the constituency was carried out between 22nd February, 2002 and 1st May, 2002.

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

Stage one:- Is the only phase that was covered. This is the stage preceding the 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**

- Constitution
- Structure and Systems of Government
- Democracy and Constitution
- Governance
- Constitution making process
- Emerging Constitutional issues

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s): 1) 2nd and 3rd May 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

2. **Venue**

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s): Mapimo Primary School
Marafa Primary School

3. **Panels**

a. Commissioners

- 1. Com. Abida Ali Aroni
- 2. Com. Riunga Kaiji
- 3. Com. Abdirizak A. Nunow

b. Secretariat

- 1. John Watibini - Programme Officer
- 2. Hilda Mikaga - Asst. Programme Officer
- 3. Gladys Osimbo - Verbatim Reporter
- 4. Rose Samba - Sign Language Interpreter

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		125
Sex	Male	90
	Female	35
	Not Stated	0
Presenter Type	Individual	97
	Institutions	26
	Not Stated	2
Educational Background	Primary Level	35
	Secondary/High School Level	57
	College	6
	University	2
	None	0
	Not Stated	24
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	1
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	14
	Oral	73
	Written	0
	Oral + Memoranda	36
	Oral + Written	0
	Not Stated	2

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Magarini. 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**

- The constitution should have a preamble. (11)
- The constitution should have a preamble, which states that Kenya is an independent state and guarantee basic rights.
- The constitution should have a preamble reflecting the vision of Kenya.
- The constitution should include the role of freedom fighters in the preamble.
- The constitution should have a preamble stating that Kenya is a democratic state and protects the right to life and ownership of property, and that Kenyans are under constitution.
- There is need for a preamble in the constitution (11)
- There should be a preamble in the constitution stating the contribution of women and it should list names of important women leaders e.g. first women judge, minister, mayor, PC e.t.c.
- Preamble should state the vision ensuring peace among the people of Kenya and ensuring justice prevails in the country to all without discrimination.
- The preamble should state a national vision based on peace, unity, love and justice.
- Preamble should state a national vision on how to fight poverty illiteracy and issue of health as problem.
- Preamble should state a national vision how to eradicate poverty diseases illiteracy, corruption uplifting the Kenyan economy and democracy should be emphasized in this vision.
- The national vision to be set out in the preamble is a situation where Kenyans live well and participate in all affairs concerning their nationality.
- The preamble should reflect on how Kenyans fought for independence during the colonial period state names of freedom fighters e.g. Metatilili W. Menza and first president. Also Kenya independence date should be stated in the preamble. (3)
- Common experience to reflect in the preamble should includes unemployment, ignorance, poor health, water poverty, fair land ownership and equitable distribution of national resources.

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

- The constitution should include statements capturing national philosophy and guiding principles (3).
- There should be a statement capturing the philosophy and guiding principles indicating “we the people of Kenya are living democratically, in unity.
- Republic of Kenya should be a democratic one, constitution shall protect rights of all Kenyans including their property e.g. land
- The constitution should reflect that Kenyans shall always be a multiparty state.
- Kenya should be a multiparty state, observing democratic principles.
- The constitution should outlaw all form of discrimination.
- The constitution should be based on the cultural and ethnic values of Kenyan.
- Principles should be enforceable.
- The constitution should ensure democracy in Kenya.
- The constitution should enhance the unity of Kenyans to fight against poverty, ignorance and disease.
- The constitution should provide for justice and truth in services and equality to all.

- The constitution should be enforced and all Kenyans should adhere to it.
- The constitution should remove corruption in our institutions and respect the right of Kenyans.

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- Parliament should amend the constitution with a 90% majority vote (2)
- Parliament procedures of amending the constitution through a 65% majority vote should be abolished.
- Parliament should be restricted in amending the constitution.
- Parliament should not have the power to amend the constitution but should only direct on how it should be amended.
- Some part of the constitution such as on democracy, basic rights should be beyond amending power of parliament
- Parliament should not make any amendments before consulting the public
- Constitutional commission should conduct the referendum. (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliament should enact by-laws and amendments be done through referendums conducted by CKRC.
- The constitution should provide that any amendments shall be done through a public referendum. (6)
- The constitution should provide that any amendment to the constitution requires a 65% vote in parliament. (2)

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**

- All automatic Kenyan citizens should be one born in Kenya whose parents lived in Kenya for the last two generations.
- Any person born in Kenya should be an automatic Kenyan Citizen (3)
- Citizenship should also be given to those whose parents were born and lived in Kenya. Anyone who has lived in Kenya for 5 or more years and has no criminal records. Any one whose one of the parents is a Kenyan.
- Kenyan citizenship should be also acquired through registration or marriage (3).
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens should be given citizenship only if they are women. (2)
- A child born of one Kenyan parent, regardless of the parents' gender should be entitled to automatic citizenship (4)
- A child born by one Kenyan parent should only be given temporary Kenyan Citizenship until maturity age to decide on the citizenship.
- A Child born of one Kenyan father irrespective of whether the mother is in Kenya or not should be an automatic Kenyan citizen.
- A Kenyan citizen should have the right to be protected by the constitution plus his property and have a right to live anywhere in Kenya (3)
- Rights and obligations of Kenyan citizens should be equal.
- The rights and obligations of citizens should depend on the manner in which citizenship was acquired.
- Indigenous Kenyans should have right superior to those of other citizens who have acquired citizenship through registration.
- Constitution should allow dual citizenship (3)
- ID cards or passports should be carried as proof of citizenship while birth certificates

should be primary evidence of citizenship.

- The national identity card should be the document of evidence of citizenship and should be issued on production of birth or baptismal certificate. (8)
- Children born of Kenyan parents regardless of the parent's residence should be entitled to automatic citizenship. (3)
- The constitution should provide that automatic citizenship should only accrue to Kenyans of African origin. All others be citizens by registration which is revocable
- The constitution should provide that people who have been residing in Kenya for 10 years or more acquire automatic citizenship and get ID cards
- The constitution should not allow for dual citizenship (4)
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens regardless of gender are entitled to confer citizenship (2)
- The constitution should provide that all citizens be issued with passports

5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.**

- We should establish disciplined forces in the constitution (3)
- Armed forces should be disciplined by their court martial
- Armed forces should be disciplined by established commissions
- The Executive should not have exclusive power to declare war.
- Parliament should discuss and recommend to the president on whether to declare war.
- The constitution should permit use of extraordinary powers in emergency situations (2)
- The president should have the authority to invoke these emergency powers.
- Parliament should have the role of invoking emergency powers.
- Parliament should be involved in deciding whether to invoke emergency powers (4)
- The constitution should provide that the police must identify themselves all the time
- The constitution should provide equality in police recruitment in all provinces
- The constitution should provide for the president to be the commander in chief of the armed forces (10)
- The constitution should ensure proper protection for people living along the border
- The constitution should providing for the sacking of all policemen
- The constitution should provide that a state of emergency be declared by the judiciary, executive and legislature
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be the commander in chief of the armed forces (2)
- The constitution should provide for proper training and education for police officers
- The constitution should provide that the police should treat all people equally

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- Political parties should participate in development matters apart from political mobilization.
- Political parties should participate in development programmes in accordance to their policies
- Political parties should not perform other roles apart from political mobilization.
- Political parties should ensure that justice is maintained to Kenyans apart from their political mobilization role.
- Political parties should not only be registered if supported by at least 20% of the people in four provinces.

- The number of political parties should not be limited (2)
- Each federal state should have at least one and at most three political parties.
- There should be four political parties only.
- The number of political parties be limited to two
- Political parties should obtain their finances from membership and donors.
- Political parties should fund themselves (3)
- Political parties should not be financed from public coffers (4)
- Political parties should seek their means of funding and in the alternative all political parties should be linked from the consolidated fund across the board.
- Political parties funded by the government should account on how they use the funds and declare their incomes by the government when funded.
- There should be mutual respect between political parties and the state (2).
- The constitution should reduce the number of political parties. (2)
- The constitution should uphold the plurality of parties.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (7)
- The constitution should deregister parties founded on tribal lines.
- The constitution should provide for funding of political parties.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3. (6)
- The constitution reduces the number of parties to 8 –one in each province.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to 5.
- The constitution should provide that political parties be involved in development projects.
- The constitution should provide that political parties must fund themselves and elect the provincial administration.

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

- We should adopt parliamentary system of government with a prime minister elected by the people.
- We should adopt a parliamentary system of government with a prime minister appointing the president.
- Kenya should have a president and a prime minister.
- We should adopt a parliamentary system of government
- Prime Minister should appoint the cabinet ministers and the deputies (3)
- Prime minister should be more powerful than the president
- President should remain more or less ceremonial (2)
- The unitary system of government where all affairs are controlled by the central government should be abolished.
- We should have a federal system of government in which the three arms of the government 's authority is split between the central government and the distinct lower levels.
- Federal system of government should be adopted such that the council is empowered more.
- Majimbo/federal government should be adopted where authority is split between the central government and distinct lower levels.
- A majimbo system of government should be adopted in the constitution and each jimbo in charge of its own internal security.
- The constitution should adopt a majimbo system of governance with autonomous jimbos (2)

- Power to rule the country should be devolved to the provincial level. (2)
- There should be two vice presidents one for the state and the other for government.
- Vice president should be a running mate during elections.
- The vice president should be elected by the people directly (2)
- Vice president should be appointed by the president
- If the president is a man, his vice should be a woman.
- Vice president should assist the president in his official duties, and should be 35 years and above, be a university graduate, be religious, be below the law, not have power to appoint public employees and his tenure should be of 2 terms of five years each.
- Vice president should be of the opposite sex to the president (2)
- A parliamentary system of government headed by a prime minister should be established.
- There should be a federal system of government (34)
- The constitution should adopt a unitary system of government
- The constitution should provide for a government with a ceremonial president, an elected prime minister who is an MP and head of government
- The constitution should provide for a president and prime minister who have equal powers

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- All chief executive appointments of federal government should be vetted by parliament.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of ministers
- The appointments of electoral commissioners should be vetted by parliament.
- University chancellors and cabinet ministers should be vetted by parliament.
- Parliament should be empowered to create ministries
- Parliament should appoint the chief justice
- Parliament should have powers to appoint the chairman of the electoral commission of Kenya.
- Parliament should be empowered to enforce laws.
- Parliament should be responsible to ensure that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights.
- Being an MP should be a full time occupation.
- Presidential candidates should be aged between 35 years and 80 years.
- Minimum age for contesting parliamentary seats should be 21 years for presidency and 35 years for other seats
- A presidential candidate should be between 50 and 70 years old.
- An aspirant MP should not be below 35 years while that of the presidential candidate should be below 45 years.
- Parliamentary candidate should be 35 years and above while the presidential candidate should be 50 years and above.
- President must be between 40-65 years.
- There should be no age limit for MPs.
- President should be 50 years and above.
- Every presidential candidate should be between 30-65 years
- A presidential candidate should be above 35 years old.
- Parliamentary candidate should at least have obtained grade C at O level with good passes in English and Kiswahili.
- Language tests for parliamentary elections are not sufficient. Parliamentary candidates should be diploma holders.
- MPs must be university graduates (2)
- Language tests are sufficient for parliamentary elections (2)

- MPs should have a minimum of class 8 education
- MPs should have at least form four qualifications (2)
- MP should be form four graduates with an average of at least grade C- and have a diploma in addition or a degree certificate.
- A non-performing MP should be recalled through an opinion poll by the people.
- People have a right to recall their MP if $\frac{1}{4}$ of the votes sign up to have him dismissed.
- Voters should have the right to recall their MPs by at least 50% of the constituents signing the petition and forwarding it to the electoral commission.
- MPs should act on the basis of conviction and instructions from their constituents and should help meet the needs of their constituents. (3)
- MP salaries and benefits should be determined by the government and not by the MPs themselves.
- MP salaries and benefits should be limited in the constitution and be addressed by the constitution.
- We should retain the concept of nominated MPs and they should be appointed with regard to the strength of the political parties and they should not be made ministers or assistant ministers.
- Retain the nominated MPs but for the minority groups (3)
- The constitution should bar the president from nominating MPs.
- The concept of nominated mp should be retained but a nominated MP should not be appointed as a minister or vice president.
- There should be no extra measures to increase women participation in parliament. (4)
- Every district should have one woman MP
- All MPs should maintain discipline while in parliament and should debate on national issues objectively free from party affiliation.
- Constitution should adopt multi party system in both legislature and the executive.
- The president should not have the power to veto legislation passed by parliament. (2)
- President should have veto power over legislation passed by parliament. (2)
- The president should not have the power to dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should empower the president to dissolve parliament. (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliamentarians should serve a 5 year term. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a national assembly and a regional assembly.
- The constitution should empower parliament to impeach the president. (5)
- The constitution should maintain the current number of legislators
- The constitution should provide for the legislature's independence.
- The constitution should provide parliament to have its own calendar.
- The constitution should restrict MPs to hold office for 3 terms only.
- The constitution should reserve seats for women.
- The constitution should empower the electorate recall non performing MPs.
- The constitution should give parliament the power to vet all presidential appointments.
- The constitution should require MPs to consult with their electorate.
- The constitution should provide for an independent body to regulate MPs salaries. (12)
- The constitution should provide that all MPs must be elected and no nomination. (5)
- The constitution should harmonize MPs salaries with those of civil servants.
- The constitution should provide for legislation to be a part time occupation.(3)
- The constitution should provide that MPs be 35 years and above and hold at least a diploma.
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government. (5)

- The constitution should provide that the party with the majority seats shall form the government and appoint a prime minister to head the government.
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament, the upper and the lower house. (5)
- The constitution should reserve seats for women in parliament. (3)

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- Presidential candidates should be degree holders with experience in public administration and good discipline and with no bad records.
- A presidential aspirant should be a Kenyan Citizen possessing a National ID card, be well settled and he/she should be patriotic.
- A presidential aspirant should have a minimum education of form four and above and should be a person of good history.
- President should only serve for one term of seven years each.
- President should preside over all public ceremonies and should appoint service commander in armed forces. He/she should also have power to exercise the prerogative of mercy.
- Functions to be presided over by president should be defined in the constitution. (3)
- The president should officiate opening and closing of parliament. And president should be in charge of external security.
- The president should have powers to appoint and dismiss ministers and their assistants. He should continue to exercise power to award honors.
- President should have powers to nominate professionals to the post of cabinet ministers.
- The constitution should set limit on presidential powers (2)
- President should not appoint judicial officers.
- The powers of executive should be subjected to checks and balances.
- Constitution should set limits on presidential powers. He should not be the chancellor of public universities.
- Constitution should set limits on presidential powers e.g. He should not appoint the vice president.
- The president should not shuffle the cabinet arbitrarily. Ministers should serve at least five years in a given ministry. The president should not appoint judges. The president should not be above the law.
- The executive should be independent of parliament and vice versa. (2)
- There should be mutual respect between the parliament and the president.
- The relationship between the president and parliament should be through the officiating of opening and closing of parliament by the president.
- Post of PC should be abolished; DC, chief and their assistant should be elected directly by the people after every 3 years.
- Chiefs should be elected and serve for a term of 5 years. Council of elders should assist the chief and assistant should be abolished.
- We should only have DCs chiefs and village elders elected directly by the people.
- Chiefs and their assistants should be elected by the people. They should be form four graduates and should be assisted in handling their cases by at least one women.
- Provincial administrators should be retained. Chiefs and their assistants should be elected by the people but such posts should not be given to women.
- The provincial administration should be retained (3)

- Provincial administration should be retained but they should be answerable to the governor in the federal system.
- The provincial administration should be elected by a popular vote for a renewable term of five years and chiefs Act should be amenable to transfers.
- Chiefs should be elected by popular vote. Chiefs should be chosen directly by the people. They should also serve a maximum term of five years.
- Provincial administration officers should be elected at universal suffrage.
- PC should be people of the region they serve and should be elected by people. A PC, DC, DO or chief should be 35 years old or above. Should be university graduates. Chiefs should be O level holders and their assistants should have similar qualifications.
- Chiefs should be directly elected by the people. They should serve a maximum of five years.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall hold office for two terms
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be subject to the law.(9)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president.(4)
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve a maximum two five-year terms. (14)
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should also be an elected M.P. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an elected MP and a member of any party. (6)
- The constitution should provide for alternating presidency in all provinces
- The constitution should allow for the independence of the three arms of government
- The constitution should provide that the president have at least secondary education
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve for one five year term
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be elected
- The constitution should provide that the president should not have the powers to appoint senior government officials (2)
- The constitution should require the president to have a running mate and he should not rule for more than 10 years
- The constitution should provide that the provincial commissioner be replaced by the provincial governor, the DO be replaced by the chief and assistant chiefs scrapped
- The constitution should provide that any public servant including the president should resign if charged in a court of law
- The constitution should abolish the position of chiefs and replace them with elected village headmen
- The constitution should provide that the president and vice president be of different genders
- The constitution should provide that the president be between 50 and 70 years and should be the commander in chief of the armed forces
- The constitution should empower the president to appoint cabinet ministers
- The constitution should provide that the president should rule for two four year terms
- The constitution should provide that ministers be in office for at least 3years without reshuffle
- The constitution should not grant the president immunity from prosecution (3)
- The constitution should reduce the powers of chiefs

- The citizens should be empowered by the constitution to pass a vote of no confidence in the president.
- The constitution should ensure that the chiefs act is scrapped
- The constitution should provide for the election of chiefs (12)
- The constitution should provide the minimum age for a president to be 45 years and serve for a minimum of two five year terms
- The constitution should provide for provincial administration officers to be from the local area (3)
- The constitution should scrap the provincial administration

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY.**

- Each district should have its own kadhi and there should be more Kadhi clerks and servants in kadhis courts should be Muslims.
- Present structure of the judiciary is not adequate.
- Kadhi courts should be separate from mainstream judiciary.
- A special court to hear rape cases should be established
- Cases should be dealt with much faster. Running down cases (accidents) should be decided within three months, and victims compensated.
- Cases in court should be solved faster and corruption within the judiciary should be curbed.
- Judicial officers should be qualified people in law up to at least diploma levels and above.
- Minimum education qualification for judicial officers should have bachelors degree in law.
- Judicial officers should serve office for a period of 10 years.
- The conduct of kadhis should be regulated by the Muslim community. And judges and other officers enjoying security of tenure should be disciplined in accordance to the law and in respect to their jobs.
- Chief kadhi should be educated in Islamic law.
- Kadhis should also handle the matters on rights and general welfare of Muslim community and particularly Children's rights.
- Kadhi courts should have appellate jurisdiction (2)
- Judicial powers should be vested exclusively in courts.
- Murder cases should not be delayed in courts.
- Government should provide free state council to the disabled.
- There should be provision for judicial review of laws made by the legislature.
- Traditional courts should be reinstated and recognized by the constitution.
- Council of elders should handle customary disputes (7)
- A council of elders should be elected by the people after every 2 years and should have at least standard 8 education and at least 35 years old or above. Government should pay them salaries for resolving village matters.
- The constitution should hand capital punishment to drug peddlers.
- The constitution should provide that bank robbers get a minimum of 6 years jail term.
- The constitution should recognize customary marriage just as statutory marriage.
- The constitution should provide that the chief Kadhi be paid the same as the chief justice.
- The constitution should provide that every district have a Kadhi court.
- The constitution should provide that the judicial system be initiated at the regional level.
- The constitution should provide that the law must apply to all Kenyans equally.
- The constitution should provide for free legal aid (3).

- The constitution should provide that the judiciary should be appointed and supervised by a non-governmental committee.
- The constitution should provide that the Kadhi and chief Kadhi be government appointees.
- The constitution should establish a women's court.
- The constitution should provide that the appointment of judicial officials be done by parliamentary judicial service commission. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the Kadhi should handle all Muslim issues.
- The constitution should provide for free bonds in criminal cases.
- The constitution should provide that judges and the AG be appointed by the JSC.
- The constitution should provide for pro bono services by lawyers .
- The constitution should provide that judges should be more powerful than the president.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary. (2)
- The constitution should reduce the costs of litigation.
- The constitution should simplify the judicial process and litigation procedures.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a constitutional and supreme court. (6)
- The constitution should provide the right to legal representation

5.3.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

- The current two-year term for mayors and council chairmen is adequate. (3)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve two terms of four years each.
- Mayors and council chairmen term should be of five years (2)
- Mayors and council chairmen term should be of three years
- Mayors and councilors should serve for two terms of five years each (3)
- Councilors should work under DO. They should initiate projects only if approved by the local communities.
- Councils should continue to work under central government (30)
- Council should work under federal government. (2)
- KCPE/CPE (Class 8 or 7) education should be the minimum education qualification for councilors. (2)
- Councilors should have a minimum education of standard 4
- Councilors should be an education person. They should be holders of KCSE certificate with at least average of grade C-
- Language test required for aspirant councilors are not adequate.
- Language test for those vying for local authority seats are sufficient. (2)
- There should be a moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats (5)
- People should have a right to recall their councilors (7)
- A non-performing councilor should be recalled through an opinion poll by the people.
- People should have a right to recall their councilors. A commission should be set under the chairmanship of the mayor to receive complaints from the people before councilor is recalled.
- People should have a right to recall their councilors by petitioning the electoral commission.
- Councilors salaries should be determined by special established committees (2)
- The ministry of local government should determine salaries and benefits of councilors
- Salaries and benefits of councilors should be determined by the government (3).
- A commission set up by regional assembly should determine the remuneration of the

councilors.

- We should retain nominated councilors; priority should be given to runners up in election.
- Concept of nominated councilors should be retained. Nomination should be in accordance to the majority of elected councilors by political party.
- Retain nominated councilors for the minority groups.
- Rules should be established for the conduct of councilors. They should have offices in their areas of jurisdiction.
- Councilors should distribute council resources equitably without regard to political parties. (2).
- President or minister in charge of local government should have the power to dissolve council if they are bankrupt
- Minister in charge of local government should have power to dissolve council after receiving recommendation from the people to do so.
- Minister for local government should not be having powers to dissolve councils. (2)
- Councils should be dissolved by an establishment of special commission.
- Business operating with less than 500000 capital need not have license.
- Local government should provide internal security police
- County councils should be given the responsibility of land subdivisions.
- Local governments should receive 80% of regional income to initiate development
- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the Country Council, be filled by direct popular elections. (14)
- The constitution should scrap county councils
- The constitution should provide for the independence of local authorities (2)
- The constitution should provide that county councils receive funding from central government
- The constitution should recognize local authorities
- The constitution should scrap nomination of councilors (3)
- The constitution should provide for the independence of local authorities from the ministry and they should be accountable to the electorate
- The constitution should fix the tenure for councillors to two five- year terms
- The constitution should fix the minimum qualification of councillors to secondary certificate (10)

5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- The representative electoral commission should be retained in the constitution. (2)
- We should retain the simple majority rule as the basis of winning an election.
- Electoral process should be designed in a way to increase participation of women in both parliament and councils.
- To be a winner a presidential candidate must garner 50% of the votes cast.
- Candidates in election should secure at least 60% of the registered voters to be declared winner.
- There should be no minimum percentage or number of votes that a ward, constituency or presidential candidate must attain in order to be declared the winner.
- There should be a minimum % of votes that award, constituency and presidential candidate should attain to be declared winner.
- Those who fail to be nominated by one party should not seek nomination from another

party (6).

- Defection of MPs from one party to another should be restricted upon a specific time frame.
- Every party members should be free to defect from one party to another, incase of parties crossing floors, there should be a by election of all positions held by the dissolving the party
- We should not have seats reserved for specific interest groups
- We should not retain the current geographical constituency system. (3)
- Every division should be constituency
- Constituencies should have almost equal number of voters
- Magarini Constituency should be split into two with a new one being called Marafa.
- Electoral staff and officers should be recruited from the regions they will serve and the constitution should allow them vote in those areas.
- The constitution should allow independent candidates to vie fro elections and voters registration should be a continues process.
- Election candidates should be given about one month in order to present their nomination papers.
- Voters should be allowed to vote using the voters' card only ID need not be available.
- Election process should be simplified.
- There should be no upper limit for election expenditure by each candidate.
- General elections should not be done on any worship day but on a weekday.
- General elections should be held after every 3 years. Election date should not be on weekend and it should be set in the constitution by ECK.
- The president should be elected by the people directly. (5)
- Presidential elections should be held indirectly through parliament.
- Presidential post should be rotational on the basis of each region (2)
- All people who have government debts/loans should be allowed to vie for elections until they pay back the loans.
- The 2002 general election should be held on rule of secret ballot system.
- Election should only be held under the current constitutional framework.
- Electoral commissioners should posses a degree in law.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament
- Electoral commissions should be appointed by political parties.
- Electoral commissioners appointments should be done transparently and democratically
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure for five years term.
- Electoral commissioners should serve for two electoral terms if their work is proved to be good.
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office in accordance with law.
- Electoral commission should be funded by the government.
- Electoral commissioners number should remain 22
- The ECK should be empowered to issue identity cards, permits for political rallies, maintaining security, elections and be in charge of advertisements of political nature during elections.
- No mercy should be availed to election offenders.
- The constitution should provide that academic qualification should not be used as criteria for vying.
- The constitution should provide that MPs and councilors of an area be of different gender.
- The constitution should provide that each constituency be represented by two MPs.

- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the votes cast.(2)
- The constitution should provide a clause to allow for a vote of no confidence by citizen against non-performing mps, councillors and president and order a recall.
- The constitution should provide that voting be done by secret ballot.
- The constitution should provide that all political aspirants should declare their wealth.
- The constitution should provide for:
 - Equal number of voters in each constituency
 - ECK to provide security, publicity and licenses
 - ECK be independent
- The constitution should reserve seats for women in parliament and local authorities. (2)
- The constitution should provide that only residents of the region should vote.
- The constitution should provide for the sub division of large constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that an MP must be elected by at least 50,000 voters.
- The constitution should provide for queuing system of voting.
- The constitution should provide that the winner in any election must have attained majority of all votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that the winner in a presidential election must attain 25% of votes cast in five provinces.(2)
- The constitution should provide that vote counting be done at the polling station. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the winner in a presidential election must garner 51% votes in every province.
- The constitution should provide that presidential and civic elections be held on separate days. (3)
- The constitution should provide for free and fair elections.
- The constitution should provide that elected leaders be accountable to the electorate.
- The constitution should fix election dates. (4)
- The constitution should provide that defecting MPs should not participate in the by-election that follows.
- The constitution should ensure that constituency boundaries are drawn according to the population of the area.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary and civic elections be held together. (4)
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes be transparent.
- The electoral commission should have a security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide for continuous voter registration.

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- Constitution should be sensitive to fundamental needs of the citizens.
- Our constitutional provision for fundamental rights are not adequate (3)
- The constitution should protect the rights of the youth.
- The sanctity of poverty should be protected by the constitution as a basic right.
- The constitution should ensure social economic rights and third generation rights
- The constitution should make a provision for free choice of ones occupation as a fundamental right.
- Provincial administration and politicians should have the responsibility of ensuring that all Kenyans enjoy basic rights.
- Secondary and university education fees should be fair for everyone

- Boy and girl child must have equal rights
- Salaries should be monitored to ensure that they are commensurate with needs of the people.
- There should be employment without discrimination, government employees should retire at age of 45 and have only one job at a time. A commission should establish and moderate salaries.
- When government is retrenching its employees, young people should be protected and the elderly or old people should go first or retrenched.
- Workers in salt mines should not be underpaid as it is.
- There should be a policy to ensure that 80% of the non-technical employees of a facility are residents of the locality of the facility.
- The quota system should be introduced in recruitment to the public service to enhance spatial representation.
- Constitution should provide social security for those over 65 years.
- Government should give some allowances or benefits to all Kenyans who are 55 years old and above.
- All unemployed people, elderly and others who need help are given some allowances by the government to help them (3)
- Constitution should provide for compulsory and free primary education (12)
- P.S.C should employ civil education officers who should educate the Kenyans right from the village on the constitution and their rights (2)
- Constitution should be simplified and translated into all local languages.
- Constitution should be taught to all Kenyans
- Constitution should ensure freedom of worship to all Kenyans. A regular denomination that had no good foundation should not be registered.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide the freedom of movement
- The constitution should guarantee free primary and secondary education. (4)
- The constitution should provide for free medical services. (9)
- The constitution should provide for the right to food (3)
- The constitution should ensure that water is supplied to Kenyans. (6)
- The constitution should safeguard and guarantee basic right for all citizens (8)
- The constitution should provide for freedom of worship (8)
- The constitution should provide security for all (6)
- The constitution should outlaw all forms of discrimination
- The constitution should provide the right to join trade unions
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of association
- The constitution should guarantee decent housing
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of speech
- The constitution should provide for employment of Kenyans (3)
- The constitution should provide for support to secondary and university students
- The constitution should abolish the death sentence. (5)
- The constitution should provide free and compulsory primary education. (14)
- The constitution should protect the right of life
- The constitution should provide for freedom of the press (3)
- The constitution should protect employees rights (2)
- The constitution should outlaw all forms of discrimination (5)
- The constitution should provide the right to live and own property any where in the

country

- The constitution should provide that pensions be paid promptly (7)
- The constitution should ensure labor laws are adhered to
- The constitution should protect all citizens from police harassment
- The constitution should abolish detention without trial
- The constitution should allow trade unions and grant workers the right to join trade unions (5)
- The constitution should retain the death penalty (5)
- The constitution should be written in both English and Kiswahili

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- Interest of women are not fully guaranteed in the constitution
- Interest of disabled are not fully taken care of (2)
- Constitution should ensure that the aged people are taken care of by their children
- The elderly, the poor, squatters, small tribes, casual employees etc
- Minority ethnic groups should be protected from the influence of larger groups.
- The constitution should provide for protection of prisoners. (2)
- The constitution should abolish the practice of Female Genital Mutilation.
- The constitution should protect all minors against all forms of harassment (4)
- The constitution should protect children below 18 years. (6)
- The constitution should give women a chance in national leadership.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect women rights. (4)
- The constitution should provide for free education for the disabled. (3)
- The constitution should provide for representation of women and disabled in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for protection of the disabled against discrimination. (6)
- The constitution should guarantee representation of the needs of vulnerable groups. (7)
- The constitution should provide laws to punish men who impregnate young girls.
- The constitution should impose stiff penalties on child abusers. (2)
- The constitution should protect women from domestic violence.
- The constitution should ensure that the government addresses the plight of the disabled.
- The constitution should protect children born out of wedlock and ensure their needs are met. (2)
- The constitution should grant custody to the mother in times of divorce.
- The constitution should provide that the government must assist victims of abuse.
- The constitution should provide for the elderly above 65 years an allowance. (2)
- The constitution should protect women in inheritance issues.
- The constitution should outlaw early marriages.
- The constitution should provide that the government reserve special seats for the disabled.
- The constitution should protect children from child labor. (3)
- The constitution should outlaw all forms of discrimination. (8)

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- Local community should have ultimate ownership of land (4)
- The regional units should have the ultimate land ownership
- Individuals should have ultimate ownership of land (2)
- The government should not have the power to compulsorily acquire private land; there

- should be negotiation among the parties involved. (3)
- Government should have power to acquire land after the local communities approval
- Government should have the power to compulsorily acquire private land especially those, which are extensive and distributed to the less fortunate. (2)
- Persons who acquire land illegally should be compulsorily dispossessed of the same by the government.
- State, government or local authority should not have the power to control the use of land by the owners (2).
- Regional land control board should be manned by elected local residents so as to curb land grabbing. Land title deeds issued wrongly should be revoked.
- The residents of any given area should be given the first priority land allotment.
- Constitution should ensure that every Kenyan has a right to own land and those to inherit land should be women and children.
- Settlement schemes should adopt method favoured by the locals after. Government should simplify land allocation for special cases e.g. church development and construction.
- Fathers should consult their children before selling their property.
- Boys and girls should be given equal rights of inheritance (2)
- Land should be subdivided and distributed to the locals (2)
- Title deeds to land should be issued at the divisional land office.
- There should be no selling of land instead ownership should be whole and undisturbed.
- There should be restriction of ownership of land by non-citizens. (4)
- Every federal state should be empowered to be in charge of all land transfer issues in that region.
- Procedures of acquiring title deeds should be simplified by bringing officers who are in charge for the same close to the people (3)
- Issue of title deeds should be decentralized to the provincial level (2)
- It should take at most 5 months to obtain a title deed.
- Land office should be decentralized to the locational level so that people do not have to travel long distances to have their problems sorted out. (2)
- The powers of a commissioner of land should be decentralized to the county councils
- Land adjudication should be carried out on all community land in the country
- Cost of land transfer should be reduced (4)
- Title deed issuance should be simplified especially to land owned by clan lineage.
- Men and women should have equal access to land (3)
- Women should have right to get land from the government
- The pre-independence land treaties and agreements should be retained. (2)
- The pre-independence land treaties e.g. Mazrui and the coastal strip should be retained (11)
- The coastal strip should not be allocated to people without owners' permission.
- Pre-independence land treaties and agreements should be abolished and coastal strip given to Mijikendas.
- Kenyans should not own land anywhere in the country (2)
- Small ethnic groups should be resettled and given land.
- Person who have stayed on a piece of land for over 12 years should acquire automatic perspective rights of ownership of such land.
- Constitution should guarantee access to land for the Sabaki and issue them with title deeds for such land.
- Lease all land lying idle. The people living within crown land should be allocated that land

legally.

- Government land in all regional states should be held in trust by such states.
- We should abolish trust land Act.
- Trust land should be allowed to those currently occupying them
- The constitution should provide that no individual shall own more than two acres of land.
- The constitution should provide that foreigners should not own land in Kenya. (4)
- The constitution should revoke the Mazrui and the Coastal ten mile strip land treaties. (11)
- The constitution should revoke title deeds of absentee landlords.
- The constitution should provide that all land should belong to the government.
- The constitution should provide that all land issues be dealt with at the district level. (2)
- Absolute and automatic ownership of land should occur with adverse possession. The natives in a region should have a right to expelling any aliens.
- The constitution should revoke all old and colonial land ownership systems.
- The constitution should empower local authorities to handle land issues.
- The constitution should address the problem of squatters. (11)
- The constitution should review all laws governing land.
- The constitution should provide for a land commissioner in every district.
- The constitution should revoke the settlement schemes Act.
- The constitution should provide for the release of crown lands by the government to be administered by the local elders.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country. (3)
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be distributed to the landless.
- The constitution should provide for equal distribution of land to all citizens.
- The constitution should limit ownership of land. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the prosecution of those who have grabbed land.
- The constitution should impose a levy on idle land.
- The constitution should ensure that title deed ownership is a right. (5)
- The constitution should provide that land shall be owned by both spouses.
- The constitution should allow children to inherit land.

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

- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the constitution. (5)
- All good Kenya traditional cultures should be promoted and captured in the constitution (3)
- The constitution should provide for only one national language.
- Tribal societies or groupings e.g. Gema should be deregistered.
- The constitution should protect wives from discriminatory aspects of culture e.g. denial of inheritance
- Fine imposed on men who are suspected to have sexual affairs with other peoples wives i.e. “malu” among the mijikendas community to be abolished.
- The fine imposed on adulterous women should be abolished.
- Dowry should be capitalized on and made a precondition to marrying. People should be encouraged to negotiate and agree on reasonable terms of marriage (2)
- The constitution should uphold Kiswahili as the national language.

- Customary law and practices should be recognized and protected by the constitution.
- The constitution should recognize and remunerate council of elders.
- The constitution should recognize and protect customary marriage.
- The constitution should outlaw wife inheritance. (5)
- The constitution should provide for refund of bride price once marriage fails.
- The constitution should abolish bride price.
- The constitution should empower and remunerate village elders.
- The constitution should outlaw religious cults.
- The constitution should encourage mwalu custom.
- The constitution should abolish mwalu custom.
- The constitution should outlaw outdated traditions and oppressive customs.
- The constitution should protect local languages by teaching them in schools. (2)
- The constitution should discard cultural beliefs that are discriminatory. (2)

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

- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources.
- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy.
- The constitution should provide that 20% of locally generated revenue should go to the central government while the remaining 80% is left to the region.
- The constitution should provide that majority of shareholders in local companies should be locals.
- The constitution should provide that companies employ majority of the locals.
- The constitution should provide that resource be directed to youth development.
- The constitution should provide for employment opportunities to all Kenyans.
- The federal government should have powers to raise and distribute its financial resources.
- Parliament should retain the power to authorize the raising and appropriation of public finances in consultation with the federal state.
- Other methods, besides taxation that can be used to raise public finances include investments, seeking aid and loans.
- Constitution should generate equitable distribution of resources to all Kenyans
- Foreign aid should be distributed equitably to all parts of the country.
- Resources and revenues collected from particular region should benefit residents of that region.
- Public finances and resources should be distributed in a transparent manner and they should be accounted for.
- 30% of revenues collected by regional government should be remitted to the federal government and the rest remains to the region.
- Benefits from the resources should be shared only among the communities where such resources are found.
- 50% of earning from local resources like tourism, airports etc should be pumped back to the local areas to develop them.
- Government should distribute national resources on the basis of ensuring that people neighbors such national resources benefit out of them.
- 75% of the taxes collected in one region should be used in that region while 25% goes to the central government. Natural resources in an area should benefit the local in that area.
- The benefit received from an area should be used to initiate development projects to uplift economic living standards of the indigenous people. (3).

- Every region should have its own resources to develop and remit to the central government 20% of the resources. (3)
- The community where the resource are found should be the first beneficially (2)
- 20% of benefits from local resources should be pumped back to the local areas to develop them.
- 60% of benefits from local resources should be pumped back to the local areas to develop them.
- 80% of benefits from local resources should be retained by the regional “Jimbo” and the rest 20% should go to the central government
- The controller and Auditor General should be given prosecution powers in dealing with those who misuse public resources
- The controller and Auditor General should be appointed by the parliament.
- The controller and Auditor General should be appointed by the public service commission
- MPs should be in charge of funds allocated to their respective areas of representation
- Ministers should be allocated from among professionals in their relevant fields (2)
- The public service commission should appoint permanent secretaries and employ all government officials with regard to their qualification and experience
- Public servants found guilty of misappropriation of funds should be sacked and not just transferred
- Parliament should appoint members of the public service commission (2)
- There should be a code of conduct for all public office holders (6)
- Public officers should be required to declare their wealth (3)

5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- Poaching and fishing activities that negatively affect the environment should be checked.
- The environment should be protected against pollution
- Forest resources should not be privatized, they should belong to the state
- Local community should own the natural resources (2)
- Kenyan citizens should own the natural resources
- Relevant ministries should own the natural resources
- Communities should maintain cleanliness, preventing wanton destruction of forests, planting trees, protect, use and sources of water
- Local community should be allowed to use and manage natural resources for their sustainability (2)
- Natural resources to be protected in the constitution should include forests, land, minerals and other resources (3)
- Government should be responsible for management and protection of natural resources
- Committees should be established for the management and protection of natural resources
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in managing local natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that natural resources be used to benefit the local people.
- The constitution should provide that the county council manages natural resources.
- Environmental protection issues should be addressed in the constitution
- The constitution should provide for compensation of wildlife attack victims.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- NGOS should conduct civic education
- NGOs and other organized groups should be allowed to participate in governance
- Civil society organizations should be made independent in discharging their duties to the people
- Civil society organizations should be allowed to participate in governance
- The state should regulate the conduct of civil society organization, including the media. (2)
- At least 30% of senior jobs in the public service should go to women
- More women should be appointed to decision making process (2)
- Women should be given equal chances in local government just like men
- Constitution should recognize the disabled persons contribution in development
- Government should ensure participation of the youth in governance
- Minority groups should be allowed to participate in governance
- The elderly should be allowed to participate in governance
- The public should be involved in passing a vote of no confidence on the government
- The constitution should ensure that there is participatory and democratic leadership (6)
- The constitution should promote participatory governance

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The conduct of foreign affairs should be the exclusive responsibility of the executive
- The conduct of foreign affairs should be the exclusive responsibility of the ministry for foreign affairs
- Foreign affairs should be the responsibility of Central government under the majimbo government set up
- The legislature should be involved in the conduct of foreign affairs with regard to laws and regulations made by the regional organizations, international treaties and regional bilateral treaties
- Parliament should play an advisory role on foreign affairs and should debate on these and recommend policies with regard to international relations
- Parliament should play a directive role on foreign affairs, which the executive should implement through the ministry for foreign affairs
- International agreement in which Kenya is a member should have automatic effect on our domestic laws. The basic rights should be protected in accordance to the UN charter.
- International treaties, conventions regional and bilateral treaties should not have automatic effect in domestic law. They should be effected after thorough consultation by parliament
- Regulations made by the regional organizations that Kenya belong should have automatic effect on our domestic laws

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

- An independent committee in charge of all religious denominations should be established
- Commissions of lands should be constitutionalized and have branches at the district level (2)
- Land commission should be established in every region

- A children rights commission should be established
- A constitutional commission should be established
- A national salaries commission should be established to determine salaries of civil servants (3)
- Commissions should be in charge of receiving donations and distributing the same to the people equally
- The anti-corruption commission should investigate corruption in each location
- There should be a ministry of constitutional affairs
- The constitution should provide for an anti corruption commission. (6)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a truth commission, a gender commission, and a human rights commission.(6)
- The constitution should abolish commissions of enquiries, as their reports are not made public.
- The constitution should create the office of an ombudsman. (5)

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

- The constitution should provide that during elections the speaker of the national assembly should assume executive powers. (2)
- The chief justice should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections
- The incoming president should assume office 90 days after elections (2)
- The incoming president should assume office 2 months after elections
- The chief justice should swear in an incoming president.(2)
- The constitution should provide for security to a former president. (2)
- There should be restrictions in providing welfare and benefits to a former president, such benefits should be commensurate with the performance of the economy
- There should be no immunity from legal process provided for the president (3)
- A former president should be given a car and a driver, diplomatic passport, free medical care and free education for his children. He may also be appointed a special ambassador

5.3.23. **WOMENS RIGHTS**

- The constitution should protect customary marriages.
- The constitution should outlaw polygamy.
- Women rights should be constitutionalized
- Men and women should register jointly their wealth if they are married and women's names should appear on all property owned by the family (5)
- Men and women should have equal rights to inheritance (3)
- Women should not inherit husbands property
- Women should have a constitutional right to inheritance and succession. The girl child should have the right to inherit her father's property (8)
- In case of divorce, both men and women should be entitled to equal share of the property or the woman should be entitled to alimony (2)
- A law should be put in place to provide for severe punishment for both the man and his wife if they engage in adultery
- Every married person should be given a marriage certificate (2)
- There should be no divorce in marriage (2)
- Divorced women who re-marry should pay back the bride price.

- Divorced women should not pay back the bride price.
- Children of broken marriages should choose which parent they want to live with
- Cohabitation for a long time should be considered as marriage
- The youth should marry freely without interference from parents
- Marriage laws should be harmonized to protect women from unfair practices
- A man who impregnates a woman should be made to marry her and provide for her maintenance
- Polygamy should be made illegal
- Fathers should ensure women get child support until the child becomes old enough to decide which parent he wants (5)
- Men who impregnate school girls should be made to provide for the well being of the child while the girl attend school (3)
- Men who impregnate school girls and then deny responsibility should be dealt with accordingly with regard to law
- The affiliation act should be restored in the constitution
- Men should be permitted to discipline their wives but not to be violent while doing so
- Domestic violence should be outlawed

5.3.24 **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- Regional governments should be welcome donors such as IMF and the World bank (2)
- Regional governments should promote foreign investments (2)
- The constitution should provide for government regulation of foreign borrowing

5.3.25 **NATIONAL ECONOMIC**

- All businesses in every region should be under the control of the people of the region
- Local coconut brews should be recognized and more research done on it enable it to fetch market locally and internationally (3)
- An open air market should be constructed in Sabaki for women
- Road, water and state corporations should be privatized
- Industries should be based where raw materials are located
- Factories should be located in rural areas and should give at least 10% of the benefits to development of these areas
- Breton weeds loans should go directly to local communities to revive industries
- Poor citizens should be helped by the government by giving them loans
- All roads in the cities and rural areas should be tarmarced.
- Telephone and postal services should be spread all over the country
- The constitution should ensure that transport services are provided to all areas.
- The constitution should provide for government maintenance of roads rather than private contractors.
- The constitution should provide that state corporations that carter for roads, forests and other important resources be privatized.
- The constitution should provide for the government to provide roads in all parts of the country.

5.3.25 **NATIONAL OTHER**

- There should be compulsory HIV/AIDS testing for all people to know their status
- The police should not harass people when they go to report cases (3)
- Police should not be permitted to search peoples homes or private property without a search warrant
- Police training should be increased and police should be provided with modern equipment to handle criminals
- No mercy should be shown to corrupt officers
- Powers to the police force should be reduced to address corruption (2)
- Corruption should not be allowed for in the constitution (3)
- The constitution should address issues of corruption in the judiciary
- The constitution should provide principles that will help fight corruption.
- The constitution should provide that all people holding public office should declare their wealth.
- The constitution should that corrupt civil servants be prosecuted.
- The constitution should provide that holders of government offices should not run businesses.

5.3.26 **SECTORAL**

- Irrigation schemes should be emphasized in the constitution
- Land allocations should be standardized regularly to give more preference to agro, commercial and export companies
- Farmers should be trained on the latest agricultural techniques and to carry out research to boost production (3)
- VAT should be fixed at 8% while Kerosene, medication, fertilizers, farm implements and insect killing drugs should be tax-free.
- The constitution should recognize and ensure all cash crops are promoted.
- Government should provide loans to farmers and regulate prices for agricultural produce during famines
- Government should be responsible for the management and protection of agricultural resources
- All collapsed agricultural industries at the coast should be revived e.g. the cashew nut, pineapple, mango e.t.c (2)
- Compensation should be given to farmers who loose their produce to wild animals
- The constitution should control market flooding and guarantee markets for products.
- The constitution should protect the interests of the farmers.
- The constitution should put in place measures to revive and protect the agricultural sector.
- Palm wine should be processed and preserved as other beers
- There should be decentralization of industries to be owned and managed by the local communities
- A research institute to research on the benefits of the palm tree should be established
- All subjects in primary school should be taught in Kiswahili.
- Each region should have it's own University (2)
- Each region should have it's own education board
- There should be a quota system of enrollment to public universities based on regions
- Government should assist those who cannot afford university fees (3)
- Government should assist those who cannot afford school fees

- The government should provide writing materials to primary school children (2)
- National secondary school and universities should be based equally in each province (2)
- Government should employ nursery school teachers (3)
- Corporal punishment to instill discipline in schools should be allowed in the constitution (2)
- Constitution and civic education should be taught in schools (2)
- The constitution should provide for a university in all provinces.
- The constitution should provide that teacher employment be fair.
- The constitution should ensure that doctors in government hospitals do not run private clinics.
- The constitution should scrap the 8-4-4 system of education and replace it with 7-4-2-3 system. (3)
- Educational facilities should be decentralized to the local levels
- Education should be promoted at both primary and secondary schools in places such as Sabaki where people are poor
- Adult education should be made available to the people
- More schools should be established in rural areas
- Imports and exports should be taxed at points of exit and entry of the federal republic of Kenya
- Anybody who marries a foreigner should be taxed 5,000 per year
- V.A.T should be charged on the principle of the quid pro quo basis
- Graduated personal tax should be reinstated
- All private clinics should be banned
- Cost sharing in hospitals should be made more affordable
- Smoking in public should be banned
- Traditional herbalists should be certified and given licenses
- Every region should have a general hospital, and each district/dispensary should have at least one hospital/dispensary
- All dispensaries should have maternity wings
- Government should put more research on mineral exploration and excavation for the benefits of the people
- Powers vested on fisheries should be reduced and locals should be employed in the fisheries department to represent their needs
- Restriction to fishing only be imposed on foreigners
- People should be protected against wild animals (4)
- In case of human-wildlife conflict, the people should be allowed to kill the animals or be compensated accordingly (2)

5.3.27 **NATIONAL PROGRAMME**

- All stalled government projects should be revived

5.3.28 **CUSTOMARY LAW**

- Dowry payment under the customary law should be reduced.
- Fines paid by men for having sexual affairs with married women (*malu*) among the *Mijikenda* should be less than dowry paid
- Customary law on land ownership should be recognized

- Dowry payment should be abolished in Kenya (3)
- Wives who are unfaithful to their husbands should be disciplined according to customary law.
- Bride price payment should continue (2)
- Bride price payment should be abolished and all monies paid be regarded as presents

5.3.29 **STATUTORY LAW**

- The constitution should legalize local brews (*Mnazi*). (12)
- Establish a law that requires people who plant bang, miraa, brown sugar, heroin, to be shot dead in public. Those who use such drugs should be jailed for 10 years or be fined Kshs. 50,000 or both
- Both men and women should be punished equally for adultery
- Detention without trial should be abolished
- Alcohol and beer drinking should be banned in the constitution
- A law should be enacted so that parents who do not guarantee the rights of their disable children are jailed for not less than 2 years.
- A father who has sex with a daughter should be sentenced to death. (3)
- The constitution should provide for private proceedings for defilement/rape cases (2)
- People who carry out female genital mutilation should be sentenced to death.
- Rapists should be severely punished (2)

5.3.30 **COMMON GOOD**

- Family issues/decisions should be handled by all family members e.g. on sale of land, education among other issues (2)

5.3.31 **GENDER EQUITY**

- There should be no discrimination between men and women (3)
- Men and women should not be equal

5.3.32 **TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY**

- Councils should give reports to the people on their performance and politicians should be accountable to the people
- Foreign aid should be utilized in a transparent manner

5.3.33 **NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- The constitution should ensure that law and order is maintained under the rule of law of state
- The rule of law should be applicable to all Kenyans (2).

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon Davi Kombe

MP

2. Amason Kingi Jeffah
3. Jillo Onotto
4. Cllr. Ahmed Maamun
5. Shadrack Charo
6. Fathiya Hemed
7. Loice Kashutu
8. Mary Menza
9. James Kirimo
10. Peter Thoya

DC
Chairman

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers (CEPs)

1. Parent Assistance Programme
2. National Council of Status of Women
3. Institute of Participatory Democracy
4. Kenya Hotels and Allied Workers Union
5. Ecumenical Civic Education Programme
6. Catholic Justice and Peace Commission
7. Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization
8. Kenya National Union of Teachers

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

1	0001OMRCO	David Nduria Ngolo.	CBO	Written	Ngomeni sub-location
2	0016OMRCO	Emanuel Iha Thoya.	CBO	Written	Dakacha sub-Location
3	0004OMRCO	Fatuma Mohamed Ali	CBO	Memorandum	N.C.S.W
4	0005OMRCO	Fatuma Mohamed Ali	CBO	Memorandum	N.C.S.W-Magarini
5	0012OMRCO	Fedinard K Katanga	CBO	Memorandum	Garashi location
6	0013OMRCO	Floriana Mseri	CBO	Memorandum	Kunulana Women Group
7	0015OMRCO	James Kerimo Menza.	CBO	Written	Adu Location
8	0011OMRCO	Julius Menza	CBO	Memorandum	Kaya village-dagamara Locati
9	0014OMRCO	Margaret Karissa Jefa	CBO	Memorandum	N.C.S.W
10	0018OMRCO	Rachael Kahindi	CBO	Memorandum	N.C.S.W
11	0008IMRCO	Adinani Salale	Individual	Written	
12	0093IMRCO	Agnes Damabaya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0085IMRCO	Albert Mlanda Kiganje.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0052IMRCO	Andrew Kahindi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0043IMRCO	anonymous	Individual	Written	
16	0044IMRCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
17	0012IMRCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
18	0015IMRCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
19	0016IMRCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
20	0019IMRCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
21	0023imrco	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
22	0024IMRCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
23	0031IMRCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
24	0014IMRCO	Banjamin Kahidi.	Individual	Written	
25	0067IMRCO	Baya Charo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0037IMRCO	Benson Kasena Katoi	Individual	Written	
27	0103IMRCO	Chengo K. Muramba.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0095IMRCO	Christine Zenga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0096IMRCO	Dama Ngombo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0029IMRCO	Daniel Charo Angore.	Individual	Written	
31	0020IMRCO	Daniel Kirimoh	Individual	Written	
32	0049IMRCO	Daniel Mwendwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0117IMRCO	David Thoya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0092IMRCO	Edita Mwandu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0087IMRCO	Edna Mwandoye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0084IMRCO	Eliina Mbaru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0088IMRCO	Elizabeth John	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0101IMRCO	Emmanuel Kapombe.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0116IMRCO	Emmanuel Mwatate	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0100IMRCO	Esther	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0086IMRCO	Esther Mwakesi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0022IMRCO	Eunice Daktari	Individual	Written	
43	0078IMRCO	Florence Baya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0082IMRCO	Gabriel Kazungu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0097IMRCO	Gladys Dama Yaa.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0021IMRCO	Grace wekesho	Individual	Written	
47	0070IMRCO	Habil Baya Mzungu.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0079IMRCO	Hamisi Baya Msanzu.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0077IMRCO	Hamisi Omari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0073IMRCO	Harrison Chome Ngala.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0080IMRCO	Harry Kombe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0032IMRCO	Harun Piri	Individual	Written	

53	0112IMRCO	Henry Nzai Kombe.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0047IMRCO	Hezron Baya Katana.	Individual	Written	
55	0065IMRCO	Hezron Thoya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0061IMRCO	Hilda Chome	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0106IMRCO	Isaac Manyasi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0074IMRCO	Jacob Mwangandi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0075IMRCO	James Baya Toya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0026IMRCO	Jeremiah Ngauyo	Individual	Written	
61	0007IMRCO	John Karani	Individual	Written	
62	0063IMRCO	John Mweni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0111IMRCO	John Sulumbu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0048IMRCO	Johnstone Kadzitu Kaing	Individual	Written	
65	0005IMRCO	Jonathan Baya Mwanyule.	Individual	Written	
66	0001IMRCO	Joseph Karayu	Individual	Written	
67	0025IMRCO	Joseph Menza	Individual	Written	
68	0041IMRCO	Joshua Charo Kazungu.	Individual	Written	
69	0018IMRCO	Josphat Mutago	Individual	Written	
70	0059IMRCO	Joyce Dama Kambi.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0091IMRCO	Joyce Ngumbao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0017IMRCO	Julius Nzaro	Individual	Written	
73	0064IMRCO	Justus Kazungu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0057IMRCO	Kachefondo Kalama.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0083IMRCO	Karissa Katana	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0076IMRCO	Karissa Makiti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0069IMRCO	Karissa Mangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0072IMRCO	Karissa Ngala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0105IMRCO	Kasim Mung'asa.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0060IMRCO	Kitsele Luwali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0040IMRCO	Lemmy Thuva	Individual	Written	
82	0013IMRCO	Maggie Jungo	Individual	Written	
83	0115IMRCO	Maitha Lennex	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0090IMRCO	Mapenzi Ngowa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0028IMRCO	Mary Hiribai.	Individual	Written	
86	0062IMRCO	Mary Masha Maita.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0009IMRCO	Maryamu Njoki	Individual	Written	
88	0003IMRCO	Mohamed B Safu	Individual	Written	
89	0002IMRCO	Mohamed Bwanareri Safu	Individual	Written	
90	0118IMRCO	Morris Mangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0027IMRCO	Mwanje Mwandima Finyuge	Individual	Written	
92	0055IMRCO	Mzungu Ngoma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0098IMRCO	Naomi Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0056IMRCO	Naomi Mukare	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0051IMRCO	Nathaniel Kingi Jefa.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0054IMRCO	Ngumbao Nyache	Individual	Oral - Public he	
97	0102IMRCO	Njinani J. Salim.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
98	0010IMRCO	Njoki Kaneno and Others	Individual	Written	
99	0099IMRCO	Nuru Bakari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0030IMRCO	Nzovu Kalama Ahamed.	Individual	Written	
101	0107IMRCO	Omar K. Fondo.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0089IMRCO	Pascalina Mweni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0053IMRCO	Paul Mwambire	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0104IMRCO	Paul Shikari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0046IMRCO	Pr. Jonathan Mure Yaa	Individual	Memorandum	
106	0004IMRCO	Rajab Mugenyi Mwasaru	Individual	Written	
107	0034IMRCO	Raymond Mwaro	Individual	Written	
108	0108IMRCO	Reuben Kenga	Individual	Oral - Public he	

109	0045IMRCO	Rev. Canon Justine Mash	Individual	Written	
110	0036imrco	Rodgers Kahindi Ndoro.	Individual	Written	
111	0033IMRCO	Ronald Ngala	Individual	Written	
112	0068IMRCO	Rosemary Wekesa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
113	0114IMRCO	Salim Omar Mbarak.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0110IMRCO	Samson Randu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
115	0071IMRCO	Samuel Chengo Baya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0081IMRCO	Samuel Kazungu Riba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0094IMRCO	Selina N. Kenga.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0066IMRCO	Shadrack Kaingu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0113IMRCO	She Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
120	0050IMRCO	Simon Karissa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0006IMRCO	Sophia Joseph	Individual	Written	
122	0058IMRCO	Sophia Kombe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
123	0109IMRCO	Thoya Yaa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0035IMRCO	William Kaingu.	Individual	Written	
125	0011IMRCO	William Mashanga.	Individual	Written	
126	0008OMRCO	Naomi Kariuki	NGO	Memorandum	Children Group
127	0010OMRCO	George Mtawala Kanzungu	Politcal Party	Memorandum	Shirikisho Party of Kenya
128	0002OMRCO	George Mtawali Kazungu.	Politcal Party	Memorandum	Shirikisho party of Kenya
129	0019OMRCO	Paul Nyoka.	Religious Organisation	Written	S.D.A -Church
130	0003OMRCO	Shadrack Kaunda	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	S.D.A-Church
131	0017OMRCO	Anonymous		Written	
132	0042IMRCO	Anonymous		Written	
133	0007omrco	Anonymous		Written	
134	0006omrco	Raymond Chadi		Written	

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	David Ndurya Ngold	P.O. Box 203, Malindi	24	Justus Kazungu	P.O. Box 11, Gongoni
2	Harry Kombe	P.O. Box 276, Malindi	25	Daniel Mwanyare	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
3	Karisa Mangi	N/A	26	Samwel Kazungu	P.O. Box 16, Gongoni
4	Habil Baya Mzung	P.O. Box 622, Malindi	27	Gabriel Kazungo	P.O. Box 11, Gongoni
5	Joseph K. Abiyu	P.O. Box 3, Gongoni	28	Hary Jira	P.O. Box 250, Malindi
6	Samuel Chengo Gaya	P.O. Box 72, Gongoni	29	Ngowa Charo	P.O. Box 11, Gongoni
7	Karisa Ngala	P.O. Box 19, Gongoni	30	Karisa Katana	P.O. Box 11, Gongow
8	Harison Ngala	P.O. Box 19, Gongoni	31	Samson Kitsao	P.O. Box 65, Gongoni
9	Kenga Charo Yeri	N/A	32	Jonathan Bayani	P.O. Box 11, Gongoni
10	Mohd B. Sefu	P.O. Box 1515, Malindi	33	A.M.Luganje	P.O. Box 11, Gongoni
11	Gideon Lolo	P.O. Box 19, Gongoni	34	Joseph Kazungo	P.O. Box 11, Gongoni
12	Jacob Mwangandi	P.O. Box 70, Gongoni	35	Kassim Bwana	P.O. Box 36, Malindi
13	Wilson Mwaro	P.O. Box 4, Gongoni	36	Salim A. Duhmy	P.O. Box 284, Malindi
14	James Baya Toya	P.O. Box 4, Gongoni	37	Zablon Mazima	P.O. Box 293, Malindi
15	Alfonce Changawa	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	38	Jastine Kaingu	P.O. Box 29, Gongow
16	Karisa Mwaku	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	39	Abdullam Ali	P.O. Box 201, Malindi
17	Hamis Omar	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	40	William Mashanga	P.O. Box 201, Malindi
18	Rajab M. Mwasadu	P.O. Box 78, Gongoni	41	Alfred Yeri	P.O. Box 246, Malindi
19	John Simiu	P.O. Box 919, Gongoni	42	Kahndi Gona	P.O. Box 19, Malindi
20	Chales Karoki	P.O. Box 683, Gongoni	43	Hamis Hamad	P.O. Box 19, Gongoni
21	Flawrance Baya	P.O. Box 602, Malindi	44	Jonathan Mwaringa	P.O. Box 19, Gongoni
22	Safari Charo	P.O. Box 84, Malindi	45	Simion R. Nzai	P.O. Box 16, Gongoni
23	Hamis baya	P.O. Box 19, Gongow	46	Danson Matole Haj	P.O. Box 81, Gongoni
47	Emanuel Kapombe	P.O. Box 16, Gongoni	70	China Birge	P.O. Box 34, Gongoni
48	William Sidi	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	71	Elina Mbaru	P.O. Box 5667, Malindi
49	Ahadi M. Kiti	P.O. Box 284, Malindi	72	Benjamen Katana	P.O. Box 409, Malindi
50	John Tete	P.O. Box 48, Gongoni	73	Amason Katana	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
51	Charo Nyanje	P.O. Box 25, Gongoni	74	Tumaini Lewa	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
52	Julius Nzaro	P.O. Box 16, Gongoni	75	Nelson Kithi	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
53	Adinani S. Salim	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	76	Kahindi Charo	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
54	Julius Kitsao	P.O. Box 34, Gongoni	77	Joseph Ngalla	P.O. Mjancheri
55	Kea Chengo Mrambe	P.O. Box 30, Gongoni	78	Ambrose Kattana	P.O. Gongoni
56	Sophia Joseph	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	79	Tom Odongo	N/A
57	Esther Mwakeji	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	80	Thomas Chego	P.O. Gongoni
58	Pola Kazungu	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	81	James Thoye	P.O. Gongoni
59	David Karisa	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	82	Kuzungu Katana	N/A
60	Khalifa Abubakar	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	83	Kahindi James	N/A
61	Shadrack Kaunda	P.O. Box 16, Gongoni	84	MatesoHinzano	N/A
62	Jackson Daido	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	85	Amani James	N/A
63	John Karani	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	86	Erick Kalume	N/A
64	Tsuma Nzai	P.O. Box 16, Gongoni	87	Nowa Baraka	N/A
65	Katana K. Kathonze	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	88	Safari Nzai	N/A
66	Nsangu Baja	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	89	Agnes Dama	P.O. Box 6022, Malindi

67	Ndoro Nyiro	P.O. Kadzuhoni	90	Jonathan Ngala	P.O. Box 17, Gongoni
68	Karisa Munge	P.O. Box 34, Gongoni	91	Ngongo Mwangandi	N/A
69	Josephine Kodzo	P.O. Box 34, Gongoni	92	Mohamed Ali	N/A
93	Maulidi Kenga	P.O. Box 63, Gongoni	116	Evans Karisa	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
94	Julius Kalume	P.O. Box 147, Malindi	117	John Kahiri	P.O. Bomani
95	Japhet Karisa	P.O. Box 17, Gongoni	118	Joseph Nzai	P.O. Bomani
96	Victor Ngowa	P.O. Box 42, Gongoni	119	M. Bhinah	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
97	Elias Tsuma	P.O. Box 63, Gongoni	120	Francis Ngala	P.O. Box 1, Gongoni
98	Samson Sanita	P.O. Box 63, Gongoni	121	Edina Mwadogo	P.O. Box 683, Malindi
99	David Karisa	P.O. Box 63, Gongoni	122	Anna Samuel	P.O. Box 51, Gongoni
100	Jastine Katana	P.O. Box 35, Gongoni	123	Elizabeth John	P.O. Kibaoni
101	Hemed Athman	P.O. Box 1321, Malindi	124	Kanze Katana	Magarini
102	Salim Abdallah	P.O. Box 284, Malindi	125	Philister Karema	Gongoni
103	Abdallah Salim	P.O. Box 622, Malindi	126	Sidi Thoya Baya	Gongoni
104	Shikani Bathi	P.O. Box 59, Gongoni	127	Paersicalina Mweni	Gongoni
105	David Karisa	P.O. Box 448, Malindi	128	Sidi Masha	Gongoni
106	Charo Masaa	N/A	129	Mapenzi Ngoa	Gongoni
107	Robert Kahindi	P.O. Box 51, Gongoni	130	Nyeru K. Masha	Kadzuhoni
108	Stephen kalama	N/A	131	Kadzo Muzungu	Kadzuhoni
109	Shauri Peter	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	132	Rachel Mwarandu	Gongoni
110	Dickens Lweya	P.O. Box 66, Gongoni	133	Pricilla Lrandu	Gongoni
111	Alfred Wasike	P.O. Box 18, Gongoni	134	Anna Mweni	Gongoni
112	Raymond Ngala	N/A	135	Christopher Kapula	Gongoni
113	Sacofagas Zablon	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	136	Mary Joseph	Gongoni
114	Bajila Rueben	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	137	Fatuma Mohamed	Mambrui
115	Kazungu Joseph	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	138	Furaha Mumba	Sosoni
139	Katana Kenga	Sosoni	162	Editor Mwangi	P.O. Box 793, Gongoni
140	Halue Lombe	Gongoni	163	Yunis Daktari	P.O. Box 793, Gongoni
141	Paris Kahunda	Gongoni	164	Reuben Kenga	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
142	Fatuma Bakari	Gongoni	165	Kazungu Kumbe	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
143	Joyce Ngumbao	Misufini	166	Nixon Kahindi	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
144	Joseph Katana	P.O. Box 51, Gongoni	167	Anderson Baya	P.O. Box 622, Gongoni
145	Antony Mwageni	P.O.Box 89, Gongoni	168	Kazungu Baya	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
146	Safari Katana	P.O. Box 19, Gongoni	169	Ngumbao Katana	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
147	Elisa Mzungo	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	170	Karisa Charo	P.O. Box 34, Gongoni
148	Ali Bora	P.O. Box 1, Malindi	171	Baya Kiwaya	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
149	Elina Mbaru	P.O. Box 5661, Malindi	172	Mwangi Lungazi	P.O. Box 857, Malindi
150	Ali Bakaa	P.O. Box 83, Malindi	173	Kazungu Karisa	P.O. Box 81, Malindi
151	Mohamed Oman	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	174	Rajila Bashora	P.O. Box 9, Gongoni
152	Omar Ali	P.O. Box 63, Malindi	175	Thoya Itta	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
153	Badi Shuba	P.O. Box 793, Malindi	176	Peter Mweni	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
154	Badi Hussein	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	177	Abdalla Salim	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
155	Isack Manyasi	P.O. Box 1, Gongoni	178	Katana Kenga	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
156	Omar K. Fondu	P.O. Box 1, Gongoni	179	Mansour Mohd	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
157	Michule Kimani	P.O. Box 60, Gongoni	180	Jonathan Mangi	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
158	Joseph karioki	P.O. Box 13, Gongoni	181	Daniel Fondo	N/A

159	Emanuel Bulushi	P.O.Box 1590, Malindi	182	Samson Mngela	P.O.Box 942, Malindi
160	Charo Wagoho	P.O. Box 54, Gongoni	183	Kadzo Kombe	N/A
161	Chief Ngowa	P.O.Box 1, Gongoni	184	Agnes Zawadi	N/A
185	Joseph Kutokosa	N/A	208	Safari Kitsgo	P.O. Box 42, Malindi
186	Patrick Kithi	P.O. Box 5667, Malindi	209	Kazungu Johwatiru	P.O. Box 81, Gongoni
187	Samuel Nzai	P.O.Box 25, Gongoni	210	Musa Lsalim	Ngomew
188	Bonifas Kazunga	N/A	211	Sybrian Baya	P.O. Box 65, Gongoni
189	Bsulubu Kipau	N/A	212	Franklin Faras	P.O. Box 46, Gongoni
190	Kadenge Ponda	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	213	James Safari	P.O. Box 16, Gongoni
191	Samuel Rayana	N/A	214	Francis Tsuwi	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
192	Nassoro Said	P.O. Box 5667, Malindi	215	Onesmas Karisa	P.O. Box 28, Gongoni
193	Fikiri Kenga	P.O.Box 1, Hadu	216	Daniel Karisa	P.O. Box 18, Madiva
194	Charo Keya	P.O. Box 1, Hadu	217	Felix Charo	P.O. Box 84, Madiva
195	Mumba Fondo	P.O. Box 1, Hadu	218	Kazungu Francis	P.O. Box 45, Gongoni
196	Kambi Mwambire	P.O. Box 1, Hadu	219	Johnathan Kenga	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
197	Tune Mwangangi	P.O. Box 1, Hadu	220	Kingi Charo	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
198	Baha Charo	N/A	221	Festus Kazungu	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
199	John Sulubu	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	222	Kahindi Kenga	P.O. Box 63, Gongoni
200	Nzingo Ngamba	Majahazin	223	Mwanyoha Mwangale	P.O. Box 63, Gongoni
201	Josphat Mutiki	P.O. Box 580, Malindi	224	Dokotha Dadi	K/Waya
202	Ema Mundu	P.O. Box 580, Malindi	225	Alan Ndwati	P.O. Box 272, Malindi
203	Nzai Henry	P.O. Box 580, Malindi	226	Zawadi Karisa	P.O. Box 11, Gongoni
204	Daniel K. Kirimoh	P.O. Box 79, Gongoni	227	Phanile Tatu	P.O. Box 11, Gongoni
205	Samuel Kenga	P.O. Box 79, Gongoni	228	Jabir Abeid	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
206	Katana Kenga	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	229	Daniel Kalama	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
207	Karisa Kitsgo	P.O. Box 11, Gongoni	230	Salim Omar	P.O. Box 281, Gongoni
231	Kanao Kalama	P.O. Box 281, Gongoni	254	Chorima Mseri	Gongoni
232	Joseph Kazungu	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	255	Kitseo Karisa	Kilosoni
233	Katana Mbaruku	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	256	Shauni Kalume	Gongoni
234	Achola Otieno L.	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	257	Sharif Kazungu	Mererani
235	Emmanuel Misateta	Gongoni	258	Elijah Kangu	Marerani
236	Doughlas Kudungi	Gongoni	259	Henwin Nduki	Gongoni
237	Maitha Lenox	Gongoni	260	John P. Kaingu	Garithe
238	Naphtal Lewa	Gongoni	261	Tinda Thoya	Gongoni
239	Stephen Kenga	Gongoni	262	David Muhambi	Gongoni
240	John Lsulubau	Gongoni	263	Daniel Kansa	Gongoni
241	Mohamed Salim	Gongoni	264	Kamora Zimba	Gongoni
242	Jabu Kozungu	Gongoni	265	Pendo Manyale	Gongoni
243	Gabriel K.	Gongoni	266	Mariam Abdallah	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
244	Johnson Tjuva	Madiva	267	Jumaa Kahindi	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
245	Rebecca Kalume	Marerani	268	Kahindi Lewa	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
246	Pili Omar	Gongoni	269	Mariam Ahmad	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
247	Penina Sidi	Marerani	270	Thoya Thomas	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
248	Shadrack Charo	Magarini	271	Irine Daniel	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
249	George Rashid	Magarini	272	Josephine Biryia	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
250	Francis Mtawali	Magarini	273	Achola	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni

251	Jehima N. Kenga	Misufiri	274	David Thoya	P.O. Bx 535, Malindi
252	Chadi Raymond	Mambini	275	Mohamed Badi	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
253	Johnson Kavunza	Gongoni	276	Ayub Kadenge	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
277	Jackson Kitsao	P.O. Box 88, Watamu	300	Carolyn Nalianya	P.O. Box 22, Kwale
278	Sofari Mwarandu	N/A	301	Naomi Karioki	P.O. Box 5130, Malindi
279	Samson Kangu	Fundisa	302	Kazungu Mandano	P.O. Box 81, Gongoni
280	Justin Gunga	Fundisa	303	Katana Salim	N/A
281	Mohamed Ngala	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	304	Rehema Ali Mza	P.O. Box 3, Gongoni
282	Kithuku Kitone	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	305	Nuru Bakari	P.O. Box 3, Gongoni
283	Ataman Omar	Ngomeni	306	Haiba Shkury	P.O. Box 43, Gongoni
284	David Kazungu	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	307	Margaret Peter	N/A
285	Alfred Kahindi	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	308	Nancy Joseph	N/A
286	Zawadi Lunganzi	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	309	Kauchi Meli	N/A
287	Hamisi Abdallah	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	310	Tabu Mweni	N/A
288	Justine Mwandeye	P.O. Box 81, Mjana.	311	Agnes Kadzo	N/A
289	David Thoya	Ganda	312	Sophia Omar	P.O. Box 17, Gongoni
290	Karisa Kalalu	Gongoni	313	Esther Harufa	N/A
291	Christine Nzanga	Marereni	314	Priscilla Kahindi	N/A
292	Dama Ngombo	Sosoni	315	Loice Kadzo	Mjansheri
293	Sidi Kesi	Mjanaheri	316	Esther Kadzo	Kibaoni
294	Gladys D. Yaa	Kibsoni	317	Irene Thoya	Kibaoni
295	Maggie Singo	Gongoni	318	Mwanje Mwadina	P.O. Box 448, Malindi
296	Dama Mwaringo	Mjanaheri	319	Kazungu Ndume	P.O. Box 59, Malindi
297	Kalama Masha	P.O.Box 857, Malindi	320	Moris Nangi	P.O. Box 1275, Malindi
298	Alfred Mweni	P.O. Box 81, Gongoni	321	Ezekiel Tsuma	P.O. Box 140, Kilifi
299	Charo Kiraho	P.O. Box 81, Gongoni	322	Shadrak Magambo	P.O. Box 1, Gongoni
323	Safari Chivatsi	N/A	346	Edward Masha	N/A
324	Julius Yaa	P.O. Box 89, Gongoni	347	Kadenge Chea	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni
325	Shee Ali	P.O. Box 64, Gongoni	348	Stephen Mwangi	P.O. Box 622, Malindi
326	William Ounda	P. O. Box 6, Gongoni	349	Alex Charo	P.O. Box 622, Malindi
327	John Simiyu	P.O. Box 956, Malindi	350	Katana Charo	N/A
328	Raster Samuel Baya	P.O. Box 448, Malindi	351	Nanu	P.O. Box 567, Malindi
329	Stephen Mweni	P.O. Box 5481, Malindi	352	Salim Omar	P.O. Box 284, Malindi
330	Grace Wakesho	P.O. Box 522, Malindi	353	Daniel C. Angore	P.O. Box 19, Gongoni
331	Mary Hiriban	P.O. Box 12, Gongoni	354	Joshua Ngowa	Mariga
332	Ahmed Maanun	P.O. Box 580, Malindi	355	Raymond Mwaro	Madina
333	Karisa Dzenga	N/A	356	Menza S. Conelius	Madina
334	Japhet Karisa	N/A	357	George Kombe	Garashi
335	Luali Karisa	P.O. Box 81, Gongoni	358	Robert Vitalis	Madina
336	Yussuf Tzuma	P.O. Box 448, Malindi	359	Kahindi Kitsab	Madina
337	William Karisa	P.O. Box 24, Gongoni	360	Kazungu M. Thuva	Madina
338	John Kenga	P.O. Box 793, Malindi	361	George K. Hare	Madina
339	Mohamed Zuhud	P.O. Box 379, Malindi	362	Headson Baya	Madina
340	Mohamed Shee	P.O. Box 379, Malindi	363	Kingi Ngumbao	Madina
341	Rensus Ziro	N/A	364	Daniel Mwendwa	N/A
342	Joseph Yongo	N/A	365	Vincent N. Nyawaa	Marafa

343	James Charo	N/A	366	William Kaingu	Marafa
344	Mwalimu Thoya	N/A	367	Cairo Marko	Ramada
345	Chengo Karisa	N/A	368	Kingi Jefa	N/A
369	Paul Mwambime	N/A	392	Karisa Ngala Hinzan	Madina
370	Dama Karisa	N/A	393	Dau Kitu	Madina
371	Naom Mkane	N/A	394	Joshua Kazungu	Madina
372	Joseph Wanje Ziko	Marafa	395	Mwagandi Ngulo	Madina
373	Andrea Kahindi	Marafa	396	Rodgers Tsuwi	Madina
374	Manyeso Katana Menza	Marafa	397	Kadenge Koi	Madina
375	John Kalama	Marafa	398	Katana Kitsao	Madina
376	KatanaMenza	Marafa	399	Garama Karisa	Madina
377	Ngumrao Nyanje	Marafa	400	Kahindi Kalisa	Madina
378	Rodgers Ndoro	Marafa	401	Mzungu R. Ngoma	P.O. Box 5557, Malindi
379	Kazungu Thubu	Marafa	402	Charo Ndiso	Madina
380	Rahel Mtengo	Marafa	403	Nelson Mramba	P.O.Box 1099, Malindi
381	Dharamu Charo	Marafa	404	George K. Kitsao	Madina
382	Kazungu C. Kombe	P.O. Box 67, Marafa	405	Peter Ziro	Madina
383	Festus Iha	Marafa	406	John Mweni	Madina
384	Alphonc Karisa	P.O. Box 1, Madina	407	Justus Kazungu	Madina
385	Emmanuel N. Gonzi	P.O. Box 5, Madina	408	Charo Katana	Marafa
386	Anderson Mae Kitsao	P.O. Box 44, Madina	409	Sharif Chome	Marafa
387	Anderson Mae Kitsao	P.O. Box 44, Madina	410	Hezron Ihoya	P.O. Box 28, Madina
388	Philip Kalume	Madina	411	Eric Mae	Marafa
389	Julius M. Kombe	Madina	412	Josephat Karisa	P.O. Box 84, Madina
390	Sammy Charo	Madina	413	Daniel Karisa	P.O. Box 84, Madina
391	John Kombe Katana	Madina	414	Phelix Charo	Madina
415	Mwenda Mwaro	Madina	438	Thomas Habel	P.O. Box 22, Madina
416	Charo Kitsa	Madina	439	David Karisa	P.O. Box 4, Madina
417	Dama Papa	Madina	440	Koi Justine Mwambire	P.O. Box 67, Madina
418	Rose Jefa	Madina	441	Samwuel Bashora	P.O. Box 1, Madina
419	Naomy Andrea	Madina	442	Katana Mwambire	Madina
420	Elizabeth	Madina	443	Benson Ribahah	P.O. Box 95, Madina
421	Nyevu Iha	Madina	444	Nasha D. Maitha	P.O. Box 13909, Nairobi
422	Bahati Lsamuel	Madina	445	Rev. Justin M. Muramba	N/A
423	M.N. Katama	Madina	446	Elizabeth Iha	P.O. Box 11, Madina
424	Kombe Evans	Madina	447	Nzalla Mpe	P.O. Box 10, madina
425	Lemmy Thuva	Madina	448	Fredick K. Dyeka	P.O. Box 1, Madina
426	George Kitsao	Madina	449	Jonathan M. Yaah	P.O. Box 98, Madina
427	Kazungu Kombe	Madina	450	Shadrack K. Kenga	Madina
428	Kaingu Chola	Madina	451	Solomon Kimwandoro	Madina
429	Silas Ziro Gangira	Madina	452	Moses Kadenge	Madina
430	Philip Mitsanze	Madina	453	Hezron Bayah	P.O. Box 15, madina
431	Kazungu Mangi	SIN.	454	Emmanuel Iha Thoya	P.O. Box 70, Madina
432	Sophia Kombe	Madina	455	Esther Kache	P.O. 54, Madina
433	Swaleh Chengo	Madina	456	Lillian Yeri	P.O. Box 44, Madina
434	Peter Karisa	Madina	457	Hilder Chome	P.O. Box 50, Madina

435	Joshua Charo	P.O. Box 51, Gongoni	458	Racheal Tsuma	P.O. Box 50, Madina
436	LawrenceKazungu	Da Gamra	459	Johnson K. Kaingo	P.O. Box 37, Madina
437	Paul Nyoka	P.O. Box 98, Madina	460	Peter Ziro	P.O. Box 89442, Mombasa
461	Daniel Mwendwa	P.O. Box 36, Gongoni	466	Alice Katana	Madina
462	Chengo Kazungu	Madina	467	Sidi Kambi	Madina
463	Fondo Kalama	P.O. Box 54, Madina	468	Margaret Kalome	Madina
464	Baya Charo Bya	Madina	469	Esther Salama	Madina
465	Rosemary Kiekesa	Madina			