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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT.

Subukia Constituency is a constituency in Nakuru District. Nakuru District is one of 18 districts of the Rift Valley Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	598,703	588,336	1,187,039
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	315,254	311,648	626,902
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	283,449	276,688	560,137
Population Density (persons/Km²)	164		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Nakuru District:

- Is the 7th most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 73.5%, being ranked 8th in the province and 30th nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 20.3%, being ranked 7th in the province and 31st nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, respiratory tract infections, diarrhoea diseases, skin diseases and infections, and eye infections;
- Has a 22.8% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 21st of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has 46 of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 13th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 57.4 years, being ranked 19th of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has an absolute poverty level of 45.08% being ranked 14 of 46 nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 42.26% food poverty level being ranked 4th in the province, and 16 of 42 nationally ranked districts;
- Has the 5th highest monthly mean household income in the province at Ksh. 6,826;
- Has 57.6% of its residents accessing clean water; and
- 92.3% of its residents having safe sanitation.

Nakuru district has 6 constituencies: Naivasha, Nakuru Town, Kuresoi, Molo, Rongai, and Subukia Constituencies. The district's 6 MPs, each cover on average an area of 1,207 Km² to reach 197,840 constituents (a large average constituent per MP, being ranked 6th nationally). This is an opposition stronghold. In the 1997 general elections, two of the six parliamentary seats were won by KANU while the others by DP.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Total	Area Km²	Density (persons per Km²)
	156,484	570.30	274.4

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

This is a high agricultural potential area. It is the leading coffee producer of the district.

2.3. Electioneering and Political Information

At election time, heightened political temperatures have always characterized Subukia. Until the 1992 multi-party elections, it was believed that since 1982, the constituency ever had free and fair elections. In the 1992 and 1997 general elections, the FORD-A and DP political parties won the seats respectively. FORD-A and DP won with 63.30% and 58.18% valid votes. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.4. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			41,883
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Joseph Kimani	FORD-A	20,195	63.30
Mukera Kuria	DP	8,729	27.36
Tirus Njoroge	KANU	2,251	7.06
Bedan Ndungu	FORD-K	731	2.29
Total Valid Votes		31,906	100.00
Rejected Votes		572	
Total Votes Cast		32,478	
% Turnout		72.53	
% Rejected/Cast		1.76	

2.5. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			45,300
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Joseph Mukera Kuria	DP	20,637	58.18
Koigi wa Wamwere	KENDA	10,334	29.13
Onesmas Kimani Ngunjiri	KANU	3,380	9.53
Joseph Kamu Kimani	FORD-A	645	1.82
Gabriel Gitau Waweru	FORD-P	476	1.34
Total Valid Votes		35,472	100.00

Rejected Votes	358
Total Votes Cast	35,830
% Turnout	79.09
% Rejected/Cast	1.00

2.6. **Main Problems**

- Land ownership; and
- Water.

3. **CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS**

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

3.1.1. **Philosophy**

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

3.1.2. **Composition and Establishment**

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

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

role being confined to the ‘facilitation’ of the forum. It also changed the function of the forum from the facilitation of civic education to also include facilitation and the collection of the views of the public on proposals to alter the constitution.

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

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

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION.**

Civic education in the constitution was carried out between 26th January 2002 and 2nd June 2002

4.1. **Phases and issues covered in civic education**

Stage 1 is the only phase that has been covered. This is the stage preceding collection of views.

This stage dealt with information, knowledge, skills and virtues that enabled Kenyans have an informed choice and present their views on constitutional review.

4.2. **Issues and areas covered**

- Constitutionalism and constitution making
- State democracy and democratization
- Judiciary and the judicial process
- Meaning and levels of governance
- Management and use of national resources
- Nation and state
- Decentralization and devolution of power
- Meaning nature and functions of the constitution
- Citizenship and democracy
- Human rights
- Nationhood and nation building

5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.

5.1. Logistical Details

1. Date and Number of Days for Public Hearings

- a) Date(s): 9th and 10th July 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

2. Venue

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- b) Venue(s):
 - a) Joska Inn (Maili Kumi)
 - b) Tabuga P.C.E.A Church

3. Panels

- a) Commissioners
 - Com. Salome Muigai
 - Com. Riungu Raiji
 - Com. Domiziano Ratanya

- b) Secretariat_

Mr. Samwel Wanjohi - Programme Officer
 Mr. Mathew Ngugi - Assistant Programme Officer
 Ms. Gladys Osimbo - Verbatim Recorder

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		199
Sex	Male	157
	Female	42
	Not Stated	0
Presenter Type	Individual	169
	Institutions	30
	Not Stated	0
Educational Background	Primary Level	46
	Secondary/High School Level	111
	College	10
	University	20
	None	0
	Not Stated	12
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	0

Category	Details	Number
Form Presentation of	Memoranda	0
	Oral	101
	Written	96
	Oral + Memoranda	0
	Oral + Written	2
	Not Stated	0

5.3. CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

5.3.1. PREAMBLE

- The constitution of Kenya should have a preamble (26).
- The preamble should capture the national vision of Kenyans.
- The preamble should give Kenyans a sense of ownership to the constitution (8).
- The preamble should capture the people's ownership of the contract with the government as our national vision.
- The preamble should state the supremacy of the Kenyan people.
- The preamble should capture the role of God in our lives.
- The preamble should show the contract between the ruler and the ruled (2).
- The preamble should capture the implication of the national anthem and the national integrity of Kenyans (3).
- The preamble should capture the sovereignty of the people of Kenya, the ownership of the people and recognize God as universal.
- The preamble should be simple and clear in language, so as to be compressible.
- The preamble should express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.
- The preamble should define boundaries, tribes of Kenya and include heroes of Kenya and shall mention the type of tribal governments.
- The preamble should state that Kenya shall always be a democratic state.
- The preamble should express that Kenya shall never revert to one political system (2).
- The preamble should recognize the role played by the Mau Mau freedom fighters (2).
- The preamble should safeguard the liberty of the people (3).
- Kenyans have worked so hard for the unity and nationalism stemming from independence thus their sovereignty should be safeguarded and indivisibility highlighted.

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

- The constitution should provide that the law the philosophy of Harambee, peace, love and unity shall be reflected in the new constitution (2).
- The constitution should provide that there is clear separation of powers.
- There should be checks and balances between the arms of government.
- Kenya should not have a state religion.
- The constitution should state that the citizens are the source of power and light of the state.
- The preamble should capture the equal rights of Kenyan and the principle of gender equality.
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should be explicit as to who shall enjoy the sovereignty of Kenyan republic.
- The constitution should recognize God's supreme moral and ethical laws to be the basis for earthly constitution code of laws.
- The constitution should capture the democratic principle of separation of power between the arms of government (17).
- The country Kenya should be re-established to a God fearing nation and righteousness is exalted because a nation is strong in accordance to God's commandments.
- The constitution should spell out the broad socio-economic values of the Kenyan State.
- The constitution should provide inter alia that all Kenyans are created equal with some certain fundamental rights.
- The constitution should commit itself to administration of justice and truth in distribution of national resources.
- The constitution should capture the vision of love, peace, unity and stability.
- All rights and freedoms available to all citizens regardless of race, sex, marital status, family background, marital status or religion.
- Values to be captured in the constitution is the principle of nationhood and equality of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should prohibit all forms of discrimination on the basis of race, religion, age, disability, health status and family status.
- Good governance shall be a commitment and the new constitution should ensure that Kenyans will not have to resort to the civil disobedience in the case of bad governance.
- The values to be reflected in the constitution are the bill of rights and freedoms of human rights and protection of life and all other internationally ratified conventions.

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- The constitution should provide that 75% parliamentary vote shall be required to amend the constitution (3).
- The constitution should provide that 90% parliamentary vote shall be required to amend the constitution (2).
- The constitution should provide that 80% parliamentary vote shall be required to amend the constitution.
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall not have the power to amend the constitution.
- Some parts of the constitution shall be beyond the amending power of parliament (2).
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum (13).
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a 95% majority vote in public referendum.
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a 80% majority vote in public referendum.
- The constitution should provide that no amendment shall be made favoring executive except by public referendum.
- The political parties shall nominate persons to conduct the referendums.
- The churches shall nominate persons to conduct the referendums.
- The constitution should provide outline and principles that direct the operations of different organs or agencies of the state.
- The constitution should provide supreme law of the land.
- The constitution should that the constitutional review shall be an ever on-going process with document being up-dated regularly.

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**

- The constitution should provide automatic citizenship shall be granted for all people born in Kenya (4).
- The constitution should provide that a Kenyan citizen shall be anyone born before or after 1963, of Kenyan parent.
- A child born of a Kenyan parent in any part of the world by a Kenyan should be given citizenship (2).
- The constitution should provide citizenship to those who shall be adopted by Kenyans.
- Registration through the laid down procedures should be means of acquiring citizenship.
- Kenyan citizenship can also be acquired through naturalization.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens should be given automatic citizenship (4).
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to a child given birth to a Kenyan lady citizen married to a foreigner.
- The constitution should provide citizenship for any child born of a Kenyan parent regardless of gender (3).
- Rights and obligations of a citizen should include freedom to participation in social economic, political and constitutional affairs.
- It's the obligation of a Kenyan citizen to respect the laws of the land and the authority of other government laws.
- All Kenyans should have a right to vote.

- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be no dual citizenship (3).
- The constitution should provide that citizens shall have ID cards, passports and birth certificates, leaving certificates, driving license, for identification.
- The process of registration for new national identity cards should be made easier and continuous (2).
- Passports should be issued freely without hindrances.
- The constitution should guarantee issuance of passports and birth certificates freely to adults through decentralized system.
- The constitution should guarantee issuance of ID cards and passports to all persons over 18 years of age.

5.3.5. **DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.**

- The constitution should establish disciplined forces (3).
- Security organs in GSU, NSIS and CID should remain under the office of the president.
- The police force should be improved to ensure commitment and dedication
- The police commissioner should have security of tenure of office and the police force should be delinked from the office of the president so that his hands are not tie in management of discipline in the force.
- The constitution should abolish administration police.
- The constitution should provide for an independent and impartial police force, which offers security to all Kenyans without any form of discrimination.
- The constitution should provide that minister of defense shall be a professional soldier.
- The constitution should provide sensitization to citizens on the rights and duties of police.
- The constitution should provide that armed forces shall exercise their authority in a non-partisan manner.
- There should be a commission answerable to parliament to handle custodian and discipline in the armed forces.
- All corrupt traffic officers found receiving bribes should be fined Kshs 20,000 or 3 years imprisonment and loose their jobs
- A commission should be established to maintain discipline in the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces (6).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces (5).
- The constitution should provide that commander in general staff shall hold the post of commander in Chief of the armed forces.
- The executive should declare war only after elements of national power have been exhausted through the advise of the national command authority and legislature (2).
- The executive should declare war only after consultation with the legislature.
- The executive should declare war only after consultation with a defense counsel, defense minister and military commanders.
- The defense counsel should declare war only after consultation with a parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president with ratification of the defense council shall have powers to declare state of emergency.
- Constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers in emergency situations such

as war, national disasters, insurrection and breakdown of public order.

- The parliamentary nominee from the defense should have the authority to invoke emergency power.
- The president should have the authority to invoke emergency powers in consultation with parliament.
- The president should have the authority to invoke emergency powers in consultation with defense counsel.
- Parliament should have involved at the nomination level for the person involved in invoking emergency powers.
- The constitution should provide parliament with mandate to declare state of emergency by 33% vote.
- Parliament should have the powers to supervise the presidential use of emergency powers and where they are abused then it would form the basis of impeachment of the president.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall be charged with task of maintaining national security.
- The constitution should provide that ministry of defense shall be establishment.
- The constitution should provide that armed forces personnel shall be put in public service such as construction of roads and bridges.

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- The constitution should provide that political parties shall address gender issues in their policies.
- The constitution should provide that political parties shall have access to local and international sponsorships.
- Political parties should have no other roles than political mobilization.
- Political parties should have other roles than political mobilization e.g. electing commissions and making decisions on emergency and situations.
- Political parties should be able to seek for foreign funding to run other functions like campaign elections.
- Political parties should be structured to have mechanisms for articulating and implementing than policies conducting civic education and nominate delegates to national referenda where national issues are being delegated.
- The constitution should provide that all political parties shall have a national outlook with at least 60% of every ethnic community.
- The constitution should provide that political parties shall be represented in parliament to qualify for registration.
- The constitution should provide that every party shall have at least 5 MPs.
- The constitution should regulate the management, formation and conduct of political parties (6).
- The constitution should provide that the management of political parties shall be separated from the government.
- The constitution should provide regulation of number of political parties.
- The constitution should provide for a single opposition party.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3-5.
- Kenya should remain a multi-party state.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 5 (3).
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 4 (4).

- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 2.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 10 (2).
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 12.
- Political parties should fund themselves (2).
- Political parties should be funded by the government (2).
- Political parties should be funded by the donors and other international bodies.
- Political parties should be funded through lobbying for finances from individual, private and public corporations, fund raising, donations and membership.
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties (12).
- The terms and conditions of funding will be in regard to how many candidates a party can sponsor.
- The constitution should provide that if a party shall ha at least 5 MPs, it shall be funded.
- The state and political parties should have no relation whatsoever.
- The state and political parties should relate harmoniously (3).
- The political parties should act as the watchdogs of the state government.

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

- The constitution should provide for a presidential system of government (6).
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government (7).
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a Prime Minister as the head of government.
- The constitution should provide that prime minister shall be from the party with legislative majority.
- The constitution should provide for the post of a prime minister (3).
- The constitution should provide for a Prime Minister who shall have no criminal record and who shall be answerable to the parliament.
- The constitution should provide that prime minister should be the head of government (8).
- The constitution should provide that the president should be the head of state (3).
- The constitution should provide that the president should be ceremonial (6)
- The constitution should provide for a hybrid system of government (2).
- The constitution should provide for a dual system of government with a prime minister and a ceremonial president heading the government.
- The constitution should provide for the post of a prime minister and vice prime minister.
- The prime minister should be a presidential appointee from the party with a majority in parliament and will be government spokesman.
- The president should be the chief executive.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government (13).
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government.
- The constitution should NOT provide for a federal system of government, as it will disintegrate unity of the tribes.
- Regional governments should be established to be in charge of regional affairs and should have governors.
- Power should be devolved from the central government to bodies closer to the people.
- Power should be devolved to lower levels of government i.e. local authorities (2).
- Local authorities should be empowered to upstate the management of all-economic, social and physical infrastructure found in that locality.

- Local authorities should have control over revenue collection policies and taxes and choose their development priority areas.
- Local authorities should be empowered to undertake the duties of a defunct provincial administration (2).
- The VP should be appointed directly by the people (5).
- The VP should be the running mate of the president (2).
- The VP should be in charge of the police force and the administrative police.
- The VP should be appointed directly by the people with over 50% votes countrywide.
- There should be a president and a vice president.
- AG should be appointed by the prime minister subject to parliament approval.
- AG should be appointed by the members of parliament (2).
- AG should be vetted by the members of parliament.
- AG should be appointed by the public service commission.
- The office of the AG should be separated from that of the public prosecutor and should be independent of one another (5).
- The AG should act impartially and should not be an MP.
- The AG's office should enjoy security of tenure.
- The AG should not have the power to enter nolle-proseque in any private prosecutions.

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- The constitution should provide that all presidential appointments be vetted by parliament (11).
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all constitutional appointments.
- Top government jobs shall be vetted by parliament.
- Parliament shall vet judicial officers, auditor and controller general, chief executives, parastatal heads, permanent secretaries, senior officers and all public office appointments.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to impeach the president.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to supervise the Judicial Service Commission and the Public Service Commission.
- The constitution should provide that Attorney General, chief justice and judges shall be appointed by the parliament.
- Parliament should be allowed to summon the heads of police to answer questions relating to activities of the force.
- The parliament should have the power to summon and censure constitutional officers (2).
- The constitution should create a parliament that critically oversees government performance in implementation in implementation of legislation/policies and creation or and dissolution of ministries.
- Functions of parliament should be expanded.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall approve all expenditure.
- Appointments of diplomats should be a function of the parliament.
- Any allocation of land by any authority should be scrutinized by parliament.
- Appointments of all chairmen of the boards prostates and managing directors should be a function of parliament.
- Parliament should have machinery to ensure that the executive implements laws.
- The parliament should have a calendar for unlimited control of its procedures (17).
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own calendar and its own budget.

- MP's job shall be a part time job.
- MP's job shall be a full time job (6).
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall work for normal hours from Monday to Friday.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be between 21-70 years of age (2).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 35 and 70 years (3).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 35 and 75 years.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be 35 years of age (3).
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be between 25-70 years
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 55 and 80 years (2).
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be 18 years (3).
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be between 30-60 years of age.
- Voting age shall be 15 years.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be 35years.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be 18 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 40 and 75 years.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall be between 21-53 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 35 and 65 years (2).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 18 and 80 years.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 45 and 65 years.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 50 and 70 years.
- Anyone above the age the age of 18 years should be allowed to vote.
- The constitution should provide that an MP shall be holder of at least KCSE certificate (11).
- Language tests for parliamentary contestants should not be enough to determine qualifying contestants they should be able academics achievements.
- The constitution should provide that an MP shall be holder of at least a degree (2).
- MP's should be well educated to qualify to contest (3).
- Moral and ethical qualifications should be introduced for parliamentary candidates (8).
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs (24).
- The constitution should empower electorate to pass a vote of no confidence in there sitting MP.
- MP's should act on the basis of conscience, instructions and conviction of their constituents (5).
- The constitution should provide that all MPs shall work under the directives of the electorate.
- MP's should serve for 15 years.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to decide on the salaries of MPs (2).
- The constitution should provide that the salaries of MPs shall be based on the distance from parliament and respective constituency offices.
- The constitution should provide that salaries of MPs shall be reviewed after every three years.
- The constitution should provide for an parliamentary service commission to decide on the salaries of MPs (2).
- The constitution should provide that salaries of MPs shall be paid by the treasury but not by themselves to decide (2).
- The constitution should provide for a referendum to decide on the salaries of MPs (2).

- The constitution should provide for an electoral commission and ministry of labor to decide on the salaries of MPs.
- MP's salaries should be reduced so that they can be used for other uses e.g. paying of civil servants (2)
- The constitution should provide that determination of MPs salaries shall be by the electorate.
- The constitution should provide that nomination of MPs shall be abolished (3).
- The constitution should provide that nomination of MPs shall be retained (6).
- The constitution should provide that a third of all nominated MPs shall be women.
- The constitution should provide that nomination of MPs shall be on merit i.e. high academic standards etc.
- The constitution should provide that nomination of MPs shall be retained for the disabled and the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that nomination of MPs shall be retained and each tribe should nominate two MP's.
- 1/3 of parliamentary seats should be reserved for women.
- The constitution should provide that an MP who defects shall not take part in the by election that thereby ensue.
- The constitution should provide for the formation of a coalition government (11).
- The constitution should provide for a government of a coalition government composed of all parliamentary political parties.
- The constitution should provide for a government of National Unity composed of all parliamentary political parties.
- Kenya should remain a multi party state (6).
- A two-chambered parliament should be adopted (3).
- The constitution should provide for a two legislative chambers, that is house of representative and a house of senate.
- The constitution should provide for 53 parliamentary seats, one for every district.
- Parliament should have the power to impeach the president through a vote of no confidence or otherwise (9).
- The president should have veto power over the representation in parliament (2).
- The president should NOT have veto power over the representation in parliament.
- Parliament should have the power to override the presidential veto (2).
- The constitution should provide that president shall not have power to dissolve parliament (7).
- The constitution should provide that president shall have power to dissolve parliament (3).
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies (3).
- All MP's should enjoy equitable housing and hospital transport allowance.

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- The constitution should provide for a politically neutral president with no party allegiance.
- The constitution should provide that a president shall have masters' in-law.
- The constitution should provide that a president shall have a family and be a person of good moral history.
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate (13).

- The constitution should provide that a president shall be morally upright and nationally upright.
- The constitution should provide that a president shall be of sound mind and of good health (2).
- The constitution should provide that a president shall have a clean record and be of good morals standing.
- The constitution should provide that a president shall not be corrupt and shall be of sound mind.
- The constitution should provide that a president shall have a post high school education and should not subscribe to any political party.
- The constitution should provide that a president shall be medically fit.
- The constitution should provide that a president shall be married.
- The constitution should provide that a president shall have a diploma in academic standards, morally upright, married staying with a spouse, clean criminal record to qualify to contest.
- The president must be a Kenyan citizen of over form four level of education of sound mind, be above party politics, must declare his health and must be married.
- The presidential candidate should have an excellent educational and political background.
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of O level.
- The constitution should provide 2 terms of 5 years for a president (17).
- The constitution should provide 2 terms of 4 years for a president (2)
- The constitution should provide a term of 5 years for a president.
- The constitution should provide that any president who gets re-elected thrice shall be life president.
- The cabinet should be appointed by the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall hold no other post.
- The constitution should abolish presidential powers to pardon.
- The constitution should provide that president shall be immune from all civil proceedings.
- Presidential powers should be trimmed (34).
- Presidential powers of dismissing civil servants shall be scrapped.
- Presidential powers of appointing ministers shall be scrapped.
- Presidential powers of hiring and firing civil servants shall be scrapped (2).
- The president should not be above the law (5).
- The president should not be the chancellor of public university.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president in case of misconduct (11).
- The constitution should provide that enactment of parliamentary bill to law shall be subject to presidential assent.
- The executive and parliament should be two independent arms.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall also be an elected MP (2).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be an elected MP (11).
- The constitution should abolish chief's act and preservation of public security act.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs shall be transferable.
- The constitution should recognize village elders as administrators and that they shall be put on salary.
- The constitution should make provisions for the overhaul of the provincial administration to ensure its efficiency.
- The constitution should provide for the election by popular vote of provincial

administration officials (3).

- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration is abolished and its role should be taken over by the local government.
- Provincial administration should be retained.
- Provincial administration should be abolished (8).
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and their assistants should be directly educated by the people (7).
- Provincial administration should be abolished and replaced by an elective institution where DC's, DO's, chiefs and their assistants shall be elected directly by the people (8).
- The powers of provincial administration should be reduced to reduce their influence on people's affairs.
- DO's post should be scrapped.
- Provincial administration should be retained but with proper line of its duties and procedures (2).
- The constitution should provide that chiefs, just like other civil servants shall be transferable.
- The constitution should provide that ministers shall be appointed to ministries relevant to their line of profession.
- The local government ministry should be abolished.
- Ministries should be reduced to 15 (2).
- Ministries should be reduced to 16 and 32 assistant ministers.
- Ministers should be reduced to 20 with one deputy.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY.**

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary (3).
- The constitution should provide that the judiciary shall apply the law in the same way to all people, regardless of their social status.
- The constitution should provide law courts in every constituency.
- The cover should establish mechanism to recover stolen property.
- The verdict of a court case should be binding to the magistrate and judges.
- The judiciary structure should be restructured to have more institutions of justice at constituency level to make delivery of justice accessible to the people.
- The constitution should establish courts to handle human rights cases.
- The constitution should establish an electoral court to handle electoral cases.
- The constitution should provide for competent and impartial judiciary.
- The constitution should establish a supreme court (7).
- The constitution should provide for constitutional court (4).
- The constitution should provide for constitutional court, which shall have permanent panel of judges appointed by the parliament and guaranteed security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide for a Judicial Commission to oversee the appointment of the Judiciary officers (3).
- The constitution should provide for reduction of period between arrest and prosecution in order to reduce undue confinement period.
- The constitution should provide for the president to oversee the appointment of the Judiciary officers.
- The constitution should provide for parliament to oversee the appointment of the Judiciary officers (4).

- The constitution should provide that the attorney general and chief justice shall be drawn from the bar.
- The constitution should provide that judges shall appoint the CJ.
- The constitution should provide for parliamentary judicial commission to oversee the appointment of the Judiciary officers.
- The constitution should provide for that appointment of the Judiciary officers shall be recommended by the legal institutions.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers shall be graduates from recognized university.
- The constitution should provide for security of tenure for judges (6).
- The constitution should provide that judiciary shall be corruption free and judges who disobey this shall be sacked.
- Judges who receive bribes shall be jailed without a fine.
- The constitution should provide for dismissal of incompetent judiciary.
- The conduct of judicial officers should be constantly reviewed by the judicial service commission.
- Kadhis court should be scrutinized by the SUPKEM.
- Kadhis court should be nominated by the Muslim community before appointed (2).
- Judicial powers and principles of judicial independence shall be vested in the constitution.
- All judicial powers shall be vested on courts.
- The constitution should ensure every Kenyan accessibility to courts.
- No person shall be remanded for 14 days before being convicted or there is overwhelming evidence.
- The constitution should provide that legal aid shall be affordable to the poor and the disadvantaged/vulnerable (5).
- The constitution should establish a legal and institution at every constituency to assist the poor, vulnerable groups and the marginalized to access fairness and justice in the judicial system.
- The constitution should provide that legal aid shall be provided to those who cannot afford legal fees.
- The constitution should provide that the village council of elders shall have civil jurisdiction below that of ordinary court.
- The constitution should provide that the village council of elders shall handle customary, cultural affairs disputes and conflicts resolution while liaising with judicial officers (5)
- The constitution should provide that the village council of elders shall be composed off men and women to ensure gender equity.

5.3.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

- The constitution should provide that all-elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the Country Council, be filled by direct popular elections (18).
- The constitution should provide mayors to be elected by the councilors.
- Mayors should serve for a period of 5 years (3)
- Mayors should serve for a period of 5 terms.
- Mayors should serve for a period of 2 terms of 10years.
- The constitution should provide for the funding of Local authorities by the central government.

- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of Local authorities from the central government (6).
- Local authorities should be empowered to manage resources within their areas of operation.
- The constitution should provide that all councilors shall have a minimum education of 'O' level (2).
- The constitution should provide that all councilors shall have a minimum education of a degree (2).
- The constitution should provide that all councilors shall be able to read and write languages of the community.
- The constitution should provide that local government officers shall be professionals persons who are competent in their areas of jurisdiction.
- Moral and ethical qualifications should be introduced for local authority seats (2).
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall be ethical and morally upright.
- The constitution should provide for recalling of councilors who do not perform (9).
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councilors shall be uniform everywhere.
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councilors shall be determined by the central government.
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councilors shall be determined by the ministry of local government.
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councilors shall be determined by the public.
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councilors shall be paid by from the treasury so as to minimize corruption.
- The constitution should provide that salaries of councilors shall be based on the particular votes and responsibilities.
- The constitution should provide that nomination of councilors shall be abolished (4).
- The constitution should provide that nomination of councilors shall be retained (3).
- The constitution should limit the power of the Ministry of local government to dissolve local councils.
- Licensing by the local authorities should allow businessmen to by three times not once in a year. The system ill be affordable, the disabled from licensing.
- Licensing by the local authorities should be handled with a lot of caution without much harassment on the part of the businessmen.
- The constitution should provide that all-local authority by-laws be adopted by way of a referendum.
- Parliament should play a role in the formulation of local authorities by-laws so as to ensure they don't counteract the public good.
- The constitution should set out the obligations for council and central government to respect the management to respect management and funding of education institutions.
- Councils should have power to hire and fire chief officers.
- The minister should be barred by the constitution from interference in council affairs of even dissolving any council.
- The councilors should have the power to maintain discipline among executive officers and council staff.
- The councilors should have the power to employ and fire officers who fail to perform their duties well.

5.3.12. THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- The constitution should provide that voting be done by secret ballot.
- The constitution should provide for a representative electoral system (3).
- The simple majority rule shall be maintained as a basis of winning an election (5).
- A presidential candidate should garner 51% votes to be declared a winner (10).
- A presidential candidate should garner 55% votes to be declared a winner.
- A presidential candidate should garner 50% votes to be declared a winner (4).
- A presidential candidate should garner 30% votes to be declared a winner.
- No candidate who fails to be nominated by a party shall be allowed to seek nomination by another party (9).
- Candidates who fail to be nominated by a party shall be allowed to seek nomination by another party.
- The constitution should provide that defectors shall not be allowed to contest for any seat.
- The constitution should provide that defectors shall be recalled by voters.
- The constitution should provide that defectors should do so at the end of their parliamentary term.
- The constitution should provide that defectors shall lose their seat (3).
- The constitution should provide that defectors shall be penalized greatly and the money goes to consolidated fund.
- The constitution should provide that defectors or those who cross the floor shall be free to move to another party without seeking fresh mandate from the electorate.
- The 25% representation from 5 provinces should be scrapped (4).
- The 25% representation from 5 provinces should be retained (5).
- The 25% representation from 5 provinces should be scrapped and replaced with 45%.
- There should be seats reserved for certain special interest groups e.g. the disabled, children, women, youth, minority groups etc.
- At least five seats in parliament should be reserved for the youth.
- The current geographical constituency system should be retained.
- The constitution should provide for clear rules for the creation of parliamentary constituencies.
- The constituencies should be divided according to population distribution to ensure equal representation (12)
- The number of constituencies should be reduced to 150-180 to reduce on expenses.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates. In all cases, presidential elections should be held first.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates (4)
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on simultaneously (4)
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes be transparent (5).
- The constitution should provide for issuance of voter's cards continuously alongside ID cards (3).
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans shall be given opportunity to vote whenever they are (6).
- The constitution should provide for one-day leave of all employees on election day.
- The constitution should abolish marking of ballot papers with letter X that is evil (3)
- The constitution should provide that independent candidates shall be allowed to vie during

election (3).

- Poling stations shall be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning.
- Public servants should not resign so as to contest but should get unpaid leave (5).
- Voting process should be computerized to ensure efficiency.
- There should be a limit on election expenditure by a candidate (2).
- The constitution should provide that the government shall fund any contesting disabled.
- The constitution should set election date 5 years in advance (2).
- Election date should be specified in the constitution (13).
- Election date should be left for the electoral commission to decide.
- The president should be elected directly by the people (7).
- The 2002 elections should be conducted whether there is a new constitution or not (2).
- The 2002 elections should be conducted with the new constitution (2).
- The 2002 elections should be conducted in good time to ensure parliament is not extended.
- The minimum qualification for electoral commissioners should be a university degree or a record of distinguished public service spanning a period of not less than 20 years.
- The constitution should provide clear criteria for the appointment of commissioners to the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide that Commissioners appointed to the Electoral Commission be nominated by, and be representative of all-political parties.
- The constitution should provide that election of commissioners to the Electoral Commission be subject to vetting and approval by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that Commissioners shall be appointed by the people.
- The constitution should provide that Commissioners shall be appointed by the electoral commission.
- The constitution should provide that Commissioners shall be appointed by parliament (7).
- The constitution should provide that Commissioners shall be appointed by political parties and civil society (2).
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the Electoral Commission (6).
- The constitution should provide structuring of electoral commission such that it is politically neutral.
- Commissioners shall retire at the age of 65 years.
- Commissioners shall serve for a maximum period of 10 years.
- There shall be 12 commissioners.
- The constitution should make provision for equal access to the state media for campaign purposes, by all registered political parties.
- The constitution should provide for counting of voters immediately after elections at the polling station and that announcement of the results shall be immediately (2).
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling station (7).
- The electoral commission shall conduct voter education (2)
- The electoral commission shall introduce an office where voters can take their complaints.
- Election cases shall be listened to within the first month.
- Rigging during elections shall be prohibited (2).

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The human rights bill should be clearly defined.
- Basic rights both economic and social as enshrined in the UN conventions should be

protected.

- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide freedom and protection of all religious groups.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression and association.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of movement (2).
- The constitution should provide that the freedom to worship should remain as it is (4).
- The constitution should provide that the rights of the people shall be supreme.
- The constitution should provide that shall guarantee social economic and cultural rights (3).
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- Freedom of worship should not go beyond human deceiving on human oppression.
- The freedom of worship must be restricted and registration of churches regarded to scrutinize against registering sects, cults and churches, which are harmful onto the society (6).
- The constitution should protect and entrench freedom of expression, speech and association.
- Individual rights, freedoms and liberties should be properly safeguarded in the constitution.
- Fundamental human rights of Kenyans should be the cornerstone of the cornerstone.
- Freedom of association shall entrench also religion liberty.
- The constitution should entrench the right to assemble, right to speech, movement and settlement anywhere in Kenya.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of movement, association and expression.
- Death penalty should be abolished (2).
- Death penalty should be retained.
- There should be a right to life (3).
- The constitution should protect security, healthcare, water, education, shelter, food and employment as basic rights for Kenyans (6).
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans (4).
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- The constitution should guarantee right and protection to private property.
- The constitution should guarantee safety and security of all Kenyans (13).
- The constitution should provide for recognition of vigilante groups.
- The constitution should provide that village council shall be responsible in maintenance of security in their areas.
- The constitution should guarantee disarming of all owners of illegal arms (2).
- There should be better security in bandit prove areas.
- The constitution should provide healthcare for all from conception to old age.
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas
- All people should have access to medical care (3).
- Government should provide free medical care (11)
- Government should provide free medical care for all retirees.
- The constitution should guarantee clean, safe and piped water for all (6).
- The constitution should guarantee free basic education as fundamental right.
- The constitution should guarantee free education (15).
- Food should be given to those facing famine disasters and special consideration shall be

given to the disabled.

- The constitution should guarantee food availability to the people.
- The constitution should guarantee employment for all people.
- The constitution should guarantee pensioners at least Kshs.2, 000/ per month plus free housing and exemption from all taxes.
- The constitution should abolish employment of expatriate unless no local can do the given job (2).
- The constitution should cease government for retrenching its workers.
- The constitution should provide that retirees shall not be re-employed (2).
- The constitution should provide that retirees shall receive pension increments concurrently with the workers.
- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy (4).
- All government institutions should provide equal opportunities of employment to all Kenyans regardless of creed, clan, ethnic background, political affiliation or gender (2).
- The constitution should guarantee jobs for all jobless Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee jobs for all graduates (3).
- The constitution should guarantee jobs for the disabled.
- The scheme for service for civil servants should be harmonized.
- The disabled shall be protected against forced labor and slavery.
- All civil servants should be paid well so as to render good services to the wananchi.
- The constitution should guarantee jobs for the youth.
- Job opportunities should tally with one's qualifications (2).
- The government should set aside 20% of the total budget to run social security scheme for the aged people.
- When MP's retire, the government should give them pensions to maintain them.
- The government should introduce monthly allowance especially for the unemployed youth for economic empowerment and protection against introduction indulgences (2).
- All citizens above 18 years who are not employed should qualify for an allowance from the government.
- Retired officers should be paid their lumpsum and their monthly allowance without delay (2).
- Pension should be paid to all retirees based on the increase of other employees salaries (2).
- Kenya association of retired officers should be recognized and assisted by the government.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level (3).
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary education (17).
- The constitution should guarantee free education up to form 4 level (7).
- The constitution should provide that constitution shall be made accessible to all people.
- The constitution should provide that citizens shall have right to access to state information (3).
- The constitution should provide that constitution shall be free.
- All commissions of enquiry shall make all reports public (3).
- Civic education shall be a continuous process to enlighten the people on politics and governance.
- The constitution should provide that constitution shall be translated into all local languages (3).
- All citizens shall access the government revenue records and expenditure

- The constitution should provide that constitution shall be made simple and accessible to all (2).
- Parliament proceedings shall be captured, as this will help the electorates to follow up their MP's participation (2).
- All workers should have the right to trade union representation (10).

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The women's rights are not fully adequately in the constitution.
- Women's rights should be protected and the principle of equality should be upheld.
- The constitution should protect and entrench women rights.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of women against exploitation and issues such as rape; divorce and other forms of violence shall be addressed.
- The constitution should guarantee participation of women in politics.
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should guarantee that at least 30% of parliamentarians shall be women.
- The constitution should guarantee ownership of land by women.
- The constitution should guarantee joint registration of matrimonial property between the husband and the wife.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of women from violence and discriminatory cultural practices.
- All disabled children should be given all their basic needs.
- The constitution should protect the rights of the physically disabled.
- Special consideration should be accorded to the protection of the rights of the disabled and all people who show disregard should get very stiff punishment.
- The state should take care of the disabled who don't have some income.
- The constitution should guarantee all persons with disabilities right to better life.
- The constitution should protect the rights of the disabled and the under privileged people (3).
- The section 70 and 82 of the constitution, which outlaws discrimination on the basis of race, tribe, place of origin or residence, political opinion etc should mention the disabled.
- The state should establish a pension scheme for the disabled.
- The basic rights of the disabled should be provided i.e. food, shelter, clothing, education etc.
- The disabled should be given free treatment.
- The constitution should make provision for sign language services for the deaf in all public places including parliament.
- The constitution should provide for government buildings structurally sensitive to the needs of the disabled.
- The constitution should guarantee free education and healthcare for the disabled people.
- The constitution should guarantee disable exemption from taxation.
- The constitution should guarantee disabled inheritance of parent's property.
- The constitution should provide that the retirement of the disabled shall be 65 years to mitigate for the difficulties they face while seeking re-employment.
- The constitution should guarantee nomination of disabled to elective posts.
- Office of the president should be in charge of the children who are orphans.
- The government should ensure the rights of children are protected (2).
- Child labor should be abolished (2).

- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children (4).
- The constitution should guarantee protection of children from sex abuse.
- The constitution should guarantee equal rights of inheritance to girls and boys.
- The constitution should guarantee abolishment of child marriage (2).
- The constitution should protect Child rights especially the right not to be forced into an early marriage.
- The constitution should protect the education of the Girl child.
- The constitution should guarantee unmarried daughters right to own parent's property.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of children from armed conflicts.
- The constitution should guarantee single female parent's right to inherit parents property.
- The constitution should guarantee children parental care and responsibility.
- All orphans should be guaranteed the rights to shelter, food and education (3).
- The constitution should give effect to the UN convention on the right of the child (2).
- The constitution should give effect to the bill of rights on the right of the child.
- Anybody who forcefully marries young girl should be sentenced to 7 years in jail and a probation of 7 years as a lesson to any other person harboring such ideas.
- All street children should be guaranteed the rights to shelter, food and education.
- The constitution should guarantee the old social welfare support.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of the widows.
- The constitution should guarantee land to orphans, widows and landless.
- The constitution should guarantee formation of relief fund to cater for basic needs of those living below poverty line.
- The constitution should guarantee outlaw of freemasons society and all cults involved in devil worship.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of the aged welfare.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of widows from in-laws who might disinherit them.
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favor of the disabled in all public facilities.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons.
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favor of the women, vulnerable, minority groups, children, youth and for the hitherto geographical areas.
- Prisoners and inmates should be allowed to vote.
- The constitution should ensure dignified and humane treatment for the prisoners, detainees and remandees (3).
- Instead of jailing minor offenders with a sentence less than a year, the courts should give them community work to do for five hours a day with minimum supervision.
- In police cells, courts or prison there should be social workers to mediate for the mentally handicapped or deaf person who are a problem on self-expression.
- The prisoners should be able to access good health services while in prison and the human rights commission should investigate violations of rights in prison.
- The prisoners should be able to access good health services, sports, proper diet, blankets and bed sheets, religion and spiritual nourishment.
- The constitution should guarantee legalization of abortion.
- The constitution should protect the right of prisoners.

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The constitution should guarantee local authorities power over land.
- The local community should have ultimate ownership of land (2)
- The individual should have ultimate ownership of land (4).
- The state should have ultimate ownership of land.
- A blanket prohibition of allocation or privatization of public land in current user of occupation should be imposed unless suitable alternatives are found.
- The government should acquire land only for the use of public utility.
- The state or government should acquire land but compensate the owners adequately (2).
- The government should acquire land, which has been lying idle for a period of 5 years.
- The government should not have the power to acquire private land.
- The constitution should revive land-buying companies for easy acquisition of land.
- The constitution should provide that tax shall be levied on idle land owned by an individual.
- The constitution should provide that tax shall be levied on idle land owned by an individual.
- Idle land should be repossessed and redistributed to the poor at an affordable fee.
- The constitution should make provisions in usage and grazing rangelands and to safeguard and manage water points in pastoral areas.
- The state, government or the local authority should have the power to control the use of land by owners or occupiers.
- The government should have the power to control the use of land by owners or occupiers.
- There should be sound and comprehensive policy on alienation.
- The constitution should guarantee proper use of both private and public land.
- The constitution should guarantee council of elders mandate to deal with land issues.
- The constitution should give either partner in a marriage the right to inherit property belonging to their spouse.
- The constitution should give unmarried girls the right to inherit parental land.
- The constitution should provide that village elders and not attorneys shall do deliberations on land issues.
- The constitution should provide protection to freedom to own property.
- The constitution should guarantee inheritance of parent's property by single women.
- The constitution should guarantee transparent transfer and subdivision of land.
- The constitution should guarantee outlawing of land grabbing.
- The constitution should guarantee communal disputes resolution mechanisms.
- The constitution should guarantee comprehensive review of land laws.
- Computerization of land title deeds should be gazetted.
- Issues of land transfer and inheritance shall be addressed to ensure members of a family are considered during all family property (2).
- The constitution should undertake to create a mechanism for solving land law and ownership management.
- Both boys and girls should inherit their parents equally thus need to change inheritance and succession laws (3)
- There shall be a law on transfer and inheritance of land.
- Land boards should be abolished.
- The constitution should create mechanism to undertake land law and policy reforms.
- Issues of land transfer and inheritance shall be addressed to ensure that the widow gets 50% and the in-laws get the other 50%.

- Issues of land transfer and inheritance shall be addressed to ensure women inherit family property whether married or not (2).
- The constitution should guarantee constitutional limit of land ownership (3).
- The constitution should guarantee establishment a land ceiling of 1000 acres, which beyond one shall be required, no more ownership of land.
- The constitution should guarantee establishment a land ceiling of 50 acres (5).
- The constitution should guarantee establishment a land ceiling of 100 acres (3).
- The constitution should guarantee establishment a land ceiling of 30 acres
- The constitution should guarantee establishment a land ceiling of 20 acres
- The constitution should guarantee establishment a land ceiling of 500 acres
- The constitution should guarantee that no foreigner shall be allowed to own land (4).
- The constitution should guarantee that land title deeds and transfers would be easily obtainable (2).
- The constitution should guarantee regulation of costs of land transfers.
- The constitution should guarantee abolishment of land transfers charges.
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women (2).
- The constitution should provide for a proper drafting of title deeds to reflect matrimonial/spousal joint ownership (4)
- Pre independence land treaties should be nullified in the new constitution.
- A mechanism should be created for continuous review of colonial land registration and tenure system.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country (10).
- The constitution should guarantee that no Kenyan shall be landless.
- The constitution should guarantee land ownership to all Kenyans (11).
- The constitution should abolish squatter system.
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be distributed to the landless.
- The constitution should guarantee land ownership to all Kenyans at least 3 acres.
- The constitution should guarantee land ownership to all Kenyans at least 5 acres.

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

- Kenyans ethnic and cultural diversity should contribute to a national culture (3).
- The constitution should protect and promote cultural diversity (6).
- The constitution should guarantee regulation of freedom of worship.
- The constitution should guarantee definition of which god is within the provisions of freedom of worship.
- Cultural practices, which are common in all tribes, should be maintained and put in the constitution.
- The constitution should protect the inhabitants of informal settlement and should protect rights of residency, user and occupational of slum areas.
- The constitution should deal with tribalism and ethnicity to ensure unity in diversity (4).
- The constitution should abolish cultural practices that discriminate along gender lines.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of ethnic practices as long as they are not repugnant to morality and natural justice.
- The constitution should guarantee the outlawing of harmful cultural practices e.g. FGM (6).

- Swahili and English shall be recognized as the national languages.
- The constitution should guarantee that cultural languages shall be cherished and respected.
- The constitution must recognize and promote indigenous languages in Kenya.

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

- The executive should continue to determine the use and management of financial and human resources in collaboration with the local community.
- The management of financial and human resources should be under a capable parliamentary personalities and not the prerogative of executives.
- Parliament should retain the power to authorize raising of public finances (5).
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources (7).
- The population demographics should determine the distribution of national resources.
- The government should ensure that employment in the armed forces is done on a quota to ensure that a truly national defense force is established.
- The government should ensure that there is apportionment of benefits with the community (4).
- All corruption cases mentioned by the auditor general should be prosecuted.
- The constitution should provide comptroller and auditor general comptroller and auditor general with security of tenure.
- The controller and auditor general should share the power to prosecute without interference from the AG (2).
- The constitution should ensure impartiality of the office of the controller and auditor general.
- Controller and auditor general should be appointed by the president and vetted by parliament.
- Controller and auditor general should be appointed by the public service commission (2).
- Parliament should formulate the policies on the management of national resources.
- Parliament should ensure that public finances should are not misappropriated.
- Ministers should not necessarily be MP's (3).
- Ministers should be given posts in their areas of profession (3).
- Ministers should be appointed on merit, competence and professional qualification in relation to responsibility (7).
- All public servants should be appointed by the public service commission.
- The constitution should provide that all appointments to civil service must be based on merit.
- The constitution should provide for strict enforcement of employment on merit in all public institutions.
- The constitution should guarantee that all civil servants shall have simultaneous and equal salary adjustments.
- The constitution should provide that cabinet minister's tenure shall be subjected to impeachment incase of a scandal.
- PSC should be independent and should enjoy security of tenure (4).
- The head of public service appoint all senior government officers e.g. PS's, parastatal heads etc (2).
- PSC members should be appointed by an independent body comprising of nominees from the ruling party.

- PSC members should be appointed by the president and vetted by parliament (2).
- PSC members should be appointed by a parliamentary select committee.
- The constitution should provide that the civil servants shall not be allowed to run private business and that they shall have only one job (2).
- There should be a code of ethics for holders of public office (3).
- All contestants for elective posts should have a clear record of conduct and high morals and integrity.
- Dismiss and disciplining of civil servants should be the life of public service commission.
- The constitution should provide a code of conduct for the President and the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential candidates declare the source of their wealth.
- Public officers should declare their assets (7).

5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should guarantee priority to reclamation of arid and semi-arid areas.
- The constitution should provide framework of environmental administration.
- The constitution should address environmental issues constructively.
- The constitution should provide that farmers shall be allowed to make use of their own-planted trees without having to acquire license from the provincial administration (2).
- Forest and forestland should not be allocated to individual.
- Incorporate into the education system and in the constitution laws aimed at the preservation of the environment and natural resources.
- The constitution should protect all public land, water catchment areas, forest reserves, national parks and public utility (2).
- The constitution should outlaw deforestation.
- Laws should be made to protect the environment (2).
- Parliament should have the power to enforce laws on the protection of the environment.
- Environment and natural resources should be lawfully protected by the constitution.
- The constitution should oblige the government to protect the environment, conserve natural resources such as rivers and ensure sustainable utilization (3).
- Parliament should formulate policies on management of natural resources.
- The government should be required by the constitution to return all forests that were degazetted on or before 1985 and ensure conservation.
- Natural resources should be owned by the local community.
- Management of natural resources should be entrusted to the people (2).
- The constitution should provide for the protection of natural resources (3).
- Local authorities should be given control over resources within the areas of operation.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should guarantee that individuals shall protect the law from misuse and manipulation.
- NGO's and other organized groups should be involved in governance (2).
- The government should protect NGO's and CBO's and the civil society from harassment.
- An independent body free of political manipulation should regulate the conduct of civil society organizations.

- Women should be involved in participative governance of the country.
- The disabled should be involved in participative governance of the country (3).
- The youth should be involved in participative governance of the country (2).
- The constitution should guarantee a number of youths representatives in the parliament.
- The minority groups should be involved in participative governance of the country.
- The elderly should be involved in participative governance of the country.
- Mad people should be allowed to vote through a parent or a guardian.
- The constitution should involve military in governance.
- The constitution should guarantee citizens, participation in environmental management.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The parliament should formulate suitable foreign policies in harmony with globalization so that the executive can execute them.
- That no foreign loans should be incurred by the government without permission from the people through their elected MP's.
- The constitution should provide that the parliament shall be consulted before signing of international instruments by the president.
- International laws, treaties, conventions and regulations should be discussed in parliament and in public forum before they are adopted.
- International laws, treaties, conventions and regulations should be in harmony with our domestic laws.
- Respects for all international co-operation, laws and duties.
- The constitution should incorporate into our laws the provisions of the 1971 UN declaration on the rights of the mentally handicapped and the 1975 UN declaration in the rights of persons with the disabilities be recognized and incorporated into our laws.
- The constitution should provide that all foreign aid shall be in form of grants and not loans.
- The government must consult Kenyans before borrowing locally and internationally.

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

- The constitution should provide for establishment of a welfare society to benefit unemployed graduates.
- The constitution should provide that another constitutional commissions are set up as a follow up measure to the current review process.
- The constitution should guarantee formation of service commission for police and prisons (2).
- The constitution should guarantee that matatu industry operators shall be represented in the office of the commissioner of Insurance.
- The constitution should provide for setting up of parliamentary budget office.
- All commissions established should be entrenched in the constitution.
- Constitutional commissions should be established by the constitution and should be permanent.
- There should be a constitutional commission to check on interference and flows within and without the constitution.
- We should avoid commissions or probe committees that do not finish their work or withhold information from the taxpayers who finance them.

- The constitution should provide for the office of Ombudsman (9).
- The constitution should provide that judiciary service commission shall be established (2).
- The constitution should provide that legislative counsel office shall be established.
- A commission should be formed involving churches, Muslims, NGO's and civil officers who will conduct the referendum.
- The constitution should provide that human rights commission shall be established (5).
- The constitution should provide for establishment of anti corruption authority (2).
- The constitution should provide for establishment of land commissioners office.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of national resource commission (2).
- The constitution should provide for establishment of truth and reconciliation commission.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of military and paramilitary commission.
- The constitution should guarantee food security by establishing food commission.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to determine MPs salaries.
- The constitution should establish the locals shall run Kenya forest service and that it.
- Powers of the commission should include arbitration of disputes.
- There is need for the minister of justice and constitutional affairs (3).
- There is no need for the minister of justice.

5.3.22. **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER**

- The constitution should provide that the AG during election shall take over the government and the state powers.
- The constitution should provide that the speaker during election shall take over the government and the state powers (2).
- The constitution should provide that the chief justice during election shall take over the government and the state powers.
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister during election shall take over the government and the state powers.
- The chairman of the electoral commission shall declare the presidential results only after the defeated candidates have been consulted and concede defeat if not they should appeal to the high court.
- The presidential elections should be announced through the media.
- The constitution should provide that after presidential election the incumbent shall hold office after 30 days.
- The constitution should provide that after presidential election the incumbent shall hold office after seven days.
- The chief justice should swear in the incoming president.
- The chairman of the constitution commission should swear in the incoming president.
- The instruments of power should be transferred to the incoming president soon after swearing in (2).
- The mode of transfer should be done in public and in an open place.
- The constitution should provide welfare for an outgoing president (3).
- The constitution should provide welfare for an outgoing president depending on his performance.
- The constitution should provide security for an outgoing president (2).
- The constitution should provide immunity from civil proceedings for an outgoing president but not any other.

- The constitution should provide security for the retiring president by the state though no legal immunity shall be accorded to him/her.
- The constitution should provide for barring of a retired president from active politics, which shall be punishable by withdrawal of all retirement benefits.

5.3.23 **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- A woman should have the right to own property (2).
- A woman should have the right to inheritance and succession of family property.
- Marriage laws should be harmonized such that nobody below 18 years should get married.
- Fathers should ensure mothers of child support and maintenance (2).
- The constitution should guarantee supporting of children born out of wedlock till adulthood by their fathers.
- The constitution should outlaw domestic violence and introduce severe penalties for the same (3)

5.3.24 **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- The constitution should make a provision for the people and the parliament to sanctions policies and conditionally prescribed bretton woods institutions and other such that the objective best interests of Kenyans are not compromised.

5.3.25 **REGIONAL POLICY**

- Price control on essential commodities on high use by Wananchi.

5.3.26 **NATIONAL ECONOMIC**

Domestic Trade Issues

- Foreign investors should be allowed and invest in Kenya and 80% of their money should be circulating within Kenya.
- Government should put a ceiling on prices for all consumer products to protect the mwananchi against hoarding and inflation.
- Importation of locally available products should be stopped.
- The government should protect the local industries.
- The constitution should provide for government role in the marketing of Kenyan products.
- The constitution should provide for reinstatement of price control regulations on goods and services.

Economic Liberalization

- The government should control the imports of all goods that are produced locally or for export of goods required locally (2).
- Importation of locally available produce like maize and milk should be controlled to avoid unnecessary competition.
- The government should put controls on farm produce prices so as to safeguard farmers.
- The government should make a provision for liberalization/privatization of agricultural based industries to ensure that farmers own majority shares in order to create wealth and employment in rural areas.
- The government should pursue a protectionist policy to protect local economic sectors from unprecedented competition from similar importations.
- Parastatals should be privatized to rejuvenate their management and financial systems as well as make them non-partisan.
- The government should protect the indigenous industries from importations.

Industrialization

- The constitution should guarantee protection of tomato factory at Kabazi from monopoly by foreign entities.

Poverty Reduction

- Rehabilitation centers and special schools should be improved.
- Youths should be given soft loans to empower them economically.
- The government should identify social groups in the communities and fund their projects to help alleviate poverty.
- There should be promotion of economic policies that ensure progress and prosperity while securing against extreme poverty and exploitation.
- The constitution shall guarantee addressing of poverty eradication and poverty.

Physical, Economic & Social Infrastructure

- The government should develop economic and social infrastructure (3).
- The government should develop economic and social infrastructure with the special needs

of the disabled in mind so that they can access them e.g. banks, churches, shops, hospitals etc (2).

- Rural electrification, water should be accessible.
- The government should create a fund to cater for the rural infrastructure.
- The constitution should provide that all government services and facilities are accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.

5.3.27

NATIONAL OTHER

Insurance

- The insurance industry should be re-examined to suit the common man.
- In case there is injury vested upon a student while in school there should be an insurance scheme to compensate.
- Each and every person take an insurance cover either for life and when traveling and this should be compulsory.
- The disabled should be compensated for if they are killed in riotous situations, accidents.
- The posts and Telecom and the KPLC erect a post in private land they should pay Kshs 30,000 per every post.
- There should be a disaster fund.
- Insurance companies should issue two cheques one to the advocate and other to the claimant.
- The constitution should guarantee reforming of insurance industry to suit locals rather than foreigners.

HIV/Aids

- People living with HIV/Aids should not be discriminated when seeking employment.
- HIV/Aids should be assisted financially and counseling.
- There should be death penalty for all rapists who have Aids.
- To curb HIV/Aids the government should outlaw prostitution, encourage use of condoms, prosecute those who spread Aids knowing.
- Organize awareness campaign against the HIV/Aids scourge.

Public Safety & Security

- The government should ensure public safety for all Kenyans and protect them from police brutality and arbitrary confinements.
- Tribal clashes should be made a capital offence and inciters should be charged with treason.
- Government should look into ways of ending crimes.
- All Kenyans should be protected from police harassment i.e. the disabled, youth etc (3).
- The constitution should provide mandatory disaster management for both natural and man-made disasters as well as displaced people.
- The constitution should provide that police shall not beat/torture suspects.

Corruption

- We should have serious punishment for corrupt people.
- All public servants that will be arranged in court for corruption charges should resign immediately and be made to refund all that has been stolen.
- A new anti-corruption unit should be established under the church to handle corruption cases independently in a judicial court.

- All public land and property grabbed should be repossessed to safeguard future generations (4).
- Every civil servant involved in corruption should vacate office and face the law of the office (3).
- Public servants implicated in looting of the economy should be made to pay off.
- The constitution should have a mechanism to curb corruption, economic crimes.
- The government should criminalize corruption (2).
- The constitution should define the penalty against corrupt and undedicated public officers.
- In a corruption case, the law should convict both the giver and the taker.
- A ten years jail term with no fine should be the most lenient sentence for all convicted in a corruption case.
- Corruption in the traffic department of the Kenya police should be dealt with and commenters be protected by the law.

Population Issues

- The government should conduct a population census to know the number of the disabled persons we have in the country.

5.3.28 **SECTORAL**

Agriculture

- The government should always give technical advise to farmers.
- Farm produce should be marketed by the government.
- Agricultural products imported to our country should be banned.
- Taxes on agricultural inputs should be reduced to ensure farmers get a profit margin (4).
- The government should exert control on the prices of agricultural produce to protect the farmers (3).
- The government should protect the agriculture industry.
- The government should give incentives in training institutes to ensure markets for farmers produce and ensure prompt payments for goods delivered.
- The government should intervene to ensure that prompt payments to the farmers are prioritized so that the money can be used in other development issues.
- The government should offer loans to farmers.
- The government should remove the middlemen as they exploit farmers and they should be able to sell directly.
- Farmer's products such as maize, milk should be protected from unhealthy competition arising from imports (4).
- The government should ensure that all organizations dealing with agricultural produce have the farmer's interest at heart.
- Irrigation schemes should be developed by the government
- The government should give incentives to farmers to boost productivity.
- The constitution should guarantee compensation of farmers affected by natural disasters.
- The constitution should provide an enabling environment for farmers to sell and market their coffee.

Manufacturing

- The government should provide a policy of decentralizing industries development so that

the rural-urban migration in search of employment can be reversed.

- The government should undertake protectionist policy to safeguard the development of the local industries and protect from similar imports especially agricultural and textile based.
- The constitution should demand that the government rejuvenates all the fallen industries through better/competitive management systems.
- The constitution should provide that factories shall be built/constructed at the source of the raw materials.

Education

- The constitution should be incorporated into the school curriculum (3).
- Secondary school fees should be subsidized.
- Quota system of secondary school admissions should be abolished (3).
- 8-4-4 system of education should be abolished.
- The exams of the Kenyan education system should be typed in Britain and marked there too.
- A liberal education system should be established to educate Kenyans and inculcate national unity through liberation from ignorance sycophancy and ethnicity.
- Those who qualify to attend the university should be able to access low interest loans (7).
- Scholarships should be offered to deserving students regardless of race, tribe, or status.
- 8-4-4 system of education should be abolished and replaced by the old 7-4-2-3 system (3).
- The government should provide learning materials and education tax should be introduced and be payable by all citizens who are above 14 years through a pin number.
- A board that represents all public universities should nominate the chancellors of universities.
- Civic education should be incorporated into the school curriculum
- Bursaries should be offered to deserving students (2).
- The education system should reduce the number of subjects per class (2).
- The government should not renege on the teacher's salaries.
- Discipline in schools should be handled such that the students respect for the teachers is ensured since canning was prohibited and students have grown horns.
- School headmasters should stop misusing the school funds for their own projects.
- The school admissions should integrate the disabled children into the mainstream and avoid discrimination on the ground as it will affect the performance of others and ranking of schools.
- The education system should require that we do away with the BOG and replace it with PTA, which should include the local councilor, MP and chief to run the welfare of the school.
- Establish a bridging course for diploma graduate to be able to pursue undergraduate courses in their areas of specialization.
- University education should be accessible to all students.
- Fees in private schools should be controlled.
- The fees in boarding and day schools should be harmonized such that the government subsidizes especially in infrastructure and transport development to reduce the burden of parents.
- The public higher earning institutions should be expanded to ensure there is no need for a parallel degree.
- The education system should not be tampered with by the leaders.
- Teachers and parents should both constitute to the parents teachers association and BOG

as they have the performance standards at heart.

- The constitution should allow the BOG and PTA to met simultaneously.
- The constitution should replace BOG with PTA.
- The constitution should guarantee that chiefs shall make sure that children of school going age actually attend school.
- The constitution should provide that admissions to government schools be strictly based on merit.
- The constitution should legalize corporal punishment in schools.
- The constitution should provide for fair distribution of national schools in all districts.
- The government should subsidize fees by cost sharing with parents in secondary schools.

Public Finance (fiscal policy)

- The taxation system should be restructured to facilitate redistribution of income.
- Taxpayers should have a written account of expenditure thereof.
- The taxation system should be looked at afresh to suit the ability of the common man.
- The tax rates for consumable/dry foodstuff should be reduced (2).
- All taxes should be reduced (2).
- Taxes for essential commodities should be reduced.
- All taxes should be proportional to the services rendered.
- The taxation system in the country should grant relief to the disabled giving consideration to the lost implication that comes with the disabled. There should be a tax relief on all products used by the disabled people.
- There should be a developed mechanism to ensure all Kenyans keep a track record of all tax collections and allocations internal and external borrowing.
- There should be no use of government resources for personal campaigns (2).
- Foreign tours by the president should be reduced.
- The government should publish quarterly all revenue collected.
- Petroleum tax collected should be accounted for every six months and presented to the public.
- The constitution should establish a credit fund for all unemployed graduates from which they can draw capital to establish themselves.
- The constitution should provide for reasonable and affordable government taxation of consumer goods.
-

Monetary Policy

- CBK should be made autonomous so that printing of paper money by the government is made impossible (2).
- The constitution should protect the banking system.
- The CBK governor should be independent from any outside influence.
- The government should allow the youth to accept low interest loans without working for collateral security (2).
- There should be soft loans awarded to low-income earners to boost their economic status.
- The CBK should not print money during the electioneering year.
- The currency of the country should bear only the portrait of the president.
- The constitution should guarantee removal of presidential portrait from the currency.
- The constitution should guarantee introduction of Braille marked currency to ease transaction for the visually impaired.

Health

- Health facilities should be constructed and equipped especially the maternity in all sub locations.
- Medical facilities should be improved and costs minimized.
- The constitution should make a provision for a comprehensive and integrated health policy and ensure availability of healthcare to all children and under privileged people.
- All doctors working for government hospitals should not be allowed to operate clinics.
- The constitution should promote and protect herbal treatment and medicine.
- The constitution should provide for a reduction in number of private hospitals.
- There should be no cost sharing in the health sector.

Information Communication Technology

- The constitution should guarantee Kenyans freedom to information, free media (print and electronic) and make a provision for a freedom of information Act removing all statutory restrictions on freedom of expression and independence of mass media (6).
- Telecommunication apparatus and services tax act should give relief to persons with disabilities who may be immobile in their houses and telephone lines in their life line.
- The government should censure the information in the electronic and print media to protect Kenyans from pornography.

Small Enterprise Development

- The small businesses should be protected from harassment by the local authorities and public health department, instead get a public place where they can sell their wares (4).
- Micro-finance and revolving loan funds should be introduced.

Transport and Communication

- Traffic departments should be overhauled.
- Roads should be well maintained even when the president is not passing around (3).
- Order should be restored in the matatu industry such that touts don't mistreat innocent citizens (2).
- Public service vehicles, railways and aircrafts should have adaptations for persons with disabilities.
- Transport regulations should be enhanced to check on defective public transport vehicles and overloading serious penalties should be introduced on errant drivers and owners.
- The government should make the ministry of works more productive.

Parks & Wildlife Services

- People should be protected from wildlife, which kill and damage the crops (2).

5.3.29

LEGAL SYSTEMS

Statutory law

- Companies and individuals who fail to remit taxes should be prosecuted.
- There should be a law to brew the local brew.
- Rapists should be imprisoned for 10 years and be castrated immediately.
- A father who rapes a daughter should be imprisoned for 7 years.
- There should be life imprisonment for rape of people above temporary years but death penalty if it's a minor.

- The constitution should guarantee life sentences for those found guilty of trafficking drugs.
- The constitution should guarantee that penal code provision on handling stolen property shall not apply to livestock.
-

5.3.30 **GENERAL & CROSSCUTTING THEMES**

Gender Equity

- Women should be allowed to compete favorably with men.
- The girl child should be educated as well as their counterparts, the boys.
- There should be gender sensitivity in the intakes of such courses such as aviation, medicine and engineering.
- The principle of gender equality, dignity and rights should be promoted in the constitution.

Economic/Social Justice

- Mau Mau fighters should be rewarded and compensated by the government (2).
- The constitution should compensate victims of tribal clashes (6).
- The constitution should not protect Asians at the expense of Africans.
- Victims of tribal clashes should be given training and counseling in areas of conflict resolution.
- The constitution should guarantee speedy settlement of squatters and victims of tribal clashes and banditry.

Transparency/Accountability

- To promote transparency and accountability, the constitution should establish and secure the independence of the public service commission, Kenya police service commission and armed service commission.
- The government tendering should be open and allow reporters into the boardroom during the process.
- The constitution should evolve the mechanism to ensure that leadership at all levels shall be anchored on patriotism meritocracy and moral uprightness.

National Integrity/Identity

- National flag and anthem should be put in the constitution.
- Government should set aside veteran days.

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. JM Kuria
2. Kipsang Arap-Lang'at
3. Cllr. Charles Rono
4. Michael Ndiba
5. Susan Wanjiru Ruona
6. Constance Njoroge
7. Gladys Wairimu
8. Samuel Mwangi Mwaura
9. Geoffrey Kihara Wainaina
10. Cllr. Kathura Gabriel
11. Joseph K A Soi
12. Sila Koimur Chelang'a
13. Gitone James

Appendix 2: Civic education providers (CEPs)

1. National council of churches of Kenya
2. Catholic justice and peace commission
3. ECEP
4. Heritage children care
5. Civic education facilitators
6. Constitutional constituency committee

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

1	0019ONBRV	Anna Kimuhui	CBO	Written	Panga majembe women group
2	0017ONBRV	Christipher Gikonyo	CBO	Written	Youth Subukia
3	0005ONBRV	Constance Njoroge	CBO	Memorandum	Subukia Women Group
4	0001ONBRV	Eunice Onialo	CBO	Memorandum	United Disabled Peoples of K
5	0003ONBRV	Munyaka Muthura	CBO	Written	Heritage Helpline
6	0006ONBRV	Phyllis Nyambura	CBO	Memorandum	Foundation for Dialogue
7	0002ONBRV	Simon Njoroge	CBO	Written	Heshima Disabled Group
8	0030ONBRV	Timothy Nduhiu	CBO	Written	Tabuga New Generation Self H
9	0152INBRV	Agnes Gitau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
10	0157INBRV	Alice Gichia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	0079INBRV	Allan Kinuthia	Individual	Written	
12	0097INBRV	Amos Njoroge	Individual	Written	
13	0108INBRV	Andrew W Kihui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0164INBRV	Ann Gitau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0051INBRV	Anna Njeri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0071INBRV	Anthony Wanjahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0072INBRV	Arthur Waweru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0052INBRV	Benson Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0019INBRV	Bishop Joseph Kimani	Individual	Written	
20	0153INBRV	Caroline Oyieno	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0149INBRV	Charity Wambua Kimaru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0160INBRV	Charity Warunga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0101INBRV	Charles Karagita	Individual	Memorandum	
24	0069INBRV	Charles Mungai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0165INBRV	Charles Nderitu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0015INBRV	Christopher Gikonyo	Individual	Written	
27	0138INBRV	Christopher Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0130INBRV	Cllr. Geoffrey Mutahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0120INBRV	Cllr. Gladys Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0025INBRV	Cllr. Joseph Kaberere	Individual	Written	
31	0030INBRV	Cllr. Raphael Njenga	Individual	Written	
32	0044INBRV	Constance Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0021INBRV	Daniel Mwaniki	Individual	Written	
34	0062INBRV	Daniel Ochieng	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0166INBRV	David Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0146INBRV	David Mburu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0088INBRV	David Njoroge	Individual	Memorandum	
38	0075INBRV	David Ossein	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0163INBRV	Douglas Kamau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0059INBRV	Dr. Abdul Noor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0043INBRV	Duncan Waweru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0135INBRV	Eliud Kimani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0143INBRV	Elizabeth Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0049INBRV	Elizaphan Kimuya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0035INBRV	Erastus Gaichuhie Njoro	Individual	Written	
46	0129INBRV	Fanuel Muraya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0158INBRV	Francis Chege	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0045INBRV	Francis M Kihara	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0139INBRV	Francis Muchiri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0016INBRV	Francis Mwithiga	Individual	Written	
51	0011INBRV	Francis Waweru	Individual	Written	

52	0023INBRV	Francis Waweru	Individual	Written	
53	0029INBRV	Gabriel Njuguna	Individual	Written	
54	0105INBRV	Geoffrey K Wainaina	Individual	Written	
55	0147INBRV	Geoffrey Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0132INBRV	George Gethi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0104INBRV	George M Gatune	Individual	Written	
58	0094INBRV	George Mbugua	Individual	Written	
59	0110INBRV	Gicheha Kibariri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0083INBRV	Gichini Wathaa	Individual	Written	
61	0055INBRV	Gideon Waruiru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0131INBRV	Hannah Nduta	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0042INBRV	Henry Gituku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0122INBRV	Ibrahim Kimotho	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0106INBRV	Isaac Wachira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0070INBRV	Isack Wachira Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0136INBRV	Jackson Ngatia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0008INBRV	James Chege	Individual	Written	
69	0036INBRV	James Kariuki Ndara	Individual	Memorandum	
70	0113INBRV	James Muiruri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0117INBRV	James Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0058INBRV	James Ndirangu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0009INBRV	Jane N Kihura	Individual	Written	
74	0124INBRV	Jane Wanjiku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0114INBRV	Jesse Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0140INBRV	Joan Wanjiru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0017INBRV	John K Mwangi	Individual	Written	
78	0116INBRV	John Kabiru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0085INBRV	John Kimani Kamanja	Individual	Written	
80	0013INBRV	John Kinyanjui	Individual	Written	
81	0018INBRV	John Maina	Individual	Written	
82	0090INBRV	John Mwangi	Individual	Written	
83	0063INBRV	John Mwangi Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0096INBRV	John Njau	Individual	Written	
85	0014INBRV	John Njenga	Individual	Written	
86	0002INBRV	John Njuguna	Individual	Written	
87	0047INBRV	John Siglai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0087INBRV	Johnson Macharia	Individual	Written	
89	0099INBRV	Johnson Ngatia	Individual	Memorandum	
90	0080INBRV	Jonathan Njoroge	Individual	Written	
91	0084INBRV	Joram Njuguna	Individual	Written	
92	0082INBRV	Joseph Kimani	Individual	Written	
93	0089INBRV	Joseph M Mukangu	Individual	Written	
94	0068inbrv	Joseph Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0098INBRV	Joseph Maina	Individual	Written	
96	0022INBRV	Joseph Mukiri	Individual	Written	
97	0001INBRV	Joseph N King'ori	Individual	Written	
98	0064INBRV	Joseph Ng'ang'a Njenga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
99	0053INBRV	Joseph Waweru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0034INBRV	Josephat N Waititu	Individual	Memorandum	
101	0154INBRV	Josephine Githaiga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0091INBRV	Joshua Karume	Individual	Memorandum	
103	0103INBRV	Julius Mburu	Individual	Written	
104	0142INBRV	Kenneth Ndungu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0134INBRV	Kiama Wachira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0010INBRV	Lazarus Kairu	Individual	Written	
107	0112INBRV	Lucy Gathoni	Individual	Oral - Public he	

108	0123INBRV	Lucy Wangui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0156INBRV	Magdalene Wambui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
110	0033INBRV	Magdalini Kimiani	Individual	Written	
111	0056INBRV	Maina Jonah	Individual	Oral - Public he	
112	0086INBRV	Margaret Waweru	Individual	Memorandum	
113	0133INBRV	Margret Wairuri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0121INBRV	Martin Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
115	0155INBRV	Mary Douglas	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0004INBRV	Mary N Mathenge	Individual	Written	
117	0032INBRV	Mary Njeri Wamugunda	Individual	Written	
118	0125INBRV	Michael Dande	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0031INBRV	Miriam Waruinyu	Individual	Written	
120	0092INBRV	Monica Muthoni	Individual	Written	
121	0039INBRV	Moses Maina	Individual	Written	
122	0007INBRV	Muraya Muritu	Individual	Memorandum	
123	0003INBRV	Naftaly Maina Mutenderu	Individual	Written	
124	0118INBRV	Naomi Wanjiru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
125	0074INBRV	Narcissus G Wanyeri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
126	0095INBRV	Nicholas Ng'ang'a	Individual	Written	
127	0065INBRV	Njire Muhia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0048INBRV	Njuguna David	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0040INBRV	Patrick W Gitonga	Individual	Written	
130	0077INBRV	Paulina W Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
131	0102INBRV	Penina Kangethe	Individual	Written	
132	0159INBRV	Penina Thuo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
133	0067INBRV	Peter G Macharia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
134	0038INBRV	Peter G Macharia	Individual	Written	
135	0041INBRV	Peter K Muiikia	Individual	Written	
136	0060INBRV	Peter Kamau Mucheru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
137	0057INBRV	Peter Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
138	0148INBRV	Peter Mwaura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
139	0066INBRV	Peter Nderitu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
140	0046INBRV	Peter Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
141	0024INBRV	Peter Njunge	Individual	Memorandum	
142	0115INBRV	Peter Wainaina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
143	0141INBRV	Philip Maingi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
144	0020INBRV	Prof. Samuel Njoroge	Individual	Written	
145	0050INBRV	Raphael Njaga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
146	0119INBRV	Regina Karagita	Individual	Oral - Public he	
147	0012INBRV	Rev. Robert Mbugua	Individual	Written	
148	0167INBRV	Ruth Magondu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
149	0128INBRV	Ruth Muthoni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
150	0126INBRV	Ruth Mwaura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
151	0027INBRV	Ruth Wambui	Individual	Written	
152	0111INBRV	Sammy Karinga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
153	0006INBRV	Samson Ng'ang'a	Individual	Written	
154	0028INBRV	Samuel Igwanya	Individual	Written	
155	0150INBRV	Samuel K Kigo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
156	0107INBRV	Samuel Kinyanjui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
157	0145INBRV	Samuel Mugo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
158	0054INBRV	Shadrack Mbugua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
159	0026INBRV	Simon Chege	Individual	Written	
160	0100INBRV	Simon Kungu	Individual	Written	
161	0109INBRV	Solomon Njuguna	Individual	Oral - Public he	
162	0151INBRV	Stanley Kibuchi	Individual	Oral - Public he	

163	0078inbrv	Stephen Kihanga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
164	0127INBRV	Stephen Kihara	Individual	Oral - Public he	
165	0137INBRV	Stephen Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
166	0081INBRV	Steve Ndungu	Individual	Written	
167	0162INBRV	Tabitha Gitanga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
168	0037INBRV	Thomas Mwaura	Individual	Written	
169	0161INBRV	Victoria Akware	Individual	Oral - Public he	
170	0061INBRV	Wachira Ngorongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
171	0144INBRV	Wallace Wamwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
172	0073INBRV	Wilfred Wakubuga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
173	0005INBRV	William W Kimani	Individual	Written	
174	0093INBRV	Wilson Njuguna	Individual	Written	
175	0076INBRV	Zephania Kibe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
176	0009ONBRV	Abraham R M Kabugi	Other Institutions	Written	PCEA Education Committee
177	0013ONBRV	Esther Kimani	Other Institutions	Written	St. Joseph Secondary School
178	0015ONBRV	Francis Waweru	Other Institutions	Memorandum	St John secondary school
179	0007ONBRV	James Kamau	Other Institutions	Written	St. John High School
180	0012ONBRV	Joseph Njuguna	Other Institutions	Written	Oldonyo Mara Primary School
181	0004ONBRV	Peter Keeru	Other Institutions	Written	Subukia University Students
182	0018ONBRV	Stephen Kamau	Other Institutions	Written	Our Lady of Fatima school
183	0016ONBRV	Stephen Muraguri	Other Institutions	Written	Osembo primary school
184	0011ONBRV	Michael Wangai	Political Party	Written	FORD-Kenya Subukia
185	0029ONBRV	Constance Njoroge	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Peace and Justice C
186	0014ONBRV	Fr. Bethel Mwaura	Religious Organisation	Written	Catholic Justice and Peace C
187	0024ONBRV	Francis Mwangi Njenga	Religious Organisation	Written	Catholic Justice and Peace C
188	0026ONBRV	Gitone James	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Justice and Peace C
189	0025ONBRV	James Njoroge	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Justice Peace and Reconcilia
190	0022onbrv	John Gacheru Kariuri	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Justice and Peace C
191	0020ONBRV	Joseph Okiring	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA-Church
192	0031ONBRV	Pr. Jacob Akali	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA
193	0010ONBRV	Rev. Robert Mbugua	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA Subukia Parish
194	0021onbrv	Rose Nyawira Ndumia	Religious Organisation	Written	PCEA
195	0027ONBRV	Rufus Kiarie	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Catholic Justice and Peace C
196	0008ONBRV	Stephen K Waweru	Religious Organisation	Written	PCEA Bahati Parish
197	0023ONBRV	Stephen Waweru	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	National Council of Churches
198	0028ONBRV	John Gitonga		Written	Muguathi Group

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No.	Name:	Address: (NKU)	No.	Name:	Address: (NKU)
1	Eunice Onialo	P.O.Box 1648	244	Raphael C. Njaga	P.O.Box 2521
2	Henry Maiteri	P.O.Box 14389	245	Abraham R.M. Kabugi	
3	J.N. Kingori	P.O.Box 2107 NYR	246	Hannah Njeri	
4	John Njuguna	P.O.Box 213 Kabazi	247	Njuguna David	P.O.Box 13105
5	Peter Keru	P.O.Box 115 Kabazi	248	James Gichia	P.O.Box 3115
6	Sammy N. Ruo	P.O.Box 55 Kabazi	249	Jane Gathogo	P.O.Box 13476
7	Francis N. Kihara		250	Benson Mwangi G.	P.O.Box 1660 Bahati
8	Naftali Maina	P.O.Box 26 Subukia	251	Mary N. Mathenge	P.O.Box 16389
9	William K. Kimani	P.O.Box 26 Subukia	252	Joseph Waweru	
10	Harrison Njaramba		253	Isaac K. Ndegwa	P.O.Box 3259
11	Mr. J. Kirui		254	Lazarus Kairu	P.O.Box 111 Kabazi
12	Mrs. Constance Njoroge		255	Simon Macharia	P.O.Box 1218
13	Mr. Samson N. Khiga	P.O.Box 1576	256	Francis Gitonga	P.O.Box 12430
14	Duncan K. Waweru	P.O.Box 41 Bahati	257	Erastus Mainaa	P.O.Box 938
15	Peter N. Njoroge	P.O.Box 2475	258	Francis N. Waweru	P.O.Box 1 Bahati
16	Erastus W. Kamau	P.O.Box 922	259	Charles Chege	P.O.Box 74 Subukia
17	Sammy N. Njuguna	P.O.Box 13342	260	Rev. Robert Mbugua	P.O.Box 114 Subukia
18	John K. Singilai	P.O.Box 1621	261	Shadrach Mbugua	P.O.Box 504 Bahati
19	Gladys Waithira	P.O.Box 13476	262	Geoffrey K. Wainaina	P.O.Box 2490
20	Phillis Nyambura	P.O.Box 1029 NHY	263	P. Njuguna Githoyo	P.O.Box 1 Subukia
21	Simon Njoroge	P.O.Box 3036	264	Joseph Parsoi	
22	Ibrahim Maina	P.O.Box 3036	265	Samuel N. Ichoho	P.O.Box 922
23	Gachoka K. John	P.O.Box 10002	266	Kamau Njoroge	P.O.Box 4047
24	Naftaly Maina	P.O.Box 7	267	Samuel Gitone	P.O.Box 2915
25	Maina Kariuki		268	Isaac Gitone	P.O.Box 2915
26	Stephen K. Waweru	P.O.Box 2224	269	John Njogu Njenga	P.O.Box 53 Bahati
27	Geoffrey N. Gitau	P.O.Box 1789	270	Michael Ndiba Wangai	
28	George Maina	P.O.Box 1892	271	Moses Maina Kariuki	P.O.Box 14625
29	Joseph M. Rono	P.O.Box 21 Bahati	272	Peter Muikia	P.O.Box 50 Subukia
30	Charles N. Waweru	P.O.Box 1758	273	Isaac Wang'ombe	P.O.Box 3018
31	Christopher Gikonyo	P.O.Box 9 Subukia	274	Simon Lhage	P.O.Box 592
32	Erius Maina M.	P.O.Box 77 Bahati	275	Charles Ndegwa	P.O.Box 14790
33	Samuel Ng'ang'a	P.O.Box 3786	276	Waitiki Kimani	P.O.Box 3624
34	Simon Njoroge	P.O.Box 124	277	George Muchuri	P.O.Box 1927
35	Joseph M. Mukui	P.O.Box 2870	278	James Mwangi	P.O.Box 41 Bahati
36	Daniel K. Ngari	P.O.Box 54 Bahati	279	Rufus Kiarie	P.O.Box 15560
37	Francis Muraya	P.O.Box 3709	280	Francis Macharia	P.O.Box 13306
38	Joseph Njuguna	P.O.Box 79 Kabazi	281	Peter Mwangi	P.O.Box 13695
39	Kuria Waweru	P.O.Box 3411	282	Charles Mwanzia	P.O.Box 116 Bahati
40	Munyaka Muthura	P.O.Box 50 Subukia	283	Nashon Kioi	P.O.Box 116 Bahati
41	Jane N. Kihura	P.O.Box 1663	284	Samwel H. Kariti	P.O.Box 269
42	Samuel K. Kiritu	P.O.Box 1476	285	Isabella Wanjohi	P.O.Box 116 Bahati
43	Paul M. Kariuki	P.O.Box 14149	286	Hussein Dida	P.O.Box 30 Subukia
44	Gideon Waruiru	P.O.Box 202	287	Richard Maina	P.O.Box 71 Bahati
45	Thiongo Joel	P.O.Box 133 Bahati	288	Joseph Wakaberere	P.O.Box 1335
46	Joseph Wanyoike	P.O.Box 2570	289	Peninah W. Njoroge	P.O.Box 19 Subukia
47	Nicholas Ngeno	P.O.Box 2570	290	Rebeca Ng'ang'a	P.O.Box 16 Subukia
48	Samwel Mureithi	P.O.Box 3699	291	Francis Waweru	
49	Adamson Mukunja	P.O.Box 266	292	Samwel Igwanya	P.O.Box 405
50	Francis Mwithiga	P.O.Box 804	293	Andrew Rabas	P.O.Box 53 Bahati
51	Peter Muta	P.O.Box 1128	294	Andrew Nyongesa	P.O.Box 53 Bahati
52	David Mwangi	P.O.Box 1128	295	James Ndirangu	P.O.Box 3404
53	David K. Njihia	P.O.Box 21 Bahati	296	Mwihoti R. N.	P.O.Box 1129

54	Harrison M. Thuo	P.O.Box 12449	297	Paul Waweru	P.O.Box 2717
55	Gabriel Mathenge	P.O.Box 2314	298	Nderitu Muta	P.O.Box 12413
56	J.K. Nganga	P.O.Box 2989	299	Maina Wanjau	P.O.Box 77 Bahati
57	John Kariuki	P.O.Box 7496	300	Gabriel Kimani	P.O.Box 1417
58	John Maina Wanjau	P.O.Box 405	301	J.W. Wachira	P.O.Box 1758
59	R.M. Gitone	P.O.Box 2915	302	Bishop J. Kimani	P.O.Box 10096
60	Joseph Kariuki	P.O.Box 2915	303	Joseph Mwangi	P.O.Box 14634
61	Maina Jonah	P.O.Box 90 Bahati	304	Kamau Muritu	P.O.Box 3111
62	A.A. Imbwaga	P.O.Box 322	305	Nduati Kariuki	P.O.Box 13695
63	Daniel Mwaniki	P.O.Box 3237	306	John Mwaura	P.O.Box 15315
64	Chepsat Rutto	P.O.Box 2790	307	Sephen Kuria	P.O.Box 2474
65	Benard G, Murii	P.O.Box 922	308	Rotken Robart	P.O.Box 1690
66	David Kibugi	P.O.Box 1646	309	Jacob Mwangi	P.O.Box 4887
67	David Njoroge	P.O.Box 13020	310	Susan Karanja	P.O.Box 12675
68	Hamisi Isige	P.O.Box 15238	311	Hannah Kimulu	P.O.Box 1641
69	Agostino Maina	P.O.Box 405	312	Fr. Mwaura Bethnel	P.O.Box 50 Subukia
70	Kimani Kibe	P.O.Box 405	313	John Kihanja Karanja	P.O.Box 12234
71	Joseph Karigo	P.O.Box 405	314	Kimani Gachie	P.O.Box 137 Bahati
72	Francis Kariuki Kiarie	P.O.Box 1128	315	Elizaphan Kimuya	P.O.Box 183 Kabazi
73	George G. Kamau	P.O.Box 373	316	Joseph Okirig	P.O.Box 191 Subukia
74	Simon Kimani	P.O.Box 1335	317	Leonard Kinuthia	P.O.Box 13629
75	Joseph Patrick Mukirie	P.O.Box 72 Subukia	318	Geoffrey Kamau	P.O.Box 12099
76	Gabriel Njuguna Mwangi	P.O.Box 405	319	Dr. Noor Abdul	P.O.Box 3435
77	Isaac Mwangi	P.O.Box 14 Bahati	320	Peter Migongo	P.O.Box 411
78	Peter Ndirangu	P.O.Box 14 Bahati	321	Turfena Awuor	P.O.Box 240
79	Raphael Njenga	P.O.Box 112 Bahati	322	John Kiiru	P.O.Box 116 Bahati
80	Isaac Moroki	P.O.Box 2790	323	Magdaline Kimani	P.O.Box 10389
81	Mr. Gichuki	P.O.Box 15234	324	Miriam Waruiru	
82	George Kamau	P.O.Box 175 bahati	325	Danson Kiguta Njuguna	P.O.Box 405
83	Joseph Kamau	P.O.Box 10 Subukia	326	Benson Macharia G.	P.O.Box 10 Subukia
84	Francis Kimani	P.O.Box 10229	327	Ndegwa Wa Wagonda	P.O.Box 504
85	Hilton Mutheki	P.O.Box 106	328	Kamau Wa Kariuki	P.O.Box 504
86	John Nguyai	P.O.Box 106	329	Ayub Kigundu Nyamu	P.O.Box 504
87	Kenneth Kimani	P.O.Box 116 Bahati	330	Jane Wanjiru	P.O.Box 15 Subukia
88	Mick Mathenge	P.O.Box 3450	331	Ephram Maina	P.O.Box 50 Subukia
89	Thumbi Paul	P.O.Box 1417	332	John Gacheru	P.O.Box 50 Subukia
90	Joseph Gachai	P.O.Box 106 Bahati	333	John Macharia	P.O.Box 405
91	Phillip Mwangi	P.O.Box 106 Bahati	334	Kamwera Gathinji	P.O.Box 13450
92	Daniel Ndungu	P.O.Box 106 Bahati	335	Cllr. Raphael Njenga	P.O.Box 1630
93	Johnson Njoroge	P.O.Box 106 Bahati	336	Cllr. Geoffrey Mutahi Ndegwa	P.O.Box 459
94	Paul W. Maina	P.O.Box 106 Bahati	337	astor Jakubu Njau	P.O.Box 6766
95	David Muturi	P.O.Box 106 Bahati	338	Mwangi Kimani	P.O.Box 1394
96	Colins Njogu	P.O.Box 2463	339	Josephat Njoroge Waititu	P.O.Box 3316
97	Joseph Karuga	P.O.Box 127	340	Raphael Gichuhi Githaiga	P.O.Box 1059
98	John Mwangi M.	P.O.Box 1380	341	Stanley Nyanganga	P.O.Box 644
99	P.M. Gichuhi	P.O.Box 1690	342	Paul Wachira	P.O.Box 1544
100	John Kinyanjui	P.O.Box 1403	343	John Mwangi M.	P.O.Box 227
101	Rose Ndumia	P.O.Box 4190	344	John Mwangi Njoroge	P.O.Box 18 Solai
102	Mwangi Wanjohi		345	Athur Kariuki	
103	Samwel Thiongo	P.O.Box 116 Bahati	346	Rev. Henry Wanui	P.O.Box 61 Subukia
104	Samwel Maitho Mathenge	P.O.Box 955	347	Zipporah Kihara	P.O.Box 1335
105	Njenga Muroki	P.O.Box 53 Bahati	348	David Mwangi	P.O.Box 2870
106	Joseph Njoroge	P.O.Box 176 Bahati	349	Titus Sunya	P.O.Box 25 NSA

107	Isaya Kamau	P.O.Box 1000	350	Stephen Muraguri	P.O.Box 405
108	Patrick Mbogo	P.O.Box 3318	351	Tonny Karanja	P.O.Box 12675
109	Kuria Ngugi	P.O.Box 22 Solai	352	Herman Thogoto	P.O.Box 115 Burgon
110	Joseph M. Kamau	P.O.Box 3118	353	Mbugua Wanjoro	P.O.Box 2334
111	George Thiongo	P.O.Box 2790	354	Hillary Ngure	P.O.Box 27 KRTN
112	Prof. Samwel Njoroge	P.O.Box 50 Subukia	355	Kamau Kanyoko	P.O.Box 1171
113	Mr. Wachira Wangorongo	P.O.Box 2269	356	Sammy Maina	Bahati
114	Peter Kimani	P.O.Box 1338	357	Mary Wamugunda	P.O.Box 16394
115	John Kinyanjui	P.O.Box 1338	358	P.B. Mwangi	P.O.Box 113 Ndaragwa
116	Robert Muchoki	P.O.Box 364	359	Joseph Nganga	P.O.Box 116 Bahati
117	Stephen Mwangi	P.O.Box 804	360	Njiru Muhia	P.O.Box 90 Kabazi
118	John Muigai	P.O.Box 364	361	Erastus G, Njoroge	P.O.Box 1 Subukia
119	Hon. Kuria Mukera	P.O.Box 1481	362	Esboru Njuguna	P.O.Box 1329
120	Benard Giteche	P.O.Box 2398	363	Samwel Mwangi	P.O.Box 922
121	Morton Nyutu	P.O.Box 2219	364	James Kariuki Ndara	P.O.Box 10 Subukia
122	Muturi Simon	P.O.Box 12557	365	James Mwangi	P.O.Box 128 Bahati
123	Antony Mwangi	P.O.Box 2071	366	Stephen Mwangi	P.O.Box 12206
124	Kamau Mucheru	P.O.Box 133 Bahati	367	Stephen K. Kamau	P.O.Box 1335
125	Samwuel Gakibe	P.O.Box 2790	368	Thoms Mwaura	P.O.Box 1734
126	John Mwhia	P.O. Solai	369	Charles Njoroge	P.O.Box 163
127	Cate Wamuyu		370	Jackson Ndirangu	P.O.Box 405
128	Nicasio Karuga	P.O.Box 135 Bahati	371	Julius Njoroge	P.O.Box 53 Bahati
129	Joice Wangari	P.O.Box 1 Bahati	372	Mwaniki Nathani	P.O.Box 16199
130	David Ossen	P.O.Box 644	373	Murage Ben	P.O.Box 154 Bahati
131	Daniel Ochieng Ojow	P.O.Box 10229	374	Stephen Njogu	P.O.Box 1897
132	Lucas Onyango Obande	P.O.Box 10229	375	Peter Nderitu	P.O.Box 728 Bahati
133	Denis Karanja	P.O.Box 14964	376	Peter Karanja	
134	Mary Akai	P.O.Box 160	377	Peter G. Macharia	P.O.Box 922
135	Patrick W. Gitonga	P.O.Box 13663	378	Muturi Kamau	P.O.Box 1783 Bahati
136	Wilfred M. Mbugua	P.O.Box 405	379	Patrick Kibaya	P.O.Box 115 Bahati
137	George Cratiba Njoroge	P.O.Box 12 Bahati	380	Cornelius Ndegwa	P.O.Box 89 KAB.
138	Freshia Wanjiku		381	Zephania N. Kibe	P.O.Box 14890
139	Philisiela Wamaita		382	James Waweru	P.O.Box 3118
140	Miriam Nyambura		383	Isaac Wachira	P.O.Box 14871
141	Narcissus G. Wanyiri	P.O.Box 3198	384	Francis Njoroge	P.O.Box 153 Bahati
142	Joseph Maina	P.O.Box 32 Solai	385	Nahason Waweru	P.O.Box 660
143	Paulina Wairimu	P.O.Box 1335	386	Antony Wanjohi Matimu	P.O.Box 1 Bahati
144	Charles Mungai	P.O.Box 3787	387	Francis Kiama	P.O.Box 405
145	Francis Mwangi Njenga	P.O.Box 3766	388	John Kimani Kamanja	P.O.Box 15799
146	Samwel Wanderi Mugogo	P.O.Box 9505	389	Peter K. Muikia	P.O.Box 3128
147	James Njoroge	P.O.Box 14320	390	Solomon Njuguna	P.O.Box 50 Subukia
148	Gitone James	P.O.Box 2915	391	Gicheha Kibaririti	P.O.Box 15891
149	Geofrey Kihara		392	Ephrim Kanake	P.O.Box 14461
150	Patrick Mburu	P.O.Box 314	393	Sammy Karinga	P.O.Box 1699
151	Wallaca Mwangi		394	Geofrey Mbugua	P.O.Box 453
152	Charles N. Waweru	P.O.Box 1758	395	David Njuguna	P.O.Box 3941
153	Rufus Kiarie	P.O.Box 15560	396	James Muiruri	P.O.Box 13232
154	Francis Muchiri		397	Munyako Muthura	P.O.Box 50 Subukia
155	Moses M. Karanja	P.O.Box 13921	398	Jessi Njoroge	P.O.Box 14320
156	Isaac Wachira	P.O.Box 12270	399	Julius Munga	P.O.Box 2490
157	Allan Kinuthia	P.O.Box 40 Nduati	400	Stephen Kariu	P.O.Box 7440
158	Jonathan Njoroge	P.O.Box 45 Nduati	401	Samwel Ngarama	P.O.Box 3412
159	Steve Ndunngu	P.O.Box 2474	402	Stephen Kimani Kabaria	P.O.Box 677

160	Michael Ndiba	P.O.Box 65 Bahati	403	Joseph Mutuikie Mukangu	P.O.Box 9533 Lanet
161	Joseph Kimani	P.O.Box 1893	404	Magret W. Waweru	P.O.Box 3372
162	Ndegwa Ng'ang'a	P.O.Box 1448	405	Peter Wainaina	P.O.Box 1346
163	Stephen Kinyara	P.O.Box 460	406	Joseph Waigwa	P.O.Box 16137
164	Patrick Ndungu	P.O.Box 459	407	Samwel Mukuria	P.O.Box 12270
165	John Peter Njenga	P.O.Box 2000	408	John Gitonga	P.O.Box 15466
166	Gichini Wathaa	P.O.Box 1844	409	Josphat Mburu Kamau	P.O.Box 2442
167	Josphat Mungai	P.O.Box 4139	410	John Kabiru	P.O.Box 87 Jondori
168	Samuel Kinyanjui	P.O.Box 59	411	John M. Kamoche	P.O.Box 1241
169	John Mwangi uhia	P.O.Box 12270	412	Francis Ndiritu	P.O.Box 10221
170	David M. Kariuki	P.O.Box 2227	413	Wachiuru Wanjohi	P.O.Box 118
171	Andrew W. Kihui	P.O.Box 3174	414	Paul Wahome Wanyuiru	P.O.Box 1380
172	Robert Githambo	P.O.Box 7319	415	Antony Njuguna	P.O.Box 2273
173	Duncan Ng'ang'a	P.O.Box 217	416	Elija kamau Musa	P.O.Box 2273
174	Veronica Wangari	P.O.Box 2107	417	Naomi Wanjiru Gikaru	P.O.Box 1470
175	Monica Muthoni	P.O.Box 2107	418	Justine Kimani	P.O.Box 1771
176	James Mwangi Kago	P.O.Box 59	419	Magret Wairimu	P.O.Box 2192
177	Samwel Kinyanjui Kago	P.O.Box 1092	420	Rahab Njoroje	P.O.Box 3941
178	Julius Mburu Kimani	P.O.Box 459	421	Regina Karagita	P.O.Box 1563
179	Joseph Gitau Ng'ang'a	P.O.Box 13928	422	Julia Kimotho	P.O.Box 3041
180	Peter Maina Mwangi	P.O.Box 614	423	Maina Kamau	P.O.Box 72 Lanet
181	Job Gichimu atheru	P.O.Box 3107	424	Fanud M. Muraya	P.O.Box 2826
182	Lucy Gathoni	P.O.Box 2177	425	Rose Wangui	P.O.Box 453
183	John Ng'ang'a	P.O.Box 2474	426	Jane Wanjiku Mwangi	P.O.Box 1470
184	Joshua Kalume	P.O.Box 1229	427	Joseph Karia	P.O.Box 332
185	Johnson Gatimu	P.O.Box 1226	428	Francis Kitundi	P.O.Box 1302
186	Martin Mwangi	P.O.Box 14036	429	Cllr. G. M. Ndegwa	P.O.Box 459 Kulu
187	Jeremiah W. Githonga	P.O.Box 1299	430	Peter Nderitu	P.O.Box 107
188	Alfred K. Munyua	P.O.Box 9509 Lanet	431	James Mwangi	P.O.Box 1080
189	Peter Kinyanjui Karanja	P.O.Box 453	432	George Gethi	P.O.Box 2440
190	Johnson Macharia	P.O.Box 4061	433	Stephen Ndungu	P.O.Box 9517
191	Antony Maina	P.O.Box 4061	434	Kiama Wachira	P.O.Box 1121
192	James Mathenge	P.O.Box 15	435	Peter Mwangi	P.O.Box 2887
193	Wilson N. Njuguna	P.O.Box 15127	436	Constance Njoroje	P.O.Box 1294
194	Ibrahim Kimotho	P.O.Box 1346	437	Mary Wanjeri	P.O.Box 2107
195	Geoffrey Maina	P.O.Box 1241	438	Eliud Kimani	P.O.Box 2442
196	Isaac Mwangi	P.O.Box 1241	439	David Kamotho	P.O.Box 14999
197	Antony Kimani	P.O.Box 1241	440	Stephen Kihara	P.O.Box 4061
198	Stanley Kamau	P.O.Box 1844	441	Peter Gikonya	P.O.Box 4061
199	Michael thande	P.O.Box 9552	442	Simon Gitau	P.O.Box 4061
200	James Kaguru	P.O.Box 1365	443	Chrispus Thuo	P.O.Box 3516
201	Elija Macharia	P.O.Box 281	444	John Kagiri	P.O.Box 50
202	James Nyaga	P.O.Box 14394	445	Amos Ngugi Njoroje	P.O.Box 14222
203	Benard Maina	P.O.Box 2227	446	Ruth Muthoni Wangeka	P.O.Box 3759
204	George Mbugua	P.O.Box 84 Dundori	447	Sara Nyambura	P.O.Box 9555
205	John Njau Kamau	P.O.Box 14999	448	David Muchiria	P.O.Box 599
206	Ass. Chief Thuku	P.O.Box 2427	449	William Mwangi	P.O.Box 4061
207	Lucy Karugu	P.O.Box 69	450	Ladislaus Maina	P.O.Box 3421
208	Albert Gichuru	P.O.Box 7230	451	Joseph Kariuki Maina	
209	Johnson Kanyinge	P.O.Box 14999	452	David Kungu	P.O.Box 2490
210	Jackson Ngatia	P.O.Box 14036	453	Onesmus Kuria	P.O.Box 2262
211	Stephen Njenga Kihanya	P.O.Box 1851	454	Mary Mwangi	P.O.Box 14686
212	Samuel Gathirua Mugo	P.O.Box 3805	455	Gilbert Waititu	P.O.Box 98

213	Stephen Njoroge Gichara	P.O.Box 1488	456	George Gitau	P.O.Box 453
214	Charles Njoroge	P.O.Box 3805	457	David Mburu Githu	P.O.Box 459
215	George Mwangi Ngure	P.O.Box 3756	458	Stanley Kamau	P.O.Box 1844
216	David M. Kabogo	P.O.Box 112	459	James Mureithi	P.O.Box 2227
217	Simon Maina	P.O.Box 1918	460	Geofrey K. Njoroge	P.O.Box 7235
218	Charles Ngatia	P.O.Box 1525	461	Benson Ng`ang`a	P.O.Box 259 TK
219	Michael Ndirangu	P.O.Box 18 Dundori	462	Peter Mwaura	P.O.Box 259 TK
220	Christopher Mwangi	P.O.Box 1320	463	Lucas Mathenge	P.O.Box 3316
221	Timothy Ndiliu Kimathi	P.O.Box 1275	464	Mary Wambui	P.O.Box 461
222	Francis Muchiri	P.O.Box 1578	465	Charles Karagita	P.O.Box 15623
223	Phillip Maingi	P.O.Box 2490	466	Jane G. Kihara	P.O.Box 2490
224	Keneth Ndungu	P.O.Box 15315	467	Charity Wambui Kimaru	P.O.Box 1320
225	Cllr. Glagys W. Mwangi	P.O.Box 100 Dundori	468	Pastor Jacob Akaki	P.O.Box 16541
226	George Maina	P.O.Box 1892	469	Samuel Kinyanjui	P.O.Box 1092
227	David Kagunyi	P.O.Box 3421	470	Stanley Kibuchi Munene	P.O.Box 2490
228	Johnson Maina	P.O.Box 6 Dundori	471	Cllr. Raphael Njenga	P.O.Box 1630
229	Ruth Mwaura	P.O.Box 2507	472	Peter Maina Migui	P.O.Box 7370
230	John Muriu	P.O.Box 1498	473	Samuel Mbugua	P.O.Box 2107
231	Elizabeth Muthoni	P.O.Box 38	474	Agnes Gitau	P.O.Box 4139
232	David Njenga	P.O.Box 1275	475	Caroline Oyeno	P.O.Box 4139
233	Keziah Wambui		476	Josephine Gathaiga	P.O.Box 4139
234	Elizabeth Mwangi	P.O.Box 1525	477	Mary Dagrus	P.O.Box 4139
235	Jane Gathogo	P.O.Box 13476	478	Pernia Kangethe	P.O.Box 2192
236	Margaret Wairuri		479	Magdaline Wambui	P.O.Box 4139
237	Johnson G. Ngatia	P.O.Box 1226	480	Alice Gichia	P.O.Box 4139
238	Wallace Wamwangi	P.O.Box 16637	481	Pernia Thuo	P.O.Box 4139
239	Hana Nduta Njoroge	P.O.Box 140	482	Charity Warugu	P.O.Box 4139
240	Jecinta Wangui	P.O.Box 1241	483	Victoria Akwale	P.O.Box 4139
241	Nicholas Ng`ang`a	P.O.Box 3070	484	Tabitha Githaiga	P.O.Box 4139
242	Samuel Gathirua Mugo	P.O.Box 3305	485	Dagrus Kamau	P.O.Box 4139
243	Simon H. Kungu	P.O.Box 2490			