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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Tigania West constituency is in Nyambene district. Nyambene District is one of 13 districts of the Eastern Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	293,385	310,665	604,050
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	169,562	174,029	343,591
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	123,823	136,636	260,459
Population Density (persons/Km²)	153.2		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Nyambene District:

- Is the 4th most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 61.2%, being ranked 9th in the province and 47th nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 9.9%, being ranked 10th in the province and 61 nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and infections, diarrhea diseases, and urinary tract infections;
- Has the lowest food poverty level in Eastern Province at 40.48%; and
- Has the second lowest absolute poverty level in the province at 47.29%.

Nyambene District has 4 constituencies: Igembe, Ntonyiri, Tigania West, Tigania East. The district's 4 MPs each cover on average an area of 986 Km² to reach on average 151,013 constituents.

2. CONSITUENCY PROFILE

Tigania West comprises Akithi location of Tigania North division; Kanjai and Mitundu locations of Tigania West division; Uriungu and Mbeu locations of Uriungu division; and Kitheo location of Tigania Central division of Nyambene district.

2.1 Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Total	Area Km ²	Density (persons/Km ²)
	125,103	723.40	172.9

2.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Major economic activities revolve around tea, coffee and miraa farming. Livestock keeping is also practiced in the area.

2.3 Electioneering and Political Information

Politics of the region are dominated by the tussle between the old guard on the one hand and the elite and youth on the other. DPs Benjamin Ndubai won the 1992 and 1997 general elections garnering more than half of all valid votes. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.4 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			64,691
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Benjamin Ndubai	DP	22,181	70.48
Mathew Karauri	KANU	8,553	27.18
Ntai wa Nkuraru	FORD-K	606	1.93
Jacob Mwongo	PICK	131	0.42
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>31,471</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		107	
Total Votes Cast		31,578	
% Turnout		48.61	
% Rejected/Cast		0.34	

2.5 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			32,360
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Benjamin Ndubai	DP	11,001	51.89
Stephen Mukangu	KANU	9,937	46.87
James T. M' imunya	LPK	262	1.24
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>21,200</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		402	
Total Votes Cast		21,602	
% Turnout		66.76	

% Rejected/Cast	1.86
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2.6 Main Problems

Insecurity is a big concern. Bandits and cattle rustlers strike using firearms, loot property and even kill residents. Other problems include poor roads, lack of water and markets for farmers produce. Lack of title deeds is also an issue affecting the constituents.

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 rigors of an election to determine the members of the forum’. It thought that this would provide for a more popular form of participation. It recommended on the simplification of the forum to avoid elections. The Select Committee envisaged the constituency forum as and ‘open forum with no specific structures’, which should be ‘flexible and easy to manage’. Its opinion was that the ‘existing leadership comprising Members of Parliament, councilors, community based organizations, religious groups and individuals should be able to present views and opinions directly from the grassroots’ (The *Report of the Parliamentary Select Committee Reviewing the Constitution of Kenya Review Act, 1997*, April 2000). It removed the regulatory powers of the Commission over the forum, its role being confined to the ‘facilitation’ of the forum. It also changed the function of the forum from the facilitation of civic education to also include facilitation and the collection of the views of the public on proposals to alter the constitution.

In view of the limited role of the CKRC in the establishment of the CCF’s, the CKRC prepared

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

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

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION.**

Civic Education in the constituency was carried out between 8th March 2002 and 14th May 2002.

4.1. **Phases in Civic Education**

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

4.2. **Issues and Areas Covered were:**

- Nationhood
- Democracy
- Governance
- Constitutionalism

5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.

5.1. Logistical details:

5.1.1. Date and Number of Days for Public Hearings

- a) Date(s): 21st and 22nd May 2002
- b) Number of Days: 2

5.1.2. Venue

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- b) Venue(s): a) Kianyaga Polytechnic
b) Kimanchia Primary School

5.1.3. Panels

5.2. Attendance Details

A total of 166 presenters made substantive submissions to the Commission. Majority of the presenters were individuals making their own presentations. However, there was also a significant presence of groups and communities.

5.3 CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Tigania West 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 preamble should set out the structure of the constitution (6).
- The preamble should reflect the views, nature and the purpose of the constitution.
- The preamble should set the roles and failures of Kenyans.
- People's determination in safeguarding the interest of the nation should be captured in the preamble.
- There should be a preamble in the constitution (5)
- The constitution should have a preamble as a public declaration of the spirit of the constitution.
- A national vision should be set out in the preamble.
- The constitution should recognize the 42 tribes of Kenya in the preamble.
- The preamble should stipulate that Kenya is a democratic state committed to the rule of law.
- The preamble should be simple and clear in language.
- The preamble should state that Kenya is a God fearing country.
- The preamble should express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.

- The preamble should state that Kenya shall always be a democratic state.
- The preamble should spell out the broad socio-economic values of the Kenyan State.
- The preamble should express that Kenya shall never revert to a single party system.
- The preamble should state Kenyans ownership of the constitution.
- The preamble should express solidarity, responsibility of the citizens and shared values.

5.3.2 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY.

- The preamble should reflect common wish and commitment by all Kenyans to live in harmony as one people one nation.
- The constitution should have statement capturing national philosophy and guiding principles (3).
- Democratic principles based on dignity of the human person and rule of law should be captured in the constitution.
- The constitution should include principles that encourage people to pray to God to live in peace and unity, to be mindful of others, be responsible to the future generations.
- The constitution should state that Kenya belongs to all citizens irrespective of colour, creed, religion, and or any other background and should all the times remain a multiparty democracy.
- The constitution should reflect values such as the recognition of national sovereignty of the republic of Kenya.
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that the words of our national anthem shall form the basis of Kenyan philosophy.
- The constitution should provide for the principle of separation of powers.

5.3.3 CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.

- Institutional changes should be supported by 90% majority votes in parliament (3).
- Any constitutional amendment should be supported by 90% majority vote and submitted to the people for debate (3).
- Parliament should have limited powers to amend the constitution.
- No part of the constitution should be beyond the amending powers of the parliament.
- The constitution should provide that it shall be the supreme law of the land.
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum.
- The constitution should emphasize that parliament shall not have the power to amend the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that 65% parliamentary majority vote shall be required to amend the constitution (5).
- The constitution should inhibit amendments meant for the benefit of individuals.
- The constitution should ensure enforcement of the law against lawbreakers.
- The constitution should provide that 75% parliamentary vote is needed to amend the constitution (4).

5.3.4 CITIZENSHIP.

- Any child born of Kenyan parents should be given automatic citizenship (2).
- The constitution should provide that those born of two Kenyan citizens in or outside Kenya should be given automatic citizenship.

- A person born in Kenya should be regarded as automatic citizen of Kenya (3).
- Non-citizens should acquire Kenya citizenship through application.
- Citizenship should be acquired through adoption and naturalization.
- Citizenship should be acquired through registration and naturalization.
- Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through registration.
- Spouses of Kenyans irrespective of gender should be regarded as automatic citizens (4).
- Spouses of Kenyans irrespective of gender and who have denounced their original citizenship should be regarded as automatic citizens.
- Spouses of Kenyans should be allowed to acquire citizenship if they lived in the country for 5 years.
- A child born of one Kenyan parent regardless of the gender should be granted automatic citizenship (7).
- Citizens should have freedom of thought, conscience, expressions, movement and association.
- The citizens should have right to engage in peaceful civil disobedience.
- Citizens should be obliged to taking part in creating wealth for the society.
- Citizens should be obligated to check on the government and be patriotic.
- Every citizen should have right to own property.
- Rights and obligations of a citizen should not depend on the manner on which the citizenship was acquired (3).
- Rights and obligations of a citizen should depend on the manner on which the citizenship was acquired.
- The constitution should not allow dual citizenship (3).
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship (4).
- Every Kenyan should have a national ID as a proof of citizenship (4).
- A Kenyan citizen should possess an identity card or a passport as an evidence of citizenship.
- A birth certificate or naturalization letter should be used as proof of citizenship.
- The government should produce birth certificates to Kenyans at no cost.
- Kenyans should carry a passport as a proof of citizenship,
- The constitution should clearly define refugees and whom they are answerable to.
- The constitution should provide for reviewing of citizenship laws.
- The constitution should provide for setting up of a committee to grant citizenship.
- The constitution should provide for the gazzetment of those naturalized citizens.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to a person born to a Kenyan citizen married to a foreigner.
- The constitution should provide that automatic citizenship shall be granted for all people born in Kenya.
- The constitution should guarantee all citizens right to hold leadership positions.
- The constitution should guarantee issuance of ID cards and passports to all persons over 18 years of age.
- The constitution should guarantee citizens power to determine how they shall be governed.

5.3.5 DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

- Office of the disciplined forces especially the Armed forces and the navy should be established by the constitution (2).
- The police force should be established by the constitution.

- There should be an independent police commission.
- The constitution should provide for examining and reviewing a merger between administration police and police force.
- There should be mechanism to discipline members of the police forces (3).
- A police authority should be established to hear complains from the public against the police (2).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces (6).
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces (6).
- The president should not have absolute powers to declare war (5).
- The constitution should provide for the executive declare war (2).
- The constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary powers in emergencies (2).
- The constitution should allow parliament to declare state of emergencies.
- The constitution should allow parliament to invoke emergency powers.
- The constitution should allow president to invoke emergency powers (3).
- Parliament should have absolute powers to declare war.
- The executive should consult parliament before invoking emergency powers.
- There should be mechanism to discipline members of the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that defense and national security is addressed as a matter of priority.
- The constitution should provide that military personnel shall strictly be confined to military duties.
- The constitution should provide that no decisions affecting national policy on defense shall be made without the approval of parliament.

5.3.6 POLITICAL PARTIES.

- Political parties should play a role in development projects (2).
- Political parties should be involved in educating citizens on their democratic rights.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct of political parties (4).
- The formation and registration of political parties should be done by the registrar of societies.
- There should be no limit on the number of political parties (3).
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3 or 4.
- The constitution should provide that Political parties shall be limited to a maximum of 2 (5).
- The number of political parties should be limited to three (3).
- There should be 4 political parties in Kenya.
- There should be only one party in the country.
- Kenya should have a minimum of 2 political parties and a maximum of 4.
- Political parties should raise $\frac{3}{4}$ of their budget from local sources while $\frac{1}{4}$ from overseas donors.
- Political; parties should not be funded from public coffers (2).
- Political; parties should be funded from public coffers (11).
- There should be maximum amount of funds set for financing political parties.
- Registered political parties be given funds for their campaigns equally.
- The constitution should set conditions and rules for funding political parties.
- The state should maintain neutrality and serve all political parties equally.

- Opposition parties should be granted equal opportunities as the ruling party for smooth running of the state.
- The state and political parties should work together.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a national outlook.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a development focus.
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties as long as such parties have representation in parliament and have a demonstrable substantial following.
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties during campaign (2).
- The constitution should not provide for public funding of political parties.
- The constitution should provide equal coverage by the local media, TV and radio stations.
- The constitution should provide regulation of number of political parties.
- The constitution should state that the president shall not belong to any political party.
- The constitution should make provision for equal access to the state media for campaign purposes, by all registered political parties.

5.3.7 STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

- Adopt a parliamentary system of government (5).
- The constitution should make a provision for the post of prime minister (4)
- Adopt a parliamentary system of government.
- The prime minister should have powers to appoint or sack ministers and assistant ministers.
- Prime minister should appoint civil servants and the disciplined forces.
- The prime minister should be impeached if he misuse national resources.
- The prime minister should be head of state.
- The president should be ceremonial.
- The president should perform ceremonial functions.
- The president should be the head of state.
- Adopt hybrid system of government in which executive powers are shared between the president and the prime minister (2).
- The president should appoint the vice-president who should become the president's principal assistant.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a Prime Minister as the head of government.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government in which the National Assembly chooses the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide for power sharing between the Executive and parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government.
- Retain unitary system of government (2).
- Retain unitary system of government in which all affairs are controlled by the executive.
- The constitution should provide for unitary system of government in with modifications of accommodating the presidential council.
- The constitution should not provide for federal government (2).
- Devolution power to local authorities should be based on district and county councils.
- The constitution should provide for election of the vice-president directly (3).
- The attorney general should be appointed by a parliamentary established commission.

- The attorney general should have no powers to terminate criminal cases.
- The AG should have security of tenure.
- The attorney general should be appointed by the president.
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the office of the AG, there should be independent directory of prosecution.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government with a ceremonial President and an executive Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide that an aspiring president must have a vice president as a running mate (4).
- The constitution should provide that the political party with the second largest number of seats in parliament shall nominate the national Vice President.

5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE

- Parliament should vet the appointment of cabinet ministers (2).
- Public office bearers should be vetted by parliament (4)
- All presidential appointment should be vetted by parliament (6).
- Parliament should vet all public appointment(3)
- Parliament should vet the appointment of members of public service commission.
- Parliament should vet the appointment of holders of constitutional offices.
- Parastatal heads should be appointed by parliament.
- Parliament should have a role in sanctioning presidential trips abroad.
- Parliament should have the mandate to appoint public office holders (3).
- Parliament should be vested with legislative powers and oversight functions.
- The constitution should empower parliament to check the performance of the executive and the judiciary (3).
- Parliamentary recess should be limited to a maximum of 2 months every year.
- Parliament should have its own calendar.
- Parliament should determine its own calendar (6).
- Parliament should be independent of any arm of the government.
- MPs should work on full time basis (6).
- MPs should attend parliament from Monday to Thursday 8.00am-5.00pm and on Fridays should do their constituency work.
- The constitution should fix voting age at 18 years.
- Presidential candidates should be between 30 –70 years.
- Presidential candidates should be between 45-65 years.
- Presidential candidates should be between 45 years of age.
- Presidential candidates should be not be more than 60 years.
- Presidential candidates should be between 35 –70 years.
- Mps should act under instructions from their constituents (5).
- MPs should not serve for more than 10 years.
- Salaries of MPs should be determined by an independent commission.
- Public service commission should determine the salaries and benefits of Mps (6).
- Local people should propose nominees before they are appointed by political parties.
- The concept of nominated MPs should be retained and reserved for special interest groups.
- There should more women representation in parliament (4)
- The constitution should not formulate ways of increasing women participation in parliament.
- The constitution should formulate ways of increasing women participation in parliament.

- The constitution should ensure that 1/3 of MPs are women (2).
- There should be rules to govern conduct of parliamentarians in a multi party state.
- MPs should be guided by code of conduct in a multi party state.
- The constitution should permit coalition government (11).
- The constitution should retain a multi party legislation and one party executive.
- The constitution should allow for one chamber house (3).
- The president should not have veto powers over parliamentary legislations.
- The legislature should override the presidential veto powers (5).
- The president should have the authority to dissolve parliament.
- Mps should have offices at their constituencies (4).
- The president should not have powers to dissolve the parliament (7).
- The constitution should provide for a bicameral parliamentary system with an upper house of elected MPs and a lower house composed of representatives of special interest groups and regions.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to impeach the president.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all constitutional appointments.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to supervise the Judicial Service Commission and the Public Service Commission.
- The constitution should give Parliament sole power of approval of public expenditure as well as the salaries of MPs.
- The constitution should debar MPs from legislating their own remuneration.
- The constitution should provide for an independent commission to decide on the salaries of MPs.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own calendar and its own budget.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own operations through the standing orders.
- The constitution should give parliamentary committees the power to prosecute.
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency.
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for MPs.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall not be pensionable.
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall play a recognizable role in their constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that nomination of MPs shall be abolished (6).
- The constitution should provide that all MPs shall be person(s) who are of high integrity and married.
- The constitution should provide for a written test for MPs as a test of their literacy capacity.
- The constitution should provide that all MPs shall be university graduates.
- The constitution should provide that all nominations to parliament shall be supported by at least 65% of the parliamentary vote.
- The constitution should provide that an MP who defects shall not take part in the by election that thereby ensues.
- The constitution should provide for 5 parliamentary sittings per week.
- The constitution should provide for the formation of a coalition government.

- The constitution should provide for a government of National Unity composed of all parliamentary political parties.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential appointments shall be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that any contestant that has lost in an election shall not be nominated into parliament.
- The constitution should provide that a third of all nominated MPs shall be women.

5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE.

- A president should have a minimum education of at least a degree (4).
- The constitution should fix presidential tenure at two terms of 5 years each (15).
- The president should only perform ceremonial functions.
- The functions of the president should be defined in the constitution (3).
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president (19).
- The president should not be above the law (8).
- The president should not be the chancellor of public universities.
- The president should have the powers to pardon convicted criminals after reformation period.
- The president should be removed from office for misconduct (7).
- Parliament should have powers to impeach president for any form of corruption.
- The president should not be an MP (6).
- The president should be an MP (6).
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be elected by the people (10).
- Provincial administration should be restructured.
- Provincial administration should be entrenched in the constitution and should fall under the office of the prime minister.
- PC, DC, DO, should be appointed by parliament.
- The constitution should retain provincial administration (3).
- Chiefs and sub chiefs should be transferable.
- Provincial administration should be replaced with local authority councils.
- The number of ministers should be reduced.
- A ministry for the disabled should be formed. Number of ministries should be fixed at 14. the president should appoint one minister and one assistant minister per ministry.
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president who shall not belong to any political party and should be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for the President and the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be subject to the law.
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not have the power to dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should limit the duties of the president.
- The constitution should allow the president to appoint cabinet ministers.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall attend all parliamentary sittings.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall serve a maximum two five-year terms.
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a

president.

- The constitution should provide that the presidency post shall be open to any gender.
- The constitution should provide that both the president and vice president shall not be MPs.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and their assistants shall be elected for a five-year term.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall also be an elected M.P.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be an elected MP.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be a Kenyan by birth.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be between 40 and 70 years.
- The constitution should provide that the Vice President be directly elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide for appointment to the cabinet through merit.
- The constitution should provide that all elective public positions have a retirement provision of a maximum 55 years.
- The constitution should make provisions for the overhaul of the provincial administration to ensure its efficiency.
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration structure of government.
- The constitution should provide for the election by popular vote of provincial administration officials.
- The constitution should provide for creation of a Prime minister who shall be nominated from amongst the MPs.
- The constitution should abolish assistant minister's posts and provide that permanent secretaries shall play their roles.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum 2 terms of 5 years for the president.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration is abolished and its role should be taken over by the local government.
- The constitution should provide that the Chief and the Assistant Chief shall be elected by popular vote by members of the respective administrative location.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be chancellor of public universities.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be 1-2 assistant minister(s) in each ministry.
- The constitution should provide that the president and the vice president shall not represent any constituency.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs, just like other civil servants shall be transferable.

5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY.

- The independence of the judiciary should be granted in the cons
- . Tribunals should be established at district levels to determine quasi-judicial matters.
- The judiciary should establish a special court to deal with corruption cases.
- The present structure of the judiciary is adequate.
- Corruption and children courts should be set a side from other courts.
- The structure of the judiciary should include members of LSk.
- Civil cases should be handled separately.
- The judiciary should have a structure of magistrate court, high court, court of appeal and Supreme Court.
- The constitution should establish a supreme court (4).

- The Supreme Court should have the capacity to impeach the president or the prime minister.
- Establish a constitutional court.
- Appointment of judges should be vetted by parliament.
- The judicial service commission should appoint judicial officers (4).
- Judicial officers should be appointed by parliament (3).
- Judicial officers should be appointed by president (3).
- Judges should be appointed by the president in conjunction with judicial service commission and be approved by parliament.
- Chief justice should be appointed by an independent commission.
- Judges should be law graduates.
- Magistrates should be law graduates while judges should be mature people with masters degree in law.
- Judges should be recruited from among qualified personnel and lawyers.
- The tenure of judicial officers should be 2 terms of 5 years each.
- Judicial officers enjoying security of tenure and commit crime or any other form of misconduct should be dismissed by the judicial service commission.
- Severe disciplinary measures should be instituted against any errant judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers should be subject to public discussion.
- Kadhis should extend their duties to research to reform and effectively carry out Islamic law.
- Kadhis should have appellate jurisdiction.
- Kadhis should have similar qualifications as magistrates.
- The president should not have powers over the judiciary.
- State judicial powers should be exclusively vested in the courts (3).
- Each magistrate court should have a judge assisted by elders of sound repute elected from the clans.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan access to court (4).
- The constitution should provide a maximum period within which on going legal cases should be settled.
- Provision for judicial review should be made by judicial service commission.
- Traditional courts should be established to deal with cases at the community level.
- Council of elders should handle customary disputes and affairs (2).
- Council of elders should deal with land disputes (2).
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide for adoption of jury system in our judiciary.
- The constitution should provide for repealing of oppressive laws.
- The constitution should guarantee free legal representation for the poor (3).
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court.
- The constitution should provide for courts in remote areas/Mobile courts.
- The constitution should provide for a levy- free access to judicial service.
- The constitution should provide for all cases in courts of law to be finalized within 6 months.
- The constitution should provide that suspects shall be charged in court of law within 24 hours.
- The constitution should provide for appointment of chief justice by the parliament.
- The constitution should provide for security of tenure for judges (3).

- The constitution should stipulate that application and filing fees should as much as possible be pegged at a rate affordable to the common person.
- The constitution should provide that legal education shall be supported in the new constitutional order.
- The constitution should provide for a domestic court, which shall deal with domestic disputes.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a children's court.
- The constitution should provide that a bar association shall appoint lawyers.
- The constitution should provide that Attorney General, chief justice and judges shall be appointed by the parliament.
- The constitution should provide that judges shall be appointed by a commission composed of senior and more experienced judges
- The constitution should provide that a bar association shall appoint lawyers.
- The constitution should provide that the Law society of Kenya shall appoint judges and magistrates

5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected by the people (11).
- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected by universal suffrage (2).
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for a 5 years term (6).
- Local authority should autonomous from the central government (7).
- Local authorities should be autonomous.
- District local authorities should be replaced with strong district departments of the ministry with a head elected by a direct vote by the electorates of that district.
- Local government should continue working under the central government.
- Language test should be mandatory for councilors.
- Councilors should be people of high moral and ethical qualifications (3).
- Councilors should not be below 25 years of age.
- People should have right to recall their councilors for non-performance (5).
- A special commission should be established to determined the remuneration of councilors.
- Councilors should be paid from the consolidated funds (2).
- Salaries and benefits of councilors should be determined by local authority commission.
- Local government ministry should determine the remuneration of councilors.
- Nominated councilors should be reserved for special interest groups.
- The constitution should provide that nomination of councilors should be done by NGOs and not political parties.
- Nominated councilors should represent the interest of marginalized groups.
- The constitution should abolish the concept of nominated councilors (2).
- Minister for local authority or the president should not have the powers to dissolve local councils (2).
- Minister for local authority or the president should have the powers to dissolve local councils.
- Local authorities should have a role in market development in from the revenue they collect from markets.
- local councils should have the powers to disposes lands within their jurisdiction.
- The constitution should ensure that local authorities are given more resources and powers.
- 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.

- The constitution should provide that all local authority by-laws shall be adopted by way of a referendum.
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum of a single one-year term.
- The constitution should give mayors and councilors limited executive power.
- The constitution should provide for the funding of Local authorities by the central government.
- The constitution should limit the power of the Ministry of local government to dissolve local councils.
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall be over 18 years of age.
- The constitution should provide that local authorities shall not collect license fees without provision of services.
- The constitution should provide that councilors shall be volunteers and not elected.
- The constitution should provide that mayors shall be elected by the councilors.
- The constitution should provide for reduction of town clerk's power.
- The constitution should provide for recalling of councilors who do not perform.
- The constitution shall abolish local authorities.
- The constitution should provide that all councilors shall have a minimum education of 'O' level (17).
- Councilors should be people with relevant administrative management and financial skills (2).

5.3.12 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- The constitution should adopt representative electoral system.
- Retain the simple majority rule as a basis of winning of elections (3).
- Electoral process should not be designed to increase women participation in parliament.
- Women should compete with men on equal basis.
- Presidential candidates should garner 51% of total votes cast in a presidential elections to be declared a winner (6).
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get 80% of the total votes cast, if no candidate achieves this, there shall be a re-run which will be decided on a simple majority vote.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 75% of the votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get 51% of the total votes cast.
- The constitution should allow candidates who fail to be nominated by one party to seek nomination in another party (3).
- The constitution should not allow candidates who fail to be nominated by one party to seek nomination in another party.
- Defectors should be barred from contesting in subsequent by-elections.
- Defectors should seek fresh mandate.
- Parliamentary seats should be reserved for specific interest groups such as farmers, youth, disables (2).
- The current geographical constituencies should be reviewed.
- There should be a review of district boundaries by the government with the assistance of

elders from the two communities sharing a border.

- Demarcation of constituency boundaries should be based on population to ensure equal representation (6).
- Demarcation and creation of constituencies should be constitutionalized to avoid conflicts.
- Civic, parliamentary, and presidential elections should be held separately, civic election first, parliamentary, and presidential in that order.
- Presidential elections should be held before parliamentary and civic elections.
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held separately (3).
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held simultaneously (3).
- The constitution should allow use of birth certificates for those who have not acquired voters card but have the voting age.
- There should be free and fair elections.
- Independent candidates should be allowed to run in elections (5).
- Civic education should be conducted to enhance to educate voters countrywide.
- Computerized ballot boxes should be used in elections.
- The constitution should set limit on election expenditure by candidates.
- Election date should be specified in the constitution (4).
- Elections should be held in august/ September when the country is dry for accessibility.
- Presidential elections should be conducted by Electoral College. The president should be directly elected by the people (6).
- Electoral commissioners should have a minimum of law degree.
- Electoral commissioners should have a university degree.
- There should be 2 electoral commissioners from each province.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament (3).
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by the president.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament and civil society.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by law society of Kenya.
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure and should serve for 10 years.
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office due to misconduct.
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office through the recommendations of a well-constituted tribunal.
- ECK should be funded from exchequer.
- ECK should be funded from consolidated funds.
- The number of commissioners should be reduced to 16.
- There should be 17 electoral commissioners in whereby each province produces 2 commissioners.
- The number of commissioners should be reduced to 12.
- ECK should be independent and non-partisan (4)
- ECK should have powers to regulate the requirement for parliamentary candidates.
- Electoral commission should have the authority to handle election offences and misdeeds.
- Security should be guaranteed during campaigns to diffuse electoral violence.
- No person should be registered in a constituency he / she is not a resident.
- The constitution should demand absolute honesty by the returning officers.
- The constitution should provide that independent candidates shall be allowed to participate in elections at all levels.
- The constitution should provide for clear rules for the creation of parliamentary constituencies.

- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary constituency must have a requisite number of people, which shall be uniform in the whole country.
- The constitution should provide that votes shall be counted at the polling station (6).
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates. In all cases, presidential elections shall be held first.
- The constitution should provide that voting shall be done by secret ballot.
- The constitution should clearly stipulate the election date of general elections.
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide clear criteria for the appointment of commissioners to the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide that a percentage of Electoral Commissioners be chosen from the religious community.
- 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 ballot boxes shall be transparent.
- The constitution should retain the rule that requires that the winner in a presidential election gets a mandatory 25% of votes cast in at least five provinces.
- The constitution should provide for elections to be done in not more than one day.
- The constitution should provide for retention of the role of electoral commission in elections.
- The constitution should provide for counting of voters immediately after elections at the polling station and that announcement of the results shall be done immediately.
- The constitution should provide for continuous registration of voters (4).
- The constitution should provide that civic and parliamentary elections shall be held simultaneously.
- The constitution should provide that people shall not be required to resign from their jobs when vying for an elective seat.
- The constitution should provide for autonomy of electoral commission, and that the ECK chairman shall not be a presidential appointee.
- The constitution should provide that retirees shall not be appointed to the ECK.
- The constitution should provide that ECK commissioners shall be at least form 4 graduates.
- The constitution should provide elections of all the people holding public office.
- The constitution should provide that a 1/3 of ECK members shall be women.
- The constitution should provide that ECK chairperson shall be appointed by the parliament.
- The constitution should provide that an aspirant to a political seat shall not use money to coerce voters.

5.3.13 BASIC RIGHTS

- There should constitutional provisions for fundamental rights.
- Fundamental rights of all Kenyans should be entrenched in the constitution.
- The constitution should articulate fundamental rights.
- Citizens should have freedom of worship.
- Basic rights should be enshrined in the constitution.
- The citizens should have freedom of expression and association.
- There should be freedom of worship; Saturday should be a worship day for the seventh day Adventist.

- Right to freedom of worship should be provided for in the constitution but devil worship should be banned (3).
- The death penalty should be abolished (2).
- The constitution should guarantee right to life.
- The government should provide citizens with food, health care, water education shelter and employment as a basic right for all Kenyans (6).
- The government should ensure that all Kenyans enjoy their rights.
- The responsibility of ensuring the enjoyment of basic rights should fall on the parliament.
- There should be three months maternity leave for women. All graduates should be employed.
- The constitution should provide security for all Kenyans (3).
- The constitution should guarantee free medical care for all Kenyans (9).
- The constitution should make provisions for dispensing of free medical service to the poor.
- There should be accessibility of medical institutions by the aged.
- The constitution should guarantee Kenyans clean water.
- The government should ensure that all Kenyans are access to clean drinking water.
- The constitution should guarantee free and universal education.
- There should be a provision for free education for all (6)
- There should be free primary and secondary education (5).
- There should be equal educational opportunity for boys and girls.
- The constitution should guarantee free basic education.
- The constitution should guarantee Kenyans the right to good shelter.
- The constitution should provide for adequate food supply to the citizens of Kenya (4).
- National food security should be granted by the constitution.
- The principle of one-man one job should be factored in employment (3).
- Retired staff should not be re-employed (3).
- The constitution should provide for equal job opportunities for all Kenyans.
- Employment should be done on the basis of merit or qualification.
- Workers who use strike to demand for better salaries should resign and pave way for others.
- There should be a scheme to cater for unemployed persons.
- The constitution should ensure that retirees are paid their pensions.
- Unemployed Kenyans should be paid stipends to meet their basic needs.
- National social security funds should be made pension scheme where retirees benefit from in terms of medical cover.
- Retirees should get 75% of their basic salaries, which should be reviewed when there is general salary increment.
- There should be free and compulsory primary education (13).
- The constitution should be free and compulsory education from primary to secondary level (7).
- Education should be free from pre-primary to university level.
- A copy of the constitution should be provided to all Kenyans.
- Civic education should be carried out by the state through public media (4).
- Kenyans should have right to access information in the hands of the state (4).
- The constitution should be made available in all the learning institutions.
- The government should establish security on its document to curb pirating or copying.
- The constitution should grant workers right to trade union representation (5).

- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- 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 that there shall be no special day of worship.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression and association.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of movement.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from torture and intimidation.
- The constitution should guarantee the security of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level.
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans the right to information.
- The constitution should guarantee social economic and cultural rights.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of the poor from the rich.
- The constitution should guarantee offering of equal and quality education to all.
- The constitution should guarantee right and protection to private property.
- The constitution should guarantee free basic education as fundamental right.
- The constitution should guarantee right to employment for those who are qualified.
- The constitution should guarantee basic civil and political rights to all.
- The constitution should guarantee Sabbath day worshipers to all.
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans freedom of settling anywhere in Kenya.
- The constitution should guarantee free education up to form 4 level.
- The constitution should guarantee affordable health services.
- The constitution should guarantee liberalization of airwaves to ensure enlightened citizenry.
- The constitution should guarantee paternity leave to men in public offices.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of workers to form and join a union of their choice.
- The constitution should provide for retention of the death penalty.
- The constitution should provide for replacement of death penalty with life imprisonment.

5.3.14 THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- The rights of women should be clearly spelt out in the constitution (5).
- Women right especially on inheritance and citizenship should be addressed in the constitution.
- The constitution should ensure that the government caters for the disabled groups.
- The constitution should address the interests of disables in the society.
- A fund should be set up by the government to take care of the disables.
- Disabled people should be given total care, good healthcare, and employment by the government.
- The constitution should guarantee the basic rights of those with disability.
- Disables should be protected from rape and other abuses (2).
- Disables should be provided with special equipment and facilities free of charge (3).

- The constitution should provide for a dignified living standards for the disables.
- Children should be protected from abuse and given parental care.
- Child labor should be eradicated (3).
- The constitution should clearly state children rights (3).
- The government should initiate programme that will cater street children.
- The constitution should ensure that defilement of children is met with severe punishment.
- The constitution should grant and protect rights of children.
- The aged and widows should be recognized in the constitution.
- The government should establish children home for street children.
- The rights of the old and the youth should be addressed in the constitution.
- The aged persons should also be considered as vulnerable.
- The constitution should make an affirmative action for women (3).
- Criminals should not be tortured.
- The conditions of police and prison cell should be improved.
- The rights of prisoners should be addressed in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of women against exploitation.
- The constitution should guarantee participation of women in politics.
- The constitution should guarantee recognition and compensation of freedom fighters.
- The constitution should make provision for sign language services for the deaf in all public places including parliament.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of the disabled in all public facilities.
- The constitution should provide for government buildings structurally sensitive to the needs of the disabled.
- The constitution should guarantee free education and healthcare for disabled persons.
- The constitution should guarantee free land to freedom fighters.
- The constitution should guarantee financial support for disabled small businesses.
- The constitution should guarantee training of disabled to be self-reliant.
- The constitution should guarantee the old social welfare support.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of widows.
- The constitution should provide that prisoners shall be allowed to answer to both short and long calls privately.
- The constitution should guarantee abolishment of child labour.
- 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.
- The constitution should guarantee ownership of land by women.
- The constitution should guarantee rewarding of women freedom fighters.
- The constitution should guarantee the disabled exemption from taxation.
- The constitution should guarantee the disabled inheritance of parent's property.
- The constitution should provide that maternity leave shall be 6 months.
- The constitution should guarantee prisoners enjoyment of matrimony conjugal rights.
- The constitution should guarantee programs for the deaf in broadcasting stations.
- The constitution should guarantee that sign language interpreter shall be used in schools and in other public places.
- The constitution should guarantee setting of a sufficient number of schools for the deaf.
- The constitution should provide that widows shall not be forced to remarry.

- The constitution should guarantee free education to children from single families.
- The constitution should provide for special identification cards for the deaf.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons.
- The constitution should protect Child rights especially the right not to be forced into an early marriage.
- The constitution should protect the education of the Girl child.
- The constitution should protect the right of prisoners.

5.3.15 LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- The local community should have the ultimate land ownership (3).
- The government should be the ultimate land owner.
- The individual should be the ultimate land owner (3).
- Ultimate land ownership should rest with the state.
- The government should have powers to compulsorily acquire private land for public benefit (4).
- The government should not have powers to compulsorily acquire private land (3).
- The government should make adequate compensation for private land it takes over (3).
- Land commission should have powers to control land use by owners.
- The government should levy taxes on idle land.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country (3).
- Girl child should have right to inherit land.
- Every person should have right to inherit land from his deceased parents.
- Title deeds should be given o land owners.
- Laws governing adjudication of land should be reviewed (2).
- The constitution should address issues on land transfers and inheritance to ensure that rightful persons inherit their deserved property.
- Issues on land transfers should be handled by the parents who own the land and this should be provided for in the constitution.
- A special body should be set up by the government to ensure that government officers do not steal or misuse public land.
- There should be a ceiling on land owned by an individual (3).
- There should be restriction on land owned by non-citizens (4).
- Non-citizens should never own land in Kenya (2).
- The constitution should establish a proper mechanism to simplify land transfer procedures.
- Land registration and transfers should be done at district level.
- Kenya land policy should be changed to allow permanent ownership of land that does not include the process of surveying that leads to issue of title deeds.
- Pre-independence land treaties should be not be retained (2).
- The constitution should guarantee that every Kenya has access to productive land (11).
- The government should set aside land for squatters and street children.
- The concept of trust land should be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be distributed to the landless.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen shall own more than 100 acres of land (4).

- The constitution- should provide that no citizen shall own more than 50 acres of land (3).
- The constitution should guarantee that no Kenyan shall be landless.
- The constitution should abolish buying and selling of land.
- The constitution should guarantee transparent transfer and subdivision of land.
- The constitution should provide for transparent land demarcation by the land committees.
- The constitution should guarantee that land title deeds and transfers shall be easily obtainable.
- The constitution should guarantee that land title deed shall bear the names of both spouses (3).
- The constitution should guarantee regulation of costs of land transfers.
- The constitution should guarantee abolishment of land transfers charges.
- The constitution should guarantee issuance of land title deeds automatically on purchase of land.
- The constitution should guarantee that non-Kenyans shall not be allowed to own land, and those who already do so, shall surrender them to the government.
- The constitution should guarantee free ownership of property.
- The constitution should provide for taxing of those who own large tracts of unused land.
- The constitution should provide for outlawing of land grabbing.
- The constitution should provide for stiff punishment to those who illegally transfer land.
- The constitution should put a ceiling on the fees charged for sub-division and registration of boundaries.
- The constitution should give unmarried girls the right to inherit parental land.
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women (5).
- The constitution should provide for a proper drafting of title deeds to reflect matrimonial/spousal joint ownership

5.3.16 CULTURAL, ETHNIC, REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- The constitution should provide recognize Kenyan traditions and customs that contribute to building a democratic and prosperous nation.
- The rich ethnic and cultural values of Kenyans should be integrated through radio programmes.
- The constitution should protect and promote cultural diversity in Kenya (7).
- Communities should be free to practice and observe their cultural practices.
- The government should come up with an acceptable common culture drawn from acceptable virtues of the 43 tribes in Kenya.
- The constitution should outlaw ethnic issues, differences, and divisions among ethnic lines.
- The constitution should protect women from discriminatory aspect of culture (4).
- The constitution should abolish FGM and wife inheritance.
- The constitution Should adopt kiswahili as the national language while English as the official language.
- The constitution should provide for two national languages; English and Swahili (4).
- The constitution should adopt one national language understood by all people from all communities.
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages (2).
- 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 entrench 'Njuri Nceke' in the constitution.

- The constitution should guarantee recognition of cultural institutions such as age sets.
- The constitution should guarantee that ethnic languages shall be cherished and respected.
- The constitution should guarantee recognition of clans and the culture of African people as well as traditional land boundaries.
- The constitution should provide that indigenous cultures shall be reflected in the education system.
- The constitution should provide for the outlawing of harmful cultural practices.
- The constitution should abolish the practice of Female Genital Mutilation (2).

5.3.17 MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- The executive should not retain the powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources (2).
- The executive should retain the powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources
- The executive should have powers to manage the economy and distribution of funds voted for public use.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources.
- The parliament should retain the powers to authorize raising and appropriation of public finances (4).
- There should be prudent and accountable appropriation of donor funds.
- The constitution should ensure equitable distribution of natural resources (3).
- Public finances should be used for intended purpose and should be equally distributed.
- The constitution should enshrine mechanism to ensure equitable distribution of national resources.
- There should be quarter system in the distribution of resources, each part of the country should be valued equally with what they produce most to enable them earn their living.
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources for equitable development of regions.
- A fraction of wealth or resources should be ploughed back to the area of production to directly benefit the people.
- The government should retain 70% of the revenue collected for the central government while 20% goes to local authorities and 10% to urban councils.
- The government should apportion national resources between the central government and the districts.
- The government should apportion national resources between the central government and the communities where such resources are found.
- The constitution should give the offices of the Auditor General and Controller General power to prosecute.
- The auditor and controller general should enjoy security of tenure.
- The auditor general should be given qualified and sufficient staff.
- The constitution should protect the offices of the controller and auditor general to ensure that its not manipulated by the executive (2).
- The controller general should have security of tenure to effectively check on the executive handling of public finances.
- The exchequer and audit department should be strengthened to oversee proper utilization of votes.
- An independent body should be appoint the auditor general.

- The controller and auditor general should be appointed by the parliament.
- The president should appoint the controller and auditor general on the recommendation of the prime minister.
- Check should be instituted by parliament to reduce the expenditure of public finances by the president.
- The parliament should ask for public account committee report as a mechanism to control and manage the use of public funds.
- The public accounts committee should be strengthened to ensure of recovery of misappropriation of public funds.
- Cabinet minister should be appointed on professional qualifications (5).
- Appointment of civil servants should be on merit.
- Ministers should be appointed on merit.
- A minister should be a person of high integrity and a professional in the ministry his appointed for.
- Promotion of civil servants should be on merit.
- The government should improve terms of employment for public officers to diffuse future strikes.
- Competitive salaries should be given to public servants.
- An objective criteria should be established to enhance access to public service employment for all.
- Members of the public service commission who are tribalists and corrupt should be sacked.
- Members of the public service commission should serve for a fixed period of five years.
- There should be mechanism to strengthen the management of public service commission.
- Parliament should appoint members of public service commission (2).
- President should appoint members of public service commission
- Appointment of senior government officers and heads of parastatal should be done by parliament.
- There should be code of ethics for public office holders (7).
- Public officers should be of high moral integrity (3).
- Public servants found guilty of embezzling public funds should be taken to court (3).
- Senior government officers should declare their wealth.
- Public office holders should declare their wealth (5).
- The constitution should provide that all government services and facilities shall be accessible to all Kenyans without discrimination.
- The constitution shall provide that retirees shall be prohibited from taking other jobs.
- The constitution should provide that Nyayo tea zones shall be run by the public.
- The constitution shall prohibit appointment of heads and Parastatals and chancellors by individuals.
- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption shall also be made to repay the full amount of monies embezzled.
- The constitution should provide that all appointments to civil service must be based on merit.
- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy.
- The constitution should provide for a standing salary review commission, represented at all levels of government, with a mandate to review the salary of all public servants.
- The constitution should provide for government role in price control to protect local produce

- The constitution should provide that the government shall financially support sports in the country.
- The constitution should provide that the cooperative movements shall be regulated by the constitution.
- The constitution should provide the same medical and house allowance to all civil servants.
- The constitution should provide that emergency relief food shall be distributed by a parliamentary committee.
- The constitution should provide for reasonable and affordable government taxation of consumer goods.
- The constitution should provide that the public service commission shall appoint permanent secretaries

5.3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- The environment particularly in the urban areas should be improved e.g. sewage and garbage disposal.
- The constitution should institute tough measures to curb destruction of forest and other natural resources.
- To protect the environment ,for every tree cut it should be replaced with two others.
- The constitution should promote sustainable development through the use and management of natural resources top meet environmental safety and conservation for the present and future generations.
- Parliament should have powers to enforce environmental laws.
- The government should own natural resources (2).
- The management of environmental and natural resources should be vested in the local communities.
- Local communities should be involved in the management and protection environment.
- The government should permit people to use hardwood trees in their shambas for timber.
- Laws governing forest should be reviewed.
- Proper supervision should be conducted to protect the forest.
- The constitution should empower the government to strictly protect the environment and enact laws that protect the environment.
- Parliament should be responsible for the management and protection of natural resources.
- The private sector should be mandated to protect the natural resources (3).
- The government should be responsible for the management and protection of natural resources.
- Land reclamation and other sustainable environmental resource management strategies should be legislated.
- The constitution should provide that communities shall be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for waste recycling.
- The constitution should provide that citizens shall be protected from wild animals.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of natural resources.
- The constitution should ban misuse of natural resources such as burning of charcoal.
- The constitution should provide a framework of environmental conservation.
- The constitution should guarantee protection of water catchments areas.
- The constitution should provide for conservation of biological diversity through setting up of nurseries and arboretum.
- The constitution should provide for freedom of collection firewood in the forest areas.

5.3.19 PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- There should be cooperation between the government and the churches.
- Elections should be monitored and supervised Christian churches and other NGOs.
- Civil society should make recommendations on appointment of judges.
- Civil society and religious organizations should make recommendations on appointment of judges.
- Youth should be represented in parliament.
- The role of the youth in governance particularly in peace keeping should be recognized in the constitution.
- The government should hold harambees for women wish to continue with a certain development projects in the rural areas (2).
- The constitution should provide for proportionate representation in order to increase women participation in gender balance and leadership.
- The constitution should provide for the participation of religious organizations and NGOs in governance.

5.3.20 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- The conduct of foreign affairs should be a joint effort between the 3 arms of the government.
- The conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of both parliament and the executive (2).
- Policies should not be made before consulting Kenyans
- Parliament should serve as a consultative body that should be informed and consulted before implementation of any foreign policies.
- Parliament should establish a parliamentary committee as watchdog on foreign relations.
- The constitution should clearly state the relationships between the parliament and executive on matters of national assembly.
- International treaties, regional and bilateral conventions should have an automatic effect on domestic law (2).
- International treaties and conventions should be signed by the president and approved by parliament.
- Laws and regulations formulated by bodies, which Kenya is a member, should have an automatic effect on domestic law.
- Traditions which effect majority of Kenyans e.g. EA treaty, COMESA, should be subjected to public referendums.
- The constitution should provide that national sovereignty shall not be compromised by dependence on foreign aid.
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall be consulted before the government signs any international convention.
- The constitution should guarantee that The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights shall be domesticated in Kenya.
- The constitution should guarantee the adoption of international conventions that shall safeguard the rights of women

5.3.21 CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES

- Establish a constitution commission.
- The constitution should provide for constitution institutions and commission.

- There is need for constitutional commission to assist in the implementation of the reviewed constitution.
- The constitution should provide for the entrenchment of constitution commission to safe guide and provide a security of tenure.
- Introduce the office of ombudsman (3).
- Institution of ombudsman should be established in the new constitution to investigate public administration.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of ombudsman office to present complains to the parliamentary select committee.
- There should be human right commission (4).
- The constitution should establish be human right commission to cater for human rights in Kenya.
- A human right commission should be set up to ensure that Kenyans enjoy their basic rights.
- There should be a gender commission (3).
- The constitution should set up an anti-corruption commission (2).
- An anti-corruption commission should be established to corrupt activities especially in the issuance of jobs.
- Members of anti-corruption commission should be appointed by Mps.
- The constitution should entrench an anti-corruption commission to eliminate all forms of corruption.
- Establish anti-corruption commission with powers to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption and malpractices in the management of public funds and affairs. Members of such commission should be appointed by the president.
- There should be land commission (4).
- Establish a permanent land commission to advice on issues relating to acquisition and usage of land.
- Members of land commission should be appointed by the president.
- The land commission should deal with all land matters.
- There should be a disaster management commission.
- There should be economic commission.
- The constitution should establish an independent police service commission, which should have the overall control and supervision of the entire police force including recruitment, training, discipline and promotion.
- The commissions should closely work with the government but should not allow the government to manipulate them.
- The constitutional commission should be independent to fully execute its duties.
- There should be a minister of justice or constitutional affairs distinct from the AG's office (2).
- The attorney general should serve under the minister for constitutional affairs.
- The constitution should provide that constitutional commissions shall be set up by parliament or with the approval of parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a joint staff commission to advise the president on military issues
- The constitution should provide for establishment of anti corruption Commission.
- The constitution should provide for a setting up of a presidential council, which shall have a representative from all regions and the term of this council shall be 5 years.
- The constitution should provide for a Judicial Commission elected by the people to oversee

the functioning of the Judiciary

- The constitution should provide that all findings of commission of inquiries shall be made public.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to deliberate on security issues.
- The constitution should provide for a land commission, which shall have the mandate to check on land grabbing.
- The constitution should provide for establishment of independent tribunals which shall vet the promotion of judicial officers
- The constitution should provide for a police service commission, which shall be responsible for recruitment and promotion of police officers.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the management of natural resources
- The constitution should provide for an independent office of director of public prosecution instead of leaving this responsibility to Attorney general.

5.3.22 SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER.

- During presidential elections the chief justice should be in charge of executive powers.
- The speaker of the national assembly should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections (5).
- The constitution should organize for a caretaker government to supervise elections.
- A caretaker committee constituting retired judges and senior public servants should run the government during elections.
- An independent body should be responsible of executive powers during presidential elections.
- Presidential elections should be announced both at provincial and national level.
- Presidential elections should be declared through national media as soon as ballot papers are counted
- Elections results should be announced after the counting of votes.
- The chairmen of electoral commission should announce the result.
- Incoming president should assume office immediately he is sworn in. incoming president should be sworn in not less than 7 days after the results is known.
- Incoming president should assume office 90 days after he was declared a winner.
- Chairman of caretaker committee should swear in the incoming president.
- The president should be sworn in by church leader.
- The chief justice should swear in incoming president.
- The instrument of power should be transferred soon after swearing in ceremony.
- The instrument of power should be transferred to incoming president during the swearing in ceremony.
- The constitution should not make any provisions for an outgoing president in any terms.
- There should be provision in terms of security for \retiring president (2).
- A retiring president should be given retirement benefit; a house, two servants, a car and a driver.
- There should be provision for retired president's welfare.
- The constitution should not make any provision for the welfare of an outgoing president.
- The constitution should make provision for former president in terms of his welfare e.g. his personal living travel and accommodation allowances.
- A retiring president should not have immunity from legal proceeding (2).
- A former president should have immunity from legal proceeding
- A retiring president should be entitled to a car, house and driver.

- The constitution should prohibit outgoing president from holding any party position.
- Former president should retire from party chairman.
- A former president should revert to an ordinary citizen.
- The constitution should provide that in case of death/relinquishing of power by the president the vice president shall take over the role of president for the remainder of the presidential term.
- The constitution should provide that a retiring president shall not be a chairman of political party
- The constitution should provide that a retiring president shall completely retire from politics.

5.3.23 WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Women should be treated fairly and their rights addressed in the constitution.
- The constitution should enshrine women rights.
- Women should have access to land and property (3).
- Women should not have access to land and property.
- Women should have right to inheritance and succession.
- Both men and women should have equal share of inheritance.
- Girl child should be given an equal share of property in inheritance.
- The constitution should abolish early marriages.
- Polygamy should be outlawed.
- Marriage laws should be harmonized (3).
- The constitution should harmonize marriage laws to ensure that teenage marriage is eliminated (2).
- Constitution should provide for polygamy to ensure that most women get married to reduce single-hood.
- Constitution should harmonize marriage laws to protect the girl child.
- In case of separation or divorce, children should be taken care off by their mother and should receive full support from their father.
- The affiliation act should be revived to such that fathers shoulder responsibility of all children out of wedlock.
- A man who impregnates a woman should bear the responsibility of caring for the baby.
- Anyone who fathers a child should be forced to maintain and educate the child.
- The constitution should prohibit any form of domestic violence meted on women (2).
- The constitution should protect all Kenyans against domestic violence.
- The constitution should guarantee joint registration of matrimonial property between the husband and the wife.
- The constitution should guarantee women right to decide on matters of family planning.
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in inheritance matters.
- The constitution should provide for protection of unmarried women against all forms of gender abuse.

5.3.25.REGIONAL POLICY

- Regional economic market for east and South Africa should be removed or abolished because they cause more harm than good to the Kenyan economy.
- When the government intends to start links with other countries, the public should be informed about the advantages and disadvantages of such integrations.

5.3.26. NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

- Price control should be re-introduced to protect farmers from unfair trade practices (3).
- The constitution should abolish liberalization and re-establish price control.
- The constitution should define and provide for the type of market economy in the country for economic liberalization.
- Textile industry should be liberalized so that mitumba can be imported.
- Works of artisan such as musicians', authors and composers should be protected against piracy (2).
- The constitution should guarantee that all people have access to electricity.

5.3.27. NATIONAL OTHER POLICY.

- Kenyans should be allowed to possess firearms for self-defense.
- Firearms should only be provided to those people known to have a good record for their security and for the security of others.
- The constitution should provide that police officers should always be in uniform and should all times identify themselves for public safety.
- Police post should be established in all locations.
- Police should stop harassing innocent Kenyans.
- The government should put in place strict measures and investigations to get hold of people in possession of illegal firearms who compromise public safety.
- All criminals should be taken to court for judgement.
- There should be adequate checks to reduce corruption in the public service.
- People guilty of corruption should be heavily punished (5).
- There should be a clearly set out government policy of adoption and naturalization to avoid corrupt immigration practices.
- Perpetrators of corruption should serve jail term in addition to restitution of property worth their deeds.
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to curb corruption in the police force.
- The government should be corruption free.
- The judiciary should act decisively and emphatically on corruption cases.
- Bribery should be discouraged, people got receiving and giving bribes should be forced to resign.
- The constitution should limit the number of children one should have.

5.3.28. SECTORAL POLICY

- Farmers should be empowered to market their produce directly without intermediaries.
- The constitution should protect all different sub-sectors of the agriculture (3).
- Marketing of agricultural and livestock products should be liberalized.
- The government should ensure ready market for farmers produce.
- The government should assist farmers in facilitating the marketing of their produce.
- Prices should be set above production cost for agricultural produce.
- Farmers should be allowed to control the prices of their commodities.
- Farmers should be taught better farming methods.
- Industries should be decentralized to other regions.
- Public universities should elect their own chancellors.
- Adult education should be strengthened. To increase the level of adult literacy.
- The constitution should provide for subsidized secondary education.
- The government should ensure that school children are provided with milk.

- Games and sport equipments should be provided for primary schools.
- The constitution should legalized corporal punishment in schools to enhance utmost discipline and curb unrest.
- The constitution should set up a proper bursary scheme to ensure appropriation of bursary funds.
- The current 8-4-4 system of education should be replaced with 7-4-2-3 (4).
- The government should be responsible for building schools all over the country.
- Bursary should be given to very needy students.
- Private schools should be abolished.
- The government should ensure equal distribution of public universities in all the regions and extend loans to students.
- Mini-budget should be abolished.
- The number of trips made by the president abroad should be checked to minimized cost incurred in the president office.
- There should be no taxation without representation.
- Taxes should be lowered.
- Affordable loans should be advanced to youth to up lift their economic status and development.
- Medical personnel in government payroll should be prohibited from operating private clinics (6).
- All government hospitals should have sufficient medical equipments and personnel.
- Cost sharing should be abolished (3).
- Government hospitals should issue medicine with government of Kenya stamp so that nurses and doctors do not steal medicine.
- Public health officers should check all meats slaughtered in rural areas.
- The constitution should provide for freedom of media people.
- Traffic department should be an independent body to manage the traffic law, road unworthy vehicles should be kept off the road.
- The government should develop transport and communication system so that Kenyans can travel and communicate effectively.
- Human – wildlife conflict should be addressed in the constitution (2).
- The government should compensate farmers whose crops are destroyed by elephants (2).
- The constitution should ensure that Kenya wildlife service resettles all elephants and other wildlife from nearby forests to game reserves (2).
- The government should compensate people whose property are destroyed by wild animals or allow people to kill wild animals.
- The constitution shall guarantee for equipping of all health centers with transport facilities and electricity.
- The constitution should recognize Miraa/khat as a legitimate cash crop.
- The constitution should provide that the currency shall not have face of any person.
- The constitution should provide for regulation of the matatu industry.
- The constitution should address the problem of the police corruption in the matatu industry.
- The constitution should provide that that taxes shall only be paid only be paid for services delivered.
- The constitution should guarantee that no one shall be allowed to engage in monopoly business.
- The constitution should provide modern technology at minimum cost.

- The constitution should provide for government role in the marketing of Kenyan products.
- The constitution should provide that farmers shall be paid directly for their agricultural produce.
- The constitution should provide for prompt payment of farmers for their agricultural produce.
- The constitution should abolish the role of middlemen and brokers in marketing transactions.
- The constitution should provide for the full liberalization of the agricultural sector.
- The constitution should provide that admissions to government schools shall be strictly based on merit.
- The constitution should provide for the review of the education system in order to enhance the quality of the education provided.
- The constitution should guarantee loans to all applicants for the Higher Education Loans Board, including private university applicants.
- The constitution should provide for scrapping of the 8-4-4 system of education.
- The constitution should give supervisory power to Parents Teachers Association over Board of Governors in the running of primary and secondary schools.
- The constitution should provide for strict enforcement of employment on merit in all public institutions.
- The constitution should provide for reasonable and affordable farming inputs and that the inputs shall be exempted from taxation.
- The constitution shall abolish corporal punishment in schools.
- The constitution should provide for declaration of wealth for those who shall be vying for a public office.
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall be taught in schools (3).

5.3.29.NATIONAL PLANNING

- Rural areas should be improved by ensuring the supply of pipe water electricity, industrial establishment and tarmac roads.

5.3.30.CUSTOMARY LAW.

- Customary laws should be entrenched in the constitution.
- Land cases should be heard by customary council of elders who should customary laws to settle disputes.

5.3.31.STATUTORY LAW.

- The constitution shall abolish the law requiring one to display the president's portrait in business or public buildings.
- The constitution should provide that raping a girl who is below 10 years shall be punished by life imprisonment.
- The constitution should provide for punishment of those who impregnate unmarried girls.
- The law relating to misappropriation and mismanagement of exchequer funds should be reviewed to ensure that severe punitive measures are taken against the thieves.
- Traditional brews should be legalized (4).
- All social vices like prostitution, lesbianism, rape, homosexuality should be criminalized.
- The affiliation act should be re-introduced.
- Persons charged with rape should be jailed.
- Drivers found carrying excess passengers should be prosecuted.

- The rent restriction act should be operational to check on arbitrary fixing of rent.
- The constitution should spell penalties for unlawful possession of guns.
- Police force who takes bribes from *changaa* producers and consumers should be charged.

5.3.32.GENDER EQUITY.

- There should be gender equity.
- The constitution should promote gender equality.
- There should be gender sensitivity in courts particularly in the cases touching on marriage and divorce.

5.3.33.ECONOMIC/SOCIAL JUSTICE.

- Freedom fighters should be recognized in the constitution and compensated.

5.3.34.TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY.

- The constitution should enshrine mechanism to enhance accountability of the government to the people.
- The constitution should enhance transparency and accountability in the country.

5.3.35.NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW.

- All public servants should be treated equally before the law (2).
- No person should be above the law (2).

5.3.36.NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY.

- The constitution should provide that the national currency/legal tender shall have a portrait of freedom fighters or the country's cash crops.
- The constitution shall provide for a currency that bears a mark of national heritage.
- The constitution should establish a constitution day to remember the struggle and dedication of the people to amend the constitution.
- Kenya national flag should be changed to reflect the second liberation of the country in the review process for a new Kenya.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| 1. Hon. Stephen Mukangu | MP |
| 2. George Kimathi Samuel | DC |
| 3. Robert Rukunga | Chairman |
| 4. Cllr. Geoffrey Kiriiri | |
| 5. Patrick Kinoti | |
| 6. Jerusha Mwiruthi | |
| 7. Kinaitore Muna | |
| 8. Kairithia Murungi | |
| 9. Geoffrey Ntoiti Mugambi | |
| 10. Mary N. Lairumbi | |

Appendix 2: The Civic Education Providers (CEPs) were:-

1. Nyafarm group
2. Akuthii muungano

3. Tigania west youth network
4. Pensioners welfare fund
5. Merretwa
6. Paralegal
7. Good shepherd self help group
8. Peoples assembly church

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

1	0006ONWEA	Daniel Nguru	CBO	Written	Tigania West Sub-location Pe
2	0009ONWEA	Francis Mwiraria	CBO	Written	Retired Officers
3	0013ONWEA	George Kabayo	CBO	Memorandum	Buri ya Antu
4	0020ONWEA	Grace Muketha	CBO	Written	Makena Group
5	0023ONWEA	Hosea M. Githinji	CBO	Written	Mituntu Red Cross
6	0033ONWEA	Jason Rukunga	CBO	Memorandum	Njuri Ncheke
7	0001ONWEA	Joseph Mutuma	CBO	Written	Akithii Muungano
8	0003ONWEA	Julius Kingori	CBO	Memorandum	Machaku
9	0021ONWEA	Mbaya Mukiri	CBO	Memorandum	Njuri Nceke
10	0014ONWEA	Teresia Wambui	CBO	Written	Kimathi Women Group
11	0007INWEA	Agnes Ntinyara	Individual	Written	
12	0057INWEA	Andrew Kilemi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0089INWEA	Atanasio Koronya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0003INWEA	Celestino M. M'Rarama	Individual	Memorandum	
15	0026INWEA	Charles K. Mboghor	Individual	Written	
16	0084INWEA	Charles K. Mboghor	Individual	Written	
17	0098INWEA	Charles Mbaabu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0112INWEA	Charles Murura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0044INWEA	Daniel Kinja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0131INWEA	David Ataya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0076INWEA	David Gitonga	Individual	Written	
22	0121INWEA	David Inoti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0067INWEA	David Kimathi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0059INWEA	David Mbiti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0110INWEA	Dennis Munene	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0045INWEA	Dorcas Kanja Limbere	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0111INWEA	Douglas Kiburi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0011INWEA	Douglas Mukula	Individual	Written	
29	0004INWEA	Edward K. Kunangu	Individual	Written	
30	0073INWEA	Francis A. Mwor	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0138INWEA	Francis Kaunga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0022INWEA	Francis Kinyangi	Individual	Written	
33	0068INWEA	Francis Kirima	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0097INWEA	Francis Marere	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0008INWEA	Francis Muchiri	Individual	Written	
36	0080INWEA	Francis Mwangangi	Individual	Written	
37	0047INWEA	Francis Taaliu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0074INWEA	Frasia Nyota	Individual	Written	
39	0049INWEA	Geoffrey Gitonga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0027INWEA	George Kimathi	Individual	Written	
41	0048INWEA	Gerald Mwithia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0042INWEA	Gideon M'arujaru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0015INWEA	Guido Kaunyangi	Individual	Written	
44	0126INWEA	Hellen Gacheri.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0115INWEA	Henry Ethaiba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0023INWEA	Incenta Julius	Individual	Written	
47	0106INWEA	Isaac Mwinguwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0039INWEA	Isaiah Kaburu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0123INWEA	Isaiah Miriti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0053INWEA	Jacob Gichuru.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0127INWEA	Jacob M. Magiri	Individual	Oral - Public he	

52	0122INWEA	James Muchai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0109INWEA	James Murungi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0020INWEA	James T. M'Imunya	Individual	Written	
55	0132INWEA	Jeremiah M.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0019INWEA	Joel Laikuru	Individual	Written	
57	0105INWEA	Joel Ndubai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0032INWEA	Johana M. Mbogori	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0072INWEA	John K. Tharamba	Individual	Memorandum	
60	0040INWEA	John L.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0137INWEA	John Ngetuya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0120INWEA	John R. Muriithi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0093INWEA	Johnstone Kibaru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0001INWEA	Joseph B. Munoru	Individual	Written	
65	0060INWEA	Joseph Gichangi K.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0065INWEA	Joseph K.Chotera.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0129INWEA	Joseph Kamberia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0119INWEA	Joseph Kiramana	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0069INWEA	Joseph L.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0117INWEA	Joseph Mbaya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0135INWEA	Joseph Mitu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0064INWEA	Joseph Murugu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0038INWEA	Joseph Mutia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0130INWEA	Joseph Tharimbu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0085INWEA	Joshua Muchiri	Individual	Written	
76	0094INWEA	Josphat Mbeeria	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0082INWEA	Josphine Ntara	Individual	Written	
78	0078INWEA	Julius Kairithia M.	Individual	Written	
79	0090INWEA	Julius Thaitumu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0061INWEA	K.Z. Rukunga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0096INWEA	Kaindio Ibaya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0028INWEA	Karimi Araya	Individual	Written	
83	0058INWEA	Kasungeria	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0101INWEA	Kathiah Patrick	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0095INWEA	Kiburi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0046INWEA	Kinoti Ekai Kirera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0066INWEA	Kithia Jason	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0063INWEA	Lawi M'Nkubitu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0108INWEA	Lilian Muriungi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0043INWEA	Limiri John	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0025INWEA	M.J.M. Kibaki	Individual	Written	
92	0012INWEA	Maingi Ikuingi	Individual	Written	
93	0099INWEA	Maingi James	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0016INWEA	Margaret Kaembe	Individual	Written	
95	0013INWEA	Mary N. Lairumbi	Individual	Written	
96	0056INWEA	Mathew L.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
97	0024INWEA	Michael Gituma	Individual	Written	
98	0002INWEA	Michael M. Muchuki	Individual	Memorandum	
99	0133INWEA	Moses K. Muchui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0050INWEA	Mugambi Benard	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0079INWEA	Nathan Maingi	Individual	Written	
102	0036INWEA	Norman Kiongora	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0124INWEA	Ntarangwi Simon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0055INWEA	P. Maingi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0077INWEA	Pasquale Kimathi	Individual	Written	
106	0086INWEA	Patrick K. Kinyua	Individual	Written	
107	0005INWEA	Patrick Karithi	Individual	Written	

108	0071INWEA	Patrick Kiegeri.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0010INWEA	Paul Mbirithi	Individual	Written	
110	0091INWEA	Paul Mwiti Ibaya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0102INWEA	Peter Kiburi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
112	0136INWEA	Peter Mbaabu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
113	0128INWEA	Peter Roronya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0083INWEA	Philip Kairithia	Individual	Written	
115	0134INWEA	Purity Kibaya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0017INWEA	Rev.Martin Magiri	Individual	Written	
117	0139INWEA	Sammy Kaume Ibiiru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0037INWEA	Samuel Irandu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0114INWEA	Samuel Kiambura.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
120	0018INWEA	Samuel Kubai	Individual	Written	
121	0116INWEA	Sarah Ethaiba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
122	0014INWEA	Sebastian Ikias	Individual	Written	
123	0113INWEA	Silas Muturia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0033INWEA	Simeon K.Aumburu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
125	0021INWEA	Stephen K. M'Muchiri	Individual	Written	
126	0075INWEA	Stephen Kobia	Individual	Written	
127	0035INWEA	Stephen M'nkumbuku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0087INWEA	Stephen Mwingirirwa	Individual	Written	
129	0009INWEA	Thimangu Kaunyangi	Individual	Memorandum	
130	0062INWEA	Thomas G.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
131	0051INWEA	Thomas Nkubitu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
132	0103INWEA	Thuranira Dominic	Individual	Oral - Public he	
133	0100INWEA	Timothy Kathiari.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
134	0006INWEA	Timothy Kubania	Individual	Written	
135	0052INWEA	Umberu M'Imaithiu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
136	0104INWEA	Wilfred Gitile	Individual	Oral - Public he	
137	0054INWEA	Wilfred L. Mukuchia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
138	0125INWEA	Wilfred Mungatha	Individual	Oral - Public he	
139	0081INWEA	William Muchiri	Individual	Written	
140	0029INWEA	Zakaria Kubai	Individual	Written	
141	0092INWEA	Zakayo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
142	0070INWEA	Zapheno Imanyara	Individual	Oral - Public he	
143	0019ONWEA	David Mutuma Samuel	NGO	Written	Red Cross
144	0017ONWEA	Joseph Mungathia	NGO	Written	High Light Group
145	0024ONWEA	Mwiti J. Nguthur	NGO	Written	Nyambene Youth Network
146	0016ONWEA	Rose Nkirote Mwirichia	NGO	Written	Paralegal Organisations
147	0026ONWEA	Daniel Karani	Other Institutions	Written	Kianjai Secondary School
148	0027ONWEA	Dorothy Kaimuri	Other Institutions	Written	Kianjai Secondary School
149	0029ONWEA	Grace Maiti	Other Institutions	Written	Mwithiga Adult Class
150	0015ONWEA	Joseph Kailemia	Other Institutions	Written	Mituntu Red Cross
151	0028ONWEA	Kangute Mwenda	Other Institutions	Written	Kianjai secondary School
152	0005ONWEA	Michael Michuki	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Ntiba Primary School
153	0012ONWEA	Peter Mathenge	Other Institutions	Written	Youth Polytechnic
154	0031ONWEA	Rosemary Nkatha	Other Institutions	Written	Kimachia Primary School
155	0018ONWEA	Silveria Aceke Aritho	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Ithene Adult Class
156	0032ONWEA	Kinyua Robert	Pressure Groups	Written	Youth
157	0025ONWEA	Helen Kamencu	Private Sector Organisa	Memorandum	Femina Management Agency
158	0002ONWEA	Julius Kingori	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Meru District Pensioners Ass
159	0034ONWEA	Lawi M'Nkubita	Private Sector Organisa	Written	NYAFARM Development Organisa
160	0011ONWEA	Peter Muriuki	Religious Organisation	Written	Chachi Churches
161	0030ONWEA	Pr.Stephen M. Lintari	Religious Organisation	Written	Peoples Assembly Church
162	0010ONWEA	Richard Muthaura	Religious Organisation	Written	MCK Miathene Circuit

163	0022ONWEA	Stephen Muchena	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	MCK Kianjai Church
164	0007ONWEA	Z.J. Kamencu	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Methodist Church Mutionjuri
165	0008ONWEA	Z.J. Kamencu	Religious Organisation	Written	MCK Thaari
166	0004ONWEA	Peter Mbaabu		Memorandum	DP Tigania West Location

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

S.N.	Name	Organization/Address	Form of Submission
1	Grace Maiti	Mwithnga Adult Class-Box 528 Meru	Written
2	Pr. Stephen M Lintari	Peopls' Assembly Church-Box 1709 Meru	Written
3	Rosemary Nkatha	Kimachia Primary	Written
4	Kinyua Robert	Youth-Box 1709	Written
5	Jason Rukunga	Njuri Ncheke-Box 528 Meru	Memorandum
6	Lawi M'nkubitu	Nyafarm-Box 244 Kianjai	Written
7	John K Tharamba	Box 2223 Meru	Memorandum
8	Francis A Mworja	Box 807 Meru	Memorandum
9	Frasia Nyota	Box 1073 Meru	Written
10	Stephen Kobia	Box 1073 Meru	Written
11	David Gitonga	Box 391 Meru	Written
12	Pasquale Kimathi	Box 1803 Meru	Written
13	Julius Kairithia M	Box 164 meru	Written
14	Nathan Maingi	N/A	Written
15	Francis Mwangangi	Box 528 Meru	Written
16	William Muchiri	N/A	Written
17	Josephine Ntara	Box 1479 Meru	Written
18	Phillip Kairithia	Box 1542 Meru	Written
19	Charles K mboghoru	Box 1118 Meru	Written
20	Joshua Muchiri	N/A	Written
21	Patrick K Kinyua	Box 1145 Meru	Written
22	Stephen Mwingirwa	Box 391 Meru	Written
23	Anonymous	N/A	Written
24	Atanasio Koronya	N/A	ORAL
25	Julius Thiatumu	Box 1953 Meru	ORAL
26	Paul Mwitibaya	Box 730 Meru	ORAL
27	Zakayo	N/A	ORAL
28	Johnstone Kibaru	Box 1803 Meru	ORAL
29	Josphat Mbeeria	Box 2017 Meru	ORAL
30	Kiburi	N/A	ORAL
31	Kaindio Ibaya	Box 165	ORAL
32	Francis Marere	Box 1960 Meru	ORAL
33	Charles Mbaabu	Box 528 Meru	ORAL
34	Maingi James	Box 506 Meru	ORAL
35	timothy Kathiari	Box 1960 Meru	ORAL
36	Kathiah Patrick	Box 1960 Meru	ORAL
37	Pete kiburi	N/A	ORAL
38	Thuranira Dominic	Box 1960 Meru	ORAL
39	Wilfred Gitile	Box 1960 Meru	ORAL
40	Joel Ndubai	N/A	ORAL
41	Isaac Mwinguwa	Box 137 Meru	ORAL
42	Lillian Murungi	Box 1960 Meru	ORAL
43	James murungi	N/A	ORAL

44	Dannis Munene	Box 1021 Meru	ORAL
45	Douglas Kiburi	Box 145 Kianjai	ORAL
46	Charles Murura	Box 1960 Meru	ORAL
47	Silas Muturia	Box 60 Kiamnda	ORAL
48	Samel Kambura	N/A	ORAL
49	Henry Ethaiba	Box 198 Meru	ORAL
50	Sarah	Box 198 Meru	ORAL
51	Joseph Mbaya	N/A	ORAL
52	Joseph Kiramana	Box 1803 Meru	ORAL
53	John R Murithi	Box 1803 Meru	ORAL
54	David Inoti	N/A	ORAL
55	James Muchai	Box 1803 Meru	ORAL
56	Isaiah Miriti	Box 81 Meru	ORAL
57	Ntarangwi Simon	N/A	ORAL
58	Wilfred Mungatha	Box 391 Meru	ORAL
59	Hellen G	Box 1652 Meru	ORAL
60	Jacob M Magiri	Box 443 Nkubu	ORAL
61	Peter Roronya	Box 1073 Meru	ORAL
62	Joseph kamberia	Box 391 Meru	ORAL
63	Joseph Tharimbu	Box 1803 Meru	ORAL
64	David Ataya	Box 1803 Meru	ORAL
65	Jeremia Mufara	N/A	ORAL
66	Moses K Muchai	Box 263 Meru	ORAL
67	Purity Kibaya	Box 123	ORAL
68	Joseph Mitu	Box 528 Meru	ORAL
69	Peter Mbaabu	N/A	ORAL
70	John U	Box 1803 Meru	ORAL
71	Francis Kaunga	Box 1803 Meru	ORAL
72	Sammy Kaume ibiiri	Box 1960 Meru	ORAL
73	Joseph Mutuma	Akithii Muungano-Box 854	Written
74	Julius Kingori	Meru District pensioners Ass.-Box 2462 Meru	Written
75	Julius Kingori	Machaku-Box 174 Kianjai	Memorandum
76	Peter Mbaabu	DP ,Tigania West Sub Location-Box 41 Kianjai	Memorandum
77	Micheal Michuki	Ntiba Prim School-Box 855 Meru	Memorandum
78	Daniel nguru	Tigania W C Pensioners-Box 2067 Meru	Written
79	Z J Kamencu	Methodist Church Mutionjuri_Box 70 Kianjai	Memorandum
80	Z J Kamencu	MCK Thaari-Box 70 Kianjai	Written
81	Francis Mwiraria	Retired Officers-Box 71 Meru	Written
82	Richard Muthaura	MCK Mathene Circuit-Box 13 Kianjai	Written
83	Peter Muriuki	Chachi Churches-Box 58	Written
84	Peter Mathenge	Youth Polytechnic-Box 6	Written
85	George Kabayo	huri ya Antu	Memorandum
86	Teresa Wambui	Kamthi W Group-Box 1889 kianjai	Written
87	Joseph Kailema	Mituntu Red Cross -Box 88 Kianjai	Written
88	Rose Nkirote Mwirichia	Paralegal Organization group-Box 189	Written
89	Joseph Mungathia	High Light Group-	Written

90	Silveria Aceke Aritho	Ithatene Adult Class-Box 1346	Memorandum
91	David Mutuma Samuel	Red Cross-Box 1889	Written
92	Grace Muketha	Makena Group-Box 75 Kianjai	Written
93	Mbaya Mukiri	Njuri Ncheke- Box 1873	Memorandum
94	Stephen muchena	MCK Kianjai Church-Box 75 Kianjai	Memorandum
95	Hosea M Kithinji	Mituntu Red Cross -Box 460 Meru	Written
96	Mwiti J nguthur	Nyambene Youth Network-Box 136 Kianjai	Written
97	Hellen Kamencu	Femina Mangement Agency-Box 70 kianjai	Memorandum
98	Daniel Karani	Kianjai secondary School-Box 52 Kianjai	Written
99	Dorothy Kaimuru	Kianjai secondary School-Box 52 Kianjai	Written
100	Kangute Mwenda	Kianjai secondary School-Box 52 Kianjai	Written
101	Joseph Munoru	Box 6 Kianjai	Written
102	Micheal M Micuki	Box 855 Meru	Memoramdum
103	Celestino M M'rarama	Box 135 Kianjai	Memoramdum
104	Edward K Kanunga	Box 6 Kianjai	Written
105	Patrick Karithi	Box 109 Kianjai	Written
106	Timothy Kubania	Box 6 Kianjai	Written
107	Agnes Ntinyari	Box 88 Kianjai	Written
108	Francis Muchiri I	N/A	Written
109	Thimangu Kaunyangi	Box 185 Kianjai	Memoramdum
110	Paul Mbirithi	Box 88 Kianjai	Written
111	Douglasa Mukula	Box 174 Kianjai	Written
112	Maingi Ikiungu	N/A	Written
113	Mary N Lairumbi	1'	Written
114	Sebastian Ikias	Box 309 Meru	Written
115	Guido Kaunyangi	N/A	Written
116	Margaret kaembe	N/A	Written
117	Rev. Martin Magiri	Box 210 Kianjai	Written
118	Samuel Kubai	N/A	Written
119	Joel Laikuru	Box 174 Kianjai	Written
120	James T M'Imunya	Box 309 Meru	Written
121	Stephen K M'muchiri	Box 2223 Meru	Written
122	Francis Keingangi	Box 73 Meru	Written
123	Incentia Julius	N/A	Written
124	Micheal Gituma	Box 309 Meru	Written
125	Mwingira JM Kibaki	Box 651 Maua	Written
126	Charles k Mboghor	Box 1118	Written
127	George Kimathi	Box 227	Written
128	Karimi Araya	N/A	Written
129	Zakaria Mbaabu	Box 90 Kianjai	Written
130	EAPC Kitheo	N/A	OTHERS
131	Dickson k Thurania	N/A	Written
132	Johana m Mbogori	Box 163 Meru	ORAL
133	Simeon k A	Box 70 Kianjai	ORAL
134	Stephen M'nkubuku	N/A	ORAL
135	Norman Kiogora	Box 52 Kianjai	ORAL

136	Samuel Irandu	N/A	ORAL
137	Joseph Mutia	Box 73 Meru	ORAL
138	Isaiah Kaburu	Box 70 Kianjai	ORAL
139	John Laibuni	Box 90 Kianjai	ORAL
140	Gideon M	Box 13	ORAL
141	Limiri John	Box 500	ORAL
142	Daniel Kinja	N/A	ORAL
143	Dorcas Kanja Limbere	Box 75 Kianjai	ORAL
144	Kinoti Kirera	Box 73 Meru	ORAL
145	Francis Taaliu	Box 88 Kianjai	ORAL
146	Gerald Mwithia	Box 1472 Meru	ORAL
147	Geoffrey Gitonga	Box 21 Kianjai	ORAL
148	Mugambi Bernard	Box 10 Kianjai	ORAL
149	Thomas Nkubitu	N/A	ORAL
150	Umberi m'imathiu	N/A	ORAL
151	jacob Gichunhi	Box 1 Kianjai	ORAL
152	Wilfred L Mukuchia	Box 13 Kianjai	ORAL
153	P Maingi	N/A	ORAL
154	Mathew Lintaari	Box 634 Meru	ORAL
155	Andrew kilemi	Box 102 Kianjai	ORAL
156	Kasungeria	Box Miathene	ORAL
157	David Mbiti	N/A	ORAL
158	Joseph Gichangi K	Box Miathene	ORAL
159	Karumela Z Rukunga	Box 39 Kianjai	ORAL
160	Thomas G	Box 309 Meru	ORAL
161	Lawi M'nkubitu	Box 244	ORAL
162	Joseph Murugu	Box 244	ORAL
163	Joseph K Chotera	Box 73 Meru	ORAL
164	Kithia Jason	N/A	ORAL
165	David kimani	Box 10 Kianjai	ORAL
166	Francis Kirima	Box Kianjai	ORAL
167	Joseph L	Box Kianjai	ORAL
168	Dorothy Kaimuri	Box 52 Kianjai	ORAL
169	Kangute Mwenda	Box 52 Kianjai	ORAL
170	Zapheno Imanyara	Box Matheru	ORAL
171	Patrick Kiegen	Box 6 Kianjai	ORAL