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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Kieni constituency is situated in Nyeri district.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population	Male	Female	Total
	322,521	338,635	661,156
Total District Population of 18 years of Age & Below	160,053	156,533	316,586
Total District Population of 19 years of Age & Above	162,468	182,102	344,570
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	197		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Nyeri district:

- Has the fourth lowest absolute poverty level in the country (31.05%).
- Is the third richest district in central province.
- Is the second most populous district in central province and the seventh most populous district in the country.
- Has the lowest unemployment rate in central province (5%), ranking ninth countrywide.
- Has the second highest secondary school enrolment in the country at 46.5%.
- Has the second largest average constituency size in central province
- Has six members of parliament who represent about 110,193 people each

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Kieni constituency comprises Gakawa, Naromoru and Kabaru, Thigu and Kiamathage locations of Kieni East division; and Mwiyo, Mugunda, Gatarakwa, Endashara and Mweiga locations of Kieni West division. Kieni is one of the most expansive constituencies in the country, covering the entire span from the slopes of the Aberdares to the slopes of Mt. Kenya. It borders Nyandarua to the West and Laikipia to the North. Because of the large size of the constituency, it is divided into two administrative divisions namely, Kieni East and Kieni West.

2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Male	Female	Total	Area Km²	Density (persons per Km²)
	77,773	74,323	152,096	1,321	115

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

- The main economic activity in the constituency is agriculture.
- Tea and Coffee are the main cash crops.
- The constituency is the poorest in Nyeri district.
- The constituency has a high primary and secondary school enrolment rate.

2.3. Electioneering and Political Activity

Since the reintroduction of a multiparty system in Kenya in 1991, DP has been the most popular party in the constituency. In 1992 general elections, the DP parliamentary candidate, Munene Kairu won with a majority of the votes cast. He retained the seat in the 1997 general elections with an increased majority of votes cast. Mr. Kairu however died in early 1998 occasioning a by-election in the same year. A DP candidate, Chris Murugaru, again overwhelmingly won the by-election. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.4. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			40,292
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
Munene Kairu	DP	31,447	92.85
Muruthi Mureithi	KANU	1,186	3.50
John Mbao	FORD-A	976	2.88
Waruru Kanja	FORD-K	258	0.76
Total Valid Votes		33,867	100.00
Rejected Votes		142	
Total Votes Cast		34,009	
% Voter Turnout		61.67	
% Rejected Votes Cast		0.42	

2.5. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			49,497
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
Munene Kairu	DP	37,959	93.02

John Mbao	KANU	2,507	6.14
Eustace Maina Wachira	KENDA	340	0.83
Total Valid Votes		40,806	100.00
Rejected Votes		152	
Total Votes Cast		40,958	
% Voter Turnout		61.67	
% Rejected Votes Cast		0.42	

2.6. 1998 By-Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			49,497
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
Chris Murungaru	DP	31,447	92.85
Muruthu Mureithi	KANU	1,186	3.50
Waruru Kanja	FORD-K	258	0.76
John Mbao	FORD-A	976	2.88
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		33,867	100.00
Rejected Votes		142	
Total Votes Cast		34,009	
% Voter Turnout		61.67	
% Rejected Votes Cast		0.42	

2.7. Main Problems

- Poor road network
- Poor supply of safe-drinking water
- Inadequate supply of health facilities
- Poor electricity power supply

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

3.1.1. **Philosophy**

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

3.1.2. **Composition and Establishment**

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

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

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

In order to coordinate and facilitate the activities of the CCF, a Constituency Constitutional Committee (CCC) was to be established. The Guidelines proposed its membership to consist of 10 persons, of which three would be ex-officio: the local MP, the chair of the County Council in

which the constituency is located, and the District Coordinator. The Guidelines stated that the membership would be as broad and representative of the people of the constituency as possible and recommended that at least a third of the committee should be women.

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

- Be the local grass root representative;
- Perform the generalization activities in the district;
- Be in charge of the documentation center/s in the district, facilitate its/their respective management, ensuring they are stocked and are easily accessible to the public and also organize their safety and security;
- Gathering any relevant local information and materials for the purpose of constitution making;

- Facilitate the identification, classification and organization of the physical and electronic retrieval and dissemination of information and materials for constitution making;
- Supply such information needed by local constituency forums and committees;
- Liaise with other documentation centers nearby and others for information;
- In collaboration with constituency committees, identify and arrange venues for public hearing whenever the CKRC visits the constituencies in their area;
- Facilitate regular meetings of the constituency committees and involve local people as much as possible in discussing constitutional issues;
- Source and identify other key personnel that the CKRC may wish to consult or engage in its work;
- Identify and arrange for simultaneous local translations, sign language users, procurement and hiring of public address systems, transport and communication facilities for CKRC's meetings in the district;
- Monitor the implementation of civic education by civic education providers in the district;
- Facilitate the formation of constituency committees with guidance and assistance of CKRC; and
- Perform any other tasks as directed by CKRC.

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION**

Civic education in the constituency was carried out between 15th March 2002 and 30th April 2002.

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

Of the five phases of civic education only one was covered. That is the stage preceding collection of views. It dealt with information, knowledge, skills and virtues which enabled Kenyans to make informed choice and present their views to CKRC.

4.2. **Issues and areas covered:**

- What is a Constitution
- Governance
- Land Rights
- Leadership
- Gender
- Citizenry and citizenship
- Judiciary
- Legislature
- Rights and freedoms of the individual
- Sovereignty
- The systems of government

5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS

5.1. Logistical Details

1. Date and Number of Days for Public Hearings

- a) Date(s): 18th and 26th April 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

2. Venue

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- b) Venue(s):
 1. Mweiga Town Catholic Church Hall
 2. Narumoru Catholic Church Hall

3. Panels

a. Commissioners

1. Com. Bishop Bernard Njoroge
2. Com. Mohamed Swazuri.

b. Secretariat:

1. Solomon Anampiu -Programme Officer
2. Irungu Ndirangu - Programme Officer
3. Gilbert -Assistant Programme Officer
4. Charity - Assistant Programme Officer
5. Grace Gitu - Verbatim Recorder
6. Jacqueline Nyamoo -Verbatim Recorder
7. David Nanye -Sign Language Interpreter
8. Rose Samba - Sign Language Interpreter

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		165
Sex	Male	141
	Female	24
	Not Stated	0
Presenter Type	Individual	123
	Institutions	39
	Not Stated	3
Educational Background	Primary Level	41
	Secondary/High School Level	100
	College	2
	University	14
	None	3
	Not Stated	4
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	1
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	4
	Oral	54
	Written	43
	Oral + Memoranda	17
	Oral + Written	47

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Kieni 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

- There is need for a preamble in the constitution (16)
- The preamble should be simple and clear.
- The preamble should state that Kenyans are protected by the constitution
- The preamble should state that Kenya is a God-fearing nation (5)
- The preamble should express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.
- The preamble should state that Kenya is composed of peoples of diverse cultures but united in common history and vision.
- The preamble should express the sanctity of the rule of law.
- The preamble should emphasize the supremacy of the people (4)
- The preamble should state that Kenya should always be a multi-party democracy.
- The preamble should state the commitment of the Kenyan people to democratic government (2)
- National unity as a vision should be included in the preamble
- The preamble should recognize the right of Kenyans to determine their own destiny
- The tenets of the country as entrenched in the National anthem should be included in the preamble
- Our commitment an responsibility to nation building should be reaffirmed in the preamble (2)
- The preamble should acknowledge Kenya’s successful struggle for political independence (6)
- The preamble should state Kenya’s aspiration to eliminate illiteracy, poverty and disease.
- The common experience of Kenyans that should be reflected in the preamble include harambee spirit, relative peace, and the various threats the country has experienced since independence

5.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The constitution should declare and recognize the supremacy of the people (2)
- The constitution should outline the principles and values governing how state power’s exercised
- The constitution should contain the national philosophy (2)
- Gender equality and protection of the minorities are key elements of a just society and should act as guiding principles in the constitution
- The constitution should emphasize that justice is the “shield and defender” of the Kenyan people
- The constitution should clearly state that the principle objective of the state is to promote the welfare of every individual Kenyan
- The constitution should provide that the relationships of the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive should be based on the principle of separation of powers.
- The constitution should the principle of free and fair elections
- The constitution should emphasize the need to promote and protect human rights
- The constitution should articulate the value of life as God-given
- The constitution should facilitate love and pride for Kenya by all Kenyans
- The constitution should provide an atmosphere in which citizens develop fully in all dimensions
- The constitution should protect the national flag
- The constitution should emphasize the need for justice and freedom for all Kenyans
- The constitution should recognize the equality of citizens and the need for peace, justice and

freedom for all

- The constitution should reflect the need to respect human dignity, social and individual justice, hard work and honesty
- The constitution should recognize the words of the national anthem as national values
- Democratic and social principles should be enforceable in law

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should retain the 65% parliamentary requirement for constitutional amendment
- The 65% requirement for constitutional amendment should be abolished
- The constitution should provide that parliament shall be allowed to make minor amendments to the constitution by a 70% majority vote
- The constitution should require 75% of the parliament to amend the constitution (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliament be allowed to amend certain clauses of the constitution by an 80% majority vote.
- The 65% requirement for constitutional amendment should be raised to 80 to 85%
- The 65% requirement for constitutional amendment should be raised to 75-90%
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.
- The constitution should provide that parliament powers to amend the constitution be limited in areas such as the preamble, citizenship, directive principles, property rights, human rights, and presidential powers
- Parliament's power to amend the constitution should be limited (3)
- Parliament should not have the power to amend parts dealing with the basic rights
- Parliament should not have the power to amend the parts of the constitution that may affect the people
- The constitution should not be amended within ten year period
- The clause declaring Kenya to be a multi-party state should not be amended
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment should only be through a public referendum (8)
- The constitution should provide for public referendum in amending critical parts of the constitution (2)
- The constitution should provide that certain fundamental structures of government accountability be amended only through a public referendum
- The constitution should provide for a public referendum with regard to elections, and succession
- The constitution should provide for a public referendum on matters of great national importance such as education and the voting system
- The constitution should provide that referendums are conducted by a constitutional commission (3)
- Public referendum should be conducted by the government in collaboration with the Electoral Commission
- Public referendums should be conducted by the judiciary or religious groups

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should provide that indigenous or natives of Kenya become automatic citizens (2)

- The constitution should provide that those born in Kenya, irrespective of the nationality of their parents, should become automatic citizens (9)
- The constitution should provide that those born by parents who are both Kenyan citizens become automatic citizens
- Citizenship should also be obtained by registration or naturalization (6)
- The constitution should restrict acquisition of citizenship through registration
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons who have stayed in Kenya for a continuous period of more than five years.
- The constitution should provide permanent residence status to all deserving foreigners on application.
- The constitution should provide that those who have lived in Kenya for 30-40 years and whose children are born in Kenya should become automatic citizens
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender (9)
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens should not become automatic citizens, but could be granted that status upon application (2)
- A child born to one Kenyan parent, irrespective of gender, should be entitled to automatic citizenship
- The constitution should provide that a non-Kenyan child adopted by a Kenyan citizen should automatically qualify for Kenyan citizenship.
- A child born outside Kenya to one Kenyan parent should apply for citizenship on turning 18. That application should be just a procedure and thus, should not be denied (2)
- The constitution should protect the right of Kenyan citizens regarding movement within the country, residence and to own property anywhere in the country (3)
- The constitution should protect Kenyans' freedom of expression
- The constitution should protect the right of traveling to and from abroad for the citizens
- The constitution should provide that Kenyan citizens have the obligation to accept a call to national duty
- The constitution should require citizens to defend the sovereignty and independence of the country
- The constitution should oblige the citizens to safeguard the national wealth and respect the rights and freedoms of others
- Kenyan citizens should have equal rights
- The constitution should provide for the right of citizens to obtain national identity card or passport automatically on attaining age 18
- The rights and obligations of Kenyan citizens should not be pegged to the criteria through which the citizenship is obtained
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship (9)
- The constitution should not allow for dual citizenship
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship shall be by way of National identification cards, birth certificates and passports (4)
- The constitution should abolish the use of ethnic/tribal references in government records especially during registration of persons (2)
- The national ID card should be abolished, and other cards in which individuals can be identified with their DNA be adopted
- Foreigners who live in Kenya should be issued with special identity cards

5.3.5. DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

- Disciplined forces should be established by the constitution (6)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a National Security Council.
- The constitution should provide that the appointment of Defense chiefs be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that Defense chiefs have a minimum education qualification of a university degree.
- The constitution should provide that a quota system be applied in the recruitment of armed forces and police personnel in order to ensure equitable distribution of jobs.
- The constitution should provide that members of the armed forces should always abide by the law.
- The constitution should provide that the duties of the members of the armed forces shall be properly and clearly defined.
- The constitution should provide for adequate remuneration of the members of the armed forces.
- The constitution should provide that members of the armed forces shall apart from their regular duties be required to engage in the provision of social services and construction of public infrastructure.
- The constitution should provide that the Police Commissioner should have security of tenure.
- The constitution should provide that period of the training of police officers shall be a minimum of three years.
- The constitution should provide that members of the police force are retrained on modern methods of upholding law and order and to ensure peace
- The constitution should provide that police officers should be required to produce search warrants when conducting searches.
- The constitution should provide that there should be prison facilities at every divisional level.
- The National Intelligence and security services Act should be amended so as to declare and guarantee the neutrality of the armed forces and the police
- There should be open for a for military grievances
- Heads of various security arms should have security of tenure of office
- Members of the armed forces should be subject to High Courts for judicial hearings (2)
- The president should be the commander in chief of the armed forces (7)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be the Commander in Chief of the armed forces (6)
- The constitution should not empower the executive to have the exclusive power to declare war
- The constitution should provide that the executive should only declare war after consultation with and approval of the parliament (3)
- The constitution should provide the parliament with the power to declare war
- The constitution should permit for the use of extra-ordinary powers in emergency situations (3)
- The constitution should empower the president to invoke emergency powers (3)
- The constitution should provide that the parliament has the authority to invoke emergency powers
- The constitution should provide that the president, in consultation with the parliament has the authority to invoke emergency powers (2)
- The constitution should provide that parliament has the role of ratifying emergency powers

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should participate in civic education, development activities, and public education in areas such as HIV/AIDS, poverty alleviation (2)
- Political parties should play only political mobilization role
- Political parties should play role in economic development (4)
- Political parties should be instrumental in constitutional development
- Registered political parties should ensure that elections are conducted in a free and fair manner
- The constitution should require political parties to have nation-wide support for them to be registered (2)
- The constitution should require that political parties make public their audited accounts on annual basis (2)
- The constitution should require political parties to garner at least 100,000 support before they are registered
- The constitution should require opposition political parties to field only one presidential candidate
- The constitution should bar MPs and councilors from holding offices in political parties
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to two
- The constitution should not limit the number of political parties
- The constitution should declare Kenya a no-party state
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3 (3)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to four
- The constitution should be limited to between two and four
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to five (3)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 10.
- Parliamentary parties should be funded from the exchequer
- Political parties should be funded by friends, donors, etc
- The constitution should provide that political parties are funded from public coffers (9)
- The constitution should not provide for state funding of political parties.
- The constitution should provide for state funding of political parties only if they have a national outlook (2)
- The constitution should provide that only parliamentary political parties are funded from the public coffers
- The funding of political parties should be pegged to the number of votes garnered by those parties in the general elections
- The constitution should de-link the state from political parties
- The state should be required, constitutionally, to cultivate cordial relations with political parties and treat them equally (4)
- Kenya Broadcasting corporation should be impartial (2)
- The president should be above party politics (5)

5.3.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- The constitution should provide for a presidential system of government with the president as the head of government (4)
- The constitution should provide for a system of government with a ceremonial president and a prime minister. The president shall be the head of state and the prime minister shall be the head of government (22)

- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system
- The prime minister should be the executive head of the government (15)
- The prime minister should be nominated from the party with majority seats in parliament
- The constitution should provide that the president is the head of state and has ceremonial functions (5)
- The constitution should provide for a system of government with a president, a vice president and a prime minister
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government (14)
- When the constitution provides for a federal system of government, the sub-national units should correspond to the boundaries of current provinces (4)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system with three federal regions
- The constitution should provide for a structure in which the implementation of economic policies are decentralized
- The constitution should abolish TLB board and decentralize its services to district level
- The constitution should decentralize government activities to divisional levels
- The constitution should provide that the vice president shall be directly elected by popular vote (3)
- The constitution should provide that the running mate of a winning presidential candidate becomes the vice president (4)
- The constitution should provide the vice president with more powers
- The constitution should provide that if the president is a man, the Vice president should be a woman and vice versa
- The Attorney General should be appointed by the president and approved by the parliament
- The attorney general should be appointed by an independent commission
- The Attorney general should not be a member of parliament
- The constitution should create the of office of the public prosecutor from the Attorney General's office
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the office of the Attorney General.

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all constitutional appointments (37)
- The constitution should give parliament power to vet the appointment of the members of the Electoral Commission
- The constitution should give parliament power to vet the appointments of the Attorney General, the Chief Justice, and the Head of the Civil Service and cabinet ministers.
- The constitution should give parliament power to approve all government expenditure.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall have the power to appoint judges of the High Court subject to the approval of parliament
- The constitution should provide that appointments to the diplomatic service and parastatal sector shall be made by parliament
- The constitution should give parliamentary committees the power to prosecute
- The constitution should give parliament power to create and dissolve government ministries as it may deem fit.
- The constitution should vest in the parliament the power to appoint ministers and establish commissions of inquiry
- Parliament should have the power to approve/disprove presidential trips abroad
- Parliament should be more powerful than the other organs of the government

- The constitution should expand the functions of parliament (21)
- The constitution should give parliament powers to control its own calendar (19)
- The constitution should provide that one-third of the total number of MPs shall constitute a quorum for transacting a House business.
- The constitution should provide that being an MP should be a full time occupation (9)
- The constitution should bar MPs from making technical appearance in parliament
- The constitution should provide that being an MP is a part-time occupation (2)
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate be at least 35 years of age (3)
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates be between 35 and 65 years old
- The constitution should provide that a president should be between 35 and 70 years old (2)
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate between 35 and 75 years of age (2)
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate be between 35 and 80 (3)
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates be between 40 and 70 years old
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates be between 40 and 80 years old
- The constitution should require that presidential candidates be between 45 and 70 years old
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates be between 45 and 75 years of age
- The constitution should require that presidential candidate be at least 45 years old
- The constitution should require presidential candidates to be at least 50 years old
- The constitution should require presidential candidates to be between 50 and 65 years of age
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidate be between 50 and 70 years old (4)
- Parliamentary aspirants should be at least 21 years old
- Parliamentary candidates should be at least 25 years old
- The language test for parliamentary candidates should be expanded to require proficiency in both English and Kiswahili
- Parliamentary candidates should have at least O level education
- Parliamentary candidates should be holders of at least diploma
- Parliamentary candidates should hold at least university degree (5)
- The constitution should require parliamentary candidates to be of high moral standings and sound mind (9)
- Parliamentary candidates should have at least a ten year residency of the constituencies in which they intend to contest
- 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 (18)
- The constitution should provide that 25% of the electorate can recall an MP (2)
- The constitution should provide that an MP be recalled by at least 51% of the electorate
- The constitution should require that an MP be recalled by 2/3 of the registered voters (2)
- The constitution should allow the electorate to complain to an Ombudsman in case their MP fails to deliver
- The constitution should provide that an MP should act in the best interest of his/her constituents
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall serve a maximum of three years
- The constitution should limit the tenure of an MP to one term of five years (2)
- The constitution should provide that MPs should serve for a maximum of two-five year terms (8)
- The constitution should debar MPs from legislating their own remuneration (3)

- MPs salaries and benefits should be determined by Parliamentary Service commission (3)
- Mps salaries should be determined by a constitutional commission (2)
- MPs salaries should be determined by a second chamber of parliament
- MPs salaries should be reduced to a level that reflects the country's economic situation (3)
- The constitution should provide that remuneration for MPs shall be equal to that of members of the civil service
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall not be pensionable
- The concept of nominated MPs should be retained by the constitution (15)
- The constitution should increase the number of nominated MPs to 105
- The constitution should provide that all nominated MPs shall be representatives of professional, special interest groups, and vulnerable groups (7)
- The constitution should provide that nominated members are apportioned to political parties depending on their parliamentary strength
- The constitution should provide that none who has unsuccessfully contested a parliamentary election should be eligible for nomination to parliament.
- The constitution should require that no MP be nominated.
- The constitution should make a provision that would make parliament compose of at least 1/3 (2)
- Women should be educated to participate in active politics and field the strongest candidates to contest for parliamentary seats (2)
- The constitution should require parliamentarians from various political parties to work in harmony
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government (14)
- The constitution should provide that cabinet ministers be drawn from the majority party
- The constitution should provide for multi-party system both in the executive and the legislature (3)
- The constitution should provide for a uni-cameral parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament. The Lower House should comprise representatives of constituencies while the Upper House should comprise representatives of districts, civil society and special interest groups (6)
- The constitution should give Parliament power to impeach the president (12)
- The constitution should provide that the president should have the power to veto all legislation which is not in public interest (3)
- The constitution should not provide the president with the power to veto parliamentary legislations (3)
- The constitution should provide that a bill once passed can become law without presidential assent.
- The constitution should empower parliament to override presidential veto if such a veto is done on selfish ground (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not have the power to dissolve parliament (12)
- The constitution should provide the president with the power to dissolve parliament (5)
- The constitution should not stagger parliamentary elections
- The constitution should provide that MPs must spend half of the duration of their term in their constituencies.
- The constitution should require MPs to have constituency offices (3)

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE**

- The constitution should require presidential candidates to have at least O level education (2)
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate (16)
- The constitution should require presidential candidates to be PhD holders
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate shall have no criminal record and should be a person of integrity and impeccable character (12)
- The constitution should provide that the president must be a Kenyan by birth.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate declare the source of his/her wealth and that of the immediate family members
- The constitution should provide that the president be a married person (5)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall serve a maximum two five year terms (32)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall serve a maximum of five years
- The constitution should provide that the duties of the president should be clearly defined.
- The constitution should provide that the president is a symbol of national unity
- The president should have the function of conferring honors to people for their distinguishable achievement
- The president should have the power to appoint cabinet ministers, key public servants and ambassadors (9)
- The president should be the chancellor of public universities (2)
- The president should not be the chancellor of public universities (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be subject to the law (15)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president (10)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be answerable to parliament
- The constitution should prohibit the president from ruling by decrees
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not belong to a political party
- The constitution should provide for removal of the president from the office for misconduct, abuse of office, or for violation of the constitution. This could be done through an impeachment proceeding conducted by the parliament (9)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an elected MP (8)
- The president should be an MP (3)
- The constitution should entrench the provincial administration structure.
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration structure of government and replace it with an elected local authority (16)
- The constitution should provide that the Chief and the Assistant Chief be elected by popular vote by members of the respective administrative location (9)
- The constitution should provide that Chiefs should be appointed by District Commissioners
- The constitution should retain provincial administration (4)
- The Chief's Authority act should be reinstated
- The constitution should scrap the posts of Assistant Chiefs, D.Os and P.Cs, and retain only those of the DC and Chief
- The constitution should provide that the cabinet shall compose of representatives of all political parties in parliament.
- The constitution should provide that cabinet ministers shall be answerable to parliament.
- The constitution should limit the number of government ministries to twenty
- The constitution should limit the number of government ministries to eighteen, each headed by only one minister

- The constitution should limit the number of ministries to seventeen
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum 15 government ministries (2)
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a maximum 13 government ministries.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a Ministry of Defense.
- The constitution should provide for two deputy premiers

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary (4)
- The constitution should provide for an electoral court
- The constitution should provide for corruption courts to be established to try and punish all those accused of corruption
- The constitution should provide for a human rights court
- The constitution should provide for a land court to deal with land cases
- The constitution should provide for law courts for every county council
- The constitution should provide for a deputy chief justice to head the court of appeal (2)
- The constitution should provide for a supreme court (10)
- The supreme court should have five judges
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional court (10)
- The chief justice and judges should be appointed by the president (2)
- The chief justice, judges, and other judicial officers, should be appointed by the judicial service commission and approved by the parliament (12)
- The chief justice and judges should be appointed by parliament (10)
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers are appointed by the attorney general
- The chief justice and other judges should have at least a university degree with a bias toward legal studies, and have moral standing (4)
- The constitution should serve for a period of 3to 4 years
- The constitution should provide for a security of tenure for judges (5)
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions
- The constitution should lower retirement age for the judges to be amicable with the retirement age for the civil servants (2)
- The constitution should provide for the retirement age for the judges to be 70 (2)
- The constitution should provide for the removal of judges from office for incompetence, corruption, or decay in moral standings
- The constitution should provide for severe punishment for lawyers who embezzle money belonging to their clients.
- The constitution should provide for the office of the Chief Kadhi and other lower Kadhi Courts.
- The constitution should require chief kadhi and other kadhis to be members of the legal fraternity with wide knowledge in Islamic laws
- The constitution should provide that chief/kadhi are nominated by Muslims before being approved by a parliamentary committee (6)
- The kadhi courts should be restricted from handling cases other than divorce, marriage and succession
- The constitution should be vested exclusively in the courts
- The constitution should provide for speedy and fair trial (4)
- The constitution should provide that court cases are concluded within seven months, and not

exceeding one year

- The constitution should provide that the state should provide free legal services to poor litigants (12)
- There should be a provision for judicial review of laws made by the legislature (2)

5.3.11. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the County Council, be filled by direct popular vote (26)
- The constitution should retain the two year term for mayors and council chairmen
- The constitution should provide that mayors and council chairmen serve for a four year term
- The constitution should increase the tenure for mayors and council chairmen to a five year term (9)
- The constitution should limit the tenure for mayors and council chairmen to two-five year terms
- The constitution should give mayors and councilors limited executive power.
- The constitution should provide the local councils with with autonomy (16)
- The constitution should empower the local councils to hire and fire their chief officers and to have control over their revenues (3)
- The constitution should require local authorities to submit 20% of their income to the central government
- The constitution should provide that local councils continue operating under the central government
- The constitution should provide for a minimum education qualification of Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) for councilors (16)
- The constitution should require that councilors are literate and should hold at least primary school certificate
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council have a minimum education qualification of a university degree (3)
- The constitution should require councilors to be proficient in both Kiswahili and English languages
- The constitution should introduce moral and ethical requirement for civic candidates (5)
- The constitution should require civic candidates to be at least 35 years of age
- The constitution should empower the electorate to recall non-performing councilors. The recall process should be initiated by a petition signed by some percentage of the voters (10)
- The constitution should not empower the people to recall their councilors
- The constitution should provide that councilors are paid from the consolidated fund
- The constitution should require that councilors remuneration is determined by an independent commission
- The constitution should require that councilors' salaries are determined by parliament
- The constitution should provide that councilors salaries are determined by the public service commission
- The concept of nominated councilors should be retained by the constitution (3)
- The constitution should abolish nomination of councilors (6)
- The constitution should require that councilors become more accessible to the electorate in the multi-party state
- The constitution should provide that a council could be dissolved by a 2/3 majority votes from

the electorate

- The constitution should provide that a mayor or council chairman could be voted out with a 2/3 majority of councilors and that vote vetted by the minister for local authorities
- The constitution should prohibit the president from elevating local councils for political reasons
- The constitution should prohibit both the president and the minister for local authorities from dissolving local councils (5)
- The constitution should provide that local authority licenses cover one full calendar year.

5.3.12. THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- The constitution should guarantee free and fair elections
- The constitution should provide that voting be by secret ballot.
- The constitution should retain the representative electoral system (4)
- The constitution should adopt the proportional representation electoral system (2)
- The constitution should not allow for queue voting method
- The constitution should provide that the simple majority rule be retained only in civic and parliamentary elections
- The constitution should do away with the simple majority rule in winning elections at all levels (4)
- The constitution should provide for increased women participation in both civic and parliamentary elections (2)
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the total votes cast (6)
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 51% of the total votes cast (21)
- The constitution should provide that all those seeking elective posts garner at least 65% of the votes to be declared the winner
- The constitution should not allow a candidate who fail to secure nomination from a party to seek nomination through another party (2)
- The constitution should provide that elected leaders who defect from their political parties lose their seats and seek fresh mandate (5)
- The constitution should provide that elected leaders who defect from the parties that had sponsored them be banned from seeking the same seats for a period of ten years
- The constitution should require that elected leaders who defect from the sponsoring parties pay for the cost of by-elections
- The constitution should provide that an MP once elected shall not defect to another political party.
- The constitution should abolish the 25% requirement in from five provinces in the presidential elections (4)
- The constitution should retain the 25% requirement in the presidential elections, excluding the home province of a presidential candidate
- The constitution should retain the 25% requirement in the presidential elections (4)
- The constitution should modify the 25% requirement in presidential elections to include only four provinces
- The constitution should make provision for seats reserved for specific interest groups. Such groups should include Kenyans who live abroad, women, people with disabilities, the youth, businessmen, human rights activists, and the clergy (7)

- The constitution should provide for clear rules for the creation of parliamentary constituencies.
- The constitution should provide that the creation of parliamentary constituencies must strictly be based on population density (6)
- The demarcation of the current constituency boundaries are inappropriate since they reflect serious malapportionment (17)
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary constituency should have a minimum of 30,000 registered voters.
- The constitution should provide that Presidential and Parliamentary elections be held on separate dates. In all cases, presidential elections should be held first.
- The constitution should provide that civic, parliamentary, and presidential elections be held separately (10)
- The constitution civic and parliamentary elections are held separately from the presidential elections (8)
- The constitution should provide that the election of the president and the vice president should be carried out simultaneously.
- The constitution should provide for Independent candidates for local government, parliamentary and presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling station
- The constitution should provide for a continuous voter education
- The constitution should provide for a continuous voter registration (3)
- The constitution should provide that every Kenyan of 18 years and above should be entitled to vote (3)
- The constitution should provide that general elections shall be conducted over a period of two to three days
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes should be transparent (4)
- The constitution should allow all Kenyans who have attained majority age to vote, irrespective of where they are (4)
- The current X sign on the ballot should be replaced by a more acceptable sign
- The constitution should require that ballot counting is computerized
- The constitution should limit the election expenditure by each candidate
- The constitution should expressly debar the incumbent president from using state resources for purposes of his/her presidential campaign.
- Election date should be specified by the constitution (17)
- The constitution should provide that the Electoral Commission should fix election dates.
- Election date should be announced by the parliamentary service commission, at least six months before the elections
- The constitution should provide that presidential elections are conducted directly (5)
- The 2002 general elections should be held under a new constitution (2)
- If the new constitution is not complete in time, then an interim constitution should be drafted to provide a level ground for all contestants
- The 2002 elections should not be pegged to the completion of the work of the CKRC
- The 2002 elections should be supervised by the United Nations
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commissioners be people of sound knowledge, with at least a university degree, people of integrity who have demonstrated competence, and be between 40 and 60 years old (8)
- The constitution should provide that members of the electoral commission are appointed by the parliament (14)

- The constitution should provide that members of electoral commission are appointed by political parties depending on their parliamentary strength (2)
- The constitution should provide that members of the electoral commission are nominated by political parties and various civil groups, and vetted by parliament (2)
- The constitution should provide that a percentage of Electoral Commissioners be chosen from the religious community.
- The constitution should provide that vacancies in the electoral commission are advertised and those interested apply
- The constitution should make provision for security of tenure for electoral commissioners (7)
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the Electoral Commission
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners retire on attaining age 70 (2)
- The constitution should limit the tenure of electoral commissioners to two-five year terms (2)
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners retire at least a year before or after the general elections
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners could be removed from office by a tribunal whose decision is subject to parliamentary approval (2)
- Electoral Commission of Kenya should be funded from the exchequer
- The ECK should be funded from the consolidated fund
- The electoral commissioners salaries should be paid through the attorney General's office
- The constitution should provide for 5-7 members of the electoral commission
- The constitution should provide for 15 ECK commissioners
- The constitution should provide for 19 commissioners of ECK
- The constitution should provide that ballots are counted at polling stations (14)
- The constitution should provide that all contesting political parties shall participate in the printing, custody and transportation of ballot papers and boxes under the supervision of the Electoral Commission
- The constitution should provide that fundraisings should not be held during the period of elections.
- The constitution should provide that all candidates who give money to voters during election campaigns should be disqualified.

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans
- The constitution should guarantee economic, social and cultural rights to all Kenyans
- The constitution should provide for the fundamental human rights that include economic, social and cultural rights, besides political and civil rights, in line with the international documents on human rights (15)
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans (5)
- The constitution should provide that the freedom of worship should only be exercised to worship God (9)
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of expression, conscience and association.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of movement.
- The constitution should abolish the death penalty (13)
- The constitution should protect Kenyans from extra-judicial killings
- The constitution should prohibit abortion
- The constitution should protect security, health care water, education, employment, basic food, clothing and shelter as basic rights (11)

- The constitution should make provision that it is the responsibility of the government to ensure that Kenyans enjoy their basic rights (2)
- The constitution should guarantee the physical security for all (6)
- The constitution should guarantee free basic health care for all (7)
- The constitution should guarantee safe and clean drinking water to all Kenyans (6)
- The constitution should guarantee free basic education to all Kenyans
- The constitution should provide that it shall be incorporated into the school curriculum in order to allow it to be known by all students
- The constitution should protect the right of Kenyans to be employed (7)
- The constitution should guarantee the rights of domestic workers.
- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy.
- The constitution should provide for the employment of all university graduates
- The constitution should provide for a welfare system for Kenyans who are involuntarily unemployed (5)
- The constitution should protect the right of retirees regarding retirement package (4)
- The constitution should prescribe that the government shall pay out reasonable pension to retired workers
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary education (11)
- The constitution should guarantee the right to education on human rights aspects
- The constitution should provide for free education to form four (6)
- The constitution should provide for free education to university level (9)
- The pension's act should be amended to include free medical treatment/medical allowances or subsidized and traveling allowances
- The constitution should provide that Kenyans have the right to access information in the possession of the state or any other agency or organ of the state (9)
- The constitution should prescribe that the constitution should be translated into all local languages and widely distributed to the public (3)
- The constitution and the law should be written in simpler language (5)
- The constitution should provide that civic education shall be widely conducted among the citizenry and shall be a continuous process (4)
- The constitution should prescribe that the constitution document shall be written in simple language to allow it to be understood by the majority of the people
- The constitution should guarantee all workers the right to trade union representation (2)
- The constitution should protect the right of individuals against unnecessary search, seizure, and arrests
- The constitution should guarantee the right of every Kenyan to own property in any part of the country

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should guarantee the rights of all marginalized groups
- The constitution should address women's rights since they have been discriminated against for a long time (5)
- The constitution should abolish discrimination on the basis of disability (5)
- The constitution should make provision for policy and legal framework that should foster education, training and employment of people with disabilities (3)
- The constitution should require the government to establish up homes and rehabilitation centers for children with disabilities (4)

- The constitution should provide that organizations for the disabled should be run by the disabled
- The constitution should provide for government buildings structurally sensitive to the needs of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that equipment for the disabled shall be exempt from import tax
- The constitution should prescribe the provision of sign language services for the deaf in all public places including parliament
- The constitution should provide for state rehabilitation of street children (6)
- The constitution should abolish Child labor.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of homes for orphaned children (5)
- The constitution should protect the rights of children
- The constitution should give effect to the UN convention on the rights of children
- The constitution should make recognition for freedom fighters and national heroes/heroines (5)
- The constitution should provide that a fund be established to cater for former freedom fighters and their families.
- The constitution should protect the rights of the elderly
- The constitution should protect the rights of minority groups
- The constitution should protect the rights of men against reverse discrimination
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons
- The constitution should make provision for affirmative action for women and other vulnerable groups as a means to address the anomalies of the past (9)
- The constitution should provide that police officers shall be prohibited from torturing suspects and that any police officer found guilty of such offence shall be summarily dismissed from the force and also jailed.
- The constitution should provide that prisoners should be allowed regular visits from the members of the immediate family.
- The constitution should require that inmates are held within their divisions
- The constitution should require that hardcore criminals be kept away from minor offenders

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide that the government has the ultimate land ownership (4)
- The constitution should provide that when the government acquires land from a private citizen, the individual be adequately compensated.
- The constitution should authorize the state to compulsorily acquire private land for the establishment of a settlement scheme or a public utility/social amenities (7)
- The constitution should empower the government to compulsorily acquire land that was irregularly allocated (5)
- The constitution should authorize the state to compulsorily acquire land owned by an individual if that land is idle
- The constitution should empower the government to compulsorily acquire private land for the purpose of extraction of valuable mineral resources. The land owner in this case should be compensated appropriately (2)
- The constitution should provide that the state and local government have the authority to control the use of land as a means to ensure maximum land utilization (10)

- The constitution should not authorize the state and local government to control land use by owners
- The constitution should give either partner in a marriage the right to inherit property belonging to their spouse
- The constitution should provide for land appeals board where members of the public can air their grievances
- The constitution should provide the right of children to inherit parental land, irrespective of gender (3)
- The constitution should provide that parents involve their children in transactions that involve land (2)
- The constitution should protect the poor from losing their land to rich people
- The constitution should discourage the fragmentation of land to small uneconomical pieces
- The constitution should guarantee equitable distribution of land.
- The constitution should provide for a ceiling on land owned by individuals (26)
- The constitution should provide that nobody should own more than 50 acres of land (5)
- The constitution should provide that nobody should own more than 100 acres of land (6)
- The constitution should provide that nobody shall own more than 200 acres of land
- The constitution should provide that nobody shall own more than 500 for high yield areas and 1000 acres for low yield areas (7)
- The constitution should provide that the government should heavily tax private land beyond 1000 acres.
- The constitution should prescribe that no foreigner shall own land (2)
- The constitution should allow foreigners to lease land in Kenya
- The constitution should allow foreigners to own land jointly with Kenyan nationals
- The constitution should provide for a simplification of the land registration regime.
- The government should decentralize land offices and functions to district and divisional levels (4)
- The constitution should simplify the procedures for acquiring land title deeds (3)
- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women (3)
- The constitution should provide for a proper drafting of title deeds to reflect matrimonial/spousal joint ownership (4)
- The constitution should abolish all the pre-independence land treaties (5)
- The constitution should allocate land next to Mt. Kenya to the current inhabitants
- Kenyans should have a constitutional right to own land and property in any part of the country (15)
- The constitution should provide that every citizen above 18 years should be guaranteed ownership of land.
- The constitution should provide for a land policy that specifically addresses the plight of squatters (8)
- The constitution should adopt a two acre minimum land ownership for all Kenyans
- The constitution should make provision to resettle victims of 1991-97 tribal clashes
- The constitution should provide that all trust land should be vested in the local authorities and that the office of commissioner of lands should not have any jurisdiction over trust land

5.3.16. CULTURAL, ETHNIC, REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity should be harnessed to contribute to a national culture

- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be protected and promoted in the constitution (3)
- All ethnic and cultural values that reflect national outlook should be promoted by the constitution
- The constitution should capture traditional practices and beliefs of Kenyan communities
- The traditional practices that are not harmful should be captured in the constitution (3)
- Customary laws should be included in the constitution
- The constitution should be amplified to include economic, social, cultural and communal rights of the Kenyan people
- Unity by diversity could be achieved by use of national language
- Unity in diversity and security of persons can be achieved by ensuring that political parties are not tribally based
- Unity in diversity can be achieved through festivities featuring diversity
- The constitution should recognize Kiswahili as the national language (2)
- The constitution should provide for two national languages, English and Kiswahili (2)
- The constitution should recognize sign language, besides English and Kiswahili as a national language
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages

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

- The constitution should require the executive to retain the powers of raising revenue, management, and distribution of finance and management of human resources
- The constitution should remove the powers of management of finances and human resources from the hands of the executive (2)
- Parliament should retain the power to authorize the raising and appropriation of public finances (6)
- The constitution should ensure equitable distribution of incomes and equalization of services in all parts of the country (10)
- The constitution should provide equal opportunity for all Kenyans irrespective of the regions they hail from (5)
- The constitution should provide that all parts of the country are entitled to the equal opportunities of development (5)
- The constitution should provide that a percentage of revenue collected from the provinces be retained by those provinces for use in development (21)
- The constitution should give the Auditor and Controller General full power to prosecute without reference to the Attorney general's office (8)
- The constitution should provide that the auditor and controller general has a security of tenure and is independent (4)
- The constitution should require that the auditor and controller general is a professional (4)
- The constitution should provide that the Controller and Auditor General be appointed by and be answerable to parliament (5)
- The constitution should empower the parliament to approve public expenditure (8)
- The constitution should empower the parliament to establish its budget office
- The constitution should empower parliament to first discuss all government tenders worth over a million shillings before they are awarded
- The constitution should provide that the government shall provide public employment to the citizenry purely on merit (20)
- The constitution should provide for proper remuneration of doctors and other medical

workers

- The constitution should provide for a minimum salary for government jobs.
- The constitution should provide for proper remuneration of public employees
- The constitution should provide that recruitment to the civil service shall be on merit.
- Teachers and police officers should get better pay package to enhance their competence (3)
- The constitution should provide that cabinet ministers are professionals in their respective ministries
- The constitution should prohibit the appointment of nominated MPs into the cabinet
- The constitution should provide that cabinet ministers are not appointed from the parliament but from among the professionals (2)
- The constitution should provide that the positions of ambassadors and parastatal executives are advertised and the most qualified persons hired
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of an Economic Council to oversee the management of public funds
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy and independence of the civil service (4)
- The constitution should provide that all senior public officers shall enjoy security of tenure
- The constitution should empowered elected local leaders to monitor field officers
- Transfer of civil servants should be reviewed to remove cases of officers serving for a very long time in one station
- The constitution should provide members of PSC with security of tenure (3)
- The constitution should merge PSC with TSC for harmonization purposes
- The constitution should remove the office of the head of public services from the office of the president
- The constitution should provide that members of the public service commission are appointed by the parliament (8)
- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption be also made to repay the full amount of monies embezzled.
- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption are disqualified from holding public offices
- The constitution should provide for code of ethics for public office holders (23)
- The constitution should prohibit civil servants from being partisan politics (5)
- The constitution should prohibit public servants from owning private businesses (2)
- The constitution should require holders of public offices to declare their assets (20)

5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should provide for the protection of the environment
- The constitution should address environmental issues such as deforestation, pollution and environmental degradation, soil erosion, and dumping of human materials (13)
- The power to enforce laws on environmental protection should be vested on the office of the chief environmental conservator
- The constitution should empower the people to be the owners of natural resources (11)
- The constitution should provide that the local communities are fully involved in the management and conservation of natural resources (10)
- The constitution should protect all natural resources (17)
- The responsibility of management and protection of natural resources should be vested in the local communities by the constitution (4)
- The constitution should empower the local authorities to manage and protect natural

resources (5)

- The constitution should empower the parliament to manage and protect natural resources (2)
- The constitution should empower the state to manage and protect natural resources (2)
- The constitution should provide for replenishment of renewable natural resources (3)
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should provide for the participation of Non governmental organizations, religious bodies and other civil society groups in governance.
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- NGOs and other organized groups should not have a role to play in governance
- NGOs and other organized groups should appoint commissioners to address national issues
- The constitution should empower NGOs and other organized groups to be the source of nominated members of parliament
- The constitution should provide the civil society with the power to act as the watchdog on the government
- The constitution should address the registration, mode of operation, funding and activities of civil society organizations
- The constitution should protect the civil society from government's harassment
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of the press
- The state should regulate the conduct of the civil society organizations but it should not undermine the right
- The constitution should institutionalize the role of civil society
- The constitution should set a minimum of 1/3 of all public positions for women
- The constitution should provide that if the president is a man, the vice-president should be a woman
- The constitution should reserve seats in parliament for women representatives.
- The constitution should provide that a special fund shall be established to financially support women who run for political office
- The constitution should make provisions to increase the participation of people with disabilities, the youth, minorities, the elderly, and special interest groups in governance (8)

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should provide that the president shall seek parliament's consent before he/she commits the country to any international agreement
- The constitution should provide that parliament's role in conduct of foreign affairs is that of advisory
- The constitution should provide that international treaties, conventions, regional and bilateral treaties have automatic effect in domestic laws (2)
- The constitution should authorize the government not to implement provisions of regional or international conventions if they are likely to affect the country adversely
- The constitution should provide that laws and regulations made by regional organizations should have automatic effects on domestic laws

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

- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Public Service Commission which should be answerable to parliament
- There is need for constitutional offices and commissions (3)
- The constitution should disband the Electoral Commission for its partisanship and sluggish job
- The constitution should create the office of an Ombudsman (8)
- The constitution shall set up an Independent Human Rights Commission to hear and act on complaints of human rights abuses (9)
- The constitution should create a Gender Commission
- The constitution should provide for an Anti-Corruption Commission, vested with the power to investigate, arrest and prosecute those involved in corruption (9)
- The constitution should establish a lands Commission to deal with management and transfer of land (2)
- The constitution should create a Parliamentary Service Commission whose members shall be drawn from diverse fields who shall enjoy security of tenure.
- The constitution should vest the Parliamentary Service Commission with the power to prorogue or dissolve parliament.
- The constitution should create a Judicial Service Commission, which shall be responsible for the recruitment of judicial officers.
- The constitution should create a Natural Resources Commission to manage the country's natural resources
- The constitution should establish an independent commission to deal with recruitment to the armed forces
- The constitution should establish a natural resource commission to ensure proper management and utilization of the country's natural resources (5)
- The constitution should prescribe that reports of special commissions shall be released as soon as their task is complete.
- The constitution should provide for a minister for constitutional affairs separate from the attorney general (3)
- The constitution should separate the office of public prosecutor from that of the attorney general

5.3.22. SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER

- The constitution should provide that president should not appoint his/her successor.
- The constitution should provide that during presidential elections, the functions the president shall be performed by the Attorney General until the next president is sworn in (2)
- The constitution should provide that during presidential elections, the functions of the president should be performed by the speaker of the national assembly until the next president is sworn in (7)
- The constitution should provide that during presidential elections, the functions of the president should be performed by the Chief Justice until the next president is sworn in (2)
- The constitution should provide that in the event of the death or incapacitation of the president, the vice president should assume the presidency for the remainder of the presidential term
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister becomes the acting president for 90 days following a president's death, incapacitation, or resignation

- Presidential election results should be announced by the chairman of ECK after receiving results of 80% of the votes
- Presidential election results should be announced by the speaker of the National Assembly
- The constitution should provide that a president –elect assumes office immediately after the results have been announced
- The constitution should provide that a president-elect assumes office 24 hours after the election results have been announced
- The constitution should provide that a president-elect assumes office 48 hours after the results have been announced (2)
- The constitution should provide that a president-elect assumes office 14 days after the election results have been announced
- The constitution should provide that a president-elect assumes office 14-21 days after the announcement of the results
- The constitution should provide that a president-elect assumes office 30 days after being declared the winner
- The constitution should specify when a president-lect should assume office
- The constitution should provide that president-elect be sworn in by the chief justice (2)
- The constitution should stipulate the handing over procedure (3)
- The constitution should provide that a retired president should be entitled to a pension, housing and security (6)
- The constitution should not shelve a retired president from facing the law for crimes committed while in office (3)
- There should be some immunity from legal process for a retired president
- The constitution should bar an outgoing president from soliciting votes for any presidential or other candidates
- The constitution should provide that a retired president should not engage in active politics (2)
- The constitution should bar all previous presidents from running for political office.

5.3.23. **WOMEN’S RIGHTS**

- Women’s rights should be constitutionalized due to the harsh realities of history against them (5)
- The constitution should guarantee women’s rights to property
- The constitution should protect women’s rights to succession and inheritance (6)
- The constitution should provide that married women can only inherit property where they are married
- The constitution should protect girls’ right to inherit ancestral property
- The constitution should require for harmonization of marriage laws
- The constitution should provide for the protection and care of widows and widowers.
- The constitution should provide for the protection and care of children born out of wedlock
- The constitution should compel employed fathers to support and maintain their wives and children (2)
- The constitution should provide for protection of unmarried women against all forms of gender abuse.

5.3.24. **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- The public should be involved in the management of donor funds
- The government should ensure that donor funds are channeled to proper use
- Donor funds should not directly to the treasury but should be channeled directly to the intended areas (2)

5.3.25. **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- The constitution should provide for government role in price control to protect local produce
- The constitution should provide for government role in the marketing of Kenyan products
- Local brews should be standardized and their production centralized and sold at affordable prices
- The government should ensure that there is sufficient market for surplus production
- Licensing of business should be done at one spot
- The state should ensure that it provides an environment that is conducive to both local and foreign investors
- The constitution should protect local producers from unnecessary competition from cheap, low quality imports (9)
- The government should license independent energy producers to lead to industrialization
- Kenya should look into possibility of establishing nuclear energy plants and expand wind and geothermal energy
- Poverty reduction strategy would require a re-examination of the policies of various sector of the economy (6)
- The government should ensure provision of clean water, electricity, sanitation, and good roads
- The president, cabinet ministers, and permanent secretaries should not be provided with vehicles that are expensive to maintain

5.3.26. **OTHER NATIONAL POLICY**

- The constitution should provide for the mainstreaming of insurance law in order to prevent its exploitative aspects (2)
- People with HIV/AIDS should be protected by the constitution
- The constitution should ensure that there is a continuous public education for all Kenyans on the pertinent issues of HIV/AIDS
- The government should step up its campaign against the spread of HIV
- The police force and other security departments should be provided with better/ideal equipments to improve efficiency in their work
- Police brutality and harassment should be stopped (6)
- Police should be better trained in handling public demonstrations (2)
- The military terms and conditions of services should be reviewed
- There should be provisions to end political violence
- Recruitment age bracket for police officers should be 18-35 as opposed to 18-26
- The government should ensure security for all Kenyans
- Police officers should treat all Kenyans equally
- Measures should be taken to curb corruption (10)
- Corruption should be criminalized
- Corrupt persons should be prosecuted (4)
- Corruption in the judiciary should be stamped out
- A constitutional anti-corruption body should be established

5.3.27. **SECTORAL POLICY**

- The constitution should abolish cooperative societies
- Measures should be taken to revamp agriculture (20)
- The government should establish irrigation projects to help boost agricultural production
- The constitution should provide that the government shall guarantee a market for farmers (3)
- The government should take measures to industrialize the state
- The constitution should provide that the education system reverts to 7-4-2-3 system (5)
- The 8-4-4 system of education should be phased out (2)
- The government should introduce a 8-4-1-3 system of education
- There should be no provision for school uniform
- There should be more boarding schools in hardship areas
- Teachers with diploma in either primary or secondary education and have served for ten years should be allowed to do one year degree program
- Constitutional studies should be introduced in upper primary and secondary school curriculum (5)
- Environmental studies should be integrated in school curriculum
- The government should take over the running and management of nursery schools
- The constitution should provide that public doctors be banned from private practice.
- The number of zonal inspectors of schools should be reduced
- Bank interest rates should be controlled by parliament
- All revenues collected from in Kenya such as from petroleum products, court fines, etc, should be channeled to consolidated fund
- The constitution should provide for government control over interest rates charged on bank loans
- Service charges should be abolished
- Taxation level should be lowered
- PAYE should be lowered
- 50% of cess levy collected should be given back to farmers and the remaining 50% to go to the concerned board
- Kiosk owners and hawkers should not be taxed
- Sales tax should be replaced by poll tax
- The constitution should provide that the portrait of the presidential should not be on the national currency. Their place shall be taken by national symbols
- The currency statue should remain unchanged after the current president
- Financial institutions should find alternative loaning collateral without necessarily insisting on land
- Senior public officers, including the president, should not have accounts in foreign countries
- Those who have contributed to capital flight should be compelled to bring back the money. That money should be used for the welfare of street children
- The national hospital insurance fund should pay for its contributor's entire medical bills
- There should be a provision for group hospital insurance fund to assist villagers meet their hospital bills
- The policy of cost sharing in hospitals should be abolished
- The government should ensure that all roads are tarmacked
- Tourism attraction areas should be protected
- The government should ensure security as a prerequisite to the development of tourism

- Freedom of the media should be guaranteed (9)
- The media should not be used to encourage drunkardness and immorality
- The constitution should provide that the government shall set aside land for the erection of Jua Kali shelters
- The constitution should provide that citizens be protected from wild animals
- The compensation for loss of lives or property should be raised above the current ksh30, 000

5.3.28. **NATIONAL PLANNING**

- The constitution should give clear guidelines on government borrowing
- The Institute of Public accountants of Kenya (IPAK) should be involved in government budget

5.3.29. **SUB-NATIONAL PLANNING**

- Development plan and program should be undertaken by provincial administration and approved by parliament

5.3.30. **CUSTOMARY LAW**

- Inheritance of property should be done according to the houses of one's wives
- Customary laws should be included in the constitution
- Wife inheritance should be done away with
- Customary laws should be used on land issues

5.3.31. **STATUTORY LAW**

- Cap 75 of criminal procedure code, section 265 should be repealed
- Disputes Tribunal Act 18/90 should be repealed
- The constitution should provide for government regulation of the consumption of liquor
- Importation of goods that are locally produced should be criminalized
- Rapists should be severely punished
- Traditional brew should be legalized
- Traditional brew should remain banned
- The law should be tough on drug peddling, trafficking, and consumption
- The right to speedy trial should be emphasized by the constitution

5.3.32. **BILLS**

- The constitution should provide that a bill should only pass in parliament if it supported by at least 70% of the total number of MPs.

5.3.33. **COMMON GOOD**

- The hour for opening and closing of bars should be regulated
- The constitution should promote peace, love and unity among Kenyans

5.3.34. **GENDER EQUITY**

- The constitution should ensure gender equity (8)

5.3.35. **TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY**

- The government should make public quarterly financial reports for all revenues collected and projected expenditure (2)
- Local authorities should demand levies for services that are not delivered

5.3.36. **NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, religion, ethnic or racial background
- The constitution should provide that the law shall apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans
- The constitution should provide that those kept in custody for along time but eventually not proved guilty should be compensated by the state
- The rule of the law should be enshrined in the constitution

5.3.37. **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- We should adopt a dress code
- The constitution should provide that the portrait of the presidential should not be on the national currency. Their place shall be taken by national symbols

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. C. Murangaru MP
2. J.N. Mugo DC
3. Rev. Fr. Elias Gichuki
4. John M. Mbuthia
5. Hezron Kairu Mutitu
6. Rebecca Nyangui
7. Ephraim Wandeto Gethi
8. P.N. Ngunjiri
9. Mary David
10. G.G. Ndegwa

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers

1. Catholic Justice and Peace Committee
2. Anglican Church of Kenya
3. Kenya Association of Retired Officers
4. Presbyterian Church of East Africa
5. National Civic Education Programme
6. African Independent Pentecostal Church of East Africa
7. Kenya National Union of Post-Primary Education Teachers
8. Mau Mau Original Trust
9. Maendeleo Ya Wanawake
10. Commissioner Bishop Benard Njoroge Kariuki

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

1	0014ONICE	Christine Wanjiru W.	CBO	Memorandum	Kieni East Women Group
2	0033ONICE	Jane M. Mithamo	CBO	Written	Mugunda Catholic Church Wome
3	0001ONICE	Mohamed Hassan	CBO	Written	Naro Moru Muslims Ass.
4	0026ONICE	Purity Ngojiri	CBO	Memorandum	Kieni West Women Group
5	0131INICE	Albert Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
6	0118INICE	Amos M. Macharia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
7	0069INICE	Andrew Wahome Theuri	Individual	Written	
8	0049INICE	Annah Kagonda Mugo	Individual	Written	
9	0094INICE	Beatrace Wambui K.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
10	0017INICE	Benson G. Mukoma	Individual	Written	
11	0081INICE	Bernard Munene	Individual	Oral - Public he	
12	0074INICE	Bernard Wachira	Individual	Written	
13	0056INICE	Charles Gichohi	Individual	Written	
14	0032INICE	Charles Gikandi Maina	Individual	Written	
15	0070INICE	Charles Kihungi	Individual	Written	
16	0061INICE	Charles Maina	Individual	Written	
17	0130INICE	Chris Murungaru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0018INICE	Cll. John Kirima	Individual	Written	
19	0044INICE	Cll. Martin Muriithi	Individual	Written	
20	0004INICE	Dancun Kinyua Weru	Individual	Written	
21	0113INICE	Daniel Kario	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0042INICE	Daniel Ndoria	Individual	Written	
23	0085INICE	David Kagumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0114INICE	David Wamwere	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0006INICE	Easter Muthoni Gichuki	Individual	Written	
26	0087INICE	Elita Wanjugu Gikudi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0108INICE	Eliud Gatiki N.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0040INICE	Eliud Kanubi	Individual	Written	
29	0109INICE	Erustus Nderitu G.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0058INICE	Esther N. Mwangi	Individual	Written	
31	0110INICE	Esther Nyawira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0012INICE	Eustace Maina	Individual	Written	
33	0053INICE	Evan Nyaga	Individual	Written	
34	0060INICE	Festus Maina	Individual	Written	
35	0104INICE	Francis Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0062INICE	Francis N. Mwangi	Individual	Memorandum	
37	0001INICE	Gabriel Kinyua	Individual	Written	
38	0077INICE	Gatimu Thembuy	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0033INICE	Genaro Theuri	Individual	Written	
40	0013INICE	Githinji Mathenge & Jos	Individual	Written	
41	0127INICE	Graham Kinywa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0091INICE	Hannah Gathoni K.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0100INICE	Isaac Kibutu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0124INICE	Isaac Mathenge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0112INICE	Jackson Macharia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0043INICE	Jackson Muchemi	Individual	Written	
47	0063INICE	James Buuki. Wachira	Individual	Written	
48	0129INICE	James K. Karari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0132INICE	James K. Wambugu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0019INICE	James Mugambi	Individual	Written	
51	0075INICE	James Wambogo	Individual	Written	

52	0068	NICE	James Wang'othu	Individual	Written	
53	0005	NICE	John Baptista Bore	Individual	Written	
54	0035	NICE	John Baptista Munene	Individual	Written	
55	0078	NICE	John Gichohi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0025	NICE	John K. Mwonjoria	Individual	Written	
57	0076	NICE	John Kibuchi Gichuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0054	NICE	John Maina	Individual	Written	
59	0073	NICE	John Maina Kihoro	Individual	Written	
60	0031	NICE	John Mwangi Gakau	Individual	Written	
61	0064	NICE	John Mwonyogo	Individual	Written	
62	0120	NICE	John N. Wambugo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0065	NICE	John Wanjohi Mundui	Individual	Written	
64	0092	NICE	Johnson Mathenge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0002	NICE	Joseph Gathungu G.	Individual	Memorandum	
66	0128	NICE	Joseph K. Mutendelo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0088	NICE	Joseph Kinyua Murekio	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0008	NICE	Joseph Maina	Individual	Written	
69	0101	NICE	Joseph Ng'ang'a	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0039	NICE	Joseph T. Maina	Individual	Written	
71	0080	NICE	Joseph Wachira G.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0095	NICE	Josephat G. Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0122	NICE	Julius Nyaga Njeru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0089	NICE	Justus Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0046	NICE	Kathurima Maingi	Individual	Written	
76	0090	NICE	Lawrence T. Murage	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0021	NICE	Livingstone Mwangi	Individual	Written	
78	0105	NICE	Margaret Wanjira G.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0057	NICE	Mary Donga	Individual	Written	
80	0023	NICE	Mary Gathoni Maina	Individual	Written	
81	0051	NICE	Mary Gathoni Maina	Individual	Written	
82	0014	NICE	Mary Wamwitha M. Muthee	Individual	Written	
83	0099	NICE	Mary Wothaya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0086	NICE	Moses Gakuya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0121	NICE	Munyeria Samson	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0022	NICE	Nancy Mwaniki	Individual	Written	
87	0125	NICE	Nderitu Kanja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0102	NICE	Nderitu Mwema	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0045	NICE	Pasilia Wanjiru Charagu	Individual	Written	
90	0003	NICE	Patrick Waweru K.	Individual	Written	
91	0066	NICE	Patterson M. Ndegwa	Individual	Written	
92	0026	NICE	Paul Gakuo	Individual	Written	
93	0082	NICE	Paul Kuetha	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0050	NICE	Paul Macharia	Individual	Written	
95	0036	NICE	Paul Macharia Mugo	Individual	Written	
96	0024	NICE	Paul Maina Mwangi	Individual	Memorandum	
97	0116	NICE	Paul Ndungu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
98	0126	NICE	Peter Maina Kibuka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
99	0067	NICE	Peter Michuki	Individual	Written	
100	0041	NICE	Peter Muriithi	Individual	Written	
101	0079	NICE	Peter Mwai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0117	NICE	Peter Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0106	NICE	Peter Ndaiga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0093	NICE	Peter Thiga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0011	NICE	Philip Gikunju Kahango	Individual	Written	
106	0029	NICE	Philip Mwangi Mwafrika	Individual	Written	
107	0103	NICE	Philis Muthoni Watata	Individual	Oral - Public he	

108	0010INICE	Pr. Christopher Wang'om	Individual	Written	
109	0107INICE	Rachel Muthoni Murage	Individual	Oral - Public he	
110	0048INICE	Rachel Muthoni Murage	Individual	Written	
111	0020INICE	Rev. Linus Mwangi	Individual	Written	
112	0111INICE	Richard Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
113	0016INICE	Richard Munyiri Thinwa	Individual	Written	
114	0047INICE	Richard Ngatia	Individual	Written	
115	0028INICE	S. K. Wainaina	Individual	Memorandum	
116	0096INICE	Samuel K. Wambugu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0037INICE	Simon Wachira	Individual	Written	
118	0115INICE	Solomon Maina Pr.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0083INICE	Solomon Migwi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
120	0084INICE	Sospeter Ng'ang'a	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0038INICE	Stanley Mwangi	Individual	Written	
122	0027INICE	Stephen L. Ndiritu	Individual	Written	
123	0119INICE	Stephen Mahenia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0055INICE	Stephen Munga	Individual	Written	
125	0059INICE	Venanzio N. Maina	Individual	Memorandum	
126	0098INICE	Wachira Munene	Individual	Oral - Public he	
127	0123INICE	Wagura Irungu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0072INICE	Wambugu Wa Kabwe	Individual	Written	
129	0097INICE	Wilfred Munyiri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0007INICE	William Gateru W.	Individual	Written	
131	0015INICE	Wilson Njogu Wanjohi	Individual	Memorandum	
132	0029ONICE	Aloisius Ndegwa	Other Institutions	Written	Kenya Ass. Of Retired Office
133	0021ONICE	Mathenge Wanderi	Politcal Party	Memorandum	DP Kieni Sub-Branch
134	0023ONICE	Lydia Wambui	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Kieni Physically Handicapped
135	0034ONICE	Maina Mugambi	Private Sector Organisa	Memorandum	General Water Project
136	0022ONICE	Samuel Mutua	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Endarasha Farmers Co-Op. Soc
137	0018ONICE	Charles Kinyua M.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Warazo Jet Catholic Church
138	0009ONICE	Charles Mutero	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	ACK Diocese Of Mt. Kenya Wes
139	0013ONICE	Charles Wachira	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Lusoi Catholic Church
140	0004ONICE	Dominic K. Mwambia	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Naru Moru Town Catholic Chur
141	0032ONICE	Francis Gichuki	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Mugunda Catholic Parish
142	0025ONICE	Francis Mwangi	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Endarasha Catholic Parish
143	0017ONICE	Henry Waigwa	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	ACK Diocese Of Mt. Kenya Wes
144	0020ONICE	Herman Njoroge	Religious Organisation	Written	Gatuamba Catholic Local Chur
145	0008ONICE	John Macharia	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Naru Moru Catholic Parish Ki
146	0028ONICE	John Macharia	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Karameno Catholic Parish
147	0016ONICE	Joseph Macharia	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Naru Moru Catholic Church Pa
148	0007ONICE	Joseph Maina K.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	St. Teresia Mwachuri Cathol
149	0031ONICE	Joseph W. Gichuki	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Mwihoko Catholic Church
150	0030ONICE	Mathenge Wanjau	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	P.C.E.A Mweiga Parish
151	0015ONICE	Michael Ngatia	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Kileleshwa Catholic Church
152	0002ONICE	Nicholas Mathenge M	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Rongai Catholic Church
153	0005ONICE	Paul Gathogo	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Irigathathi Catholic Church

154	0006ONICE	Paul Gathogo	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Naro Moru Catholic Parish Co
155	0024ONICE	Paul Ndung'u	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Nyeri Catholic Arch Diocese
156	0010ONICE	Philip Kariuru G.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Kimahiru Local Church
157	0011ONICE	Philip Kariuru G.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Thegu Parish Justice & Peace
158	0012ONICE	Rev. David Muthui	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA-Naromoro Parish
159	0003ONICE	Robert Kabugi	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Kambura-ini-Catholic Church
160	0027ONICE	Wilson Minai	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Gatarakwa Catholic Parish
161	0052INICE	Francis Kimaru		Written	

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Rev. David Muthi	P.O. Box 251, Naromoro	109	John Gichuhi	P.O. Box 50, Naromoro
2	Gabriel Kinyua	P.O. Box 120, Kiganjo	110	Dominic K. Mwambia	P.O. Box 6, Naromoro
3	Joseph Githinji G.	P.O. Box 33, Kiganjo	111	John B. Bore	P.O. Box 453, Naromoro
4	Gabriel Kinyua	P.O. Box 120, Kiganjo	112	Paul Gathogo	P.O. Box 6, Naromoro
5	John K. Gichuki	P.O. Box 24, Naromoro	113	Joseph M. Kinyua	P.O. Box 178, Naromoro
6	Gitimu Thimbui	P.O. Box 19, Naromoro	114	Joseph M. Kinyua	P.O. Box 178, Naromoro
7	Nicholas Mathenge	P.O. Box 6, Naromoro	115	Esther M. Gichuki	P.O. Box 22, Kiganjo
8	Robert Kabugi	P.O. Box 112, Kiganjo	116	Charles M. Mutero	P.O. Box 111, Naromoro
9	Robert Maina	P.O. Box 50, Naromoro	117	William G. Wangura	P.O. Box 209, Nanyuki
10	Dancan K. Weru	P.O. Box 55, Naromoro	118	Joseph Maina	P.O. Box 22, Kiganjo
11	John Gichuhi	P.O. Box 50, Naromoro	119	Ahamed Mohamed	P.O. Box 315, Naromoro
12	Dominic K. Mwambia	P.O. Box 6, Naromoro	120	Joseph Macharia	P.O. Box 46, Kiganjo
13	John K. Bore	P.O. Box 53, Naromoro	121	Peter Mwai	P.O. Box 4, Naromoro
14	Paul Gathogo	P.O. Box 6, Naromoro	122	Raphael Nyamai	P.O. Box 199, Naromoro
15	Gabriel Kinyua	P.O. Box 120, Kiganjo	123	Charles Wachira	P.O. Box 22, Kiganjo
16	Joseph Githinji G.	P.O. Box 33, Kiganjo	124	Pauline Wambui	P.O. Box 353, Naromoro
17	Gabriel Kinyua	P.O. Box 120, Kiganjo	125	Juliah Wangui	P.O. Box 15, Naromoro
18	John K. Gichuki	P.O. Box 24, Naromoro	126	Eustace Mina	P.O. Box 227, Naromoro
19	Gitimu Thimbui	P.O. Box 19, Naromoro	127	Philip Gikunju	P.O. Box 227, Naromoro
20	Nicholas Mathenge	P.O. Box 6, Naromoro	128	Paul Kiautha	P.O. Box 101, Naromoro
21	Robert Kabugi	P.O. Box 112, Kiganjo	129	Mary Wamwitham	P.O. Box 252, Kiganjo
22	Robert Maina	P.O. Box 50, Naromoro	130	Wilson njogu N.	P.O. Box 21, Kiganjo
23	Duncan Kungu Weru	P.O. Box 55, Naromoro	131	Absolom Mwangi	P.O. Box 106, Naromoro
24	B. G. Mukoma	P.O. Box 18, Naromoro	132	Lawrence T. Murage	P.O. Box 253, Naromoro
25	Patrick Waweru	P.O. Box 46, Kiganjo	133	Johnson Mathenge	P.O. Box 118, Naromoro
26	John Kirima	P.O. Box 5, Naromoro	134	S. K. Wainaina	P.O. Box 209, Naromoro
27	Michael Ngatia	P.O. Box 300, Naromoro	135	Mathenge Gitonga	P.O. Box 411, Nanyuki
28	Paul Gathogo	P.O. Box 6, Naromoro	136	Peter Thiga	P.O. Box 22, Naromoro
29	James Mugambi	P.O. Box 335, Naromoro	137	Mwangi Mwafrica	P.O. Box 222, Naromoro
30	Kibutu Mwangi	P.O. Box 19, Naromoro	138	Beatrice W. Kariuki	P.O. Box 206, Naromoro
31	Joseph Ngunjiri	P.O. Box 106, Naromoro	139	Joseph Wachira	P.O. Box 207, Naromoro
32	Stephen Kamau	P.O. Box 31, Naromoro	140	John Gakau	P.O. Box 321, Naromoro
33	Philip Karuiru	P.O. Box 120, Kiganjo	141	Kagaurima Maingi	P.O. Box 134, Naromoro
34	Rev. Linus Mwangi	P.O. Box 203, Naromoro	142	Josphat Mwangi	P.O. Box 128, Naromoro
35	Bernard Munene	P.O. Box 120, Kiganjo	143	Patrick N. Gichuki	P.O. Box 262, Nanyuki
36	Evan Nyaga	P.O. Box 19, Naromoro	144	Herman Irungu	P.O. Box 19, Naromoro
37	Sospeter Nganga	P.O. Box 4, Naromoro	145	Charles Gikandi	P.O. Box 307, Naromoro
38	David Kagumo	P.O. Box 67, Kiganjo	146	Robert Mbogo	P.O. Box 19, Naromoro
39	Moses Gakuya	P.O. Box 38, Naromoro	147	Gennaro Theuri	P.O. Box 131, Naromoro
40	Joseph Kinyua	P.O. Box 38, Naromoro	148	Mary G. Maina	P.O. Box 12, Naromoro
41	Kariuki Gatiki	P.O. Box 157, Naromoro	149	Charles Kinyua M.	P.O. Box 15, Kiganjo

42	Justus Maina	P.O. Box 287, Nyeri	150	Wilfred Munyiri	P.O. Box 147, Naromoro
43	Paul M. Maina	P.O. Box 399, Naromoro	151	Samwel M. Warutere	P.O. Box 264, Naromoro
44	Harun Matuto	P.O. Box 118, Naromoro	152	Wachira Munene	P.O. Box 15, Naromoro
45	Christine Wanjiru	P.O. Box 382, Mwekia	153	Susan Wanjiku	P.O. Box 145, Naromoro
46	James Mureithi	P.O. Box 116, Naromoro	154	Magdalene Wamugunda	P.O. Box 54, Naromoro
47	Esther Gatheru	P.O. Box 54, Naromoru	155	Mathenge Wanderi	P.O. Box 34109, Nairobi
48	Esther Wanjugu G.	P.O.Box 15, Naromoru	156	Mathenge Gitonga	P.O. Box 20545, Nairobi
49	S. L. Nderitu	P.O. Box 320, Naromoru	157	Peter Ndaiga	P.O. Box 106, Naromoru
50	Mary Wothaya	P.O. Box 157, Naromoru	158	Margret Wanjira	P.O. Box 57, Noramoru
51	John B. Munuhe	P.O. Box 22, Kiganjo	159	Muriuki Maina	P.O. Box 38, Naromoru
52	Grace Warutere	P.O. Box 116, Kiganjo	160	Daniel Ndoria	P.O. Box 92, Naromoru
53	Livingstone Mwangi	P.O. Box 252, Nanyuki	161	Richard Ngatia	P.O. Box 6, Naromoru
54	Mathenge Gakuo	P.O. Box 441, Nanyuki	162	Peter Mathenge	P.O. Box 84, Naromoru
55	Joseph Nganga	P.O. Box 101, Naromoru	163	Eliud Kanumbi	P.O. Box 314, Naromoru
56	Simon Wachira	P.O. Box 101, Naromoru	164	Jackson Muchemi	P.O. Box 123, Naromoru
57	Joseph Mulandi	P.O. Box 207, Naromoru	165	Samwel K. Wambugu	P.O. Box 112, Nanyuki
58	John Kamau	P.O. Box 112, Kiganjo	166	John Maina	P.O. Box 296, Naromoru
59	Ndiritu Mwema	P.O. Box 157, Naromoru	167	Zachary Ndungu	P.O. Box 113, Naromoru
60	Erastus Ndiritu	P.O. Box 106, Nyeri	168	Maina Joseph	P.O.Box 60, Gakindu
61	Annah Kiautha	P.O. Box 101, Naromoru	169	Rachel Muthoni	P.O. Box 26, Naromoru
62	Purity Nyambura	P.O. Box 55, Naromoru	170	Paul Macharia	P.O. Box 46, Kiganjo
63	Annah Wanjiku	P.O. Box 55, Naromoru	171	Stanley Mwangi	P.O. Box 5, Naromoru
64	George Kibera	P.O. Box 294, Naromoru	172	Pasilia Wanjiru	P.O.Box 206, Naromoru
65	Peris Muthoni Watata	P.O. Box 112, Kiganjo	173	Paul Macharia	P.O. Box 128, Naromoru
66	John K. Mwonjoria	P.O. Box 2996, Nyeri	174	Eliud Gatiki	None
67	Paul Gakuo	P.O. Box 161, Naromoru	175	Jason Gitonga	P.O. Box 34109, Nairobi
68	Francis Mwangi	P.O. Box 253, Nanyuki	176	John K. Mwanjoria	P.O. Box 2996, Nyeri
69	Jason Gitonga	P.O. Box 341, Naromoru	177	Peris Muthoni Wajaja	P.O. Box 112, Nanyuki
70	Hiram Solomon Kabuga	P.O. Box 41, Kihato	178	Charles Gichuhi	P.O. Box 119, Naromoru
71	Annah Kagondu Mugu	P.O. Box 6, Naromoru	179	Charles Kinyua M	P.O. Box 15, Kiganjo
72	Stephen Munga	P.O. Box 19, Naromoru	180	Erustus Nderitu	None
73	Francis Kimaru	P.O. Box 332, Naromoru	181	Stephen Munga	None
74	Samuel Mutua	P.O. Box 1, Endarasha	182	John Macharia	P.O. Box 124, Mweiga
75	Esther Nyawira	P.O. Box 84, Tanyai	183	Wagura Irungu	P.O. Box 25, Mweiga
76	Richard Maina	P.O. Box 4, Mweiga	184	Isack Mathenge	P.O. Box 31, Mweiga
77	Jackson M. Macharia	P.O. Box 26, Mweiga	185	Joseph Mutahi	P.O. Box 211, Mweiga
78	Mary Ndonga	P.O. Box 49, Mwaiga	186	Charles Maina	P.O. Box 68, Mweiga
79	Lydia Wamboi	P.O. Box 254, Mweiga	187	Alisius N. Ndiritu	P.O. Box 58, Mweiga
80	Paul Ndugu	P.O. Box 48, Mweiga	188	Mathenge Wanjau	P.O. Box 49, Mweiga
81	Daniel Kariyo	P.O. Box 48, Mweiga	189	Joseph Njoroge	P.O. Box 4, Mweiga
82	David Wamwere	P.O. Box 77, Mweiga	190	John W. Mundui	P.O. Box 321, Mweiga

83	Pastor Solomon Maina	P.O. Box 25, Endarsha	191	Ndirutu Kanja	P.O. Box 162, Mweiga
84	Paul Ndungu	P.O. Box 6, Mugunda	192	James Buiru	P.O. Box 58, Mweiga
85	Peter Mwangi	P.O. Box 59, Mweiga	193	James Kinyua	P.O. Box 34, Mweiga
86	Esther N. Mwangi	P.O. Box 365, Mweiga	194	Peter Maina Kibuka	P.O. Box 82, Mweiga
87	Amos Mwangi M.	P.O. Box 236, Mweiga	195	John Munyau	P.O. Box 3119, Nyeri
88	Stephen Mahania	P.O. Box 181, Mugunda	196	Michael Wachira	P.O. Box 25, Endarasha
89	Francis N. Mwangi	P.O. Box 43, Endarasha	197	Graham Kinyua	P.O. Box 110, Mweiga
90	Purity Ngunjiri	None	198	Joseph W. Gichuki	P.O. Box 318, Mweiga
91	John Ndungu W.	P.O. Box 211, Mweiga	199	Francis Gichuki	P.O. Box 6, Mugunda
92	Daniel Rugumi	P.O. Box 58, Mwangi	200	Haron Matu Mundia	P.O. Box 58, Mweiga
93	Venanzio Njuguna	P.O. Box 2254, Nyeri	201	Peter Michuki	P.O. Box 31, Mweiga
94	Munyaria Samson	P.O. Box 117, Mweiga	202	Jane Mithomo	P.O. Box 36, Mweiga
95	Vestus Maina	P.O. Box 1, Endarasha	203	James Wangendu	P.O. Box 31, Mweiga
96	Wilson Minai	P.O. Box 124, Mweiga	204	Joseph Mutenderu	P.O. Box 3, Nyeri
97	Michael Waibochi	P.O. Box 99, Mweiga	205	Wilfred Waigwa	P.O. Box 26, Mweiga
98	James Kariuki	P.O. Box 27, Mweiga	206	Peter Maina Ndungu	P.O. Box 141, Mweiga
99	J. Gathanga	P.O. Box 39, Endarasha	207	James Kimunge	P.O. Box 41, Mweiga
100	Julius Nyaga	P.O. Box 141, Mweiga	208	Francis Wangai	P.O. Box 182, Mweiga
101	Mathenge Wanderi	P.O. Box 34109, Nairobi	209	Charles Gathuri	P.O. Box 3, Nyeri
102	Maina Mugambi	P.O. Box 141, Mweiga	210	James Wambugu	P.O. Box 234, Mweiga
103	James Kariuki	P.O. Box 211, Mweiga	211	Beatrice Nyawira	P.O. Box 169, Mweiga
104	Luka Kahenya	P.O. Box 132, Mweiga	212	Raphael Ndirangu	P.O. Box 159, Mweiga
105	Albert Kariuki	P.O. Box 477, Nyeri	213	Charles K. Munyingi	P.O. Box 69, Waiga
106	Maina Kiaware	P.O. Box 38, Mweiga	214	James K. Wambugu	P.O. Box 44, Mweiga
107	Wambugu Kabui	P.O. Box 211, Mweiga			
108	Bernard Wachira	P.O. Box 453, Nyeri			