

CONSTITUTION OF KENYA REVIEW COMMISSION

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VERBATIM REPORT OF

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**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS, TETU CONSTITUENCY
HELD AT AGUTHI SECONDARY SCHOOL**

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19TH APRIL, 2002

CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARING, TETU CONSTUENCY HELD AT AGUTHI SECONDARY SCHOOL
ON 19TH APRIL 2002

Present:

1. Com. Dr. Arale Nunow
2. Com. Ahmed I. Hassan
3. Com. Pheobe Asiyo

Secretariat in Support:

1. J. Nyegenye - Programme Officer
2. Mary Wahinya Asst. P. officer
3. Regina Obara Verbatim recorder

Com. Hassan: Ningetake kuwakaribisha. Na kabla hatujafanya kitu chochote ningemuomba Rev. wa hapa PCEA Church atuombee.

Prayer in Kikuyu: (Inaudible)

James Gachanja: I am James Gachanja, from this area Gitituku Sub Location, and I would like the following points to be enlisted in the Constitution of Kenya. I would like you to include the following in your Constitution review: -

The Teachers Service Commission should be a legal entity, separate from the Ministry of Education.

Second, Pensioners both Civil servants and Teachers should be considered wherever salaries are increased and pensions should be updated to meet the market value.

Three, the restriction of Presidential powers and creation of a Prime Ministerial seat.

Four, there should be free education from standard one to eight.

Five, there should be free medical treatment for all.

The government should see to it that all school leavers from colleges and universities are employed to regulate poverty, in the country. Please let these be in your Constitution Review. That is all.

Com: Hassan Hassan: (inaudible-noise)

Daniel Murage: Yangu ni tatu tu pekeyake. Langu la kwanza

Com Hassan: Peana Jina lako.

Speaker Daniel Murage: Jina langu ni Daniel Muragu. Langu la kwanza ni, tukimchagua yule mkubwa, atakaye tuongoza, hatutaki akae kwa vipindi vitatu. Ninataka akae kipindi kimoja tu, akae na sisi tuchague mtu mwingine aje atuongoze. La pili, yule tutakaye mchagua, mpaka aangalie masilahi ya wakulima wadogo wadogo. La tatu, aangilie security ya wale anaye ongoza. La nne tuondolewe masomo ya eight, four, four. Sina ingine.

Com. Hassan. Mwangi Thibuti iko?

Mwangi Ndumuti - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Nie njetagwo Mwangi Ndumuti Now what I want is to tell the Commission is - - nimeandika na Kiingereza

Mwangi - Reduce the presidential powers so that he is not above the law, not to be government head, and not to have powers to nominate any parliamentary candidate if a candidate is not elected by the people. Farmers to have their own bank which will not charge big interest, and most coffee farmers to sell their product for consumers but not to the board to buy and then sell to their own advantage. Coffee farmers, mostly small scale farmers have a great burden to pay their loans due to the climate of the bad economy and the bad sales of coffee. The Constitution Review can help them. Auditor General to be independent in his work. Judges must be independent in their work also.

Free primary education for children. There is something else I wanted to write but it is not here.

Nimemaliza ile nilikuwa nimeandika.

Com: Hassan Hassan: Ilungi Kimari, Ilungi Kimari

J. M. Kimari: Jina langu ni J. M. Kimari. Langu ni lugha ya Bunge iwe Kiswahili, hata kotini. Shule za kibinafsi ziondolewe, kwa sababu ubaya wa hizi shule ni waalimu kutuma watoto wa watu kwa mashule ya binafsi, and wao ni watumishi wa serikali,

kwa hivyo siku hizo ni bure, ni za kuharibu.

Machifu wachaguliwe na wananchi wa pale panantakikana chief, na umri wa chief uwe ni miaka ishirini na tano kwenda juu, sio chini.

Utajiri wa serikali uwe ukitumiwa kwa wingi wa watu wala sio sehemu, kama mfano majimbo. Vyama vya siasa viweetatu, badala ya vingi. Sehemu ya makanisa yawe matano, wingi wa kanisa wameharibu. Uislamu uwe kiasi cha tano au cha kingine chochote. Raia wapatiwe kuona makosa, kama hongo, na wapatiwe nafasi ya kushtaki muhongaji, na mwenye kuhongwa, akifaulu kwa ile kesi, alipwe na serikali kwa sababu alisaidia serikali kufanya kasi mzito. Alipwe malipo ya kumtoshha hasara amepata kwa hiyo kesi.

Elimu ishugulikiwe na waalimu na serikali iwe ikiwa unasimamia tu kuona mwenda mzuri, wala sio serikali kufikiria, elimu ni hivi na hivi.

Kesi ya mashamba zishugulikiwe na wandugu na wazee wa jirani ya ukoo. wale si watu kutoka sehemu zingine. Koti iwe inaangalia hiyo imetimika.

Uridhi, hakuna mtu anastahili kumrithi baba yake. Ijapokuwa, baba amkataze; awe ni msichana awe ni mfulana, anaweza kuridhi, lakini baba akikataamoja wao, ni lake tu.

Kuchaguliwa kwa urahisi; mshindi awe nafifty percent, si kwa hii sehemu, au, wilaya.

Chakula, ni mbaya sana kulazimisha mtu au kuhukumu mtu, kwa sababu ya kupika chakula ambayo haitakikani na wengine, yaani, mtu unalazimishwa usipike pombe, uwe tuu ukiwa mpishi, na ni chakula cha shamba yako, unamzinga wa nyuki kwako, una lazimishwa ule asali mbichi, huwesi kuipika, ni mbaya. Mtu unaambiwa usipike pombe ni mbaya, kwa sababu hiyo ni chakula yako, na umekiitunza. Asante.

Com: Hassan Hassan Upige sahihi yako, upige sahihi yako.

Jesse Wachira: My names are Jesse Wachira, representing the Seventh Day Adventist Church. We the Seventh Day Adventist Church, members of Tetu Division of Tetu Constituency have the following views to present: That, freedom of worship be granted. That all religious groups be granted freedom of professionalism as a religion or a belief. That evangelism be taken or done anywhere in the country without any interference whatsoever. That, one can participate in any form of worship. That, one has free access to the place without being compelled, directly or indirectly to disclose personal religious convictions. That no denomination should be forced in any way to amend their belief. That, one or the entire group can refuse, to be forced to participate in any forced or oath-taking, contrary to the personal convictions.

Services, all of the services of institutions should be instituted to humanitarian services in regard to ones belief system. The observance of the Seventh Day Sabbaths be free without being compelled to do any form of work, go to school on Saturdays, attend Public meetings, that is rallies, elections and any form of social gathering. Freedom to receive or not to receive religious instructions.

The content of religious liberty must guarantee the freedom of bodies as collective right, that is acquiring of site for a place of worship and maintaining it and conducting religious services therein. To establish, maintain and manage religious instructions and to sell, govern them and to communicate freely with other national or international institutions. Bodies which associate themselves with religious organizations, be registered and recognized in order to achieve legality status. Persons or groups should be protected to express their views and to spread their convictions or beliefs.

For the purpose of evangelism, freedom to required financial aid, from individuals and institutions be granted. The following suggestions would guarantee liberty; the state should declare itself, recognizing no official religion. Individuals in public schools, and institutions, members of military services, patients in hospitals, inmates in prison etc, should be accessible to religious institutions so as to be spiritually nourished. State should not tax religious purpose activities. All laws must protect the right of religious freedom, providing for persecution by an individual to the church or a lawful action that damages or destroys religious objects or religious owned property.

The law should guarantee collective right of religious freedom religious, and sociological background of the country and should enter into self-agreement with religious organizations.

Com: Hassan Hassan – just give us summary, don't read everything.

Mr. Wachira: Okay. I am just finishing. Owing to the increased rate of corruption and economic reasons, the church should advocate the following, that the donors who give grant, be given liberty to monitor and satisfy that the grant has been used appropriately and where it ended. Another is, the Constitution should guarantee mandate to constituents to vote in new members when they lose confidence with the one in the house. The Constitution must guarantee, that no person in any institution demands or receives any form of bribery for any ones intake into the institution, and then if a Member of a parliament cannot fight back his, or her seat, then he or she is not fit to be in the house, hence he or she should not continue receiving salary for this is misuse of the tax-payers money. Then the last one, that the Constitution should ensure that the disciplining of children in schools is not compromised and the rod should not be put down, for the Bible supports that, that is in the Book of Proverbs 22, verse 15, - Spare the rod and spoil the child. That is all.

Com. Hassan: There is no form of restriction; the Constitution allows all forms of worship in Kenya. There could be also other forms of worship, which may not be in the public interest, for example, devil worship. So are you going to give any restriction, or are we going to allow all kinds of worship, is that your submission?

Com P. Asiyo: Before you answer, I want to ask a similar question, you say there should be freedom of worship, to worship who?

Mr. Wachira: We the people of Kenya believe in God.

Com: Hassan Hassan. James Wachira

James Wachira - Now I have a proposal for the new Kenya Constitutional model, proposal number one is: To de-link the presidency from partisan interest with a fifty percent impeachment vote, if he/she cannot deliver. Two, the parliament should be supreme, or a Prime Minister should head the government. Three, involve the prisoners, military, personnel and students abroad in the art of the Constitution making and the General Election. Number four, social, scientists are to manage the change as care takers as we apply the new models. The new model to uphold due the bill of Rights. That is all.

Com Hassan: Peter Maina.

Peter Maina - Jina langu ni Peter Maina, of Kamunyu Sub-location. Mimi nilikuwa ninataka kuongea ubaya wa watu kufutwa kazi, wafanyi kazi kufutwa kazi kwa ghafla. Kama vile tulifutwa kazi mwaka wa two thousand, Kenya mzima. Kukosa kuangalia mahitaji ya hawa wafanyi kazi ni vibaya sana. Kama watu wako na watoto wa shule secondary, primary, hasara watu waingia, walikuwa na deni kwa Sacco, na pahali pengine watu wanachukua pesa, na hakuna mtu alilipa hawo watu. Tena tulikosa kupatia hio watu pesa kama ile ilikuwa inasemekana, ya handshake, hakuna kama hio ilifanyikana. Huyo mtu alianza kuwa masikini, mtu wa kuomba hapo hapo, hapo tu siku hio alifutwa kazi.

Nilikuwa nataka kuongea sana ubaya wa watu kufutwa kazi kwa ghafla, kama ile kesi, ni hasara kuingia kwa kila mtu yote kwa ghafla, hata leo. Na hakuna mtu anafikiri mambo ya watu kama hawa, na wengine baadaye kama hio ni mbaya. Sawasawa tu, nilikuwa na hiyo tu.

Com. Hassan: Timothy Kabuti

Timothy Kabuti: Mimi ninaitwa Timothy Kabuti, na mimi niko hapa sasa kumueleza about kusaidiwa na bunge juu ya uchumi wetu wa kahawa. Kama tukilima ikienda Nairobi, sisi hatujui ni nani ananunua, Miwa ikiiva tungsikia watu wananunua tukilima tunasikia hakuna pesa. Tumesikia sasa ati maziwa tunatengeneza ngombe, na tunauza maziwa, hatujui ni nani anachukua pesa.

Kwa hivyo serikali ya Bunge itusaidie na uchumi. Uchumi wa Kenya inapotea, kwa maana serikali ya zamani ilikuwa ina simamia uchumi, kwa mtu wa duka analetoa karatasi ya kuonesha kile kitu atauza namna gani.

La nne, tunashida sana watoto wetu tunasomesha secondary, na wanakosa kazi, na wakienda kujenga nyumba hapa, ili wajisaidie, serikali inakuja na kubomoa. Kwa hivyo tunataka serikali ya Bunge isaide kijana wetu kwa maana tunasomesha hawa watoto wajisaidie, na kazi inakosa. Kwa hivyo, yangu ni hayo.

Com.Hassan. Asante Timothy kwa maoni yako. Richard Maina.

Richard Maina: Jina langu ni Richard Maina kabutu, huyo ni babu wangu mzee. Kwa upande wa sheria naona kuna mambo ambayo inatukalia sana. Kwa mfano, hapa tunajua kali na mini mwenyewe ndio nilianza. Tulikuwa na mpango wa kupatia vijana karibu elfu moja kazi, lakini administration ilituingilia hata ikachukua shamba letu, na tukafukuzwa huko, na hio matatizo tunataka yandolewe. Ministry of Cooperative ijisimamia kando na Ministry of Home Affairs. Kwa sababu tulisumbuliwa sana na hilo shamba limepotea na vijana hawana kazi. Wote wameanza kukunywa changaa ya kumi kumi, badala ya kuwa na kazi. Hio ni kwa upande wa jua kali.

Upande wa kahawa: Kwa upande wa kahawa, hapa sisi tulikuwa tunategemea kahawa, na hii kahawa yetu imetusumbua sana, tumeteseka sana na hakuna mtu anatutetea, na wale wanakuja kututetea, wanakuja kutukula na kutafuta kula tu. Tungeomba serikali, upande wa kahawa. Kahawa tulikuwa tunaambiwa ndiye inasimamia Kenya kwa number one. Na vile tumekuwa na shirika mingi na tumekuwa na mambo mingi ya kusaidia hapa uchumi kwa mambo ya serikali, tungeomba angalau tuachiliwe kidogo ndio tuweze kuelimisha watoto wetu na tupate, hata senti ya kuendesha nchi yetu. Badala akuwe ikichukuliwa mbele halafu tunaletewa tuwe tukipatiwa na tunarudishia serikali yetu.

Upande wa ulevi: Mtu anaenda kwa bar, anakunyua pombe ambayo imetengenezwa na Kenya Breweries, halafu wakatu wa kwenda nyumbani, unakuta umengojewa barabara, unashikwa tena, unawekwa sell, unafungiwa, nakitu unakunyua imesimamiwa na serikali, halafu kesho unajikuta kotini, halafu unaangamishwa kabisa. Hio tungeomba Kenya Breweries iwe ikitusimamie upande hio sana. Imetengeneza beer na Kenya ime aproove beer, na bado ukienda nyumbani unashikwa na, ukienda unaitishwa pesa ingine tena. Na nili kuwa ninanjenga nchi hapo.

Watu wakikutana, kwa mfano iko wakati nilikuwa nauza juakali, tukakutana na watu saba Hata kabla sijafungua mkutano kama mwenyekiti, nilikuta tumesimamishwa na askari na tukaambiwa tusimame na straight kutoka kwa mkutano tukawekwa ndani, wala hatukuulizwa tunafanya nini, kwa sabu tulikuwa saba. Kama sheria iliandikwa watu wakiwa saba washikwe, iongezwe sababu population imezidi kuliko wakati huo sheria ilitengenezwa ya watu saba. Yangu ni hayo tu.

Com Hassan: Sasa unasema Kenya Breweries ikitengeneza bia, ukikunyua, halafu unashikwa tena, sasa si kuna kile kiwango ambacho kinatakikana usipitisha, kuna kile kiwango? Sasa ukipitisha kiwango si unakuwa drunk?

Mr. Maina: Si semi hivyo, wajipime, lakini, unajuwa saa zingine hata ukishikwa kwa bar, sio ati umelala, nina tembea tu, hata hawaongei, juu wanaenda hivi hivi kwa bara bara, ndio wanaonekana wana

Com Hassan: Waruru Ndegwa:

Mr. Ndegwa: Hamjambo. This memorandum, has been ...

Com. Hassan: You have a written memorandum. If so give it to us to have it

Mr. Ndegwa: Yah. My name is Waruru Ndegwa, and this memorandum has been prepared by a Youth movement known as “Youth we can do It.” The memorandum has been prepared by a youth movement that is in Tetu that is known as, “Youth We can do it.” Youth we can do it.

Things that we want included in the Review Constitution, are, one, the Kenyan constitution does not have a preamble. As the youth we, feel that we should have one, and that preamble it should capture the role of freedom fighters like Kimathi and others, who took part in the freedom struggle. It should also, say something about the twin issues that made the freedom fighters go to the forest, that is Uhuru na Mashamba.

Constitutional Supremacy: - The new Constitution that we are making should make it very clear that it is the supreme organ of the state or power. We know that the current Constitution gives Parliament power to change it or to amend it with the 65% of majority. In the new constitution, the youth feel that, the Parliament should not amend constitution, other than the Kenyans themselves, through a referendum, and the referendum should be organized by church organizations civil societies, and political parties through people they nominate.

Political Parties: The youth feel that the state should fund political parties in ratio to be determined by a Committee that will be appointed by the same political parties, and the fund should be proportional to the votes, the said political parties garnered in the last election. However, parties should source funds from elsewhere but they should have a constitutional obligation of revealing the sources of the finances.

Structure of government: We should have a government with an executive president. However, parliament should be strengthened, to check on the powers of the President. All the presidential orders and decrees should be subjected to parliamentary approval.

The Legislator – parliament should be vested with powers to vet all appointments to ministerial jobs, parastatals, and senior

ranks in the government, like Permanent Secretaries, Judicial Officers, Military Commanders, and Senior Police Officers.

Members of Parliament: The youth feel that members of Parliament should be literate, people of integrity, and they should not have had any criminal or corrupt conviction in a court of law. They should also declare their wealth publicly every year. The youth also feel that the electorate should be given power to recall non-performing members of Parliament. If twenty percent of registered voters sign a memorandum wanting to have their Mp recalled and is represented to the Speaker of Parliament, the Speaker should request a judge to hear that petition and declare the seat vacant.

Nomination to Parliament – Political Parties should be allowed to nominate members of Parliament in proportion to the numbers of votes cast.

Equal representation of voters-: We are all aware of a constituency like Ijara which has seven thousand registered voters, and a constituency like Embakasi, with one hundred and fifty thousand voters and each have one member of parliament. We feel that every MP should be elected by equal numbers of voters.

The Constitution- The new Constitution should create the office of the ombudsman to safeguard the exercise of Constitution function.

Human rights- the new Constitution of Kenya should put very clearly the clause that respect of human rights, by the state and any other institution or individual should be held at as provided for in the universal declaration of human rights, which Kenya is a signatory. Therefore, the state shall create a Commission charged with the protection of human rights.

Land and Property Rights-: We were all born equal as Kenyans and have, and should have equal access to a common resource, that is land. Land being our big basic resource therefore, there should be equal distribution of land. The Constitution should be emphatic that no one should own more than five hundred acres, of idle land. The state should be empowered by the new Constitution to take up that land and distribute it to the poor and not the squatters who would drive Pajeros, and grab Karura and the other forests that we know. All those grabbed pieces of land e.g. cemeteries, cattle dips, market; the Local Councils should be empowered to repossess those pieces of land. The Councils should also be made aware by the new constitution that they only hold that land in trust for Kenyans.

Provincial Administration - The Provincial Administrations should be scrapped and instead Local Authorities be fully responsible for administering those areas that fall under their jurisdictions. We the youth are wondering why in one location we have a councillor and a chief serving the same people, and we believe we do not have enough resources to pay both of them. In this case we should retain the elected Councillor.

The Executive – the President and the ministers should be barred from doing business. The present situation where, they compete with common mwananchi, in securing tenders, and running kiosks, should be stopped in order to end corruption.

Thank you.

Com: Hassan Hassan: Thank you very much Mr. Ndegwa.

Simon Ngugi: - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*): Ndirenda kuria atiriri, nie ndiguaga githungu na ndiguaga gethweri. Simeon Ngugi

Interpreter: His name is Simon Ngugi and he, hawezi kujielza na Kizungu ama kisahili.

Simon Ngugi: - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*): Nie mbere nikuga geke ndio kana ni githomo kana ni mucemano, tondu nitungiambete gwetwo mbere tugethomithio kana twerwo kuri gethomo geguka nigetha tumenye uria tunge-gecokia na uria tunge-kiarria nigetha twerwo ati-ri, gugokwo niundu wa undu muna, nigetha tukimenye. Gutire undu toe.

Interpreter: He says he is not aware whether this is a seminar for civic education or they are collecting views, and he is wondering why they had not been informed before hand so that they could prepare themselves.

Simon Ngugi: - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*): Riu reria kurario, andu aingi tutiramenya kurario atia. Twaria gethweri tutikuigwa andu aria ainge, gethweri tutiguigwa andu aria aing. Riu renga ni maundu mega muno ma kwaria na tutirakemenya amwe uria marathie.

Interpreter: That he is hampered by not knowing in advance what is happening, and the fact that the presentation is being done in English and Kiswahili and those who are illiterate, those who don't understand the two languages, that is Kiswahili and English, are left out the proceedings.

Simon Ngugi: - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*): Kungekorwo mukite gututeithia kana nimukwenda tumwire maundu maria matogiteire hinya nigetha tumwere mututeithie ni turi na thena wa njohi ire guku iria iranyuo itari njega irathokia ciana citu.

Interpreter: If there is anything the Commission can do, he is singling out the illicit brews that are being consumed here by young people, and he is wondering whether there is anything the Commission can do about that.

Simon Ngugi: - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*): Thena uria ungi nikuri na thena wa ngendo cia gari niundu wa goro na gari cienda kurehio mundu akarehagia gari o-uria ekwenda una mundu agethie rugendo abagete mbeba citingemochokia. Akonera thena kuria athii.

Interpreter: He is talking about the high cost of transport, and the fact that you require a lot of money to travel from here to other places.

Simon Ngugi: - *(In Kikuyu Dialect)*: Ni undu wa uria mundu atigereire gari kurehio, agagekua mbeba cia kuiganera. U-tigiti wa guthii na wagochoka. Akinya njira, mbeba ira erirwo ekoreha, akarehio nyingi gukera icio. Reu una rugendo rukaga gukinya. Kuri na thena ucio.

Interpreter: He is talking about the cost of transport, the fare is high, and the economy is bad.

Simon Ngugi: - *(In Kikuyu Dialect)*: Theini wa borori-ini uyu witu, nituri na thena wa uremi witu uri wa mbebe una wa kahuwa una wa machani na wa iria ikaga mundu wa gutotungatira nigetha tuone mbeba na nigetha tuhote gweteithia. Thena ucio ugagetokora na niturarema muna na hinya no indo icio citu cigatweka cia toho.

Interpreter: He is talking about the problems that are affecting the farming sector, he is talking of coffee, milk, and tea, and he is wondering who should be representing the interest of farmers?

Simon Ngugi: - *(In Kikuyu Dialect)*: - - una ciana ciao wona magethii njira megutogoga ta maretwo no tikuriu ni ngaragu iria ire mwiri na thakame kwaga theini wa mwere.

Interpreter: Children are not going to school, the old wazees, are also starving because of the problems that are there like unemployment.

Simon Ngugi: - *(In Kikuyu Dialect)*: Ngenda kuria atirir, bunge yaigwa maundu ta macio ituteithagia atia? Theini ya andu aria tothuraga nigetha magatwarereri na mamenye indu citu uria ingiendio na uria ingetorehera kendu gia kuria na uria tungethirwo ni thena. Magetuteithagia atia? Na nimagererwo gututeithia maundu ta macio?

Interpreter: He is asking the role of Parliament in addressing those problems that are affecting the nation, that is the poverty that he has said, and he is asking about the role of Parliament in sharing out resources for the Kenyans.

Simon Ngugi: - *(In Kikuyu Dialect)*: Airetu aitu maihurete bara, magecaria giakuria nikuhuta niundu nituramagira kindu gia kuria. Magagekuwa mekingo ti kwenda me kwenda, niundu nimahotire, una ndegukemenya uyu ari na mukingo kana uriko tondu nda ni hotu, riu akiheo kiria ariheo, ona ni gathuri karia gakuru muno, no ekuwoya ni undu wa thina. Thina uyu ungeninwo niki?

Interpreter: He is specifically talking about girls and women and he is talking about poverty that has led many girls contracting

AIDS because they have no jobs and they have no money, so they would go to anybody who offers them something small, be he a mzee or anybody for that matter.

Simon Ngugi: - (In Kikuyu Dialect): Nituri na thena wa thibitari muno, tondu uteri na ngombe ciaku wendie nigetha wone dawa kana mburi ciaku na nduri shiringi, andu magakua o-ugwo ta nyamu cia gethakaine ira itari mundu ucithecaga, na nocio ciheaga dawa, tondu matiri na mbecha cia thibitari, thibitari ni mbecha. Una iria yari ya toho, riu ndegetonyeka. Niki kingegiria mutwarereri ni undu wa thibitari, tutige guthira?

Interpreter: Our cost sharing in hospitals is also causing a lot of problems, because people are poor and the economy is not performing. So he is saying that the issue of cost sharing is also contributing to a lot, to the poverty that we are having. has said.

Simon Ngugi: - (In Kikuyu Dialect): Ngethi kuninari, nie nguga bunge, hamwe na atongoria a bururi uyu wa Kenya, mamenye muno uhoro uyu wa thibitari. Ni kaba unatogekwe ni ngaragu, no tutigakwe ni uhuro wa dawa. Na nindanina.

Interpreter: He is saying that the Parliament should think about safeguarding the health of Kenyans, I think that is all that he has said.

Com: Hassan Hassan: First and foremost, this is not a seminar, we have come here to collect views today, and in fact you have given views as of now.

Interpreter – (Interpreting in Kikuyu): Maruiga atiri, umuthe matigukete guthomithania, megukete kuoya maoni maguthondeka katiba, na nimakena tondu niwaheana maoni maku. Hari miariyo iyo waira, ni waheana maoni.

Com: Hassan Hassan: We have also publicized in the papers, in the radios, and this was done seven days before and has informed the district coordinator

Interpreter – (Interpreting in Kikuyu): Aruiga ati nimiranirire na tumeme, na gatheti, na muigethe ndeto icio thiku mugwanja mbere, na nimirerete District Co-ordinator kana mundu uria uratabania mufango uyu, na nimirerete nginya kamiti iria irugamirire uhuro uyu wa Katiba.

Com: Hassan Hassan: So thank you very much. Go and sign in the book.

Interpreter – (Interpreting in Kikuyu): Makwera nimehoya, niundu wa gukorwo ndeto icio nduracimenyete thiku iria ciagerire, no programme kana mubago uria mari nagwo, mari na wira muingi na nikio maragite gukorwo maheanite notice iyo kahinda karia karagerire.

Com. Hassan: Now we have Hon. Gikonyo Muya. He is not in, Joel Lingae. Joel.

Joel Lingae – I have come here, I am happy because I have come to listen to our complaints, our views to the Constitutional Review of Kenya.

Joel Ligae - (In Kikuyu Dialect): Nituigwete uru muno, niundu wa Kenya. Unakorwo ni mundu uragetwo, gucirithio,

Interpreter: We are quite unhappy because we have the culture of money now in Kenya. Even if one commits murder or any other crime, he is taken to court, he goes Scot free.

Joel Ligae - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Arekagererio niki?

Interpreter: I wonder why someone is set free after committing a serious crime.

Joel Ligae - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Uria unge, andu aria tothuraga a-bunge, mundu aninaga miaka etano, na tutire twaigwa uria ateithetic members.

Interpreter: The other issue is that our members of Parliament spend five years in Parliament and yet we don't see any assistance that we get from them.

Joel Ligae - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na aikara miaka itano agachoka kuga kuhoya miti.

Interpreter: After five years, they come back to ask for votes.

Joel Ligae - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : No uhe mundu mushara gutari wira akuruteire?

Interpreter: Do they deserve any pay if they are not doing anything?

Joel Ligae - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Uria unge, keimba no anga kiguragwo kuria thibitari?

Interpreter: The other issue is about the mortuary.

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Na wathii kuo niugukwira kuo?

Interpreter: You will even die in the hospital.

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Tani ume, ndaigatirwo kou itari mbeca?

Interpreter: I am an example because I was sent away because I had no money.

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Uria unge ni gwatho na watho uria uteri muhetokie, tukahatererio ithue members. Hari uremini, nitukuigwa hari ruo tondu mbeca citu ciarerwo. Kai gutari na watho?

Interpreter: The other issue is that there seems to be lawlessness, for instance we farmers have suffered a lot because our money is misappropriated, as though there is no law.

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Korwo kuri na watho, aria mariaga mbeca nitungeragwo uria meketwo.

Interpreter: We would like people who misappropriate money of farmers to be dealt with very severely.

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Nitwathura gwathwo na watho wa mbeca.

Interpreter: We don't want to be ruled by money.

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Twendagio mbeca,

Interpreter: We are being sold for money,

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Tondu tutire na hinya.

Interpreter: because we are weak.

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Tondu mundu wina hinya no uria wina mbeca nowe mundu wake ungerekererio ni andu acio.

Interpreter: It appears, only people who are wealthy now are recognized by law.

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Mundu nieguka kuiya, na akanyitwo, na tukenina thiku ithatu ari guku mucie? Uria unge niate mbere mbere twenathena munene muno. Ungekora mundu kiemba ni shiringi magana mere.

Uria unge, nitugethura mund, ukage agatohoya miti, akimenyaga ati ithue naitue twathie kumuhe mushara, no mushara ucio twathii kumuthura nigetha athie bunge, totionaga keria gegutuma tumuthure niundu, gutire undu matwaragereria.

Undu uria unge ni tothurwo ni mundu uria ungehota guthurwo gwatha Kenya.

Interpreter: He reiterated that members of Parliament must be accountable to the people and whenever they are sent there we must see results. He also complained about the mortuary charges, that they are too high, they are suffering because of that.

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Agoka gothurwo ni andu, manuone uria ahana.

Interpreter: We are also complaining about representation in Parliament, because when people come to ask for votes, sometimes we don't get very good members of Parliament.

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*): Akorwo ndeguturutera wira tukamobuta.

Interpreter: We would like to have the power to recall our MPs, if they are not effective.

Joel Ligae - (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Na kuria mbecha citu, cia aremi, eka uru nianiyitwo.

Interpreter: We would also like anybody who misappropriate farmers money, that they should be charged in a court of law. That is all.

Com: Hassan Hassan: Thank you very much. Tunataka kuita Joseph. Wale wamemaliza kutoa maoni waweke sahihi kwa kitabu chetu.

Speaker: is that all?

Com: Hassan Hassan: Okay thank you, thank you very much. (Inaudible) uko na memorandum.

Interjection (speaker un announced) He is not giving any views.

Com: Hassan Hassan: Okay, here he is not enrolled.

Mr. Muriithi: Hello, I am Cyrus Muriithi from Kavaitu. This is my own proposal. I want to propose that the chiefs and the sub chiefs, the be elected by wananchi. This is because Public Service Commission has been doing it and they have been considering those people who can bribe them whenever a post arises. So we as wananchi should be given an opportunity to be electing our chiefs and sub-chiefs. I am saying that chiefs and sub-chiefs, they should be elected by wananchi. This is because we as wananchi, we are the ones who know our leaders. People, people who can lead us in a good way or in a godly manner. The Public Service Commission has selected applicants from those who corrupt them. So, whenever these chiefs and the sub-chiefs get in offices, they actually want to recover the money they used in corrupting the Public Service Commission. So we should be given that opportunity. My second proposal is that the anti-corruption police be given power to prosecute judges, lawyers and the like who are involved in corruption deals. Okay, the third one is employers should quit behaviour of stopping HIV positive people or those infected people from working. They should also be considered as people, and be given chances to work so that at least they cover their medical expenses. The government should be ready to support local talents, this is like music, athletics, sports and the likes, and by doing this we shall be creating jobs, and the likes.

All government institutions should be made technical institutions; they should be ready to offer all courses. I am over. Thank you.

Hon. Gikonyo: - Thank you Commissioners, I start by welcoming you here at Aguthi secondary school. My name is Hon. Gikonyo Muya Member for parliament, Tetu constituency. Originally when we were asked to indicate the areas you will be able to visit, in Tetu we gave two. three locations. We gave Muthinga, for the lower Tetu because of the way Tetu is shaped, and it is quite in order that you have chosen Aguthi Secondary because it is just in a neighbourhood of Muthinga, and that was to take care of two locations, Aguthi, and Ithanji. For the upper area, we gave Wamagana, for Karundi and Thिंगingi, and the other two locations, this is Tetu and Muhoyas, we had given Kenunga.

Now the nearest, I think the Commission has come to Kinunga in Tetu Mission. I would like to start by pointing out that Tetu Mission is not within Tetu constituency. It is within Nyeri municipality, and very close to the border. I am not complaining about the location because it is more accessible considering the tarring, it is more accessible, because even if people from Muhoyas, are to come all the way than go to Nyeri town and then up Kamakwa Tetu people will also come down, I think that also will serve. My worry is about people coming from Thिंगingi, and parts of Karundu. They might not be able to get to the venue, the way these people have come here, (because apart from the people who are coming to give views), there are those who want to hear, and I thought that is the way it is planned that we should have a good audience, people can hear, they can get sensitized, so if there is a possibility in future, may be this is your first round, possibly Wa Magana could be accommodated, or an institution nearby.

Now when we go to a schedule, we also try to get the information to people as quickly as possible, personally I had a function here, at Ivekauno, and I announced that you will be here today from eight o'clock, and also I had another function on Sunday, in the upper areas of Muhoyas, and I also announced. So coupled with other members of the Committee, I hope they are trying to pass this information as possible, others may have just read through the papers, and we hope you will get proper reception, so that your time here will not be in vain.

Having said that, I have a memorandum basically prepared by my party the Democratic Party of Kenya, out of which I share most of the views. I agree with most of what my party is saying, but I just want to highlight a few issues, and then pass the memorandum in its totality so that you can adopt it the way it is.

The DP is of the views that a balanced distribution of power among the organs of state, (that is the Presidency, parliament and Judiciary), is critical to the growth of Democracy, effective utilization, and fair distribution of public resources, and the protection of the individual liberties. To achieve this, the DP proposes, that the President should be directly elected by all Kenyans, by direct universal suffrage. The President should have veto power over any registration and to overcome any veto, Parliament should pass a resolution supported by at least 65 of all members. The president should address Parliament, at least once every year, to inform the country on the state of the nation, being upon declaration of war, upon declaration of state emergency, at any other social times as may be necessary.

All appointments by the president authorized by the Constitution should be subject to parliamentary approval. The President should serve for a maximum two terms, of five years, as it is in the current Constitution. Executive power, should vest in the president. Parliament should have the power to impeach the President for committing a felony, or for breach of any constitutional provision. The impeachment process should not be a judicial process and the court should have no jurisdiction whatsoever over an impeachment process.

A president should be removed from office through impeachment if seventy five percent of all members of parliament vote in support of motion for impeachment. Any president upon leaving office through impeachment from office, should lose all privileges accruing to a president upon leaving office.

The President should appoint the Vice President from persons qualified to be selected as members of parliament who should be his running mate during the election. The Vice President should not be a member of parliament. The Vice President should deputize the President, and perform such duties and functions as should be informed from time to time and assigned by the President.

It goes on to say the Vice President should be a member of cabinet which is quite obvious. Now there should also be the office of the Prime minister, appointed by the President. The Prime Minister should be nominated from among the members of

parliament by a party or a coalition of parties having the majority of members in the house.

I will move to Parliament. There should be an unicameral Parliament called the National Assembly, we are putting this one there because of majimbo, which we reject later on. Parliament should sit as of right, and should not be dissolved, even in times of war or public emergencies, or just for snap elections. Parliament should be vested with legislative powers and oversight functions. Parliament should have its own budget and regulate its own procedure and timetable. This is not the case at the moment. Parliament should form its own committees and approve its standing orders. There should be a Parliamentary Service Commission. Which should be responsible for carrying a; the administrative services to support Parliament.

As for majimbo, the Democratic Party reject the majimbo structure of government in Kenya. The Democratic party proposes that the country remain a unitary entity but with a strong local government system. The Democratic Party proposes the abolition of the provincial administrative system and the transfer of its functions to the local authorities. It is the view of the Democratic Party that the Provincial Administration has been used in an oppressive manner, particularly during elections and is trying to suppress the alternative opinion. At present, the constitution has created the following special offices and Commissions. Public Service Commission, Judicial Service Commission, Electoral Commission, Advisory Committee on Prerogative of Mercy, Attorney General, Controller and the Auditor general, Tribunals to enquire into fitness of persons holding certain constitutional offices.

The Democratic Party proposes the following statements of general applications to these offices.

The President should chair the appointment powers with other institutions in society. Only persons, of unspeakable moral standing, outstanding professional ability, as proven commitment to the welfare of the nation,, should be appointed to constitutional offices. All appointment to constitutional offices should be subject to parliamentary approval. Appointments to the constitutional offices, should reflect the need for gender balance, so that we can promote the female gender. All holders of constitutional offices cited in this section, should enjoy security of tenders.

As regards the Judiciary, here I am going to specific requirements, any vacancy in the office of a Judge of the High Court, Judges of the Court of Appeal, Judges of the Supreme Court or chief Justice, should be filled by nominees of the judicial service commission, formerly appointed by the President subject to parliamentary approval.

Electoral commission – The electoral Commission should comprise of nine members appointed by the President, subject to the approval of Parliament. The electoral commissioner should retire as follows: This is to facilitate continuity. Four members, one year after the general election on the appointment, there after, five members after every subsequent general election. Retiring Commissioners should not be eligible for re-appointment.

I move to Human Rights Commission. The functions of the Human Rights Commission should be to investigate any breach of

fundamental Rights by the state, or any agency which receives public finance. The Human Rights Commission should examine, the cause of racial and ethnic conflict in Kenya, and to recommend measures, to promote harmony and understanding among Kenya's racial and ethnic groups. The Human Rights Commission should examine the causes of economic and social disparity and conflict among the people of Kenya and recommend measures to rectify the situation. These are the sort of things you will hear members who have come to give views complain about. Their social welfare, economic welfare. The Commission should in addition establish Human Rights Education Programme and commission, studies on human rights, misuse in the country. Each year the Commission should transmit to Parliament a report on the state of human rights in Kenya. The Commission should consist of five persons appointed by the President and should be subject to Parliamentary approval. Members of the Commission should serve for one term of five years, and should not be eligible for re-appointment.

Gender Commission: - The functions of the Commission should be to investigate the social cultural, and economic foundations for gender equality in Kenya. And to make recommendations on ways to promote equity. The commission should comprise of five persons accommodated by the following groups and appointed by the President. Women organizations, Minister for the time being responsible for gender affairs. The appointment should be subject to approval by the Parliament.

Police Service Commission – It is clear the poor service we get from police, and the corruption, rampant corruption, in police, is because they are controlled from elsewhere. They do not have their own independent body, to control them to look after their own welfare, and therefore, the Democratic Party recommends that there should be an independent Constitution of Police Service Commission which should have overall control and supervision of the entire Police forces including recruitment, training discipline, promotions, and terms and conditions. Similarly there should be a Armed Services Commission without going to details.

Land; This the main thorny issue, in Kenya, and in this particular area we have our people who are dispossessed of their own land just because they were fighting for liberation of this country. They took off to the forest to join the other forces, and their land was disposed. When the demarcation was being done, in the late fifty these people were disposed. When we got our independence, our expectation was that these people would have been settled by the government but it did not happen in certain cases, and majority of them have remained around without land, some even in the villages, and for this reason, and other reasons for the for the misuse of public lands, like land which was donated by the land owners to create for future infrastructure of social amenities like schools and hospitals, etcetera, it has been miss-allocated by our local authorities. Our local authorities, instead of acting as trustees, took these lands to be under their own control, to be dishing out in whatever manner they wish. So are the sort of things we would recommend to be rectified through examining the reviewing and replacing of property and land rights, including private government and trust land in the constitutional framework, and the law of Kenya and recommend improvement that will secure fullest enjoyment of land and the other property rights. The issue of land in Kenya is complex and is inadequately addressed. Land is part of Kenyans national heritage and should be used to promote the country's interest and

welfare of the citizens.

Rights of citizenship – Examine and review the right to citizenship and recommend improvement that will in particular ensure gender priority in the conferment of that right. The present provision on citizenship in the Constitution discriminate against women. To have a fair immoral and unlawful practice, Democratic Party proposes that any one born in Kenya or elsewhere to at least one Kenyan parent should be a Kenyan citizen. We have been having problems around the Coast, North Eastern, in identifying who are our citizens and we feel that the Constitution can sort out this once and for all. Any child adopted by at least one Kenyan citizen should be a Kenyan citizen. Any person who marries a Kenyan citizen should be entitled to be a Kenyan citizen automatically upon application. The holding of citizenship of another country besides Kenya should not be a bar against holdings a Kenya citizenship.

The other day in Parliament, in answer to a question I had raised regarding the green cards which are issued, in USA, it was clarified that our current constitution if one attained resident status in United states, he ceases to be a Kenyan citizen and it is my view that is not proper. The situation we have in Kenya, the mess our economy is in, we cannot restrict our people to remain within our birthright, and we need people to go there and earn wealth for Kenya, and dual citizenship should be permitted within our Constitution.

The Rights of Women: Obviously women form the majority of Kenyans; the Kenyan Bill of Rights does not contain current International Developments in the area of women rights. Outdated customary laws, common laws, and cultural practices are used to rationalize the oppression of women and deny them their basic human rights. DP believes that women's rights are human rights. The rights of women are very clearly spelled out in the Constitution. The Democratic Party proposes that, one third of the cabinet the members of Parliament and the Councillors should be women. This is line with the Affirmative Action to empower our women to join leadership and development of this country of ours. in fact I am right at the end.

The Succession: This is what has made the politics in the country in the parties, to be sort of confused; we appear to be losing direction. So there are provisions here on how succession should be done, and what we are saying that the Vice President should not at the mercy of the President We should you know, have a clear way of succession, in a priority whereby a vice president can automatically succeed a president if there is vacancy, and if he is not able to do that, the Prime Minister comes next in line, for a Minister nominated by the cabinet and approved by a simple resolution of parliament.

Eventually, The speaker of National Assembly – the DP proposes that where a person succeed an incumbent president for any reason rather than as a result of general election, then that person should serve the remainder of the terms of the president he or she has succeeded. Since I am handing over the memorandum to you, I should save time, I think we should finish there. Thank you very much.

Com. Hassan: We have received complaints that some of them do not understand English or Kiswahili, and that they are not following the proceedings. Now if you could explain to them that we have come here, to collect view from them and that they can give their views in any language in which they are comfortable in. So if somebody feels to speak in English because that is the language he is comfortable in then that is right. If somebody wants to speak in Swahili, if somebody wants to talk in Kikuyu, this is his right, because we are the people who are supposed to listen and collect views. So they should not feel offended, that others are speaking in English or Swahili or Kikuyu because the people who supposed to hear and understand and get the views collect are the Commissioners. If you could explain that to those who are complaining.

Hon. Gikonyo- (In kikuyu dialect): Hutherai lugha iria mukwenda.

Translator: He explains that the members can use any of the languages they are comfortable in.

Com. Hassan: Paul Wanjohi Muiga.

Paul Muiga. - I am Paul Wanjohi Muiga- and I will give my views on the Constitution Review. First, government should ban the importation of agricultural goods such as milk, food which we can produce locally.

All public service vehicles to be speed governed eighty kilometers per hour to reduce road carnage. It is should be the government duties to protect the citizen from sub standard goods which are in market since the Kenya Bureau of Standards has been ineffective. Lastly, members of Parliament should have an official office in their constituencies whereby it should have secretaries where people with problems or views will be reporting. That is all.

Anne Watetu: Hon Commissioner to the Commission, I am Anne Watetu, and I have a very big memorandum which I am going to present just a part and the rest I will just hand it over. The first one, this memorandum contains views of women from Tetu Constituency customs and national values. Culture that hinders women rights should be abolished and managed and marriage defines property. The purpose of gender balancing is the nomination of Councillors, MPs etcetera.

We propose that persons born in Kenya whose parents come from outside Kenya be granted automatic Kenya citizenship. The International Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women should be demonstrated and implemented. National laws, customary, and other legal barriers should be reviewed to ensure that women are not discriminated against.

Local government - The Affirmative Action, principally should be entrenched in the Constituency to ensure equality in the Local Government. The Electoral process should be women friendly, without, the harassment of women during campaign by their

male counterparts and the use of abusive language being declared as illegal. The Constitution should provide for devolution of power to the local authority to ensure greater access of resources for men and women.

Composition and strengthening of Parliament – The Constitution should make provision for representation in favour of women and other vulnerable groups and this will enlarge justice, equality and human rights. A Parliamentary gender desk should be constitutionally provided for. Tetu women want a government, which doesn't deal with thieves or people who are not concerned with public interest.

The Affirmative Action policy – the Constitution should provide for institutional framework for the implementation of Affirmative Action principles, e.g. Women should be introduced be included in all ranks. Governance and decision making from the grass root to the national level. e.g., the cabinet. Judiciary, Civic Service and etc. The Constitution should include institutional mechanisms from the advancement of women such as the Gender Commission. They feel that the Commission should have seven Commissioners instead of 122 Commissioners.

Physical and Human needs - The Constitution should provide for the protection of the basic human rights, including health care, education, security and employment. Gender Sensitive decisions making should be guaranteed as basic human rights. We propose that the law on maternity leave be reviewed, as it is discriminatory against women, to have to forego their annual leave when they take maternity leave. Some employers are known to terminate contracts of service after women take maternity leave. We the women from Tetu want to be granted respect as other people. For example, if you meet a man coming from a harambee and you are asked whether there were people, you will be told there were only women and children. The women of Tetu feel that cost sharing should be done away with. We are the people suffering..... the most being women. Women are often unable to pay their hospital bills, thus they often end up dying outside maternity hospitals. We have also said no to female circumcision.

Land and Property Rights: - Family property should be equally shared between the boys and girls. We propose that Constitution should provide for the issuance of title deeds and other documents of ownership under both husband and wives names. This is to prevent the sale of land by either man or the woman. This should be the case even in polygamist household. While women in Kenya usually have utilized the land, which are neither recognized nor protected by law, they rarely have transfer rights. The Constitution should provide a framework for the enforcing of these used rights. There should be equal representation of women on land boards and they should be enquired to be sensitive to the needs of the family members whose names do not appear in the title deeds. The Constitution should clearly spell out how much land an individual should own and taxes imposed on land lying idle. We propose that during land transfers, laws enquire concerns of family members including sons and daughters.

Management and use of natural resources - The Constitution should clearly provide for protection of forest and all natural

resources.

Public Finance - The Constitution should provide for an equitable distribution of Public Finance for both men and women. The principles of Affirmative action for the allocation of the resources, for women and other marginalized groups in the Constitution.

Women with disability – The Constitution should ensure equal assets and resources for persons with disability. I end there.

Com. Hassan - Can we have Samuel Wahome

Samuel Wahome - Jina langu naitwa Samuel Wahome Wanjagi. Makomishona, langu la kwanza ni kwamba, hii sheiria imekubalia D.C. kufunga ndoa, kufungisha ndoa na vijana yetu, au iwe wanaume na akina mama ilalamishwe. Kwa maana D.C. kufanya harusi, kufunganisha harusi inapoteza vijana wetu, maana kijana akiwa na bibi wakosane kidogo, na iwe msichana ajuwe huyu kijana ana mali waenda moja kwa moja kwa D.C anapatiwa haki, anakuwa next of kin. Na yule bibi kama alikuwa na watoto, ule anawachwa nje. Kwa hivyo, ningepomba hivyo.

La pili ni kuona ya kwamba kazi ya machief na manaibu wao irekebishwe. Maana machifu, wakati wote, wale wanaajiriwa wakati huu hawachiwi kwa ujuzi walionao wauongozi. Hawaajiriwi kwa sababu ametoka kwa familia kubwa, familia iko na pesa na viongozi.. Ukienda kwa subchifu, sitaki kusema ni wote, (ama machifu ni wote), unasikia kuna harambee na ukiuliza hii harambee ni ya kujenga wapi au wapi huwezi kuona hiyo harambee inajenga wapi. Lakini unaambiwa toa kitu kidogo.

La tatu, ni kwamba Kamishona wa Polisi apatiwe uwezo asimamie kazi ya ki Polisi maana kesi hutokea na ukienda kuuliza imekuwa aje, unashikwa, unaambiwa, maneno yametoka juu. Haya maneno ya kamishona kuogopa kufanya kazi yake, kuambiwa maneno yametoka juu, hayo sasa yanaonekana si kazi mzuri kwa polisi, maana wanafanya kazi na uoga ya kufutwa kazi ama kushushwa madaraka. Kwa hivyo, Kamishona wa polisi apatiwe uwezo wa kuamua vile kazi yake inaweza kuendelea mbele. Kwa mfano, ile pombe inatumika huko, ambyo inaweza kuuwa watu wakati wowote, inatoka mbali kule upande wa Naivasha. Ukiuliza sababu gani hii pombe inatoka Naivasha, inakuja mpaka hapa Nyeri, unaambia, hii ni kazi ya wakubwa huko juu. Sasa unaona hapa kuna ulaghai mwingi. Hayo ndiyo maoni yangu.

Com. Hassan: Asante. Gerald Njage, Gerald.

Gerald Njage: I wanted to speak in the Kikuyu language. My names are Gerald Magoi Njage. Atakaye tafsiri, atafsiri vizuri kwa sababu mimi ni mzee sana, siwezi kuzungumza Kiingereza, au Kiswahili ya kuomba omba. (Speaks in Kikuyu)

Gerald Njage - (In Kikuyu Dialect): Ndirenda kwaria uhoro wa murimu uria ukete uyu witagwo AIDS.

Interpreter: I would like to talk about HIV AIDS.

Gerald Njage - (In Kikuyu Dialect): Nitureketie kuheo uhoro wagwo muno, na tugathomithio kainge kainge ni makanitha.

Interpreter: We have been educated about it, quite a lot particularly through the churches,

Gerald Njage - (In Kikuyu Dialect): No muthuri tanie ndi mukuru ugwo ngetha kihonia ngona ndirona.

Interpreter: And as old as I am, I do not see any cure in sight.

Gerald Njage - (In Kikuyu Dialect): Nga kiona atiriri, tungiagia na thirikari ingehota gutwethera dawa itwenderie raithi-re, hihi noguke wega.

Interpreter: It is my view that the government should seek ways of providing cheaper medicines to victims.

Interjection Com: Hassan Tafadahli wale wanaongea tupatie nafasi huyu mzee atoe maoni yake.

Gerald Njage - (In Kikuyu Dialect): Number igere ngarora ngona ati tondu morimu uyu uri na hakuhe andu othe ndaigwa githomo keria tugathomithiore, nga kiona atiriri, anake aitu aya anini, metherwo mbecha ni thirikari magie na mutumia mundu agie na gatumia gatari na ukimwi. Makobithio, ni marereha, magie na atumia.

Interpreter: The second issue is that it looks like almost everybody now has HIV and AIDS, and so I am so worried about the young people. I would like there, to be ways where young men can each have a wife.

Gerald Njage - (In Kikuyu Dialect): Nayo dawa ino tuoiga yoke-re, twenderio raithi-re, nitokogora na nitukwongerea kindu kinini tondu thirikari ya tuthondekera mawira maitu ma ukuria witu wa kahuwa, wa machani, wa iria, niturionaga kindu kia guthithia ciana citu citigathire.

Interpreter: The other issue is about the improvement of the farming conditions so that we may be able to afford, subsidized drugs for this deadly disease.

Gerald Njage - (In Kikuyu Dialect): Tondu nagwo murimo-re, wathire uharia andu mendete othe!

Interpreter: This is because this disease lies at an area where everybody is interested.

Com: Hassan Hassan: - Joshua Wachira.

Joshua Wachira: My name is Joshua Wachira; I come from Kititu village, just one mile from this place. Among the few issues we would like to mention is the appointment of the President of Kenya. According to the current Constitution, the appointment of a President as Kenya must first be an MP of his constituency, and immediately he is appointed, he becomes the President of the republic. So this issue Mr. Chairman, those people of that constituency are not left with an MP, because he becomes a national figure. My proposal, is that immediately a person is elected as a president of Kenya, that constituency should qualify automatically to have an MP for that place where they will be reporting. This one I am talking because of the two cases I have seen, in the case of hayati Mzee Jomo Kenyatta's government, and this present government. That one is clear.

The next I would like to mention, Mr. Chairman is on the powers of the President. We have been blaming our government, because that it the order of the day today, because if you look on this present Constitution, which I am holding here, the President of Kenya has been empowered to so many things. He is the Commander-in-Chief, he has the powers to dissolve the Parliament anytime he wants, he is education because he is in the Chancellor of the National universities when we have clashes, like the ones we have been having in Molo or Turkana, he is the one who quells them. When we come to teachers, it is the President because he is the same person, and not everybody else. So Mr. Chairman, I am thinking that we need to shelve the powers of the President. Let us decentralize these powers. Of course the; present Constriction has now to be dismantled. We decentralize these; powers to his ministers, the permanent secretaries, and all the other heads of departments. The president, or the future President will have a chance to monitor what is going on, and even to council those people he has given powers. Mr. Chairman, that one I have finished for the President.

I would like to talk about your jurisdiction. This is a coffee zone. We have information from reliable sources that when we are importing tractors for farming, in whichever area of Kenya, those tractors are not charged import duty. But here in the coffee zones or the sugar zones or whatever, pyrethrum board, when we are importing the farm inputs, you find that a farmer is being charged for the farm inputs, and he is also charged when he is selling that coffee. So he has got double charges. So Mr. Chairman, it is my recommendation and my proposal here that the farm inputs should not be charged, because Kenya is an agricultural country. The Constitution should provide for tax free, on all inputs.

Let me mention Mr. Chairman, about the elections. I would like to talk about the counting of the votes. In the past we have experienced a lot of riggings, and now that we don't want tot go back to those problems we have had.

Our constitution,. The present constitution provides a section that is sub section C that there should be free and fair elections. But our elections have not been free and fair, because of the rigging. To curb this problem Mr. Chairman, there are recommendations I would like to make. One, is that the votes should be counted in the polling station, that particular polling station, votes should be counted there, to avoid any rigging. That is number one.

Number two, the presiding officer in that polling station, his deputy, the supporters from every person who are supposed to be elected and even the observers who have been sent there be it the NCK or whoever, should sign and certify that the votes which have been counted in that polling is correct to the best of their knowledge. In that way, we shall not have any rigging in Kenya. So whatever will be taken to be televised or to be internetted, will be exactly what has been posted in that station. That one I have finished, Mr. Chairman.

The other is that, there are areas we have been calling KANU zones. There should be no KANU zone. All Kenyans are of equal status, and if we want to remove tribalism, and to have free and fair elections in Kenya, every Kenyan, like now, for instance Mr. Chairman, there is this problem we are having in Baringo because of the Jemps. They have been in the papers. We also have another problem In North Eastern and other areas. Let every Kenyan be represented, and let him elect the person of his choice, and not to have KANU zones. The other thing is that some of the areas, we understand, there have been no counting of the votes and even the votes are not cast. We would like those areas, supporters of the opposition and the other parties to be sent in those polling stations who should be paid by the government to make sure that in those areas that the votes that have been said are the correct figure, in the system, I have said that all people who are there must decide.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to talk about the Prison department. So many have been sent by the government of the day and a lot of resources are being spent by the criminals. I was of the opinion, first Mr. Chairman, to recommend, one; that the prison departments become Rehabilitation Centres: In this way my proposal Mr. Chairman, is to have the prison warders, besides their training, be in service is the counseling and guiding, the guiding and counseling so that once these people come out of the prisons, no matter where they are going for three, six or five years, or whatever years they are going, they should come as reformed people from the prison.

Number two on the prisons; I would like to recommend, to talk about the prisons becoming a resource center. By the resource center I mean, the government should not be feeding the prisoners directly but the prisoners should be productive. By this I mean, our prisons all over Kenya should be used to become industrial. That means they should be producing items which are sold and then and that can become a revenue to the government. Making furniture, whatever they will be making. Then the other one Mr. Chairman is on farms, and farm management. They should be growing crops, which they can feed on and which can be sold to generate revenue. Those are the prisoners.

I would also like to mention that initially, the prisoners were being trained to make their own uniforms, and to make the uniforms of other government bodies. By that one somehow it has changed, and the present system is that the government issues tenders. That should not be the way. Those people are many, and they are people who are learned. They should be trained to make their own uniforms, even the uniforms of the police or the armed forces, and even other departments. Those uniforms can be sold so that revenue is taken to the Treasury to earn the government income.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to talk on education in Kenya. The education system in Kenya has not been constant, Mr. Chairman. I would say that we have been having a dictated education system, because initially we had the seven...we had the eight, four, eight or seven four... then three years in university. All of a sudden we were told to sing of the praise of a system which came from somewhere else, and that system had to work. This Constitution had been in operation. Mr. Chairman I would like to say that in this new Kenya's Constitution, let us have the power...the Constitution should empower the curriculum developers with the mandate of providing an a desirable system to Kenyans, which should meet the Kenyans needs unlike a dictated system. That one I am finished Mr. Chairman.

I would like to talk about the protection of the fundamental rights and freedom of the individuals. Although these areas, Mr. Chairman has been provided for in the constitution, there are areas we would like to come to. For instance, we have noted in our country recently there have been clashes. In Rift Valley, they have been there in Molo, they have been there in Njoro, West Pokot and Turkana have not settled down, they are still there. But people have the right of living. We need government of the day to protect them. Why is this that those clashes can only be resolved by the President when we are having the DC with the security committee? If the Security Committee in the district level is not able to do it, why should we have it? It is only the President who will go there and then you see them off. So we would like Mr. Chairman, we as the farmers, when we go to farm in our farms in rift valley to be protected, and we will like the government of the day through the Constitution to protect us.

The other one is about the police shootings of the innocent people. Of late there have been numerous cases of shooting and killing of innocent people by the police allegedly for being suspects. Mr. Chairman there is nobody who is guilty in Kenya unless proved by the court of law. Why should the police shoot somebody because he is just a suspect? How does he come to know he is a suspect, when he is just seeing him? This is a very primitive way of government, and that should be stopped, by this constitution. Let any suspect be arrested, be taken to the court and be proved guilty, and that is the time we shall have good governance, and not shooting anybody that he is suspect.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to talk very broadly on the killing in the police...and torture in the police cells. This has become very much and especially very recently we are even having a case in court right now in Nyeri where somebody is alleged to have been killed, I am not saying that the police have done it, but some of the officers have now been arrested. Why should we be having a Constitution when the natives of that region are being killed by the police who are getting money from the taxpayers, during interrogation, and even before they have been tried. So Mr. Chairman, I am feeling this one is very obstinate in the Kenyan government and even in the current Constitution. Let us have government like that one we have in Britain, where, you get a native and you say Sir, I am arresting you because I have found you have done this and this, and that person, says, yes although I have not done it, you go. When you are in police cells you are not supposed to be harassed. We are not going to have kangaroo courts in the police cells. So that one should be stopped.

The other one Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention is about detention without trial. In fact with the fundamental rights, the human rights of an individual, how can a native or a Kenyan citizen be sent to jail indefinitely by a government, which he has elected? It should be impossible. So at this given we are given the opportunity, the government of the day should not send somebody indefinitely to the prisons. Let somebody be taken to the court, where the court has got its laws, he will be judged.

Mr. Chairman, I would also like to talk about the free basic education for Kenyans. Of late, we have discovered even in the KANU manifesto which had talked of free education, that was the beginning of the independence in Kenya under the KANU Manifesto, that every Kenyan should know how to read and write, so that we can have people, like now, we are having that problem Mr. Chairman, some people cannot understand what we are talking, and they are Kenyans. We need a Constitution, which will safeguard the rights of education to all Kenyans. Let every Kenyan know how to read and write in whatever manner. That can even be done from the taxation, because we are paying the taxes, and very heavy taxations. So Mr. Chairman I have finished. Thank you.

Com Hassan: The next please?

David Nderitu Gikui – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Njetagwo David Nderitu Ngugi. Nitwagereire kuiandikithia na Gichira na totionaga maciaro?

Interpreter: I would like first to pose a question, is it right if you register in a society, for instance, Gichira, and you will never see the fruits?

David Nderitu Gikui – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Haha nihagerire tugethura anene aitu, na twamathura, miti itu igatarirwo hao, na mobile ikarerio ohau tuckeragwo no wachinda, no miti itu ndikaime hau.

Interpreter: My first proposal is that the counting of votes should be done at that polling station and if possible the results should be announced through a mobile, as regards to the winners.

David Nderitu Gikui – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Gethurano nikiagererie kwanjagererio kindu thaa ikumi na imwe na nuthu, gikarekio thaa imwe na nuthu.

Interpreter: I am proposing that we should start our polling as early as five thirty and it should end as late as seven thirty in the evening. That is all.

Com. Hassan: David Njogu.

David Njogu: Okay, thank you very much. I understand the microphone is not working, it is going to distort the recording, I would like to shout as much as I can. One, David Njogu, that is my name. On behalf of the people who are here I think I will be speaking the truth to say that the Kenyan society now is very desperate because of the poor governance and we only look forward to this Commissioners who are in front of us to improve the standard of the people by writing a good Constitution. For that reason we would like, or rather I would like, and of things that I am talking on behalf of these people to express our disregard and our sympathy, when we hear that the Commissioners are divided. Please, don't be divided. Work as a team because the only decisions the Kenyans are left now hoping upon is the Constitutional Review Commission and no other body, because many of us as you have listened from the views here have lost faith in the current government. So please don't be divided and please work as a team because some people will be happy if you are divided, so that they can impose on Kenyans a Constitution that they are not going to like.

One, I would like the voter registration to be made a continuous exercise. Two' I would like the IDs, the identity cards of the Kenyan person to be the only document that is required for voting, because what is the need of registering as a voter, using a voters ID, I mean an ID and then a voters cards when already you have an ID which qualifies you to be Kenyan citizen? Thirdly the person who becomes the number two in the presidential voting should be made the Vice President, irrespective of his party, and then they can go ahead to form a coalition government like the one that was proposed by someone who was here. Teachers and other civil servants should be promoted from their stations and not through interviews, which can be manipulated by some individuals, because of the corruption that is rampant in this country. Then the total number of votes, won by the a given person should be declared right at the polling station.

The other point, the NSSF fund and the NHIF fund should be made compulsory, they should be made voluntary, and people who are contributing should be paid their dividends immediately when they stop working especially in the NSSF, and the National Hospital Fund, the members should be refunded for any medical bills incurred and not just the bills incurred on admission.

The other point, all Kenyans should be provided with passport. It should not be regarded as a favour for a person to get a passport, just as we get ID cards. The other point, the government should set aside a fund to cater for the disabled and the very sick persons so that they don't have to go begging and embarrass ourselves at tourists pass through our streets and see people begging when others are moving in limousines. The other points, parents should be responsible for their children. There should be a law to that effect. This will prevent the mushrooming of the so called street children, because we regard all those children to be Kenyans and we think that one day two people met somewhere in the bed and created that street child.

The other point, we have had in this country a lot of problems with land. That is true, some people have problems in land. That is true, some people have stood here and said the same. There is a problem in the way that the land cases are handled. Cases

that were handled in 1960s are still being handled today. People are dying without knowing what is going to happen to the case they have about their land. So please, I would request the Commissioners to make a law to the effect that land arbitration cases be detached from the normal courts which are very expensive, and which take too long, and also subject to corruption, and replace it with Commission which is chaired by a given judge, who is not subject to being corrupted, because this one is like now a country that is allowing corruption too much. So please do something to the land problem because people are always killing each other because of land in this area.

The other point, to make education affordable to all parents, especially secondary and college education because it is so costly in this country. The other point, I am a teacher; the school curriculum is changing too often and forcing teachers and parents to continue buying books and modifying their methodologies so often. Somebody wakes up one morning and says today we are changing the education system. So let us have a curriculum which is going to stay. If it is 8-4-4, let it stay. If it is the former curriculum, let it stay. Let us not have people changing few things at the whims of the moment.

Government doctors, should be restricted to the public hospitals and should not run private clinics at the expense of the poor patients who go to those government hospitals and they are told, daktari hawezi kuja leo, kwa vile hata yeye ni mgonjwa. Another point, farmers should be protected, somebody has already mentioned this, I will not dwell on it, but farmers should be protected against unfair competition from cheaply imported products. This is a region of farmers, our Hon. Commissioner, and the farmers, rarely get anything from their produce, because if they process it they become demoralized. So if we can get a law to the effect that once you cultivate some maize, some tomatoes, some beans, you are going to sell given commodity at a given price, definitely we are going to rejuvenate our economy, and thus we will feel that we are part and parcel of the members of this country.

Then there should be a law allowing taxpayers to have a say over the government, expenditure, as such the tax money should be used to benefit for beneficial products, and again we should not have the mushrooming of the so called white elephants, we already have one here in Kagumo College, so let the tax payers who are going to contribute this money. Then even the airport and other things are not directly benefiting the citizens.

The other point is, the government should buy some land and settle the street children, and probably those who have more than one hundred acres should be forced by then law which can be made these honourable gentlemen to give a part of their land to the landless, and to the street children because they are part and parcel of us, and later on they become thugs, so if we don't assist them now, then you know what will happen in future. Usipo ziba ufa uta njenga ukuta.

Then an anti corruption authority which is actually constitutional should be empowered and put in place so that we can be through with the corruption in the country. Let us not have an anti authority which can be manipulated by one person who wakes up one morning and says, now this one is unconstitutional and it can't work. Then the government is called and it

becomes helpless, then your wonder, how can something that was elected that was decided by the parliament become non functional at the spur of the moment. The government should really be committed to reduce the so called grabbing of public land and those who have grabbed should be forced to give it back by law.

Let us not just have cases of saying mkubwa fulani, ame fanya hivi, huwezi ku nyanganywa shamba lako. So please, let us have a lot to that effect. I want to finish. Somebody who was here has mentioned about the torture in the police custody, I will not mention something about it because I could be caught, one of these Commissioners could be caught, walking in Nyeri town at eight, and the police are not able to are not ready to listen.

Then you are just told, what are you doing mangamangaring in the street, come here and then you go and spend a night in the police cells. That is the time that you will know the kind of things that happen there, and because you are not criminal, and somebody said here, you are not a criminal until you are judged. So let us have good conditions being provided in the police cells, and let us not have people being arrested like that. Why cant I go to the police officer and tell him why cant you tell me to report to the station tomorrow morning and then I will come instead of being taken there by force, when I know that I am innocent.

Then somebody has mentioned something about the President of Kenya, I would think he could be executive but he should not be above law. But let him be an executive, let us not have a powerless President, like those ones in Philippines who are always impeached, day and night. Let us have a strong president but it us have a President who is not above the law and who is impeachable when the situation so demands without fearing that oh, huyu akitolewa, Kenya itapata shida. Like we have been led to believe that should somebody relinquish power then Kenyans will have bloodsheds like Rwanda. Not necessarily if we have a good Constitution.

Parliament should have a watchdog Committee to veto some of its decisions especially like now when they can afford to give themselves, like some given heavy allowances and nobody questions them, so let us have a watchdog Committee which the Commissioners can decide how it can be created, which is going ...to become a watchdog for parliamentarians. Then parliament and not the President should appoint the commissions for enquiry. We are tired of commissions of enquiries which are made today, and then tomorrow they are done away with, or they don't hand over their findings, I mean after they hand over their findings, the findings are not made public. What is so great about handing over, or rather making public such reports, as the Ouko Commission, the Bombolulu Commission, Devil worshipping Commission, so many other commissions, that have been formed, because they use tax payers money. Honestly it is good to give to the public so that we can see, so heavens sake let the Commissioners put a law where the parliament should appoint Commissions of enquiry and then they make the report public so that we can know for example who killed somebody like this MP who was called Tony Ndilinge, or may be J. M.

Last but not least, make each member of Parliament represent roughly equal number of people; somebody said that, I cannot

repeat. I am making the last statement. We should not have nominated MPs, because in my view they do nothing, but vote for their parties. Thank you very much the Commissioner.

Com: Hassan Hassan: Thank you. You were saying that the Commissioners are divided, I can assure you that the Commission is extremely united especially now, but the things that you hear in the press I think are the Commissioners expressing their feelings to the Chairman, and the way he is managing the review process, and the way he is leading the Commission. Otherwise I don't think the Kenyan Commissioners are divided as such. Now let us go to Maina Gitige.

Mwingi mutai: Jina langu ni Mwingi Mutai – ni mzaliwa wa hapa. Kwanza nimeshukuru kwa Tume hii ya Commissioners kwa sababu nyinyi ndio maoni ya wananchi mnakuja kuyapokea. Maana ile Katiba ilioko sasa, ilikuwa Katiba iliyotengenezwa na wananchi hawakuulizwa maoni. Kwa hivyo, nimeshukuru.

La kwanza, mimi maoni yangu nataka kuambia serikali yetu kwa machifu na maheadmen. Kwa sababu, wakati huu, sisi raia wa kawaida, tunakuwa kama mbuzi haina mchungaji, kwa sababu tukiwa na shida yaani tukipiga repoti kwa administration tuaambiwa ni lazima tutoe mchango. Hii mchango hatujui itaisha lini.

La pili, nataka tutambuliwe kama Kikuyu, Embu na Meru, ndiyo tulipigania uhuru wa nchi hii.

La tatu, hawa watu waliopigania uhuru wa nchi hii, ijapokuwa emergency iliondolewa, tuliwekewa sheria, ama restriction order kwa mfano, inaonekana hii vita ya ukabila inawaandama hawa hawa tu waliopigania uhuru.

Sisi raia wa kawaida tunajiuliza, tunakuwa kama watu wanakwenda kufundishwa baisikeli. Mwalimu anapanda baisikeli, na mwanafunzi naye anasukuma, sijui, mwanafunzi atajua lini? Kwa hivyo mimi nimeshukuru kwa vile mkaona mkachukue maoni yetu.

La nne, serikali ile, tunao, tunayotegemea iligawanye, rais na Prime Minister, yaani Prime Minister ndiye anakuwa ndani ya Parliament kusikiza maoni ya wananchi vile inaendelea.

Jeshi iondolewe kwa utawala wa siasa. Maana mtu anayeitwa Commander in Chief hata ukimwambia right turn about turn hajui, na yeye anakuwa Commander in chief wa jeshi.

Nikiendelea mbele, koti nayo ipewe madaraka yake, maana yake, kesi ikiletwa kotini, baada ya, ya kupeleka kesi kotini, ama ni mtu wako anauwawa, unasikia tena mambo inatoka juu, hiyo case inatupwa. Kwa mfano kama hii center iko hapa, tunao watu zaidi ya tisa. Wanauwawa, na ushaidi unaonekana, na kesi ikifika kotini, hawa watu walio fanya hivyo vitendo, hatujaona hata moja ameshikwa. Kwa hivyo koti ipewe uwezo wake wa kujiamulia haki.

Nikiendelela mbele, wakati wa uchaguzi, kila polling station, iwe ikihesabiwa ile kura inapigwa hapo, ndio kujulikane nani alikuwa na kura nyingi. Na tuongezewe masaa, katika hio uchaguzi badala ya saa mbili, tuwe tuki anza saa then asara mpaka then asara ama saa moja.

Habari zingine zinazotuudhi kama sisi raia wa kawaida, sijui tutatolewa wapi ruhusa ya kuhalalisha pombe ya kienyeji ile kama watu wa Costi wanatumia, zamani walikuwa wanatumia hii pombe ya mnazi, pengine sisi wakikuyu tunatumia pombe ya muratina, tunasikia ni pombe ya haramu. Swali ni hii. Hio halali ili pimwa na Muislamu gani? Nikiendelea mbele, tunataka, yaani ni maoni yangu, iunganishwe ndani ya Katiba, nchi ni Kenya moja. Mwananchi yeyote wa Kenya awe ni moja, si watu fulani, akienda Coast, akienda pahali gani anakuwa kama mtu asiye na Mkenya, na hii ni serikali na tunasema ni Kenya moja nchi moja, ngozi moja, hata ukuwa na mchanganyiko. Mtu akiwa Mkenya ni Mkenya.

Nikiendelea mbele, vitu vya watu vilindwe, ndivyo kwake ni kama hio. Kama Ma-society ikiwa kunafanyikana harambee, inakuwa kama amri, kila society ama duka itowe shilingi mia tano, elfu kumi. Hii inakuwa sasa hii kodi, haina kipimo, tunatolea nani, na ni nani tunaochangia? Isiwe kama sheria, maana harambee ni kile mtu anatoa kwa kupenda kwake, sio kulazimishwa.

Nikiendelea mbele habari ya team ya uchaguzi, ipewe uhuru wake. Kama inafikiria watu fulani wana maoni mazuri iendelee hata siku nne. Nafikiri sina mengi, ni hayo tu. Asante.

Com. Hassan: Asante kwa maoni yako.

Margaret Wanjiru (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Jina langu mimi naitwa Margaret Wanjiru (in kikuyu)

Interpreter: My name is Margaret Wanjiru.

Margaret Wanjiru (In Kikuyu Dialect) : (Inaudible)

Interpreter: I would like to talk about education.

Margaret Wanjiru (In Kikuyu Dialect): Akorwo ni Primary mukenye uria tuguikara tutige guchoka gukinyerwo muno mwenaine wegie ciana, yaani uhoroini wa mbeba.

Interpreter: I would propose that the Constitution provides for free basic education from standard one to standard eight.

Margaret Wanjiru (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Akorwo nita mwana ringi muciaru ni akoragwo ahinyererio ni mbeba cia gutwara

secondary, na ringi mwana ni mugi, ringi akorwo ni githomo giake gikorera thi, na ringi mwana ucio nogukorwo niangegateithia bururi.

Interpreter: I would also like there to be a special provision for very bright children in secondary schools because some of these children who drop out could be very useful to the country.

Margaret Wanjiru (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na akorwo ni mwana ucio ringi una nikaba angegatinio mushara wake akorwo no ahote guthoma wega, ndangekona hinya tondu no bururi angegakorwo agiteithia.

Interpreter: We would like to have may be a bursary scheme or loan scheme where the child can pay back later, because that way, he or she would be a useful member of the society.

Margaret Wanjiru (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondu ni ciana nyingi cikoragwo cikiurera thii, akorwo ni ugi, ni aheto ni Ngai, na ringi githomo kiao gikorera u-ugwo.

Interpreter: I am saying this because there are bright children who drop out of schools because of lack of fees.

Margaret Wanjiru (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondu notwende thirikari ituteithererie mwana ucio. Mwana aheto makamenya uria mwana angethoma.

Interpreter: So we would like there to be a provision of helping those children from needy families who pass well.

Margaret Wanjiru (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondu taria ugwo akorwo ni mahinda tamaya, mbecha ni irehete thina muno,

Interpreter: There is a lot of financial problems these days.

Margaret Wanjiru (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Akorwo ni fertilizer ta iyo niyo itoteithagia,

Interpreter: I would like to comment about farm input: for instance, we need fertilizers in our farms.

Margaret Wanjiru (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Kogwo no mukageria gututeithia mwenaine wegie migunda-ini nigetha tokona irio cia gutuigana. Tutikamuthenagia na guturehera irio.

Interpreter: I would propose that there be a system of helping farmers to increase agricultural output so that the same farmers don't ask for food assistance, all the time.

Margaret Wanjiru (In Kikuyu Dialect) : No twende muno uhoro-ini wa irio tukorwo twenairio handu hakurehagerwo kuma ja.

Interpreter: I propose strongly that we should have methods of ensuring food sufficiency because it is very bad for us to be asking for food donation all the time from outside. Those were my humble views.

Ruhio Njama: Mr. Chairman, I was asking my introduction is not recorded. I am Ruhio Njama, representing The Kenya Association of Retired Officer in Nyeri district. I wanted to say something for recording, because I came here at eight thirty as I was told, I found gates locked and I was trying to look for these mikes, my name would have been the first one. So I apologize that I now have to ask for permission to give my memorandum on behalf of my association.

Now before, I do this, Mr. Chairman, I have only two issues. One is the land policy, land policy in Kenya.

Number two, which is in my memorandum, is the nomination in our National Assembly and local councils. These are the only two points I have Mr. Chairman. We have handed over several memorandums in our national office, in the districts, and I have these two as additional points. Now I start with what is not written form- land policies. My age shows me that I know my parents used to have over ten acres of land, here in this area. The Commission should put it in our Constitution that the land policy should guard against being so poor, one time because when I was young, everybody, our fathers over ten acres. Today we have one acre, two acres. Now, I overheard one here saying let us distribute the land we have. Mr. Chairman, those of us who have travelled in other countries, especially in Europe, over five hundred years, they put down a land policy that no more dishing out land. If a piece of land was twenty acres, for example England fifty years ago, that farm is still twenty acres. Now, my friend present and everywhere, this is the recommendation I know it is outside my culture. As a kikuyu I must posses a piece of land. The population is increasing, and your land is not increasing. In another one hundred years, those who will be here, will not have an acre or half an acre. My thinking here is what is better? Is it to feed the nation or is it to house the nation? My answer is this one. To feed the nation, not to house people. Time will come when we shall have no vegetable garden. So please the Commission should have a policy to guard against giving everybody a piece of land in this country. It will never ever be enough. It is better to have no piece of land and be having food, while I am living in town like Europe. That is just a by the way, Mr. Chairman. The written memorandum will take very little time. Even if I read word for word, it is just one sheet, and I have taken less time than many people.

This memorandum is about nomination to the National Assembly and to our local authorities. I will read very quickly. The current Kenya Constitution stipulates that the Parliament consists of the President, two hundred and ten, and elected members, twelve nominated members, and the Attorney General. The twelve members who're nominated are initially nominated by; parliamentary political parties to which they are partisan.

The political parties then recommend them to the President for appointment as members of the National Assembly. They are nominated by their political parties in proportion to their parliamentary strength. The Constitution under review emphasizes that the nominated members should represent special interests under the banner, "Happy Constitution Making" that we all read in one of the local dailies here. It was on twenty eighth November the year 2001; the CKRC posed the following question that needs some response from all those people who are attending this and any other one. The question was this one. Should we have seats reserved for specific interest groups? We were asked this question to answer. Let us answer this question, and the answer that my association is giving is this one. We should not have this nominee nominated seats. Why? Because they are nominated by different parties, as if the constituencies were not enough. If they are nominated in proportion with the seat each party has, then it is only promoting the number of parliamentarians in the Parliament to cost our pockets even more money. There is no need, because if we had one hundred members, and you are given twenty percent nomination, you are just pushing the problem ahead. So we say, this, we don't the doors for nomination, but we say alternative is this one. If we must have nominated six, they should be members who are non-partisan nominated by special groups, groups like religious groups, Civil Service employees, minority communities in this country, famine in gender for example, gender equity like women, disabled groups, but not to just to give more seats to political parties and when you are nominated, you are made an assistant minister. These special seats, if they must continue to be nominated, should be non-partisan, should never be assistant minister or ministers, should be there to mollify, oh sorry, the use of this word is...to lessen the problems in Parliament thus they are group of twenty nominated, they can vote with the government or the opposition if the motion is for the welfare of this land. I think that is all I have Mr. Chairman.

Com. Hassan kuna mtu wowote wa minority groups? Hakuna. Isaiah Gatunga

Isaiah Gatunga - Sasa mimi sa maisha ya kushinda kwa shida, sababu nasikia kilasiku huku wanapigwa kwa kulima mashamba. Mashamba yalikuwa ya wazungu zamani. Huko wanauwawa, na mashambani. Hao walikuwa hapa na mashamba haya. Na huyu mtu anayeuwawa huku, ndiyo aliacha shamba yake hapa. Sasa hii Katiba irekebishwe, sababu huyu aliwekea serikali shamba ya kilima pesa hapa, yule apewe kishamba naye awe akilima. Hiyo ni maneno.

Tena, akiwa nyinyi mumekwisha mumeamuriwa na sisi, serikali na raia, mkimaliza kazi hii, shikieni ushukani wamashamba yale yanaliwa na mbogo huku na ambayo wanakwisha mkachague watu kama hawa mkaende kuwapa kila mtu ekari nne nne. Wapande pamba, wapande mahindi. Hii ni aibu kubwa sana. Bibi harusi ni mypa kabisa na anatembea huko kuomba chakula: ninataka hio mashamba. Tena ukulima wetu ni mkulima wa kahawa, na ndugu yangu ni mkulima wa pamba pale. Akija kulima shamba yake ya pamba, na pesa yake pale, pesa badala kupewa pesa, huyo mtu mkubwa, anameza pesa hii. Akimeza pesa hii, tukimpeleka kwa sub-chief, anakwambia hakuna atakaeniuliza. Chama chetu kimesema ukikula mali ya umma hakuna atakae kuuliza? Kwa hivyo wewe rudi shambani. Basi, nataka hapo irekebishwe.

Upande we masomo. Upande we masomo kutoka nursery, mpaka standard eight, kuna certificate ina tolewa moja. Mtu akipata bahati apate msichana hivi ama kijana avunjike mguu, na amekwisha fika darasa la sita akimaliza class ya sita, naye asiendelee awe mzee, apatiwe certificate ya kuonyesha huyu ame kuwa shuleni? Hio ni ingine.

Huu ni upande wa madhehebu. Madhehebu ina haribu Kenya. Iko tiyari kuharibu Kenya. Madhehebu unapotaka license hapa sababu kupata license inaingia Kenya mpaka bibi, mke wa mtu, ikipata licence. Madhehebu yapigwe durubini kabisa na wazee wa makamu kama nyinyi, ionekane sababu hata hii ni adui yetu. Ninasema tuje tutoboe kinacho tumiza, hio ipigwe durubini. Hii nae ni ingine.

Barabara zinapolimwa hata na serikali, zinaharibika. Zikiharibika yule alitengeneza, haaji kurekebisha. Mara mtu akiwa kutoka Nyeri na una katoto kako, gari naruka katoto kanakufa, wewe unavunjika mguu, hasara hii. Hio Katiba nayo irekebishe. Wenye kutengeneza barabara, akawa ana miaka atachukua barabara hii mpaka barabara hii yake ionekane ni sawasawa.

Maji ya hapa ni ghali sana. Maji kama inanywewa hapa yategwa kule juu, ki climate, hapan sitima, climate. Na mtu na mke wake hawezi kumaliz maji drum moja ya maji kwa wiki moja, mtungi mkubwa ule wauzwa ma petroli. Na analipishwa hio mara kumi. Sababu unatakiwa kulipa mia tatu. Bill ililetwa hapo mimi sikulala nyumbani, nilienda kulala pahali nje sababu mama pale anasema maji yatakatwa sasa tutakuwa namna gani. Nikamwambia tutaomba Mungu. Sasa tunaishi maji ikafungwa, na maji ile haitumii sitima, wala nini, isipokuwa ile pesa inatumika kwa maji hio ni ile waangalizi wanatumia kunua mafuta ya kupeleka motoka, ya kupleka watu huko, Milimani.

Pili masumbuko tunayo, hospitalini pale, watu maskini nakufa. Hata wengine hawajazikwa. Ukifika hospitali hapa shilingi hamsini huwezi kupata dawa ya kutosha. Hupati ukienda kwa ndugu yako, hana, ukienda kwa dada yao hana. Umaskini umekumba nchi hii. Na kwa kukumba nchi hii, ni njaa kwanza. Mzee akwisha kuwa mzee, hakuna anacho weza kufanya. Serikali ikate mashamba au iamue ma-ekari estates ama malocations. Mtu akwisha kuwa mzee na hana kwake nyumbe, wakawe kilima mboga akule siku zake za uzeeni, zikiisha kufika za kufa, anazikwa anapotaka kuzikwa, sababu wazee wengi wanakufa kwa njaa. Viwete, kufa kwa njaa. Hiyo nayo irekebishwe. Inataka watu wenye kujua sana ili wasaidie, maisha ya leo na maisha ya kesho. Nafikiri, sisemi mengi sababu wanaume wanapokuja hapa, nafikiri sisemi zaidi ya wao, ni wanaume. Nimemaliza hapo, Kamishona

Com. Hassan: Kuna mama ambaye alitoka Nairobi – yuko wapi. Una itwa nani,

Com. Hassan: Sasa mama, ulikuwa umepotea wapi?

Anne Ndrangu. -Commissioners and Secretaries, I am very happy to record my view, Samuel Gikonyo. I would like our Constitution to prohibit every civil servant from participating in the business, so as to ensure that enable the citizens get quality

service. In the previous Constitution people have suffered. A civil servant might even keep his coat behind the chair for two days, you go in the office, he is not there, he is out, and he is coming. Subordinates are saying, but no proper service. In addition to that, I would like it to appear in our Constitution that medical services should be free, together with mortuary service because we citizens the poor economy has turned us beggars. In addition to that, we would like all manufactured products such as cigarettes, lethal brews, I mean our Constitution should, prohibit the companies, brewing or manufacturing all these because they are causing our health to be poor. Why write on a packet of cigarettes “Onyo la Ministry ya Afya, Cigarettes are harmful to ones health, and why not to ban it? Our government does not care about our health. Why permit them?

I would like it to appear in our Constitution that primary education should be free, and to prohibit also the political groups because it is causing tribal strife or misunderstanding. With such a few points, I have finished.

Com Hassan: Thank you very much Anne Ndirangu. Samuel Kuninya

Samuel Kuhiya Wathinji - Niko hapa sana kutoa maoni yangu. Kwanza ni utawala. Kwa maoni yangu mimi naona hakuna haja ya kuwa na Sub-chief kataka utawala. Kwa sababu huyu Sub-chief hakuna kazi anafanya. Kazi yake ni kuhangaisha Wananchi, na badala yake nataka kuwe kumechaguliwa kamati ya wazee katika kijiji. Kwa sababu hawa wazee pia wanajua taabu ya wananchi na wana haja na nchi yao.

Concillor, yule tumechagua anatakiwa awe akifanya kazi chini ya hiyo kamati inachaguliwa na wananchi. Kwa sababu yeye concillor akichaguliwa haja yake kuuza mashamba ya wananchi na hawa wazee hawatakubali shamba lao liuzwe na mtu wamemchagua. Kwa hivyo kamati ndiyo ina uwezo ya kusimamia kijiji au sub-location.

Na tukichagua Member of the Parliament, ikiwa hatafanyi kazi mzuri kwa wananchi, wananchi wawe na uwezo wa kumfukuza na kuweka mtu mwingine, kwa sababu hawo ndio wamemchagua. Na sisi tunataka hio Bunge iwe ya miaka mitano kama vile ilivyo wakati huu. Tunataka rais atakaechaguliwa awe rais asiwe na uwezo mkubwa, kama vile ilivyo wakati huu.

Kwa elimu sisi tunataka, kwa sababu nchi hii iko na tabu na iko watu wengine hawana uwezo, elimu iwe ya bure kutoka standard one mpaka standard eight na kuwe na mpango wa serikali kwa juu ya wale watoto hawananguvu, wawe wakisaidiwa na serikali. Wawe wakiambiwa wapate kazi walipe kwa sababu hatupendi wanapotea bure kwa sababu ya kukosa pesa.

Mambo inahusiana na mashamba. Watu wengi wanakaa mjini, lakini wanakaa gichagi, na hawa watu ni wa nchi hii. Nikiulizwa na ile serikali itakuja, kila mtu awe amepatiwa pahali pa kukaa kwa sababu yeye ni mwananchi wa nchi hii.

Kwa maoni yangu, sitaki serikali ya majimbo, tunataka serikali ya nchi nzima, kwa sababu sisi ni Waafrika wa Kenya. Na tunataka kwa ugonjwa, watu wengi wanakufu nyumbani kwa sababu ya kukosa dawa. Kwa hivyo sisi tunataka serikali ikubali

tuwe na matibabu ya bure, kwa vile watu hatuna nguvu hata kidogo. Mimi nawacha haya maoni yangu hapo.

Com. Hassan: Tuta malizia hapo kwa sasa. Tuta rudi saa nane unusu ambapo tutamsikiza Joshua Kamau.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Jetagwo Joshua Kariuki Kamau

Interpreter: I am Joshua Kariuki Kamau

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ndi Mkenya

Interpreter: I am a Kenyan.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Woni wakwa

Interpreter: My View,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ni-ingiamberea,

Interpreter: I would start,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ihaki rethire Kenya.

Interpreter: Bribery should stop in Kenya.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na makoirwo makinya

Interpreter: And steps should be taken,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : na Bururi wa Kenya ni uguikara wega.

Interpreter: And the Country would stay properly.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Raisi uria utwathaga, niwega atige kuheo hinya mwingi.

Interpreter: And the President should not be given a lot of powers.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondu gwa thuranwo,

Interpreter: Because after elections,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Achokaga we mwenyewe agathura andu ake mwanyana.

Interpreter: He goes ahead to appoint other people.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Riu tukarigwo,

Interpreter: So we are left wondering,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ni wathani ucio munene,

Interpreter: Why he should have so much power,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na ni bururi aratha.

Interpreter: And he is ruling the country.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Wakeri,

Interpreter: Secondly,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Mathibitari,

Interpreter: Hospitals,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Niturehagerwo dawa,

Interpreter: We are supplied with medicine,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na igachoka, dawa icio twa reherwo, aruaru mathii kuria makerwo gutiri dawa.

Interpreter: And after the supply, when patients go to hospitals they are told there is no medicine. They are sold.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Wagatatu,

Interpreter: Thirdly,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Nima-Head-Men.

Interpreter: The Sub-Chiefs,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Nimagariurete Bururi wao muno

Interpreter: They have disturbed this country.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondu migunda iria yatigirio ya thurkuru, mathibitari, ma-Headmen na kajura nio matwekiri mendagie.

Interpreter: The land that was set aside for the public for schools and hospitals, the Sub-chiefs and the councilors are the ones who are selling them for their personal gain.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Kogwo nitukuhoya ihoya, ma-headmen na chiefs, magachoka guchagorwo.

Interpreter: We are therefore appealing that sub-chiefs and chiefs should henceforth be elected not appointed.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Wakana,

Interpreter: Forthly,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Akorwo ni chief, akaheo ta location imwe ta Headmen.

Interpreter: If it is a chief, he should just be given a Location and only one assistant chief not several.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Wagatano,

Interpreter: The fifth one,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Nitukuhoya tugachagura athuri ai-tura.

Interpreter: We should be allowed to elect village elders.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na magacorwo marugamirirwo ni thirikari.

Interpreter: And they should be recognized by the government.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Wagatandatu,

Interpreter: The 6th one,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Nikuri atheni angie muno maturaga ichagini.

Interpreter: There are so many poor people who are still in the Colonial villages.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na kuri migunda,

Interpreter: And there is still land.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na andu taacio no ngoria no makarutwo ta kou, magathie kwetherwo handu.

Interpreter: They should be removed from the villages and allocated land where there is land.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Wa mugwanja, nitutaragwo, kwe hindi kahinda gakinyaga ga kutarwo.

Interpreter: 7th, there is usually a National census,

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na nitweragwo andu acio matarwo nimarehagirwo uteithio othe marikiu gutarwo.

Interpreter: And we are normally told that after the census, people are given assistance.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na tutiri uteithio tukoragwo tukiona.

Interpreter: We have never seen such assistance.

Joshua Kariuki Kamau – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ngweciria maundu makwa nimathira.

Interpreter: Tha this all I can state on my views.

Com. Hassan: Stephen Wanjohi.

Stephen Wanjohi - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Njetagwo Stephen Wanjohi Weru kuma Ithekahuno.

Interpreter : I am Stephen Wanjohi Weru from Ithekahuno.

Stephen Wanjohi - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Wendi wakwa uria nie ingienda, ni thirikari iria iri kuo,

Interpreter : My opinion is that the government that is in power,

Stephen Wanjohi - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Imwo power cia kuhotaga gotweka ati kuri mundu uri iguru ria watho.

Interpreter : It should be denied the powers that make it possible for some people to be above the law.

Stephen Wanjohi - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Akorowo ni bia iria torutaga cia igoti, thirikari iria igukorwo kuwo, ikorwo ikemenyerera mbeba icio nigetha ihotage gututeithia, kaingi uhoro wa barabara.

Interpreter : If it is the taxes that we pay, the government should be made to account for that money by assisting us in building roads, hospitals, schools, so that our children can have free education.

Stephen Wanjohi - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Akorwo ni wera uria urutagwo wa migunda-ini itu ta kahuwa

Interpreter : If it is the work that we do in our shambas like cultivating coffee,

Stephen Wanjohi - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Uthondekwo watho ungehota kurugamirira andu acio matige kunyamarika.

Interpreter : A law should be enacted to make sure that those people get their returns,

Stephen Wanjohi - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tutigage kwero ati mbeca no iraruta wera iria turaruta igoti na irathi mihuko ya andu.

Interpreter : So that we are not told that the taxes we are paying are doing the work that it is supposed to do, but that money goes to the pocket of some few individuals.

Stephen Wanjohi - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Gogwo watho uria nii hakwa ingienda, ni indu icio ihote kurugamirirwo na njira njega, nigetha tuhote kuteithika nginya jiaro iria ikoka.

Interpreter : Our taxes should be protected such that it can also assist generations to come.

Stephen Wanjohi - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondu korwo indo ta mbeca iria irutagwo ni andu a NSSF, korwo ni iroragwo na njira njega, bururi uyu ndugiri na thina to uyu twenagwo.

Interpreter : For instance the money that is collected by the National Social Security Fund, if it is properly utilized, this country, could not be in the problem that it is currently in.

Stephen Wanjohi - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na theini wa bururi ateti aria twa cagura, matiheagwo na kahinda kega ga kuheana mathina maitu,

Interpreter : Even in the country, the representatives of the protections that we elect, they are not giving an opportunity to give the views on those who elected them.

Stephen Wanjohi - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Kogwo niguthondekwo watho urimetekageria uria twa matuma, ukoigwo, na ugathikererio.

Interpreter : A law should be enacted to ensure that they are give an opportunity to say what we have sent them to stay, and they are listened to. And that is all, if that is the truth.

Com Hassan: Thank you very much.

Com: Hassan P. Asiyu Kwa hivyo umesema wale tunaochagua kwenda kutuongoza hawapaewi nafasi ya kuongea mambo ya wananchi na unataka tuweke sheria, ili waongozi wapewe nafasi ya kuongea na kusikilizwa.

Com: Hassan Hassan: Samuel Maina ni wewe?

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Njitagwo Samuel Maina.

Interpreter: I am Samuel Maina,

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Uria ingienda kuga nie uhoro wa guthondeka katiba togwo tokire kurehe maoni, woni uria ndenagwo wa mbere.

Interpreter: What I would like to say, what my view is on the constitutional review, my first view,

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Ni ati rais tondu akoragwo ari munene kure watho,

Interpreter: Because the President is normally above the law, although I am not sure of this,

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : That law that makes him to be above the law, should be abolished.

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Nigetha riria ithurano irekinya,

Interpreter: So that when the elections or when we arrive conducting the elections,

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Githurano getagathwo athii mucii gwake ta andu aria ange.

Interpreter: Such that when the General Elections are called, he should go hoe like any other person. .

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Nigetha kuhote guthurinathio wega, na wiici wa kura

Interpreter: So that the elections can be conducted fairly, without chaos and rigging

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Uhuro uria unge ingienda kuga ni uhoro wa title deeds cia migunda,

Interpreter: The other thing I would like to mention is about title deeds to land,

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Tondu title deeds mundu agerio kurehio u-surveyor tu.

Interpreter: Because when it comes to issue of title deeds, a person should only be charged survey fees,

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : No ndakarehio karatathi kau ga title.

Interpreter: but he should not be charged for the title deed fees.

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Undu uria unge ninge I-ngienda ninge urekebishwo,

Interpreter: The other thing that I would like to be amended,

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Ni munene gukoragwo anyitete unene muingi are munene ume agakoragwo ena ofisi eno neno ingi neno ingi.

Interpreter: Is a leader to be having power to be having several offices, he is in this office, the second office, and another office.

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Tondu angekorwo ari muro hari utongoria uria wambere athurerwo,

Interpreter: Because if he is not a proper leader in the first office,

Samuel Maina – (In Kikuyu dialect) : Una icio ingi itingekorwo ire njega.

Interpreter: Then even in the other office he cannot be a good leader. I don't have anything else to say.

Com. Hassan: James Mwangi

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Ha retwa ni James Mwangi

Interpreter: My name is James Mwangi,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Kuma Gietitu sub location.

Interpreter: from Getitu sub location.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Na niguku ture.

Interpreter: And that is where we are now.

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): No kure maundu meri kana matatu ingienda kwaria,

Interpreter: But there are two or three things that I would like talk about.

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Wambere,

Interpreter: The first one,

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Ne theini wa borithi.

Interpreter: is about the Police force.

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Nituonaga maita maingi,

Interpreter: We see severally,

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Mundu ari na reporti arenda kuhura borithi.

Interpreter: A person has a report he wishes to report to the police,

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Kana ena statement ikwendekanaga kuoyuo borithi,

Interpreter: Or a statement he wishes to report in the police station.

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Ringi ni mutumia wene,

Interpreter: May be it is somebody's wife,

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Or a daughter,

Interpreter: Or somebody's daughter.

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na mundu tucio athii theini wa borthi,

Interpreter: But when such a person goes to the police,

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Akaiguo,

Interpreter: She is kept,

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Akerwo ringi achoke mathaa mangi uhuwaini,

Interpreter: And is told to go back in the evening,

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na ringi mathaa magagethira o-biu, na maundu macio ndari arahingerio,

Interpreter: And sometimes, the hours end without that person being served.

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na mutumia tucio wene,

Interpreter: When it is a case of a wife, she is late to attend to her domestic chores.

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Ugakora ni muiritu,

Interpreter: If it is a lady,

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Agakinya ginya kuona thena wa kiraro,

Interpreter: She gets problems even where to sleep.

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na ringi ahota kuheo kiraro u-kou,

Interpreter: May be a suggestion is made sometimes that she can be housed there in the station.

James Mwangi - (*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na ari o-hau,

Interpreter: In the process,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): No akue murimu tucio urerwo wa AIDS

Interpreter: she can acquire the dreaded aids disease.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Undu uria ungi,

Interpreter: The other point,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Ni corruption.

Interpreter: is corruption.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Nituratiga anake aitu,

Interpreter: We are living our sons

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Athomu theini wa micii

Interpreter: who are educated back at home,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Na matiri na mawira,

Interpreter: They are not employed,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Na magagekinya, ukona mundu uria urandikwo ni uria wena mbeca,

Interpreter: And what we realize is that the person who is getting employed is the one who has money but he doesn't have the knowledge.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Kogwo tugakegia na anake aingi, matari na wera na makambereria mitugo iria itari-miega na makambereria mitugo iria itari miega theini wa micii.

Interpreter: So we have so many people who are unemployed back at home and they start getting engaged in wrong practices.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Undu uria unge,

Interpreter: The other point,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Ni torture theini wa police custody,

Interpreter: Is torture in police custody.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Nituonaga maita maingi,

Interpreter: We have seen severally,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Mundu nioyaguo ta suspect,

Interpreter: A person is arrested as a suspect,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Na mundu uyu ringi ndari na wehia ona munyinyi,

Interpreter: And may be he has not committed any offence whatsoever.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Agakehurwo theini wa police custody,

Interpreter: He is tortured in Police custody,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Na agatweka kionje ringi o-theini wa borithi,

Interpreter: And he becomes crippled, in the police station,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Na akaga kundu ange-complain maundu ta ucio.

Interpreter: But he doesn't have anywhere to go and complain.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Twa nona ringi theini wa police custody,

Interpreter: It happens sometimes in police custody,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Borithi imwe itiri police women.

Interpreter: some police stations do not have policewomen.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): na mutumia ahota kunyitwo ina ihetia,

Interpreter: A female suspect is arrested as a suspect.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Na ukona kuri hindi agweko search ni mundu murume.

Interpreter: And sometimes such a suspect is searched by a male police officer.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): No undu ucio ti mwetekereku theini wa sheria,

Interpreter: Such an act is not permissible under the law.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Kogwuo tugakiona hau ni mahetia, na watho ucio wagirere ni kurorwo muno.

Interpreter: We therefore, feel that is not right, and that law should be looked into properly.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Theini wa wadekani,

Interpreter: When it comes to employment,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Ugakora kerimu nikipo ki theini wa wabishi,

Interpreter: You find that the person who is not knowledgeable is the one who is in the office.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Una ringi ugakora ni thini wa police station ndagehota kuandika OB.

Interpreter: Sometimes such a person is not even able to make any entry in the occurrence book at the police station.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): No mwanake muge ario mucii.

Interpreter: But the knowledgeable or the clever boy is back at home without any employment.

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Koguwo ngakiona, anake aitu nimaraikara gichaki, matari na wera

Interpreter: My view is that our young men are staying in the village without any employment,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Tonde aria matari uge maratumira mbeca,

Interpreter: Because those who are not educated are using money,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Mone mawira,

Interpreter: Because it is money which is being used and they get employed,

James Mwangi - (In Kikuyu dialect): Na andu acio matingehota gututeithia.

Interpreter: And those kind of people cannot assist the nation. Those are my views.

Wahome Gokonyo: My names are Charles Wahome Gikonyo; I am an advocate in Nyeri town. I would not wish to repeat what has been told this Commission elsewhere in the republic. But I will just go on to retaliante one issue and the issue is on the referendum. Way back in 1990, when I was finishing the university, I wrote dissertation on the referendum. My feeling is that we should have a provision for holding a referendum in the Constitution whenever there is fundamental legislation being made by parliament so that the people of Kenya can be involved in the meeting of such a fundamental legislation. And by the Fundamental Legislation, I mean any amendment to the constitution which will touch on the life and freedom of the people, or any amendment that would touch on the three organs of the state, that, is the Executive, the Legislation, and the Judiciary. But a lot of caution should be made when making such a provision for a referendum, essentially because; it may not be easy to hold one. May be a provision should be made when making such an amendment for parliament itself to determine what is fundamental legislation such that no any amendment to the constitutions hold essentially mean that a referendum should be held. In its very nature, a referendum, itself is like a general election, because all the people have to be involved in the voting forum in such a referendum. Further, as this Commission is involved in the task of raising the standard of civic duties, that is, making our leaders more answerable to the citizens, and also ordering institution I would want to quote CF Strong in his book, “Modern Political Constitutions”, when he said, that to raise the standard civic duty is an under task than to alter institutions, the utility and stability of political institutions depend upon the state of the community to which they apply. It is important that institutions should not be in advance of the capacity of the people to operate in. By this I mean, when this commission is sitting down to

alter the institutions and to raise the standard of civic duties, as provided for in the constitution, it should take care to ensure that it doesn't make provisions for institution which should be harder for the Kenyan people to operate or even to understand.

Finally, my view is that our country has now raised a level of development where when it comes to our parliamentarians, the constituents should be free to recall their MPs when they fail to deliver. That is, a provision should be made in the constitution, for a Constitutional device called recall. When an MP goes to the Parliament, and he goes to sleep, he doesn't deliver, the people who elected him should be free to recall him back and elect another MP, even before the five years are over. We have seen situations where, our parliamentarians will finish five years, without saying anything in Parliament. So those are not representatives. So, the people should be free to recall their parliamentarians when they don't deliver. But, even making such an amendment parliament should be able to make a provision as to when, as to how such a recall should be made. What percentage of the constituents should sign or make a request for recalling. That is all; I don't want to take a lot of the Commission's time, thank you very much.

Jackson Mwaniki - Mimi naitwa Jackson Mwaniki Gathura, kutoka hapa, Getitu. Sitaku kurudia yale yamesemwa na wezangu, kwa vile najua mambo yamesemwa, na tumeyasikia, lakini mimi kwa upande wangu ningesema Tume Ya Marekebisho Ya Katiba iweke haya mambo yamaweza kuzungumuzia wajaribu kuyaweka wazi ndiposa tujue vile, ...tuone kama serikali itakuwa, ama Katiba itakuwa Katiba nsuri kuliko ya sasa.

Kwa mfano, ama tukichukua jambo la kwanza, ni vijana, mambo ya vijana, youth. Vijana wahenga walisema, ama wazee walisema wakale kwamba vijana ndio nguvu ya wazee. Kulingana na Katiba iliopo kwa sasa, vijana hawajapatwa nafasi ya mbele, hawajapatiwa first priority. Hawajapatiwa nafasi ya mbele ya kwamba mambo yao, wanawekwa vizara ya vijana na wanawake. Sasa hapo inaonyesha kwamba vijana wamewekwa kando. Kwa hivyo ningependa Tume hii ya kurekebisha Katiba, iangalie mambo ya vijana sana. Kwa vile vijana vile walivyo sasa ndio wataumba nchi ya kesho. Kwa hivyo wasipotazamwa vizuri, bila shaka tunafanya mambo ambayo sio mazuri, ni kuharibu. Vijana wanaweza saidiwa vipi, wapatiwe elimu ya bure, matibabu ya bure, na wanapopatiwa matibabu ya bure, and elimu ya bure, wata weza kuchangiza mali kwa vile vijana ndio wako na nguvu. Hio nimemaliza.

Ya pili, nikabila zote za Kenya zipatiwe nafasi ya mbele, ama kipatiwe equal chances, kaitika hali ya maendeleo hii ya nchi, sio kusema kabila yetu ndio ama kabila yetu ndio nzuri kuliko ile ingine. Kabila zote tuko karibu kabila arubaine na mbili Kenya, na zote ni za Kenya. Kwa hivyo hii chance zipatiwe kipao mbele, zipatiwe kila klabila hali ya endeza taifa, sio kusema hapa kabila hii ndio intatkiwa kuongoza, kabila hii ni ya kuongozwa. La, hashu.

Katika sehemu ya pili ya hapo ni kwamba, kila kabila iko na utamaduni wake. Na utamaduni wakeni nisharti uheshimiwe, tuheshimu katika utamaduni ya kila kabila. Kwa sababu kwa vile kuna mila tafauti tafauti za dini, za kikabila, kwa hivyo sharti tusiziheshimu. Kuna kama mila za, kama ufugaji wa kuhama. Hatuwezi kusema sasa tuwanjenge mazizi ya ngombe, la hashu,

wacha wafuaatimize na mila zao. Lakini mila zote zipigwe darubini, kwa vile kuna mila zingine ya ma kabila zingine wanayo, yamepitwa na wakati. Tazama kwa mfano tohara wa wanawake, tazama kwa mfano, ndoa hizi za kulazimishwa, ndowa kwa mkeka, bwana a amekufa, mke sasa aridhiwe, na nyingi nyingi sana, ziwatatie, zipewe nini, zipigwe darubini. Na zile mila ambazo zimepita wakati, zile outdated zitupuliwe mbali.

Vile vile, Kulingana na historia, ama kulingana na historia, ama kulinganana utajiriba ya historia ilivyo, kunayo makabila mengine ambao wanataka utamaduni wao uwekwe. Kama yao wanaitwa Eret people, Ndorobo, hawa wanafanya kazi ya kuiga asali sana. Ni sharti kuwaheshimu. Wako na haki zao, kama nimeguzia hapo mbeleni.

Jambo la tatu ni lugha ya taifa. Kenya haina lugha yoyote. Kwa vile kila kabila iko na lugha, kwa hivyo tuko na karibu zaidi ya lugha arubaine na mbili katika Kenya, na kila mtu ana haki ya kusema lugha yetu ndio inapaswa. Mimi kulingana na kile nimeona, kulingana na maoni yangu ni kwamba Kuna lugha ya taifa. Sitaki kusema ni Kiswahili, sitaki kusema ni Kiingereza, sitaki kusema ni Kikuyu ama zingine, lakine iwe ni lugha ya Kenya, ile lugha ambao imetengenezwa na watu wa Kenya. Kwa vile hakuna nchi ambayo historia inajua imesha wahi kuendelea mbele bila kutumia lugha yake. Iwe lugha yake, lugha ya Kenya. Angalia kama wa Japan, angalia kama wa Korea, angalia kama watu wa Ujeremani. Wanatumia lugha yao hata kwenye ofisi, lakini sisi tunaomba lugha kutoka nchi ya mbali, tunaomba lugha kutoka nchi zingine. Hapo hatuwezi kujikwamuza, kwa vile hatuoni utamaduni ule. Vile vile tunazo lugha za kienyeji. Kwa maoni yangu, lugha hizi za kienyeji zapaswa kupigwa marufuku. Kunazo kama za zingine za radio na zingine, kila kabila iko na lugha yake. Zapaswa zipigwe marufuku. Kwa sababu gani? Kwa sababu ya kwamba lugha zina leta ile initwa tribalistic view. Wako na ukabila mwingi sana.

Wanaposema lugha kama Kikuyu kutoka hapa mpaka Nairobi, ni lugha tu ya Kikuyu, kwa hivyo ndio wana takiwa watawale hapo. Sana hapa inendelea mambo ya kisaikologia sana. Akisikia tu lugha yenu inaongewa, hapo unajua ni watu wenu, unaona. Kwa hivyo lugha za kienyeji, zinatakiwa tu ziachiwe katika hali ya tamasha kama vile musiki na shereza za kijijini, at the village level. Kwa vile tukizipeleka katika kuzipatia kwa kipao mbele tuzipeleke katika nini, kiwango cha kitaifa, tutasema hakuna lugha ingine. Kwamana ukiuliza watu wa hapa hawawezi kujua kama kuna lugha zingine. Wana sema kuna hii lugha tu ya Choro hii ya Kikuyu, ndio wanaweza kusema ndio nii... Lakini hakuna itaifa unaweza kuwa bila kuwa na lugha ya ilio moja.

Jambo la sita ni juu ya ufasadi. Umeenea. Umeshika mzii yake hata katika damu zetu. Jambo la kwanza ukiangalia hasa katika matawi haya ya ma cooperative societies, mashirika haya ya kilimo na mengineo, yamekumbwa na ufasadi. Na kama vile mtu mwingine alizungumzia hapa, wale wanaoshikwa, ama wale wanopatikana katika hatia za hizi za ufasadi, hawaulizwi. Mtu akiwa amekula mali ya umma, ni kuachiswa tu kazi halafu anaachiliwa tu, huru aende zake. Kwa hivyo, kukifanywa marekebisha ya Katiba, mnatakiwa msitize kwamba wale watakuwa wameshikwa, kwa kuwa wameharibu ama wamevunja mali ya umma washikwe, wahukumiwe, kisha walipe mali ya umma,. Kwa vile ni mali ya wananchi. Walipe na wahukumiwe.

Ya mwisho ni kwamba, mimi ninasema, tunapoendelea katika hali ya kurekebisha Katiba, kile kinachotakikana kwanza ni sisi kwanza tujirekebisha. Saikologia yetu imeharibiwa. Mambo kadha wa kadha yametuharibu. Kwa hivyo ni sharti tujirekebisha.

Lakini sana hii inatokana sana kujinsia. Sasa mimi nitakomea hapo.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Ritwa riakwa ni Muraya Mutahi.

Interpreter: Anasema jina lake ni Muraya Mutahi.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na nie ni mkobori wa uhuru kuma kiambereria.

Interpreter: I am a liberator of this country from the beginning,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na nindakena muno niundu wa kuona, mundu wambaniririe, na mundu uyu witagwo Phoebe Asiyu.

Interpreter: and I am very happy to have meet Mrs. Phoebe Asiyu who started with this country.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na niundu wa ugwo, tutaguthii na mbere ni ati ithu andu aria twakomboriri borori twaigirwo ta karatathi ga kioro.

Interpreter: I want to start by saying that the liberators of this country were discarded like toilet papers.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na maundu maya nime twatigeirwo 1970, ni thirikari ya Muthungu.

Interpreter: These are some of the laws that were put in our Legislation, by the government of our people.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na maundu maria twahuranagira ni maya.

Interpreter: And these are some of the rules that we were fighting for, and I am still going to give my views.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na muthungu huyu niwe wekirire emergency 1952.

Interpreter: I have a picture of the person who declared the state of emergency in 1952.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Maya namo ni ma andu aria maregete wiatho wa Kenya.

Interpreter: I have photographs of the people who were refusing that Kenya be granted independence.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Kenya yaheo wiathi, ruciaro rwao niruo rwambirerie thirikari.

Interpreter: When Kenya was granted independence, their descendants are the people who got into government.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Ucio umwe we hau ari Member wa Parliament itagwo Eliud Wambu wa Mathu, atwarirwo

Interpreter: One of the people in this photograph is Eliud Mathu who went to statehouse.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Ucio unge wihau itagwo James Gichuru wa Gitau, ari Chiefu wa Waithaka 1946

Interpreter: One of them is James Gichuru Waithaka, who was a chief in Waithaka from 1946, and his father was a headman.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Niundu woguo, andu aya nio moiré thirikari.

Interpreter: Those are the people who took the powers of government,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na ithui andu aria twakomboriri, borori uyu, tutietirwo na tutiathire Lancaster House, nigetha tohote kuthondeka thirikari iria twendaga.

Interpreter: And people who liberated this country were not invited, even when they went to Lancaster House to negotiate for the type of government that we wanted.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na amwe aitu ni morir magestie kuria Abyssinia,

Interpreter: Some of the people we were fighting with went to Abyssinia or Ethiopia,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na uyu ni umwe.

Interpreter: And this is one General Mathenge Mirugi,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na aria ange murire ichunje imwe cia Kenya matikuhagereria guku ni undu wa watho wa Chief Act 128 Order.

Interpreter: and many of them have remained in the remote parts of Kenya. You don't want to come anywhere near because of the Chief's Act 128 order.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Niundu wa ugwo, nginya umothe, inyue mugithondeka thirikari iria turathondeka ya guthii ikenerwo ria Canaan. Muthondeke thirikari mukimenyaga ati Kenya ndiri ya thondeka thirikari ya mundu muiru.

Interpreter: I am requesting, when you're writing the new Constitution, which is going to lead us into the promised land of Canaan, we keep in mind that we have never had the Constitution of the people of Kenya,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Tondu kiama kiria giakomborir borori uyu geitagwo KAU

Interpreter: Because the party that liberated this country, Kenya African Union KAU,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): 1960,

Interpreter: in 1960,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Muthungu ugwetwo Sir Partick Leningson, uria mekanire handing over na Evering Baring,

Interpreter: A certain governor called Sir Evering Baring who took over from Sir Patrick Leningson,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Nio mathondekire KANU.

Interpreter: they are the people who formed the KANU party.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Makieheria KAU, magetwara mbere magikira N.

Interpreter: They changed the KAU, and then they inserted an N to form KANU.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Kogwo "N" nikuga Kenya African National Union. Ugwo Kenya ni ya Marabu, Muthungu, Muhindi na Mundu Muiru ni airo, ni undu umwe na coalition.

Interpreter: The Kenya African National Union shows that this is a coalition of all races that live in Kenya, Nubians, Asians,

Arabs and the rest. That is what N stands for.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Turi mbaraini,

Interpreter: When we were in the war,

Interjection. Com. Hassan: (inaudible)

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Muthungu ucio ugwetwo Sir Everin Baring, 1955,

Interpreter: - In 1955, the colonial governor, Sir Everin Baring,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Ni etigerire mbara itu tondu yari woria.

Interpreter: He got scared of the war that we were waging because we were very furious.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Akiuga, andu maimere na mathege maigo, kuma January 19, ginya July 10. 6 months.

Interpreter: Then he offered an amnesty, and requested that people should surrender using green twigs,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Na uria utekumera, ni egutunywo mugunda wake.

Interpreter: And you who will refuse to surrender he will forfeit his land.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Ugwo, andu acio ni matunyirwo migunda yao 1956,

Interpreter: Those people who refused to come out of the forest, they lost their land or their land was taken away by the colonial government in 1956.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Atumia aria mare motitu na aria mari kuria Kamiti, na arume aria mari Manyani, na aria mari mutitu, othe magehunyo migunda yao.

Interpreter: This category includes all the people who were in detention in Manyani, all the fighters who were in the forest, who included both men and women, their land was alienated.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na migunda iyo unaomotho, yaigirwo kuri Kanju tondu DC ari muthungu agitwa andu acio migunda yao, matanoimira kanju ni trustees.

Interpreter: The local councils were made trustees of the land that was alienated from them, because then the white men were the chairmen of these local councils. They were made trustees of the land,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Etereire ene moke.

Interpreter: Waiting for the owners to come from detention, waiting for the owners to come from detention and forests.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Kogwo, migunda iyo theini wa, kanju ndiare migunda guku iri migunda ina,

Interpreter: The other one is Karima hills.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na karia getagwo Ka-Muhoya.

Interpreter: The other one is Muhoya hills near the foothill of Nyeri,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na Nyana.

Interpreter: and another one called Nyana hills,

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Niundu wa mbura ya

Interpreter: And that was for the preservation of the rains.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Riu andu aria tothuraga migunda iyo nio maturaga mendagiria ciana chitu, County Council.

Interpreter: What happens is that, that land that was given to the councils as the trustees, the councilors that we elect, now they sell the same land to our children.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*): Na nie reria ndathire kuria thirikari yanjokeria kanju majetirie ngiri kumi.

Interpreter: When I went to ask for a plot I was asked for ten thousand shillings, this is the evidence.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Nani ngiuga ndikogora!

Interpreter: Personally I declined to pay for the plot.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Na kionereria gwitu maritwa ma andu amwe ni joete aria magurete na nganengera thirikari, PC nioe, DC ni ndemunegerete, andu ta aya nimarehaga mbecha ici na mbecha ici citeithagia bururi.

Interpreter: I have a list here of people who have purchased the same plot and they pay rates which I am sure never helps the country in any way.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Ni undu wogwo-ri, tugaga atiriri ithue, freedom fighters, na andu aria makomboriri borori, ati twahurire mubira gikombe gikenengerwo erori.

Interpreter: That is why, we the freedom fighters and liberators say we played the football game but the trophy was given to the spectators. I am going to end my submission there.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Na ithue tutiahanagira wiathi wa Kikuyu kuringana na karatathi karia Kenya Freedom Fighters Kenya, Kenya Land and Freedom Army Kenya. Ugwo tahananagira Kenya yothe.

Interpreter: From those documents, you find that the Kenya land and freedom army, Mau Mau, we were not only fighting for the freedom of Kikuyus, we were fighting for the freedom of all Kenyans.

Muraya Mutahi –(*In Kikuyu dialect*):. Na nigumatigera macio mathii namo. Ndimarehire nigetha matii metekio ugwo. Ati KANU tiyo yakomborire wiathi, ici ciretwo a-new KANU ticio cikomborete wiathi, Kenya yakomborirwo ni Kau, Kenya African Union, nio ndamatigera ugwo mathie makone.

Interpreter: I am going to give you those documents, because it will show you very well that KANU never liberated Kenya, neither the new KANU but Kenya was liberated by KAU. Kenya African Union – Thank you very much.

Clapping - (background noise –everybody talking at the same time)

Robert Muiga- My name is Robert Muiga Mwaniki, I don't want to be historical, I want to be very specific in some points. First of all, I would like to recommend the following to the Kenya Review Commission, One is on the President. The powers of the President is so enormous, that actually he appears to be above the law. Therefore I would like the powers of the

President to be reduced substantially, for example. I would like the powers of the President to dissolve the Parliament to be actually removed, and the Parliament itself to be dissolved when the time is due. I also would like the President to appoint the cabinet ministers, but must seek approval from the Parliament. Actually it is today the President appoints the cabinet ministers but at the same time he does not seek approval from the Parliament. Also the president should grant other half of the government powers to exercise their authorities independently. That means that he should not interfere with the Executive, with the Legislators, and also Judiciary. The spending of the president should also be audited, at least once per year to ensure that public funds should not be misused. So that one in my view should be considered.

The second point is to the Vice Presidency. It is my feeling that the Vice President should be elected by the people through secret balloting, and also it should remain in his office for at least five years. It is also my proposal that the new Constitution should put in place the status of the Prime Minister, who should be appointed by the President under the approval of the Parliament. On parliament, the parliament should be given powers to dissolve, itself after five years unless there is war or external invasion or a foreign invasion. It is also my view that the Parliament should be denied powers to increase their salaries and allowances. If they are given powers to increase their salaries and allowances, even farmers should also be given powers to say what they are going to be paid, may be in coffee sector, or tea. Then, also before a bill is dated in parliament, it is my view that the members of parliament should seek opinion from the general public so that they cannot pass bills or make laws that are repugnant to the people of Kenya.

On Judiciary, it is my feeling that the members of Judiciary should be appointed by the President, must also seek approval from Parliament as well as Judicial Service Commission. At the same time, they should be allowed to work independently. That means without interference from Executive, or Legislature. Also Judiciary should appoint experienced judges, to hear cases related to murder, robbery with violence, cases like sedition, they should avoid political bias, may be sentencing suspects to capital punishment, that is these experienced judges, they should be the ones who should deal with cases of capital punishments.

On human rights, It is my feeling that the universal human rights should be respected. For example, as many people have faced the police torture in custodies and in police cells should end, and those who are....or those who do that they are supposed to be prosecuted, they are supposed to face law. At the same time, the chiefs and sub chiefs should not be given power to arrest or detain the suspects. That should be the work of the police.

On salaries and allowances, I would like to comment on it. The salaries and allowances should be reviewed by parliamentary remuneration committee after every year, three years, both in public sector, and private sector. This is mostly to private sector whereby the employers they pay their employees peanuts because there is no laws to regulate that. This one should actually be reviewed after three years.

I would also comment on importation of goods. The people who work in public service, the President, the Cabinet Ministers, the members of Legislature, and even Judiciary should not be allowed to import goods from foreign countries, because these are people who are sometimes given tenders, to import chemicals, fertilizers, machineries and the like, and once they given these tenders, there is a lot of favouritism. At times there is excess may be agricultural products, when we are producing ours. So in this case it is my feeling that they should not be given these tenders.

I would also like to comment on electronic media. Right now, there is only one electronic media that is broadcasting throughout the country that is the KBC. Others like Nation, KTN and Citizen and others, it is my feeling that they should be allowed, to broadcast throughout the country. Moi said that they are allowed to broadcast in Nairobi area. Whereas they are not allowed to do that, to broadcast in other areas. So it is my feeling that this should be done in the new Constitution.

Lastly, I would like to like to comment a bit on the Constitution of Kenya review Commission. It is my feeling that the body should complete its work in good time, because people are expecting something good from them and at the the same time it is my feeling that they should work without fear or favour. Thank you.

Com: Hassan Hassan: Jina Lako?

Joseph Chuku Gacheru: Jina langu ni Joseph Chuku Gacheru. Ninaongea mambo ya polisi. Polisi wakati wa hii mambyo ya kahawa, ambao mtoto wangu aliuwawa wakati huo, mimi mwenyewe nijaribu kwenda kwa polisi na tena wenye kumuwa huyo mtoto, hio party waliokuwa wana pigana na hawa wengine. Nikaenda kwa polisi na majina ya hao watu, na watu wengi wakapelekwa majina ya hio watu, wakashikwa, na kupelekwa, hospitali na kuwaachilia. Sasa nikingea mambo ya polisi, ninaona kama hawajui kazi yao. Kwa mtu yuko na hatia anafaa aulizwe hio maneno, aseme hio maneno alipewa uwezo huo na nani, ndio awachiliwe. Sasa huyo mtoto wangu akauwawa, na hio mambo ikafika hapo ikaenda kwa polisi hata ile wakubwa wakubwa, nikaliwa pesa yangu kama helufu sita na mia nane. Sasa, nikaona bado tu nina endelea kutaabika, na mtoto wangu amekwisha kwenda na pesa yangu inaendelea kuenda, mpaka pesa yangu ikaisha. Hio maneno nikamaliza. Sijajua kama wakati serikali ambayo itaundwa nyingine hiyo maneno itaangaliwa, mwenye kuuwa watu ovyo ovyo, , au itakuwa kama sasa. Tena jambo lingine ni jambo la machiefs na maheadmen. Tungeuliza wenye kuangalia hio maneno, hio watu hio wachaguliwe yaani kama kikura namna hii. Ule anafaulu anapewa uongozi huo Maneno yangu ni haya..

Nicholas Ngunju. Kwa majina ni Nicholas Ngunju, na mimi nataka kutoa maoni yangu kwahii Tume. Kwanza ni kuhusu hii mambo ya kifungo cha maisha Kenya. Naona katika Katiba ambayo itaandikwa, Katiba mpya ambayo tunachangia wa leo, hatutakiwi kuwe na mtu ambaye anafungua kifungo cha maisha, kwa sababu huo ni utumua. Jela zote dunia mzima zimejengwa ili watu zirekebishe maisha ya wale wanafungwa. Lakini kufunga mtu maisha ni kumnyima haki yake hata wakati ya kufikiria, kama ata jirekebisha au la. Kwa hivyo, mimi ningetaka kuchangia kwa mswada kama huo.

Ya pili ni hii hizi siku tunakuwa nazo national holidays; Kenyatta Day, na Moi Day. Katika nchi hii ya Kenya, ukiangalia vizuri, hatujakuwa na siku ambayo inaangalia wale walipigania uhuru wa nchi hii. Kwa sababu watu wengi hapa ukiwaulizwa wataonyesha wewe, fulani, wale mabibi wa wakubwa ni huyu. Lakini ukimuuliza bibi ya mtu kama Field Marshal Dedan Kimathi ni gani na tuna share one Constituency with her, he can't. Kwa hivyo, muktunga Katiba mpya, mjaribu kuangalia hii siku, hizi siku kama zinaambatana na matakwa wa wananchi, kazi ambayo ilifanywa na hao watu.

Ya tatu ni hawa watu wamekuwa retired officers. Kama mtu anatoka kazi ya serikali na umepatiwa retire kwa sababu umefikisha miaka, hakuna haja ya huyo mtu kupata kazi mahali pengine. Kwa sababu kunapotokea kazi ya serikali tuseme kam uandikishaji wa kura, kama kazi ya kuhesabu watu, utaona wale maofisa ambao wamefanya kazi ya serikali, mpaka wameretire, ndio hao hao tu wana kujakwa interview ati wachukuliwe wafanye kazi. Na wale watoto walisomesha kama mtu walikuwa mwalimu, hata haja pata kazi. Mna kuja kubishana na yeye kwa laini ya interview. Kwa hivyo kama umekuwa replaced kabisa, enda ukapumzike, upastiwe pension upumzike.

Jambo lingine ni hii mambo ya Parliament. Katika historia ya Kenya, tumesha wahi ona tuseme mtu alikuwa MP, ama minister fulani, na amekufa kwa bahati baya, tunaona, badala ya watu kupatiwa nafasi wachague mtu mwingine, inachukuliwa mtu kutoka ukoo wa huyo mtu, na anaidhinishwa ni yeye atachukua mamlaka. Sasa ona hapo wananchi wamenyimwa haki yao ya kupigaji kura.

Jambo lingine ni hizi constituencies. Tuseme katika Kenya kuna constituencies zingine ambazo ziko na wapiga kura zaidi ya sabini na tano elfu, na ume enda kwa constituencies zingine unaona kunazo ziko na watu atuseme twenty five, fifteen. Sasa kama tunataka kupunguza hasara ya serikali, hii mambo ya kugawa constituency iambatane na population, ili mshahara ya wale watu hizo Constituency nne, ina weza unganishwe naziwe zikiakilishwa na mtu mmoja. Sina maneno mengine. Asante.

Clapping, applause

Com.Hassan: Gakenya Wanderi

Gakenya Wanderi: Hamjambo wana Makamishona na wananchi. Ninaitwa Gakenya wa Wanderi. Maoni yangu kwanza ni huruma kwa wale watu tunaishi nao hapa kwa umasikini tulio nao. Na ninaona kama serikali ilioko sasa haiangalii matako ya wengine wetu. Kama ni kidogo hata kama mambo yanabadilishwa karibu kila siku. Kulikuwa na ministry mmoja ilikuwa inashangia sana kwa akina mama, na vijana. Ilikuwa na ile Maendeleo ya Wanawake. Sasa hiyo Ministry ilikuwa ni kama Ministry of Culture and Social Services, naona kama Katiba hii mpya, inge-reintroduce Ministry kama hio, ambayo itachukua mambo ya akina mama, naona wako na kazi mingi sana manyumbani, vijana na wale wasiojiweza.

Nyakati zetu kulikuwa na mambo kama hayo ya kufundisha akina mama makazi, ya nyumbani, kupika, kama makeki na hivi vijana walikuwa wanahudumiwa ki michezo, na kila kitu. Ikiwa ni wakati wa interview ina julikana ni kijana fulani ana uwezo wa kufanya kazi fulani. Lakini siku hizi, vijana wanaambiwa kwenda viwanjani, wanaambia mchana mzima, kesho yake atahudumiwa Polisi, au National Youth Service au pahali pengine popote, anaambiwa ngojeni kidogo, nyinyi vijana. Na maofisa walijaa kule kwa uwanja lakini unasikia Kiganjo kunajaa watu, Naivasha kunajaa watu, Langata kunajaa watu, ambao watu hawakuwa kwa hio interview. Lakini ndio waliingia kule, wapata kazi. Wengine walikuwa wanakimbia Ruiringu au mukurweini au Karatina au wapi, wanarudi nyumbani shingo upande tu, na tunao hapa hapa. Kwa hivyo upande wa mambo hayo ya huduma ya kijamii, ya wasiojiweza maana vijana tunaweza kuwaita wasiojiweza, kwa sababu hawana kazi, mtu anahudumia tu na baba yake nyumbanipale, kibarua kimekwisha.

Nyingine moja ni hili jamabo la uridhi wa ardhi. Uridhi wa ardhi imekuwa ni kama mtu anakuja kunua shamba uwa anataka kunua gari. Kuna hizi duty stamp, na ile shamba tu ya baba yako, ukitaka kua na title, duty stamp, na ile shamba tu ni mama yako. Ukitaka kwenda kununua titles. Duty stamp, na mambo mengine mengi ambayo huna pesa, unakaa bila title, hata ukitaka kukopa loan, huwezi sababu hizi pesa zinakuwa nyingi kama ni kama kununua shamba nzima ama kununua gari mpya. Hiyo nataka wakati wa Katiba mjaribu sana kuona hio kwamba hio mali ya kugawiwa mali na baba isiwe ni mali ya ni kama ki biashara kwa wale wanaopewa hio kazi ya kuitisha hizo stamp na kila kitu na vitu vingine.

Mambo mengine ni hii ya mpaka, kwa sasa. Inaonekana huduma zilizo sasa si za watu ni za area, yani area ya nchi. Kama mtu mwingine amesema mahali kuna watu elfu mia mbili, kama ni constituency moja, ya pili inaweza kuwa na watu elfu mia moja na themanini hivi. Lakini pengine unapata watu elfu ishirini wana constituency moja, na watu elfu mia tano ni constituency moja. Kwa hivyo si ya wananchi, huduma ni za area. Kwa hivyo serikali haidumii wale watu wengi na inahudumia area kubwa. Ndivyo inaonekana sasa.

Mambo mengine ni kama vile tumesikia sasa juzi juzi kwamba, hapa tulikuwa na location mbili, moja ina itwa Aguthi, mahali tuko sasa, ingine ina itwa Gaki. Tunasikia hio tena imefuntwa, imebadilishwa. Sasa wale watu walikuwa Aguthi zamani, tulibadilisha tukaenda Gaki. Sasa tena walio Gaki sasa watabadilisha kurudi kwa Aguthi. Unaona hapo itakuwa ni kama mvutano, sisi tuko pahali hii, sisi tuko pahali hii, hakuna permanency ya kuonyesha status quo ya nini, ya wewe uko location gani au wewe ni mtu wa wapi. Na kwa hivyo, kama ni kuhesabu watu basi iwekwe kuwa, area hii ina watu elfu ishirini, area hii ina watu elfu kumi na nane, basi hio ina merge karibu, inaweza kuwa location mbili, lakini sasa hii ina kuwakubwa, wanasema kwa sababu ile ilikuwa ndogo kidogo. Wanasema tu ati imebadilishwa. Sasa ni kufanyia kazi ingine kiserikali, wanaanza kurudisha wale watu wa Aguthi, na wale walikuwa wanataka kwenda kuwa, walikuwa wangapi waanze kurudishwa tena Aguthi, hio inaonekana, ni kusumbua watu, mahali wanapokaa, kikazi. Ifanyiwe moja, ikae moja, ikionekana ni population inagawa, igawe na population, lakini si kila siku hapa, kila siku pale.

Kuna kitu kingine kinaonekana kinaitwa tumesikia tunasoma kwa magazeti: Poverty Eradication, Nafikiri Poverty Eradication, si

ministry, ni kitu kama Commission namna hio, na makomison mengi yalikuwa yanatumia pesa nyingi bila majibu. Badili ya kufanya hii poverty eradication, ni afadhali serikali ichange pesa nyingi ya kununua mahindi, ziwewe kwa mastore, yaani watu wakiwa na njaa wanaweza ku uziwa kwa bei nafuu. Lakini sasa hii poverty eradication, department zake, haijulikani maanake ya kazi. Kazi yenu inaonekana ni kazi nzuri maana ni kwa kila mtu. Mnahudumia kila mtu, anayeweza kufikia karibu na nyinyi, na hio ni kazi nzuri muendeleo vile vile na msikufe roho kama tunayo soma kwa magazeti eti kuna hivi na vile. Nyinyi make pale mlivyo.

Mambo ya corruption ningeweza kusema, corruption iko nyingi sana. Kunazo department mbili zinazotutawala hapa. Kuna administration, na kuna polisi. Administration akikuja akikushika apelike we polisi, wee jioni nyumbani. Ulikuwa umenipeleka utaniuuwa, utanipiga. Mimi nikikuona sasa ni kuenda chini ya meza au nitoke kwa nyumba. Hatujui kama zile zinaitwa kangaroo court zinatumiwa. Ukienda kwa polisi, wewe nje, ukienda kwa administration, we nje. Na hio inakuwa threatening to your life. Wale vijana ambao wako hapa, wengine ndio wanahofishwa, wanaambiwa umefanya makosa, pengine hakufanya. Basi akitoka kule anakuja anakukasirikia sana. Na wewe hujamfanya chochote. Na yeye hajafanya chochote. Lakini kuna mtu alisukuma yeye ndani, na pengine hapo ni mchezo wa panya na paka pesa inatumika upande mwingine, na haki inakosekana upande mwingine. Kwa hivyo ningewaomba wale wanaoenda katika hizo kazi wawe wamechnguzwa, kwa maana unaweza kuona pengine mtu alikosa kazi, ya udaktari, anaenda polisi. Huyu ni polisi mwenye huruma. Mwingine alikosa kazi ya uaskari, ziliingia kwa kazi udaktari, huyo kule anatumika hata wagonjwa, maana, ni pesa zili ingia kule, si mwito kwa roho, sii vocation. Hakuna. Ni mtu alipewa pesa nichukulie huyu mtoto wangu, sasa inakuwa ni forced society. Kwa Kenya kusema kwamba hakuna ukabila, ni kitu kigumu. Kabila ziko. Mimi ni Mkikuyu, mwingine ni Msomali, Mwingine ni Mluhya, mwingine ni Mjalu, Mwingine mi Mkalenjin. Tunazo zile lugha zetu za kitamaduni ambazo si rahisi sana kuzimaliza. Lakini utamaduni uwe uwepo, mana hatuwezi kuwa na lugha moja kama Sheng. Yaani ndio tuwe tunasikizana Kenya nzima. Maana haina dialect ya kutosha, na wazee kama sisi tukiambiwa tujifunze shenghatuwezi, akina mama hawawezi. Lakini tuwe na utamaduni na ambao lugha tunaotumia kama ni Kiswahili au ni Kiingereza, basi, uhuru kwa elimu, uhuru kwa kila kitu, yaani, elimu iwe kama ilivyokuwa pale, kama ni hio Ministry of Community Development, Public Social Services, ziwe zikifanya kazi zilivyokuwa zinafanya ambazo ziliweza kuendesha mambo ya elimu, health, public health, na mambo mengine. Maana tulikuwa na Community nursing, sasa hata hatuoni zinafanya nini hasa katika vijiji. Vijana wamechaguliwa, hatuna dawa, hatuna nini.

Wale tulikuwa kazini serikali, tulikuwa tunachanga pesa ili mtu akiwa mgonjwa, anaweza ku hudumiwa na jamii yake. Pengine hujakuwa mgonjwa, hizo pesa ziko kule. Inaitwa National Hospital Insurance Fund. Kama ni insurance, ifanyiwe kuna policy yaani the maturity of this policy, hata ukienda nyumbani, hata ukipatiwa kitu kidogo, maana ulilipa hukuwa mgonjwa, hukuenda kudemand, na ujui itakwenda namna gani, na hospital za public hazina madawa.

Sasa hizo pesa zinatumiwa namna gani, muende mchunguze, muambie wale watokaotenegenza hio Katiba, yaani hii kitu ifanyiwe kama ni ile insurance ya kawaida, maana ni pesa unalipa kila mwezi, ikiwa uko nyumbani uhudumiwe, au ni share kidogo upatiwe pesa kidogo, au haukuenda hospitali, uhudumiwe, maana ati lazima sasa uongeze pesa zingine ndio uweze kuendelea,

na hizo uliwacha huko, na hujui uliwachia nani. Sina Mengine sasa.

Nancy Wanjiru. Thank you Commissioners, yangu si mengi, kwa sababu mengi yamesemwa. Jina langu ni Nancy Wanjiru. Thank you Commissioners to have come nearer to us to tell you our problems. We have many but many have been said, so I will just talk a few which may be I feel that I must tell you may be before you left, before, you leave.

Ya kwanza hi hii ya governance na Executive na Judiciary na Legislature. Hio tungetaka everything iwe independent, ikiwa ni Judiciary, wafanye mambo yao, wachague mtu wao, lakini si Parliament ndio wachague au President appoint Chief Justice. We would like the lawyers and the judges to do that. The next one is the presidential powers should be spelt out and there should be minimized and should not be above law. Again the presidential term should be one term. If it is a session of five years, he should only rule for five years, and then leave out, this time for someone else.

Then, the other thing is that when the MP's defect, the government pays money for the electoral committee again for the charges. I think if an Mp defects, he should pay or enter into an agreement where he should serve for five years and then he goes to the next party ile anataka aingie. But should not defect at the middle of the term and if he defects, he should pay for the next Mp who will go in.

Then, the other thing is this, entering of agreement with foreigners. There are some agreements, that our country or our government enters and we are not consulted. May be this agreement, sometime damage the country. We should at least write a forestry being laid out or this commission should set a Constitution where like when we enter this agreement with foreigners, we should be consulted and a policy should be there to guide it. The Wananchi should not suffer for that. If someone made a mistake, the country should not suffer for that one.

Then the other one is the prison. Prison, people have talked about the prison so much and we see that human rights should be observed there. Everyone has a right to in this world. Again we say that the Constitution should guarantee these human rights in those prisons. They are people and they should be rehabilitated but not punished or killed. They should be facilitated with things, which are adequate, for their survival. There should be resource centers where as they can do things, which they can help themselves while, they are there.

The other one is the gender equity. If you look here you can see women representation is very low. I think women need to be sensitized and the way we should sensitize women or we should mobilize women is giving them powers and a say in every faculty, starting home, school and, from everywhere. So I think the Constitution should favour women in all rights. May be administration, so that they have powers, so that they can feel they are being represented in this country whether this representation is electoral or appointment. They should be appointed or elected equally.

As we know that, if you look at our Parliament today, we have very few women. We think they should be half if not majority because you know in the population status they are the majority. They should be halved and not 1/3 as many people have said we should be half, half even though they say we are weak. Then even this senior women in the government ministries. These appointments should be equally distributed. Not from a certain tribe, you hear so and so, from a certain tribe. No. They should follow the professional assistance to man those fields may be those women have been selected from. Then in the case of delegates, when they send delegates, we have delegates who are sent to other foreign countries like America, Britain wherever. These delegates, we only see one or two whereas there are 12 or 15 women. We should also have equal representation when we are sending the delegates out of the country. Then the right of inheritance. Inheritance for women has not been taken very seriously and even the succession law does not favour women. Women have been tortured, especially the married women. The succession law does not favour them because when they are given materials or when they inherit things from the husband, the father-in-law or the mother-in-law of whoever is concerned has to fight very hard to see that this woman does not get anything. She has children, she has everything. So we would like the Constitution to be made in such a way that it will favour these women, their property and the children.

Then, we come to the natural resources. These natural resources are manned may be by the government and we would like these natural resources in Kenya to be manned by separate bodies so that this body can be asked about these natural resources. How is this? How is this? But not interference from other fields or from the government.

Then we go to Children. Children's right. Now we heard that there was a bill which was enacted into an act and this one there was a section, which was not favourable to children. It said that if a mother is not married, the child belongs to the mother. I don't think that there is any child who is fatherless. There is no child who is fatherless because a child is born by two people. So we would like this. You know long time there was affiliation law. This law guided this morality in the country. You can see now, the way Kenyans moved. Look at these areas where we have women who are single. The way these problems in those areas are so acute that these people suffer very much. Why do they suffer and there is somebody who should at least care for these children. Children's rights even though they are stipulated, they are not taken care of because, we know children should be given right of development i.e. Education, they should be protected. They should participate and also there should there be special needs they should be catered for. But you see they are only written on papers, but this one is not done. We hear that we have this Aids campaign. If at all we catered for these children when they were young, this Aids campaign would have been less but because we neglected our children. That is where we have been spending a lot of money in this campaign where as we would have protected and helped the children so that the mothers can be well – to –do and they can help themselves and they can help their children.

So, the other one is this area, of jurisdiction, may be during Parliament. I think this one should not be counted in square miles. This one should be given representation through the population. Not an area first area, with very few people and a very small area and a very small area with congestion, I think this representation in the parliament, should be given according to the

population, not according to the area.

Then poverty eradication, that I would not talk about it very much, then we only rule, should find, look away of looking at the root cause of those problems so that we can help these people. The root cause of these poverty eradication, it should not be there if the root cause was catered for and it can only be helped through the constitution. Then the commission.

The Commissions which have been formed in Kenya are so many and we glad, the Commissioners who are here now, that we have come, right down to us, there are so many which have been used or which have been formed, and at least, before may be they finish, they are abolished, or they finish and we never get their findings, or we never hear their findings. What are they for? They just consume public money, and that money is not utilized, and even their findings are not taken out by anybody, they are just there, so that may that money is wasted, we can call it a waste, but any commission that is formed, we would like to hear its outcome.

The government should be concerned. itself mostly on the economic and social welfare, of its citizens so that may be the problems which are there can be catered for. When we go to courts, it should be very fair, and just, they should be very fair and just, and evade corruption. We know now, the mwananchi the, common man says that the jail is just for the poor. We don't know whether it is true or not. Can the Constitution be made so that the jail cannot only be for the poor, it can be for the rich and for the poor and even for the President.

Then the medical services should be free especially to the children. For land that one has been spoken about, only the section which I think I can still talk about, is these title deeds, we have seen problems with people may be the father is holder of the title deed, the land is sold and nobody, the children and their mother is left, struggling.

We would like if the, this constitution would put it in a way that these title deeds, if a woman is married legally to this man I think she should be a holder of that property also. So, the names of the lady should also appear in the title deed so that in any case anything that might come out, this lady will know, and if the children also want to sell the, land there is also a way where the mother now can be....can know what is happening, otherwise thank you very much.

Musa Muhinja Nderi: Muhinja Nderi

Translation: My name is Muhinja Nderi,

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Mugambo uria ndirenda kuaria ni mugambo unjekerete kieha ngoroini yakwa na ngaigwa no njorire nigetha hote guchokerio.

Interpreter: The Issue I am going to raise has caused me a lot of concern.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ni andu aria mokaga kutuhoya kura na tukamahe twinagekeno nigetha matiri borori witu.

Interpreter: The issue is about those people who come to ask for our votes.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na marekia guthurwo na kura cia tarwo na ciaganera mundu ucio akaigwa andu aria mamuheire kura ndari handu arecirio uhoro wao agachoka guthii o-mucii agakoma kuo.

Interpreter: And once we have elected those people, they just go back home, they never get concerned about our problems, our issues, just get contented with sleeping at home.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Gitumi nitondu reria atwetagia kura, atwetagia nigetha kuria kwena kondu kuria totanghota kuria kuri thirikari eria ere mbere tomutome nigetha akorie, na tutire twa choka kwona mundu acokete guturia nigetha atocokerie keria gia tumire tomothure.

Interpreter: My view is that we elect people to be our messengers to go and raise our concerns in parliament but these people have let us down completely.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Kogwo gethomi ni rire, indo iria aheagwo thutha wa miaka itano na irutagwo theini wa bengi ya thirikari kana muingini wa thirikari, na arutaga wira ucio nigetha a-otongore na nigetha agie wira uria andekirwo utweke ni watweka mweka-ri, arehagwo thire uriku uria utomaga amukera mbecha na nokuma ciumaga theini wa bengi na itichokaga?

Interpreter: I see no justification for them to earn salaries because they don't deliver what the contract between them and their employers.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Kogwo andu acio ni magie na umereru akorwo ni megutuhoya miti, na magoka nigetha matutere kuria twenathena matuninere thena. Matuninere thena. Atige kuga ati kiria gia tumire atonye theini wa gethurano na athurwo, thena wake ni wathirire tondu miaka etano niatareirwo nigetha athiage kwamukira mbecha umuthenya umuthenya mwoisho wa thira wa thiku mirongo itatu.

Interpreter: I would like to appeal to them that they are not elected to go and just fight for their stomachs, they are elected to go and fight for the people.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Reria toguka ati thirikari ni ethiete hadhara-re, tokamenyaga aria maria maratwara thirikari hathara ni acio matarageria kuchoka kumenya gekina kiu kia rutiruo gegacokio niki haria kia rutirwo.

Interpreter: This people are a big liability to the ex-checker because they are completely useless.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ngethii na mbere, undu uira unge wena mbata muno, akorwo nitugutietheka, na Ngai atuteithie tuteitheke aria me mbere itu na maraigwa gukaya gwito, ni tugerie muno, katiba iria ikwo mahindaini maya, ni kindu gethoketie ni undu wa kindu muthemba weigie ihaki.

Interpreter: The other issue I am going to raise is that inspite of us having a Constitution corruption has ruined everything in this country.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondumundu ucio nie ndeka uru, na njoke njoywo ndwarwo mbere ya thirikari na nihetie, na mahetia nimonekete, ngachoka thutha wa thiku igere kana thiku emwe ngakorwo ndeja, githe ndigokegia na aromereri akwa?

Interpreter: We have seen cases where even when has been found guilty of certain offences, after a hort time they are set free, and this sets a bad example because people see that they can be corrupt with impunity.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondumniariuragio mwere ndeka una, na niarekiriore, aragekirwo atia? Niki gekugiria thii na umaramari ucio na mbere?

Interpreter: Because they are always going to ask, Muhinja did this, nothing happens, why can't I doo the same.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Niundu wa ugwo mundu ucio akorwo niehetie, kurumererwo kihoto. Kihoto kirumererwo. Umaramari ucio uri nagwo, akorwo niagutwarwo ni thirikari nigetha kumenywo umaramari ucio ari nagwo, atweruo itwero ria kuguma ahere nigetha ndakagie mundu wa kumurumerera thutha wa ciande ciake.

Interpreter: To curb this practice, I would recommend that severe punishment be metted out to those who break the Law.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Niundu wa ugowo kindu kiria gitumete undu ucio uthie na mbere, ni tondumithue twenda mbecha muno, nituthurete cikaro citu tokenda mbecha na thutha wa kwenda mbecha muno, nitwathora cikaro na twathura ciana iria ire thutha iria tuciarete na iria iguciarwo ni ciana citu.

Interpreter: When we put money first and we love money so much, it means that we shall not think about our future

generations, we are not going to think about our country and this is the beginning of ruining our Country.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ni undu ugwo ni tubataire kumakira aria methutha, yaani cucu cucu maita maigana, kana guka maita matandatu, kana maita mirongo-iri nigetha turugamirire bururi, utweke bururi urugamite na wina geteo.

Interpreter: Whatever we do, we must think about not only the current generation, but the future generation of our great, great, great grandchildren in our policy making.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Gokwo korowo nitungeteithaka, totige kuhinyereka, mbere ninge keria kenge kirumereri keu, ni turarima, na kurima kuria turarima, mundu angekorwo ndari na uteithio angehota kwona wa kumuigana, ni arethiaga, akahinyerereka, una ciana iria aratungata ni undu wa gethomo tondu ndari na mbeca cia kuigana, mund uica ndagehota guthomithia ciana, nikiu umaramari ugukengeha theini wa bururi,

Interpreter: The greatest problem we have here is that our farming sector has collapsed such that we don't get any returns from our efforts and then we find even our children they have no employment and they end up sometimes in becoming Lawless.

Musa Muhinja Nderi – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Riu nidakinyia hau. Thank you.

Interpreter: He says he has finished.

D. K. Munene – Thank you very much ladies and gentleman. My name is D.K. Munene. I can tell time is not allowing. I have a memorandum, which is written. I will just highlight. A few people have talked and many things have been raised. I will not repeat on that. I will not dwell on that.

1. I would like to give recommendations on gerrymandering. Somebody has talked here about equal representation in Parliament whereby we have had some constituencies with only five thousand registered voters and we have an MP and some areas have got a hundred thousand registered voters and when we go to Parliament, the voting becomes the same. We would ask this Commission to recommend that since we cannot interfere with the constituency boundaries, until it is ten years, the parties that have been elected, or the Presidential Candidate who has been elected in that area to nominate members of Parliament so that we can have equal representation in Parliament.
2. We request this Commission to recommend that there should be nobody who should be prolonging or closing the Parliament. We should have a Calendar of events. We do not want whereby somebody has a secret weapon. That is denying ourselves the right our right to vote, our right, even to live.

3. We have experiences since the introduction of multi-party politics and in 1988 during the infamous mlolongo, where rigging has taken place. We had recommended that we get transparent boxes in 1992, which we never got. In 1997, we repeated the same. We were told that the order has already been placed. Some of us are aware that the black boxes have already been ordered. Not to remember that those transparent boxes were offered to us free in 1997 by the Scandinavian Countries. On the same issue, we would recommend to you that we be counting the votes at every polling station, because rigging takes place during transportation.
4. I would like to talk about the Provincial Administration. The Provincial Administration, should keep away. They should be de-linked from the Electoral Commission. The Electoral Commission should be given power. It should be given teeth to bite even to prosecute those people who have got electoral offences. The police should be non-partisan. They should maintain Law and order. They should not come and side with the ruling party. And on the same issue of Provincial Administration, we feel that Chiefs have not adhered to the Chief's Act. The Chief's Act, which was amended in 1997 during the IPPG, where we used to have the Chiefs' Authority Act. This one should be told to Wananchi that the Chiefs have no authority whatsoever. The Chief is not supposed to campaign for any political party, he is not supposed to campaign for an individual.
5. Lastly I would like to talk about agriculture. Our economy is an agricultural economy. We people in Tetu have been impoverished. Tetu people, we know we are not poor; we have only been made to be poor because we have not been able to remove those people who are heading our societies. We have not been allowed to elect or to fire them because of the interference by the Provincial Administration. So we would like to recommend to the Commission that we want power so that the farmer can be paid whenever, whatever he sells.

I hope that the Commissioners are quite aware that they are using the taxpayers' money. We would like you to know that we expect you to give us a good Constitution so that you give us a good country to live in. Thank you very much

James Gaita: Yangu ni kidogo sana. Jina langu ni James Gaita. Yale maneno mimi nataka kujua ama kuongea ni juu ya maji. Katika nchi hii yetu, na mengine kwa kweli yakweli, ni uhayi. Na maji imegawanywa sijui vikundi vitatu. Iko maji ya Municipality, iko maji ya Council, na iko maji ya Rural Area. Hii yetu, ile iko hapa, kama hii iko hapa nje, sisi tumefinywa sana. Ningetaka kuwaambia ukweli. Hii maji hakuna donor alikuja kutuwekea ama sisi, ni mikono yetu ya wananchi hawa walifanya kazi. Na yule donor alikuja kutusaidia. Hakutuitisha ama kuweka ama kutuwachia deni, ati tuwe tukilipa. Kwa hivyo maji ilikuwa free. Ningetaka hii Commission, iende ipunguze hii maji, irudishie wananchi. Hawa ndio wenye maji hii.

Haya, hiyo maneno nimemaliza. Ya pili ni shamba. Hii ni wakati wa shamba. Mashamba yetu imekuja kama nimchezo ile ya karata. Sasa kwa mfano, ile shamba niligawiwa na baba yangu, sasa nikifariki saa hii, yule mtoto wangu hawezi kulima bila kwenda kushtaki kifo changu, halafu apatiwe Title Deed ingine akishtaki kifo changu. Namimi nilishtaki kifo ya baba yangu.

Sasa hii mwenendo, itakua mwisho siku gani, na hili shamba lile lile. Nataka hapo muangalie kwa makini tafadhali.

Yangu ya tatu ni vile tuko na matatizo nyingi. Kwa mfano, sasa msichana kama huyu akiolewa na kijana yangu, kwa bahati mbaya huyo kijana afariki, mimi niko na jukumu ya kufukuza huyu msichana na kuchukuwa ile mali walikuwa nao, yao na bwana yake, na sasa ni kuhangaisha watoto wa huyu. Na sitaki. Constitution hii inatakiwa mubadilishe muone bibi akiwachwa kama mjane asije akaingiliwa na mtu ama kunyanganywa mali yake. Mimi namaliza.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Maoni wa bururi uyu witu wa Kenya. Kuigera theini wa bunge ya Kenya. Iyo niyo point yakwa. Uhoro wa miaka ya guthurwo kwa mubunge.

Interpreter: I want to recommend these issues so that they are included in the new Constitution, and the first issue is about the age of a parliamentarian.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ukorwu wa miaka kuma reia aciarirwo. Miaka 35 .

Interpreter: I want to recommend that the minimum age for Member of Parliament should be 35 years.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ukoru wa mundu reia agereirwo nigutiga u-parliament kuma reia aciarirwo, ibataire gukorwo I-miaka 60.

Interpreter: And the maximum age should be 60.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Hau niho ngwendete guthoma hanini. Ukorowo wa mundu aingire theini wa bunge, nikubitari gukorwo na watho, mundu akorwo ari na ukurwo wa miaka 35, ni watho. Hindi iyo niakoretwo atonyanete na mathena ma bururi uro undu umwe na handu bururini.

Interpreter: I feel that this age gives them maturity and a deeper understanding of the public.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : No mubunge angekorwo aruimire oro-shukuru, na aingire theini wa bunge, na miaka 20 – 25 years, mundu ucio angekorwo inake?

Interpreter: A young Member of Parliament e.g. 20 years, will be lacking in experience and understanding of issues.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : We no gutheka angetheka na ngoro yake, akoiga ati gutingekorwo kwina mundu ta ucio.

Interpreter: If someone said that such a young man lacks experience, maybe you might think that it is a very big joke, and think that nothing like that can happen.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Nitonde we muene ndari hindi ari atigana na thina ta ucio.

Interpreter: Because he you may not have encountered such a problem.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Kana akaigwa undu ta ucio kuma kuri andu

Interpreter: Or heard such a thing, and so they may not understand the problems of the people.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Mundu angekorwo ina ukoro wa miaka 35, niamenyete matina ma bururi,

Interpreter: One who has attained the age of 35 will have known the problems of the people

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na noginya akorwo andeketwo,

Interpreter: And he probably has been employed elsewhere

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Akona mathena mokaga na njira ina,

Interpreter: And known how problems come

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Kugaya mbeba inyingi kana tiningi

Interpreter: And about financial management, whether the money is little or much.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Akona mathena ma mutumia na ciana,

Interpreter: He will probably have known the problems of a spouse and a family and many, many other things.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na maundu mange maingi mutorereini wa bururi

Interpreter: And many many other things.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Uhuro wa kugiria ukorwo woingereti theini wa bunge, ungekorwo wena ukorwo wa miaka 60,

Interpreter: On the upper limit, I insist that if you are over 60,

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Miaka iyo niukoretwo wandikitwo kana ndwadeketwo,

Interpreter: Whether you are employed, or you have got any employment.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ukorow ucio wa miaka 60 ndwagererwo ni gwetekerio weingire bunge ati ni andu uguthii kwarereria.

Interpreter: At age sixty and above you cannot make good representation of the people.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Niku-retire uri-retirete,

Interpreter: You should have retired

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Kuma kuria wandeketwo.

Interpreter: And maybe you have already retired from where you have been employed.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Angekorwo ndwakinyetie miaka 60, no utonye bunge,

Interpreter: And if you have never gone to Parliament before sixty?

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : No ya kinya 60

Interpreter: And now that you are sixty..

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ndugatwike ati nigwo urenda guthii bunge.

Interpreter: You should forget about being elected to Parliament.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Niubataire kuhingora mawera,

Interpreter: You should seek self-employment.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Hatire bata he bururi ati mubunge akarutwo bunge ni gekwo.

Interpreter: I would not wish to see a situation where a parliamentarian grows so old that he dies in office.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Miaka igana remwe.

Interpreter: Upto maybe 100 years.

Mzee Ndirangu – Not 60 but 100 years, it is the time when he should leave the office, an MP.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Reke tuongerere mawira na gutigera iti he ciana iria iciaretwo,

Interpreter: I am recommending that we should create employment by vacating jobs for our children.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Tondu bururi witu mawira ni manyinyi

Interpreter: Because we have a scarcity of jobs in Kenya.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Hari andu ethi.

Interpreter: Particularly for young people.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Bururi uyu witu no twongere mawira he andu ethi,

Interpreter: We can give job opportunities for young people

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Na njira ya kumenya ati no hageage na kamweke hi gutiga wira, niundu wa ukuru wa mundu, utauria ku-retire-agwo mawiraini maria mangi.

Interpreter: Through leaving jobs to the younger people after you have reached retirement age, just like the retirement policy in the Government and the other sectors.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Wiathi witu wa Kenya,

Interpreter: Our independence of Kenya,

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Tiwagutiganirwo, ta magai ma aciari aitu.

Interpreter: It should not be left from one person to the other like inheritance from parents.

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Ta magai ma aciari acio ange.

Interjection(inaudible)

Mzee Joseph Maina Ndirangu – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Hari handu hangi, Advocacy,

Interpreter: Ati ndagika ciaku ni thiru.

Mzee Ndirangu – That's all, thank you.

Interjection by Commissioners

Comm. Nunow – Patrick Thiga?

Patrick Thiga – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*): Ningocokeria andu aya ngatho nitondu wa guka tondu ndemonaga T.V.

Interpreter: I am thankful because most of you I only see you on TV.

Patrick Thiga – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*): Njitagwo Patrick Thiga.

Interpreter: My name is Patrick Thiga

Patrick Thiga – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*): Na riu keria ngwendaga kwaria ni geke.

Interpreter: And my first issue is this.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Okorwo ni indu cia muingi, okorwo ni ta kiwanja keria gia show,

Interpreter: Public amenities e.g the stadium like Ruringu Stadium.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Kiagirirwo kurio atungoria aria anene kana nigekechejio kana getigochenjio,

Interpreter: If you want to change the usage, the leaders of the people should be asked.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Haya, njoke juke handu ha machiefu.

Interpreter: And then the issue on chiefs.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Chivo ndagereirwo kuma area eria arathana,

Interpreter: The Chief should not come from the same locality as his area of jurisdiction.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Tondu akorwo ni indu iria iheanagwo,

Interpreter: Because if it like relief food...

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Areheyanaga Sub-Location yake iria nyinge aria ange makaga.

Interpreter: He will only be giving to his sub-location forgetting the other sub-locations.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Njoke njarie uhoro wa mashukuru.

Interpreter: The other issue is about schools.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Akorwo ni shukuru headmaster ni ahetia,

Interpreter: For instance if the headmaster makes a mistake

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Handu ha kuvutwo atwaragwo kuria kungi akawathokia,

Interpreter: Instead of being sacked, he is transferred to another school.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Na angethie anyihie ni akoruta nginya uria areho headmaster uria ekuiya shukuru iyo

nigetha ithire.

Interpreter: If he is demoted, he maybe a bad influence to the headmaster.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Njoke njuke kindu getagwo cost sharing iria irerwo ati okorwo iri-thini wa shukuru,

Interpreter: On the issue of cost sharing in schools

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Maundu macio marathie na mbere nimarato hinyereria muno,

Interpreter: The public is being oppressed.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Tondū okorwo ndina ciana nyingi na kana kararuta mbeca ciganona ngoruta mbeca nyingi nginya turia tunge turege guthoma.

Interpreter: Because if I have many children, I will pay so much money that some of them may lack school fees.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Okorwo tigwo mwana ucio wakwa aringatagwo agathii kiharo.

Interpreter: If not so, my child will always be sent away from school.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Riu kogwo no njorie riu hakorwo hena watho akorwo ni shukuru ikurehwo irehwo,

Interpreter: I want to request that if it is fees, it should be paid

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Okorwo gethomo gethomithio toho.

Interpreter: Or if we are going to get free education, we get free education.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Tondū nitwaneganerwo kuri andu amwe tukahinyereio

Interpreter: Because we are oppressed by some people.

Patrick Thiga – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Ndire na maund mange no machio.

Interpreter: That is my submission. Thank you.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect): Maritwa makwa njetagwo Mathew Maimba Thiuri.

Interpreter: My names are Mathew Maimba Thiuri.

Mathew Thiuri – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Na maoni makwa ni tamaya hari inywe commissioners.

Mathew Thiuri – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Wambere ni ingienda commission ino, kugie na mweke wa kwarereria uhoro wa one man one job, mundu umwe mira umwe handu ha uria mundu ikunyita wira uyu akaheyo ucio akaheyo ucio.

Interpreter: I would like to propose that there be a policy of one person, one job.

Mathew Thiuri – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Wa keru ngugweta unagutweka ni uma mugwete, ni kunyihio kwa muthamaki uri urikoragwo uri geteini kana president akorwo Atari na power ta uria tuonete mahindaini maya.

Interpreter: I would like to see a drastic reduction of the powers of the President.

Mathew Thiuri – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Wa gatatu, ni uhoro wa machira ma migunda,

Interpreter: The other issue is about land cases.

Mathew Thiuri – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Maria maturete matuhinyererie muno kahinda gaka,

Interpreter: We have been oppressed

Mathew Thiuri – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Tondu wagia na gachira ka mugunda, kahuta gokuwa miaka kuma itano, itandatu ginya ikumi.

Interpreter: Because a land case can take as long as five years or even upto ten years.

Mathew Thiuri – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Na haha nonyende kuga korwo kwa hoteka angekorwo no muhote kwaria undu uyu ucokerio athuri aria mari atene amegundaini, aria moe mathina ma itura oh itura.

Interpreter: I would recommend that these cases should be taken back to the elders because they know our problems

Mathew Thiuri – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Point iria inge ya kana, ni President agathuragwo ni muingi we wothe.

Interpreter: My fourth point is that the President should be elected by all people.

Mathew Thiuri – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Point iria inge ya gatano, nikogie na uhoro wa gweciria uhoro wa andu aria marakura nio andu ethi iguru wa wagi wa mawera.

Interpreter: My fifth point is - I would like the Commission to consider the issue of unemployment among the youth.

Mathew Thiuri – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Undu uria ungi ngugweta unagutwika ni uma mugwete no niguugweta tondu niguwandekete, ni uhoro wa andu aria ma rutire wira munene wa koruta bururi uyu theini wa mokoni ma mu-colony,

Interpreter: I would like to talk about the people who suffered and sacrificed to liberate this country from colonialism.

Mathew Thiuri – (*In Kikuyu Dialect*) : Matiri undu mecirerio na no njurie commission ino itware ndeto icio hari katiba nigetha imenywo kana no-ciarererio.

Interpreter: They have been neglected for a long time and I would like to request this Commission to see how they can address the issue of compensation.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Undu uria unge wa kanana, no nyende president agie na kamiti iria mariteithanagia nao, no ti eria we mwene ethureire, igakoragwo unayo ithuretuo ni muingi akaheo andu akoranagia ciuria nake nigetha makaria kaundu gagakorwo ni kaigwithanirio.

Interpreter: I would recommend that the people elect a council of advisers for the President.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Undu uria unge, ni uhuru wa uremi, no ngwaria tondu ninguwandekete.

Interpreter: I would like to talk about farmers.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ni makorwo mahinyererekete muno na ndiramanya kana nitukweukeriria na ihenya.

Interpreter: They have been oppressed for so long that I do not see any hope for them.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na indo iria marekia kurima itimateithagia.

Interpreter: The products do not help them.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Aria mare wathanini, ni magerire kugirio matige gutwara mbeba guthii kuiga mabururi maja.

Interpreter: Those who are in leadership positions should be prohibited from taking funds from Kenya and depositing it in Foreign Countries.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondu hau noho monagera kamweke ati mwa magathigitha guku, makombuka magathii tugatigwo guku tukihurana tohu.

Interpreter: Because they will flee when there is a problem and leave us in problems.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Uria ungi ngugweta, ni uhuro wa aci aria makoretuo mari ugwati hari bururi.

Interpreter: I would like to talk about thieves who have been a liability to this country.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Haha nonyende hathii hathondekwo korwo kwa hoteka, nigetha andu acio makaheagwo ihera ria gutuma mundu ati, akorwo biu ni oneka ati ni muici, akagia na ihera rigutuma ati rucio riria akarekia ihera riake, una ndioe kana niageciria uhoro wa guchoka kuthenia andu rengi.

Interpreter: That the thieves should be given a punishment that would be a deterrent to them and others.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Uria unge, borithi nimatwekete ugwati muno hari wonjoria wa matatu, ni tondu wira wao no kwamukagira mahaki, handu hao harorwo muno, unakorwo mahaki ni mokete na njira inge, borithi matire na thoni ndondu metagia mbeba kimacho macho tukarigwo riu una ukiuga uri mohonoki, nduri na uhonoki wina matatu bara tondu no uri hakana!

Interpreter: Traffic Police have become so corrupt that they take bribes openly and even people with deep religious

convictions to be Matatu Drivers is a big problem because their faith has no meaning.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Uria unge unyitanete na ucio, gutire handu ungethii theini wa obishi uhingerio ni aria mare obishi iyo utambete kugererio murangu wa thutha kana ukerwo niwe uragura raji.

Interpreter: You cannot get service from any public office today, without passing through the back door, being asked to provide for lunch.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na nduguthi kureo tubecha tunini, indo iria tureagwo common ta getheri, uguthii ukerwo uthimithie nguku, nigetha uhingerio uria urenda.

Interpreter: And the lunch will not be common food like Githeri, you will be asked to provide roast chicken.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Wa muisho, ni ingienda kugweta, uhoro wa uria andu angi kahinda gaka matari na kwa guthikwo. Na hau niho kwenda hathii habarwo muno tondu, mundu no weigwe una arathikwo gwa kanju tondu ndari nginya handu angethikwo na Kenya ti ruhe!

Interpreter: The last one would like to comment about the issue of landlessness. It has reached an extent whereby one may even miss a burial ground so that you will be buried in public cemetery and Kenya is not the size of a palm of the hand.

Mathew Thiuri – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ugwo ngerekia ngwenda kuga ati haha hathii harorwo wega nitondu, uhoro wa mundu gutwekaga ati ndagiona ginya kwa guthikwo, ndikwona keu kiri kihoto theini wa bururi weigana uyu wa Kenya, na bururi umete ukomboni ukagia na wiathi waguo, uguo hau commissioners muthii mureore muno tondu hao no hatume nginyagia uno - - ndikwenda kuga ndikae guturekia haria itagwenda guturekia.

Interpreter: I would like that issue of landlessness to be looked into very seriously because Kenya is expansive and every citizen should have a right to a place where he can stay and even be buried decently because we might feel that we fought for independence and now we have been neglected. Thank you.

CommStephen Kagemu?

Stephen Kagemu - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ritwa riakwa ni Stephen Kagemu.

Interpreter: My name is Stephen Kagemu and I would like to talk about ministers.

Stephen Kagemu - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na haira nderenda gucenjia ni ha maminister

Interpreter: I would like to talk about ministers.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondu ma-ministers aitu nimonanagia ta matoe wira wao.

Interpreter: Because it appears our Cabinet Ministers don't know their work.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na nonyende gethurano geke gikuga, kugie ta atongoria mari haha mbere itu mamenye kana nio magwetha arutani a-guthomithia andu acio.

Interpreter: I would like to recommend that during the next election I don't know whether the Commissioners in front will look for the teachers to train these inisters so that they know their duties.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Kionereria ni ta kia-ma-minister atatu.

Interpreter: And I would like to give an example of three Ministers.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Minister wa Mbiashara,

Interpreter: Minister for Commerce

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Minister wa uremi

Interpreter: Minister for Agriculture

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na minister wa maie

Interpreter: Minister for Water Development

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Maminister acio magenyitana, kenya hatiri hindi ingekagia n'garagu.

Interpreter: If those three Ministers work together, we would never experience food shortage in Kenya.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Niundu Kenya iri mai maingi na moragera iri-aini.

Interpreter: Because Kenya has plenty of water resources and it all drains into the Ocean.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ni undu ucio minister ta wa biashara ndari undu ekaga wa indu ingiuma guku ithii

muremo.

Interpreter: I feel that the Minister for Commerce is ineffective because he does not look for markets for our products abroad.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : No nienogagia na indu cia kuma India, nguo, na atia guka guku.

Interpreter: It appears all he is worried about is imports from India and other countries to come and flood our markets.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ni undu ucio occasion te ino itu ya Aguthi ni iri na bara ino ya rami,

Interpreter: In that case you find that our location like this one of (Aguthi) has a tarmac road,

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ni iri thitima,

Interpreter: We have electricity,

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ni iri mai,

Interpreter: We have water

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na niri thimu.

Interpreter: Even telephone communications.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na gutire minister ungeciria gwaka tu-factory guku migundaini twa guthondeka irio, undu ingethii muremo.

Interpreter: And there is no minister who has considered setting up factories in such a place to process food that we can export outside.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ngethii kurekia ni ati, nindaigwa ritwa haha rigitwo Asiyu, na ndio kana ni uria warugamete kuria Kisii, na nidaiguwaka ndeto ciake muno, na nonyende atweke umwe wa arutani a minister acio.

Interpreter: In conclusion, I have had a name, Mrs. Asiyu, I don't know whether she is the one who was representing an area

in Kisii, I know she is a good lady and I would like her to be one of those people to educate those Ministers.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ni hari handu hangi ingegweta ni undu wa gethurano geke turathi, kengethurano, kugie na andu mwanya ta ma-director, utaugwo muthuri ucio uma haha niandunya rua, kugie ma-director, aguikaraga thi, akumenya haha hangegwo-u, Kenya no ikure.

Interpreter: It seems that in the coming elections, if we can identify people who can advise our government on critical issues, Kenya can develop very fast.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Mabururi maria mangi, gethurano kiri gwekwo, na niguo ingienda geke twerekeire gekwo, kiarekia gothurano, atongoria othe aria matomwo parliament, mbere ya gweka undu wothe maikaraga thi, makorani, niundu ni twa thurwo re, acio matuthura-ri, tukumekera atia?

Interpreter: I have seen that in other countries, people who have been elected, sit together and consult and say now because we have been elected, what are we going to do for those people who have elected us to this office.

Stephen Kagema - (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Niundu ucio no nyende kiarekia gothurano, kumenyeke kogwekwatia, na kana kaclue kau katire parliament, no nigagweciria uria bururi ungethi na mbere, nani ndarekia niwega.

Interpreter: Yes I would like that after elections we have a think tank that is going to chart a way forward for this country. That is the end of my submission.

Comm. ...Justus Mwai?

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Maritwa makwa ni Justus Mwai.

Interpreter : My name is Justus Mwai

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na ndi bururi uyu wa Kenya.

Interpreter : I belong to this nation.

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : na ndoka kwarereria uremi.

Interpreter : I have come to talk about farming.

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ningutumana, inyue mukete kwongania mathena maitu,

Interpreter : I would like to send you, Commissioners who come to listen to our views.

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tonde bururi witu wa Kenya niuhotete muno niundu wa kahuwa, kahuwa twa rema tutiragia mbeca.

Interpreter : Because our country has - - We rear our cattle, get milk but we don't get money.

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ucio nindeherea, undu uria unge, ni uhuru wa wathani.

Interpreter : The other issue concerns governance.

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ugoro wa wathani, mundu kwero wandike na ubute,

Interpreter : Concerning governance, the power of hiring and firing...

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Thirikari itekere, kwaga kuhe mundu hinya ucio.

Interpreter : Nobody should have that power, to hire and fire.

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Uheo thirikari.

Interpreter : It should be given to the government, not to an individual.

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Undu uria unge, ni ugoro wa mbeca, guthondeka mbeca.

Interpreter : The other issue concerns the economy of Kenya.

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Itige guthondekwo igetwo mundu.

Interpreter : The portrait in the currency should not be of an individual.

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Muthii mwecirie, ithondekwo cietwo kirima, kana cietwo u, no citige gwetagwo u-munene uria wa neneha, akandeka mbeca ciake,.

Interpreter : We can have pictures let us say, mountains, but not politicians.

Justus Mwai – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ngweciria thena wakwa uma u-cio.

Interpreter : Those are my issues.

Comm. Hassan: George Macharia? Kuna Rose Wambui Wahome?

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Njetagwo Rose Wambui Wahome.

Interpreter: My names are Rose Wambui Wahome.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na nde citizen.

Interpreter: I am a citizen of this Country.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Nderenda kwaria uhoro wa chokora.

Interpreter: I would like to talk about the street children.

ose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Akorwo ni mukwenda chokora inyihe nyihe,

Interpreter: If you want to reduce the problem of street children...

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Uhiki wa kwa DC ubutwo kabisa tondu ni ukora.

Interpreter: Marriages contracted at the DC's Office should be abolished because ...

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondu mwanake ikuhikia muiiretu agandigera,

Interpreter: Because my son marries a girl and then he leaves the girl to me.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Na ciana ciake ta ithano.

Interpreter: Together with his five children.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Achoka athii wiraini agetha muiretu ungi uri wira,

Interpreter: And when he goes to his place of employment, he gets another girl there who is employed.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Akahenererio ni muiretu na mageka na uhiki wa DC na aciari matiowe na muhiki uyu ndoe.

Interpreter: And then he contracts another marriage, and they go to the DC's and the mother does not know neither his former wife.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Riu muhiki uyu uri mucii arakara agate ciana, nanii ndanoga gatigana nacio, igoka guku taoni.

Interpreter: Now this first wife gets annoyed and abandons the children, hearing them to the mother, and when I get tired, I also leave them, and then they go to town.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ucio ni umwe.

Interpreter: That is one issue.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Uria unge ni uhoro wa andu aya marahirwo retirement ino ya kuheyo marua.

Interpreter: – I would like to talk about those who are retired or retrenched.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tuthii tureriro ni watho number cigana watwekire wakubutha anake acio.

Interpreter: I would like you to look under which Act these people were retrenched.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Tondu mabuthagwo ati thirikari igie na mbeca na aria mari wiraini mungererwo, na gutiri kwa hana ugwo.

Interpreter: Because we understand they were being retrenched so that the government can have more money, and those who were left to have better terms, but I am sure nothing like that has ever happened.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ucio ni wa kere, uria unge ni uyu,

Interpreter: The other issue is...

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Mutongoria uria ungeneneha kuma riu

Interpreter: Whoever becomes the President of Kenya from now on...

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Atige gutweka munene wa majeshi.

Interpreter: Should not be the head of the Army.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Arutage wira wa jeshi na akaruta wa bururi wa Kenya.

Interpreter: So that he is concerned with the Army and the rest of the Country.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Atigerwo o-uhoro wa bururi tu.

Interpreter: He should be left only to govern the Country.

Rose Wambui Wahome – (In Kikuyu Dialect) : Ni ndarekia.

That is the end. (Clapping)

Comm. NunowTumefika mwishowa siku ya leo. Lakini naona wengine wamekuja. Mulikuwa muktaka kutoa maoni leo?

Answer – Ndio.

Comm.Nunow Sasa mnaweza kuchagua mmoja wenu atoe maoni. Mnaweza kutengeneza maoni ambayo mumeandika mukimletea yeye au Committee members itakuja mpaka kwa Nairobi. Vile hii ambaye leo mumetupatia. Kwa hivyo musifikiri ati leo ndio mwisho ya kutoa maoni. Kujua maoni itaendelea mpaka mwezi wa saba (July). Lakini mtu wa Nyeri District ni

huyo. Huyo ndiye wakili wenu. Huyo ndiye District Co-ordinator wetu pamoja na kamati yake. Simama watu wakuone. Yeye ndiye Advocate wetu hapa. Huyu ndiye mwakilishi wetu, lakini yeye pia ako na kamati ambao anafanya kazi nao hapa Kieni, huyu ni moja wao. Kwa hivyo tungependelea sana kama wale ambao wameandika, hata kama unaweza kutype ni vizuri, lakini kama hauna typewriter, lakini uandike vizuri maandishi, uwapatie ikuje mpaka Nairobi, bado itakuasawa. Bwana Mugo, can you tell them where your offices are in the Town?

Bwana Mugo (in audible)

Commissioners – Kesho tuko.

Comm. Nunow – Kwa hivyo musifikiri kwamba leo ndio mwisho. Hiyo ni muhimu sana. Lakini kwa sababu tumekua kwa shule hapa leo, tunataka kuwapatia nafasi mwanafunzi mmoja wao atoe atowe maoni, lakini pia nataka kualezea hivi, kwa sababu mimi najua mlikuwa munasoma, nitawachia mabarua ambayo mutasoma halafu, tena mukaye chini, najuwa kuna Form IV's na Form III's ambao wanaweza kusoma na muanze kuandika maoni vizuri mkampatie Co-ordinator au Committee Member. Isiwe tu leo tu munatupatia maoni.

Comm. Nunow – Jane Nderitu? Sijui kama mnasikia wanafunzi? Nataka mujitayarisha mutoe maoni badaye.

Comm. Asiyo: - Musome hizo vitabu halafu tutatowa zingine badaye.

Jane Nderitu: My names are Jane Nderitu and these are the points from the student body.

We think that the powers of the President should be reduced e.g. like the appointment of the Attorney-General and the Chief Justice should be reduced, and they should be elected by the Parliament and not the President.

Also the MP should have no right to increase their salaries and we as the citizen, we should have a say in this.

Also we think that the Vice-President should be elected by the Parliament and not the President.

We also think that the Power of the President being a Chancellor should be reduced and that the Vice-Chancellors should have the power.

Also we think that the importation of products from other countries, whereas we have plenty in the country e.g sugar should not be allowed because this lowers the Country's Tax Income. Thank you. (Clapping)

Comm. Nunow – Maombi ama swali. Tumekua hapa Tetu Constituency siku mbili kwa hivyo siku mbili, siku moja tunakaa

hapa and siku ile ingine tunakaa mahali pengine. Lakini within Tetu. Leo tuko hapa na kesho tuko pengine.

Comm. Asiy – Kesho tuko kwa Parish.

Comm. Nunow – Kesho tuko kwa Catholic Parish. Sijui niwapi lakini...

Comm. Asiy – Mugo, you can explain where we are going.

Comm. Nunow - So Leo muda wetuwa hii hall umeishia hapa. Saa kumi na moja na nusu tunamalizia kazi. Lakini vile nimewaambia, sio kwamba ati tunaweza kukaa hapa leo, natukaweza kumaliza kusikiza kila mtu. Hiyo haitakua. Hata mahali pengine ambayo tumeweza kupitia like Nyandarua, Nyahururu, kuna watu ambaye lazima watawachua. Uwezi kusikiza kila watu ambao wamekuja kwa hall, that is not possible. Lakini hapa leo tumelikiza karibu watu 48 people tumesikiza out of 76 ambao wameandikisha, kwa hivyo, kwangu ni kazi mingi tumefanya sana leo kuliko hata Nyandarua jana. Lakini Mzee kama una maoni bado unataka kutoa hatufungi, kesho kama unaweza kujimudu, ukuje kwa Catholic Parish, pia tunaweza kusikiza. Lakini hata kama huwezi kuja huko, nakuambia bado kuna kamati ya Constituency ambayo inafanya kazi hapa pamoja na wakili wetu ambaye anaweza kupatia maoni yako alete Nairobi. Sijui kama unafahamu hapo?

Speaker – Maoni hiyo sio utaenda jinsi mlikuwa mukizungumuza leo

Meeting ended at 5.30 p.m.

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