

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface.....	i
1. District Context.....	1
1.1. Demographic characteristics.....	1
1.2. Socio-economic Profile.....	1
2. Constituency Profile.....	1
2.1. Demographic characteristics.....	1
2.2. Socio-economic Profile.....	2
2.3. Electioneering and Political Information.....	2
2.4. 1992 Election Results.....	2
2.5. 1997 Election Results.....	2
2.6. Main problems.....	3
3. Constitution Making/Review Process.....	3
3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs).....	3
3.2. District Coordinators.....	5
4. Civic Education.....	6
4.1. Phases covered in Civic Education	6
4.2. Issues and Areas Covered	6
5. Constituency Public Hearings.....	6
5.1. Logistical Details.....	6
5.2. Attendants Details.....	7
5.3. Concerns and Recommendations.....	8
Appendices	35

1. DISTRICT CONTEXT.

Juja constituency falls under Thika District in the Central Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	323,479	322,234	645,713
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	155,061	155,624	310,685
Total District Population Age Above 18 years	168,418	166,610	335,028
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	329		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Thika District:

- Is fourth most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a 75.3% primary school enrolment rate, ranking second lowest in the province and twenty-sixth nationally;
- Has a 28.3% secondary school enrolment rate, ranking least in the province and seventeenth nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: malaria, broncho pneumonia, intestinal worms, anaemia and measles; and

Thika District has the largest number of constituents per MP in Central Province: 161,428 people. The district's four MPs cover the third largest average constituency size in the province, 490 Km². During the last elections, SDP won all the seats.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Juja Constituency is comprised of Thika Municipality and Gatwanyaga Location of Thika Division and Ruiru Town Council and Juja Location of Ruiru Division. It used to be in Kiambu District but is now in the new Thika District.

2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Male	Female	Total	Area Km²	Density (persons per Km²)
	134,831	123,053	257,884	746.8	345.3

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile.

Juja is primarily an urban constituency with Thika and Ruiru Towns being characterized by industries such as Del Monte, and Premier Bag and Cordage. Large-scale plantations too characterize this region.

2.3. Electioneering and Political Information.

Since the introduction of the multi-party system in Kenya in 1991, the region has been an opposition zone. In the 1992 general election, the seat was taken by FORD-Asili while in 1997, by SDP. The candidate though has been the same: Mr. Stephen Ndichu. In 2002, SISI KWA SISI took the seat.

2.4. 1992 General Election Results

1992 total registered voters			76,923
Candidate	Party	Votes	% OF VALID VOTES
Stephen Ndichu Ndabi	FORD-A	35,187	68.21
George Muhoho	DP	8,393	16.27
Gitu Kahengeri	FORD-K	3,987	7.73
Ben Mungai	KANU	3,126	6.06
Raphael Njoroge	KNC	661	1.28
Winston Kangethe	KENDA	234	0.45
Total Valid Votes		51,588	100.00
Rejected Votes		443	
Total Votes Cast		52,031	
% Turnout		67.64	
% Rejected/Cast		0.85	

2.5. 1997 General Election Results

1997 total registered voters			89,975
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
Stephen Ndichu Ndabi	SDP	26,842	52.92
Charles N'gang'a Muchai	DP	10,655	21.01
Paul Hato Kigamba	KANU	7,035	13.87

Isaac N. Masese Nyagaka	NDP	3,055	6.02
Benard Ng'ang'a Theora	FORD-A	1,180	2.33
Gitu Kahengeri wa	FORD-K	1,033	2.04
Peter Wangai Kiama	SAFINA	922	1.82
Winston Kimani Kang'ethe	KENDA	279	0.55
Total Valid Votes		50,722	100.00
Rejected Votes		481	
Total Votes Cast		51,203	
% Turnout		56.91	

2.6. Main Problems.

- Land grabbing;
- Workers and hawkers rights; and
- Protection of slum dwellers.

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

3.1.1. Philosophy

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

3.1.2. Composition and Establishment

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

prescribing minimum qualifications for membership and regulating the operations of the District Forums.

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

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

- The functions of the CCC were mainly facilitative and advisory, the primary aim being to enhance the effective participation in the ownership of the constitution review process by the people at the constituency level;
- The CCC was also mandated to promote, facilitate and monitor civic education at the

- constituency level in collaboration with the District Coordinator and civic education providers;
- Additionally, the CCC had to ensure that the constituency had access to all information relevant to the review process in coordination with District Documentation centers; and
- Finally, the CCC was also mandated with the task of dissemination of the report of the CKRC. It was to be assisted in this by the District Coordinator, who was also its accounting officer, in relation to funds that were made available to it by CKRC.

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

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

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION.**

Civic education in the constituency was carried out between 12th February 2002 and 29th April 2002

4.1. **Phases covered in Civic Education**

On phase 1 was covered, preceding the collection of views. It dealt with information, knowledge, skills and virtues, which enabled Kenyans to make informed choice and present their views to CKRC.

4.2. **Issues & Areas covered**

- Basic rights and freedoms of the individual;
- Importance of a constitution;
- Devolution of power and systems of government;
- Participatory governance;
- The presidency and the executive;
- Reasons for review, organs and stages of review;
- Organs of government;
- Democratization;
- He presidency and the executive; and
- Meaning and levels of governance.

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s): -5th March 2002;
-24th April 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

2. **Venue**

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s):
 1. Thika Town Hall
 2. Ruiru Catholic Parish Hall

3. **Panels**

- a. Commissioners

1. Com. Prof. Wanjiku Kabira
2. Com. Abubakar Zein Abubakar

b. Secretariat

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Roselne Nyamato | - | Programme officer |
| 2. Aggrey Karanja | - | Sign Language interpreter |
| 3. Regina Mwachi | - | Verbatim Recorder |
| 4. Jackline Obiero | - | Rapporteur |

5.2. **Attendance Details**

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		127
Sex	Male	79
	Female	14
	Not Stated	34
Presenter Type	Individual	95
	Institutions	23
	Not Stated	9
Educational Background	Primary Level	7
	Secondary/High School Level	52
	College	7
	University	20
	None	0
	Not Stated	39
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	0
	Oral	57
	Written	48
	Oral + Memoranda	1
	Oral + Written	15
	Not Stated	6
	Other Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education) (Adult)	2

5.3. **Concerns and Recommendations.**

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

5.3.1 **PREAMBLE.**

- The new constitution should contain a preamble (3);
- The preamble should provide that all Kenyans have the freedom and right to live in any part of the country;
- The preamble should spell out Kenyan's socio- economic diversity;
- The preamble should recognize the forty-two languages of Kenya;
- The preamble should have a vision for one Kenya;
- The preamble should reflect the history of Kenya;
- The preamble should reflect the common interest of the Kenyan people;
- The preamble should recognize Kenyan heroes;
- The preamble should recognize the sovereignty of Kenyans;
- The preamble should state that the country should be economically and technologically driven;
- The new constitution should have a preamble spelling clearly the supremacy of the Kenyan citizen that power resides with the people;
- The constitution should have a preamble reflecting the reactors of the constitution and its purpose;
- Our preamble should embody children's right, freedom from hunger, indignity, free from fear of violence, oppression or injustice;
- We need a preamble stating that the constitution should be respected by all irrespective of position in the society and it shall economically empower the people;
- A national vision should encompass a sense of common unity and future, tolerance of diversity, inclusiveness, justice be our shield and defender, peace liberty, respect for human rights;
- A national vision setting out that government is created to serve human beings in the pursuit of peace, prosperity, security, environment, integrity, and the dignity of human life is needed;
- Our preamble should include a national vision, remembering that Kenya is a multiethnic et we are one nation. Our cultural orientation should be considered without retrogressively affecting Kenyans;
- A preamble is needed acknowledging that we had oppressive colonial history and our struggle by men and women for the independence.
- Preamble should encourage the growth of the informal sector so as to improve the living standard of the people of Kenya;
- Violation of the human rights and abuse of law to reflect the common experience of the

Kenyans;

- Constitution to reflect in the preamble that every Kenyan is a condition to other living;
- We need preamble stating that there should be agreement between the people governed and the government;
- Our preamble should embody democracy as the government of the people;

5.3.2 **PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- We also need directive statements and principles of state policy that would capture our national philosophy. Rights of the citizens to participate in the public affairs should be honoured;
- The constitution should state that it is to protect our general welfare, resources and create relationships among Kenyan citizens.
- Kenya should be indivisible secular multi-party democracy and all its citizen should be equal before the law. National sovereignty should belong to the people to be exercised through elected representatives and referenda;
- Principle of democracy, liberty, equality and economic prosperity should be included in the constitution;
- Democratic principle to be included; supremacy of the will of the people, constitution is the basis of the power and the government authority. People to express their will through regular, free and fair election with all the people being involved in the governance;
- Constitution should engrave the will of the people;
- Constitution should recognize the supremacy of the citizen;
- Patriotism should be provided in the constitution and be required of every citizen;
- National unity, peace and stability should be the promoted values. Article that promotes sustainable development policy on the environment.
- A constitution belongs to the people and expresses their hopes, agreements and aspirations and it is not the property of the government, politicians or lawyers etc;
- Values to be included in the constitution are human dignity, respect for human rights, respect for the rule of the law , non-discrimination, inclusiveness, participatory governance, respect for the diversity, accountability and affirmative action;
- Solidarity, tolerance, respect for nature, shared responsibility, fidelity to human values, responsibility of citizens should be values reflected in the constitution;
- State policy should encourage co-existence of the Kenyan people;
- Immoral cultural values should not be promoted by the constitution;

5.3.3 **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- The 65% majority votes required to amend the constitution should be retained but should be strengthened, through the approval of the majority voters participating in the referendum (3);
- The parliament should be allowed to amended any part of the constitution with a majority of 80% (3);
- Parliament's amending powers should be limited to minor changes and which should be supported by 2/3 majority of the members of the national assembly;
- Parliaments power to amend the constitution should be limited to avoid the Mps from manipulating the process for their own good;
- In carrying out major changes in our constitution, we need public referendum (7);

- The constitution should provide that any amendment on a core clause be only done after attaining a 70% majority and only after a public debate;
- The constitution should embody constitutional supremacy;
- The constitution should provide that major amendments like the bills of rights, presidential terms, system of governance, transition of government, political system, principles, citizenship, manner of electing and removing the president should be done by way of a national referendum (2)
- The constitution should provide that constitutional amendments shall be by a 2/3 majority by way of a national referendum;
- The constitution should make provision for a referendum on national issues;
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall be reviewed every 40 years; and

5.3.4 **CITIZENSHIP.**

- Anyone born in Kenya or elsewhere to at least one Kenyan parents should be Kenyan citizens;
- Anybody born in Kenya should be a citizen;
- Anyone who has decided to live in Kenya should become a Kenya citizen however, they should be investigated to ascertain their character;
- All unaccompanied children below the age of 8 yrs found within Kenya borders should be automatically presumed to be Kenya citizens.
- Any child adopted by at least one Kenyan citizen should be a Kenyan Citizen.
- Automatic citizen should be accorded to any child born within or without Kenya so long as one of parent is a Kenyan
- All Kenyan children should have right to a name and nationality
- Kenyan men and women should be able to confer citizenship to foreign husbands.
- A child born of Kenya parents should be given an identity card and voter card upon reaching 18 yrs without any complication.
- The constitution should state that citizens shall enjoy freedom of movement;
- The constitution should emphasize that a child born to Kenyan parents irrespective of the gender automatically becomes a Kenyan citizen;
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of assembly for all citizens; and
- The constitution should provide that the spouse of a Kenyan should get automatic citizenship irrespective of the gender;
- Citizens should have voting, employment right and rights to participate in development;
- Every Kenyan should be able to travel and live in any part of the country and the politics of settlers and natives should be addressed for once and for all;
- It should be made compulsory that every Kenya above 18 yrs should be required to vote during voting times;
- Holding of citizenship of another country besides Kenyan should not bar against holding Kenyan citizenship (5)
- Kenyans should be given Identity cards (2);
- Kenyans should be given passport (2);
- Birth certificates and passport should be prima-facie evidence of citizenship;

5.3.5 **DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.**

- Establish disciplined forces in the constitution; (2)
- Government should re-train police force to give a force a human race;

- There should be special courts to discipline errant officers;
- There should be the commander in chief and armed forces
- President should not be the commander in chief of armed forces (6);
- President should declare war or state of emergency only with the approval of the parliament.
- Constitution should allow the use of emergency power only during the times of war, national disasters, civil strike and complete breakdown in public order.
- Parliament should have authority to invoke emergency powers;
- President should have full legislative and executive powers in times of emergency;
- The constitution should provide that the state shall handle all matters of security;
- The constitution should provide that the military shall be involved in development matters;
- The constitution should clearly stipulate the duties of police officers and the code of conduct that shall guide them; and
- The constitution should provide for the security of tenure for the Commissioner of police and heads of the armed forces and their deputies.

5.3.6 **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- Other than doing political mobilization, political parties should point out the mistake of the government, contribute to the economic development as well as participating in the national debate where necessary.
- The constitution should regulate the formation of the political parties by registering only those parties, which have not less than one million signatures collected from the general public.
- All pending application of the political parties should be granted so long as their objectives are lawful and peaceful;
- The constitution should encourage competitive parties which should be objective not subjective;
- Constitution should ensure observance of the principles of gender equality in the party composition;
- Any one willing to register any political party should allowed to do so;
- Political parties which are tribal should be abolished;
- The constitution should provide for state funding for political parties (2)
- The constitution should provide for deregistration of ethnic political parties;
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to 5 (3);
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to 3 (2);
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to 4 (2);
- Political parties should be limited to 6 (2)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties to 2;
- Kenya should have a party less government
- We should have multi-partysm whereby only two parties are recognized, one is the ruling party while the other is the opposition (2);
- Limit the number of the political parties to 2 or 5;
- The two official parties should get the funding from the treasury;
- State funding should be given to the political parties which attain more than 5% of the total votes in proportion of the votes they have gathered;
- Political parties should be financed from the public funds to level the playing grounds with the presidential candidate being funded equally and parliamentary and civic the same;
- Political parties should be funded by the states only on the condition that their expense s are not for the individual affairs;
- Registered parties should be funded through exchequer and should be pegged to the past performance of a party;
- Political parties should be funded from public coffer (4);
- There should be ceiling on expenditure for parties which should be reviewed every 5 yrs. There should be full disclosure of funds for the party and the party account should be audited;
- Political parties which have a national outlook with at least 20% parliamentary and civic representation to be funded;
- Development issues should be worked by the government and the political parties together and the difference between the two parties be seen only during the election;
- State and political parties should work in harmony;
- President should not be a member of any political party (3);
- The incumbent president should not use the civil service facilities to conduct the

campaigns (2)

- All political parties should have equal access to public mass media to promote election campaign;

5.3.7 **STRUCTURE AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.**

- Abolish the presidential system of the government;
- The presidential system should be retained but the post of the prime minister should be created who shall be the head of the government;
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government so that the parliament is entrenched with more powers and if the ruling party gives the president all the other parties should provide the prime minister;
- We should adopt the parliamentary system of the government with powers shared between the prime minister and the president with powers checked and balanced by the parliament.
- We should adopt parliamentary system of government (4);
- The constitution should provide for the post of the prime minister (2);
- The president should be non-executive ceremonial head of the state free from the day to day running of the government. The prime minister should be the head of the government, leader of the political; party with the majority in the parliament and will be answerable to parliament (2);
- There should be no federalism but instead the existing institution should be strengthened (6);
- There should be a prime minister and members of the cabinet who should be accountable to the parliament. Presidents terminate the appointment of the prime minister once the parliament moves votes of no confidence supported by at least 50% of all members.
- We should adopt a hybrid system of the government with a president, vice president, a prime minister and a deputy prime minister;
- Government powers should be shared between the president and the prime minister;
- The prime minister should be elected;
- The prime minister should be appointed by the president, leader of the government business in the house and ministry of home affairs (3);
- The resident should deal with the national unity and international affairs;
- The government should remain united (3);
- Adopt a regional community centered government. Communities be defined by their demographic and geographic characteristics and the local authorities set up can be guideline, a central government should run the defense foreign affair and justice;
- The president should appoint the cabinet ministers and their deputies after consultation with the prime minister;
- Local authorities be mandated to manage resources within there are of jurisdiction;
- Powers be devolved to the people especially with local authorities;
- Communities should hire and fire their own personnel and run their own affairs and should sign a treaty binding themselves to uphold justice, protect minorities and adhere to international convention;
- The vice president should be elected by the member of the public (3);
- The vice president should not be appointed by the president but instead elected by the member of the parliament;
- The president should name their running mate so as not to cause panic in business and

investment and fraternity (2);

- Vice president position should be scrapped as it is too weak;
- The constitution should provide for separation of powers between the three branches of government;
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament .The senate appointees should be experienced persons, preferably retired civil servants;
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president, and a Prime Minister;
- The constitution should state that a maximum of 2 cabinet ministers should come from one ethnic group;
- The constitution should provide for a fixed number of ministries of not more than twenty;
- The constitution should legislate against majimboism as this would encourage secessions;
- The attorney General should be appointed by the law society of Kenya (2);
- AG office and that of the director of prosecution should be independent of each other;
- Attorney General should be appointed by the parliament and sacked by it (4);
- AG should not be an MP;
- AG being an interested party in both civil and criminal case, should not have powers of the judiciary;
- The AG roles and duties should be clearly defined;
- The security tenure of AG should be guaranteed

5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE.

- The constitution should state that a Member of Parliament shall only serve for a maximum of two terms, five years each (3);
- Parliamentary term in the office should be 5 years;
- Parliamentary term in the office should be 3 Years
- The constitution should provide for the appointment of judicial officers by parliament;
- The constitution should provide for vetting of all presidential appointees by the legislature, this should include Ministers, permanent secretaries, parastatal heads, Ambassadors, Auditor general, Judges, Provincial administrators, Attorney general and force commanders etc (21);
- The duties of assistant ministers should be defined;
- The function of the parliament should be expanded to create and abolish commission of inquiry as and when needs arises;
- All the appointment vetted by the parliament should be impeachable;
- Parliament should elect Vice chancellors to the universities;
- Cabinets should be answerable to the parliament;
- Parliament should have powers to revoke presidential appointments by a simple majority of members present. Parliament should have the power to summon the president;
- Parliament should be concerned with education, social and economic programmes;
- Parliament should be empowered;
- Legislature should have power to investigate and prosecute corrupt government officers;
- Parliament should have its own procedure and its own budget; it should form its own committee and standing orders
- Parliament should have its own procedures including determination of its own calendar (5)
- Parliament should be self regulatory and de-link itself from the executives;
- Parliamentarians should be attending the parliament as from Monday to Friday and there should be no month leave;

- Standing orders that bar the Mps from initiative debates or make known important issues that are affecting Kenyan adversely should be removed;
- There should be checks and balances in parliamentary procedures;
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of women by reserving at least half of the seats in parliament;
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary job shall be full time (5);
- The constitution should retain the provision for nominated members of parliament;
- The constitution should provide that a Member of Parliament shall be at least 25 years of age who must have been a resident of that constituency for at least 5 years;
- President should be 30-70 years old;
- Minimum age for contesting presidential election should be increased so that we can have mature leaders;
- President be at least be more 35 years old (3);
- The minimum age requirement for the president should be 40 years (2);
- Age of the president should be above 40 years;
- In addition to language test, all aspiring candidate for the general election should be subjected to a behaviour test covering from the time they were in school;
- An MP should be a university graduate;
- MPs should uphold high moral integrity and should justify their wealth when they leave office;
- Mps or ministers who have foreign accounts should not be elected;
- MPs should have at least a minimum of class seven and not necessarily be a professor, or engineer;
- The president should not be more than 60 years
- The constitution should provide for a code of conduct for members of parliament;
- Electors should be able to recall their leaders at any point their services become unsatisfactory (10);
- There should be legal procedures to recall any elected MPs(2)
- 50% signatures are collected by the electorate and delivered to the electoral commission in order to recall the leaders;
- A liar and crook Mp who issues fake cheques should be recalled;
- Mps who liar during the campaigns should be recalled and made liable to the to prosecution if they make false promise (2);
- Elected Mps should be checked after every 2 1/2 years to determine efficiency;
- Mps should act on the basis of instruction from the constituents;
- Parliament should introduce electronic voting in parliament so that members vote anonymously and according to their conviction;
- Mps terms of the service should be established by an independent body and not by themselves and they should not be allowed to increase their own salaries (4);
- A commission should be established to determine the salaries and benefits of the of the MPs (2)
- Parliamentarians should not review their salaries without the consent of the tax payers;
- Mps salaries should be reduced (2)
- Any party which has not attained more than 5% of the total cast votes should not be nominated to a parliament;
- There should be no nominated member of the parliament (6);
- Disabled persons should be nominated to the parliament;
- Nominated Mps should be from both sexes without discrimination;

- Nominated Mps should strictly be the representative of the marginalized groups and workers and should be limited to twenty.
- Nominated Mps should not be based on parties but social groups;
- Nomination of MPs should be done away with;
- Retain the concept of the nominated Mps and this should be based on the population of the constituents;
- Democratic party proposes 1/3 of women (3)
- Women should at least constitute ½ of the number nominated to the relative assembly;
- The constitution should provide for the formation of a coalition government irrespective of the political parties (7);
- Parliament should not be allowed to amend the period of life of the house.
- Adopt two chambers of the parliament (3)
- Kenyan should have a bicameral parliament consisting of the senates and the house of the representatives. The senate to comprise entire clergy, civil servants for a four-year term. The house of the representative should be elected for a four year term by popular votes;
- Have upper house comprising of politicians, economist, farmers and religious person to advice the parliament;
- A president should be impeached by the parliament for misconduct (4);
- Parliament should have the power to remove the president through a vote of no confidence (2)
- President to have veto power over legislation. Parliament can overcome such veto by passing a resolution supported by 65% of the members (2)
- The legislature to have veto powers to override the president's by signing bills in the parliament;
- The parliament should have the power to veto the president decision to extend that these are contrary to public interest.
- The parliament should sit as of right and should not be dissolved even in times of war or public emergencies;
- President should not have power to dissolve the parliament and this should be left to a commission or parliament (6);
- Mps should have offices in strategic places for them to listen to the people views;
- Mps should have offices in their constituencies;

5.3.9 **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- The president should be party less;
- The constitution should emphasize that the president shall run for only two terms of five years each (17);
- The president should not have a fixed term but should rule as many as he can be re-elected;
- President should seek re-election only once
- The constitution should state that the president should be a holder of a bachelor's degree, married with children, not a Member of Parliament, healthy and without a criminal record (13);
- The president should be guarantor of national sovereignty independence territorial integrity and observance of treaties;
- The function of the president should be safeguarding the citizens, open parliament and

signing of bills;

- The function of the president should be clearly defined in the constitution (3);
- The power of the president to appoint the commission should be abolished and instead given to a committee
- The deputy prime ministers and prime minister should be appointed by the president. He must be minister of state;
- The president should only have one function;
- The president should address the nation every six months on the failure or success in the government;
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration (18);
- Retain the provincial administration (2);
- Provincial administration should be elected directly by the people;
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be elected by the people (3);
- Provincial authority should have authority to issue public license;
- Position of the chiefs and assistant chiefs should be abolished;
- Chief position should be retained;
- Chiefs should serve for two terms of 5 years and then should retire;
- The constitution should provide for elected public administrators.
- The constitution should stipulate that the president shall not be above the law (11);
- President should share appointment with other institution;
- President should have immunity from criminal and civil proceeding while in public office (2);
- Summoning, prolongation and dissolution of parliament should not be determined by the president;
- Presidential powers should be reduced (15),
- President should not have powers to create and abolish any office;
- President should have powers to appoint judicial officers and head of parastals;
- He should not have power to appoint Central Bank governor
- President should be tried for any offences while in office (3);
- A court should be established to monitor the duties of the president in day-to-day activities.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be of sound health, wise, and educated.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president (13);
- The constitution should provide for a nationally elected vice president;
- The constitution should provide for the appointment of ministers who are not necessarily members of parliament;
- The constitution should provide that the president and the vice president shall come from a different province;
- The constitution should provide that the cabinet shall comprise professionals; and
- The constitution should provide for a 6-year term for the office of president.
- The president should address the parliament at least once every year to inform the people the state of the nation;
- There should be separation of powers between the president and the parliament;
- President should not be an MP (10)
- Reduction on the size of the government should be vetted by the parliament;
- There should be 19 ministries in the government;
- The number of cabinet ministers should be trimmed down;

- Each ministry should have one minister who works around the clock;

5.3.10 **THE JUDICIARY.**

- Judiciary should be independent (4).
- There should be court for women presided by women judges;
- Magistrates courts should be there throughout all division in the country;
- There should be two courts of appeal;
- The government should establish a regional court of human rights
- Constitute a court that can take up peoples complain and which can protects the simple citizens from intimidation and harassment;
- The judicial structures should undertake the function of the land allocation;
- All arbitrary arrests and fabrication should be nullified and detailed copy of investigation in all serious crimes should be requirement before one is taken to court;
- Deputy chief justice should be established;
- Office of the solicitor general should be abolished;
- Courts should work 24 hrs (2)
- There should be supreme court with at least ten judges that has power to summon the president (7);
- A constitutional court should be established (4);
- Vacancy in the judiciary of the local, high court judges, chief of justice and the court of appeal should be filled by the nominees of the judicial service commission appointed by the president but with approval of the parliament (6);
- A special tribunal should appoint judges after vetting and approving their moral and ethical standards;
- Chief justice should be appointed by the law society of Kenya;
- Judicial officers should by appointed by the president;
- Parliament should appoint judges and sack them (3);
- Attorney general should appoint judges;
- To become a judge one must have at least ten years of legal practice, or teaching, impeccable character, moral integrity and high professionalism (2);
- All judges and magistrates should enjoy security of tenure and should retire at the age of 70 years (3);
- Right to access to courts which entails in the constitution;
- No one should be held in police remand for more than 24 hrs;
- The judiciary should quicken the case;
- There should be a time frame in deciding and finalizing a case;
- Legal fees for the lawyers should be deposited at the court until the case is completed;
- Legal aid should be given to the poor in action for the readiness for human right violation (3);
- Rights to legal aids should be constitutionally entrenched;
- No criminal or civil proceeding against a child proceeds without legal representation;
- Laws passed by the parliament should be subject to judicial review
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a family court;
- The constitution should abolish the powers of the president to appoint judges;
- The constitution should provide that a treasonable offence shall not be punishable by death; and

- Mayors and council chairman should be elected by the communities (17);
- Councilor should be allowed to serve for two terms of five years (2)
- Mayors and council chair should serve for five year term (2);
- Election of mayors and council chair should be done every 2 ½ years;
- Mayors and council chair should serve for four year term (3);
- Mayor should serve for three years;
- Command powers of the ministers should be abolished;
- Chief council officers should be directly answerable to the mayor and the council chair (2);
- Local authorities should be independent in terms of its operation such as staffing and revenue collection (6);
- Local authorities should have powers to tax and review taxes independently;
- Mayor and council chairs should be graduate;
- The minimum qualification for the councilors should be “o” level certificate (2);
- There should be language test for councilors
- The constitution should abolish either the office of (the sub –chief or) the councilor to avoid duplication of work;
- The constitution should provide for the retaining of tax revenues any local council in their areas;
- The constitution should provide for the recalling of non-performing councilors (3);
- The mayors, council chairman and councilors should earn not less than 150,000 Pm.
- National house of representative should look into councilors remuneration;
- Councilors allowance and terms of service be pegged at 50% to be paid out of consolidated funds;
- Nomination of councilors should be abolished (2)
- There should be a minimum conflicts between the councilor and the mayors;
- The president should not have power to dissolve the council;
- The minister of the local authority should dissolve the council but with the approval of the parliament;
- The constitution should provide for the decentralization of powers to the local authorities;
- The constitution should provide for monitoring of the local government by the non-governmental organization; and
- Local government should take over provincial administration

- The contesting political parties according to the proportion of the total votes cast should fill 100 seats in the parliament.
- Provision should be made for the independent candidate (2);
- We should have legal and compulsory voting system for all people above 18 yrs;
- We should have representative electoral system (2);
- The parties should at least field 35% women in the election;
- The constitution should provide for an independent of electoral system;
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration shall be non-partisan in the electoral process;
- The constitution should provide for an electoral commission appointed by all political parties;

- The constitution should provide for the privacy of visually impaired person during voting;
- The constitution should provide for staggered parliamentary, civic and presidential elections;
- The constitution should provide for the reduction of the constituencies from 210 to 150;
- The constitution should provide for the right of the electorate to recall a Member of Parliament
- The constitution should provide for the demarcation of constituency boundaries by population size of not less than 10,000 and not more than 40,000 voters and geography (2);
- Kenya should have only 200 constituencies;
- A constituency should have population of 20,000 and ward should have 10,000 people;
- Demarcation of wards and constituency should depend upon the population density (4)
- The number of constituencies and population density should be enshrined in the constitution;
- A body should be formed to look into boundary creation of wards and constituency;
- The constitution should provide for the use of transparent ballot boxes during voting (1);
- The constitution should provide for electronic voting;
- Presidential and parliamentary election should be done on the same date (2);
- Presidential election should be held on different date from civic and parliamentary (6);
- The constitution should provide for a fixed date of elections (4);
- Election should be held in the second week of December;
- The constitution should provide for continuous voter registration (2);
- Voting should be made compulsory
- There should be time limit for campaigns;
- Independent candidate should be recognized;
- Driving license and birth certificates should be allowed to vote;
- NGOs should oversee free and fair election;
- All electoral laws should be codified into one electoral code;
- Electoral commission should be independent;
- The electoral register should be updated regularly
- The constitution should provide that those who defect from their parties before the end of their term shall lose their parliamentary seats (3);
- The candidate who failed get nominated should not be allowed to move from one party to the other (2);
- The constitution should abolish the five province 25% rule in presidential elections (7);
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be elected by a majority of votes cast (11);
- The constitution should provide that the winning candidate should garner 25% of votes in 5 provinces in addition to a majority of 51% (3);
- President should garner 70% of the total votes
- Seats should be reserved for the interest groups like the disabled, marginalized, religious organization, NGOs etc (3);
- Special consideration should be given to the disabled when creating special seats for the interest group (3);
- The electoral commission should limit the amount of expenditure by a candidate and force him to declare the funding source (4);
- Presidential election should be done directly by the people of Kenya (4);
- The 2002 should be postponed until the new constitution should be ready (5);

- Retiring commissioner should not re re-appointed;
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by the majority of the parliament;
- Commissioners should compose of religious leaders and political parties (2);
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed from the law society of Kenya;
- There should be security of tenure for the electoral commissioners (2);
- 4 member of electoral commissioners should retire after this general election and there after 5 members after every general election;
- There should be nine commissioners;
- The number electoral commissioner should be increased;
- Votes should be counted at he polling stations (7);

5.3.13 **BASIC RIGHTS.**

- Evidence acquired through torture should be inadmissible
- Our bill of right as stipulated in international standards have not been fully incorporated in our constitution;
- The constitution doesn't not have adequate provision for the marginalized groups;
- Constitution should guarantee workers right to trade unions;
- No religious group should impose a specific religion on the people;
- Discrimination in all forms should be outlawed and affirmative action to promote welfare of groups should be encouraged (2);
- Freedom of choice in marriage should be constitutionalised;
- Children should be free from corporal punishment in schools;
- People should be allowed to preach religion all over the country without fear;
- There should be freedom of movement (2);
- There should be freedom of expression;
- There should be limited freedom of worship and new sects should be scrutinized (4);
- The constitution should specify the God to be worshipped (2)
- The constitution should guarantee the basic right of prisoners (3);
- The constitution should guarantee the provision of food, clothing and shelter (2);
- The constitution should provide for freedom of worship (2);
- The constitution should recognize human rights and protect women, elderly workers and refugees;
- The constitution should provide for free education to the poor;
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a social security fund for the needy;
- The constitution should provide for an increase in the number of Public schools;
- The constitution should guarantee access to water and health facilities freely (21);
- Disabled person should be given social pension;
- The constitution should guarantee the provision of justice to all.
- The constitution should provide for access to free education for both boys and girls (9);
- The government should provide free and compulsory up to form four (3);
- There should be free and compulsory education up to primary education (11);
- Disabled should be given free and compulsory education up to university level;
- There should be free education up to university level (4);
- Kenya schools and equipment schemes should be revived;
- University fee should be reduced by 50%;
- The judiciary should abolish the death sentence and replace it with hard labor (6);
- Capital punishment should be encouraged;

- Abortion should be abolished;
- Section 71(2) on the right should be required to include death by poverty, hunger and state should be responsible for such death;
- The constitution should provide for equal opportunities in employment, salaries and promotion (8);
- The constitution should provide for creating of employment opportunities (5);
- There should be no difference in allowance for workers in the rural areas and urban areas.
- One man one job policy should be enforced (5);
- Workers should take full control of social securities bodies;
- Pensions should be paid promptly after one month of retiring
- The five days working in a week should also be extended to the private sectors;
- Holders of constitutional office should enjoy security of tenure;
- Civic education should be made a continuous exercise (2);
- Security of individual should be protected
- The constitution should provide for a welfare system of social security; and;
- The right to know information should be protected;
- President should make public national speech every six months on the national progress;
- There should be official public spokesman who should brief Kenyans on public matters;
- The constitution should provide that the finding of the commission of inquiries should be disclosed to the public;
- KBC should not charge for permit and license
- Kenyans should have access to information on matter related to their legal rights;
- Worker should have right to trade unions of their choice (4);
- The right to strike by workers should not be solved by sacking;
- Electricity should be supplied to Kenyan at fair rate;

5.3.13 THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS.

- The constitution should protect women employees against unfair labor laws;
- The constitution should provide for a simple succession law and fasten the process;
- The constitution should repeal the 1976 Marriage law;
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action for women, disabled and children (8);
- The constitution should provide for the enactment of Children's education Act to cater for the education of orphans;
- The constitution should state that 10% of the annual budget be allocated to the disabled;
- The constitution should provide that the disabled shall retire at the age of 65;
- The constitution should recognize International conventions in general and disability in particular;
- The constitution should provide for the rights of children;
- The constitution should provide for a mechanism of investigating violation of the rights of the disabled.
- The constitution should include the use of the term ' disabled' along others like race, sex in its language;
- The constitution should provide for free education for the disabled and their children up to university level;
- The constitution should provide for state care for street children.
- The constitution should provide for the representation of the disabled in parliament by

fellow disabled persons;

- The constitution should provide that the state shall provide for the welfare of the disabled;
- The constitutions should provide for free education to the poor.
- The constitution should exempt the disabled from paying taxes and trade licenses;
- The constitution should provide for the nomination of the disabled to town councils;
- The constitution should provide that all public vehicles and buildings should be user – friendly;
- The constitution should provide for health care for those with HIV/ AIDS as well as the elderly;
- Single mother should be regarded vulnerable and taken care of
- Victims of the tribal clashes should be cared for;
- Special curriculum should be prepared for the handicapped and their university entry requirement should be lowered;
- Constitution should not protect an individual not a tribe or communities;
- The constitution should recognize the plight of freedom fighters; and
- The constitution should recognize freedom fighters, compensate and accord them honorable burials (4).

5.3.15 **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS.**

- Government lands should be co-owned with local communities;
- Slums dweller should be given land ownership document;
- The state should have ultimate ownership of land;
- To receive and assess government application for acquisition of private lands to facilitate compensation at market price;
- The constitution should provide for the security of public land.
- The constitution should state that idle land should be repossessed and redistributed to the landless (2).
- The constitution should allow local authority to protect and reposes land;
- The state or the local authority should not have power to control the use of lands;
- Land laws should be entirely addressed in the constitution;
- Children should have right to inherit the property of the family;
- Both spouses should approve the transfer of the family property;
- Title deeds should be issued freely by the government;
- Commissioner of lands should stop double allocation of lands and encroachment of public lands;
- Road reserve should be protected;
- Equality of land ownership should be encouraged
- The constitution should provide for maximum ceiling on land holding (6).
- Land holding should be limited to 2000 acres for arable and 5000 acres for marginalized areas (2);
- Those who own 200 acres should be charged 1000 for every above that acreage;
- No individual should own above 1000 acres (2)
- No individual should own more than 50 acres of land or 10 plots (2)
- D by an individual should be 10 acres
- The constitution should recognize that all Kenyans have a right to live and own land, anywhere in the country (3).
- The constitution should provide for the right of women to own land.

- Land commissioner should simplify land transfer procedures;
- Leasehold title should be replaced with freehold title;
- All Kenyans should own land regardless of sex;
- The family title deed should bear both name of the husband and wife;
- The commission should provide for a Land Commission with a 50% women representation.
- The constitution should provide that nobody should be left landless.
- The constitution should provide for the sanctity of property rights including that of kiosks.
- The constitution should provide for the repossession of land that is fraudulently acquired (2);
- Government should resettle squatters (3);
- Government should give land to the landless (6)
- Trust lands should not be allocated to any body;

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

- Ethnicity should be acknowledged and discrimination in this regards should be discouraged (3);
- The constitution should out law female genital mutilation.
- Dowry should be abolished (3);
- A law for the prosecution of the killer of the ethnic clashes should be enacted;
- Children should be protected from the discriminatory aspect of culture;
- Constitution should have provision for preservation of cultures (3);
- The constitution should regard and respect indigenous language;
- The constitution should provide that portraits of national heroes should be printed on Kenyan currencies.

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

- Ministers and permanent secretaries should have the power of the financial service;
- Parliament should approve all the expenditures and control finances (2)
- President should have financial limitation to avoid wastage of tax payers money;
- Public servants should have high professionalism, moral standing, and commitment;
- Experts should be given priority in public offices (2);
- Competent minister should head ministry (8);
- Government should give fair remuneration to public servants (2)
- Work in the office should be done like a team;
- President should not dismiss public servants arbitrary;
- Parastatal should be independent and its chiefs should not be appointed by the executive;
- Ministers should not be MPs
- Parliament should authorize raising funds and its use;
- The constitution should provide that the state should use its revenue in vocational training.
- Finances should be shared between the central government and local communities (2);
- Money collected from the local authorities should be used in the area where collected (2);
- Auditor general should control, monitor and supervise public expenditure;
- The auditor General should audit public bodies and submit he findings to the parliament (3);
- The Auditor General should have powers to prosecute;

- The auditor general should be independent body;
- The auditor general should have security of tenure for five years;
- The auditor general should be approved by the parliament;
- The constitution should provide state support for the key economic sectors.
- The constitution should provide that hawkers have a right to a livelihood
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of resources (4).
- The constitution should provide for extended working hours.
- The constitution should provide for stiffer penalties for corrupt persons.
- The constitution should provide for the prosecution of unscrupulous bankers.
- Public servants should be driven by will to work not for the fear of executives
- Public servants should be charged for over expenditure
- Corrupt servants should be barred from holding any office and prosecuted (3)
- Non performing ministers should be sacked;
- Ministers should work independently;
- There should be code of conduct for the public servants (2)
- Constitution should stipulate discipline measures of errant public servants;
- Civil servants should be de-linked from the political parties;
- Presidential appointee servant should serve for ten years only;
- Public servants should not be dictatorial while in the office;
- Candidate for public office should declare their wealth (6);

5.3.18 **ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES.**

- The constitution should provide for the utilization of resources in a locality, by the residents.
- The right to safe and clean environment should be guaranteed in the constitution (2)
- Every parcel of agricultural land should be forested (2)
- Fuel emission and washing of cars in the in rivers should be stopped.
- Environmental pollution near schools and social amenities should be safeguarded;
- Rivers should be protected from pollution;
- The constitution should enforce health, labour and environmental ministries to build public toilets and sewer systems;
- The constitution should provide for the protection of the environment and wild life.
- The constitution should entrust natural resource in the hand of the local people and not government (2);
- Forests should be owned by the states and protected by the local communities;
- Local communities should be given a role and mandate to conserve resources;
- Forest should be conserved and illegal allocation of forests should be stopped (2);
- Local authorities should be made responsible for the management of the natural resources.
- Constitution should stipulate how Water resource should be managed by the people (2);
- Natural resources should be managed in such away that it can benefit Kenyans (2);
- Gazetted land in Kenya should not be less than 4% of the total land mass;

5.3.19 **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE.**

- Any aggravated persons, relative, group of persons, society, NGOs should be included as person who can file suit in protection of the fundamental rights

- Private bodies should be the watch dog of the operation of the government;
- The constitution should express that elections in the Trade Unions shall be democratic, transparent and that unions are accountable to workers.
- Workers should have representative in the parliament;
- The government should allow freedom of press and association
- Women should be given legal authority during decision making
- Disabled person should participate in decision making;
- The constitution should address issues affecting youths;
- Children should also participate in governance;
- Business communities should be involved in the governance
- The government should assist selfless humanitarian organizations;
- The constitution should provide referendum on National issues
- The constitution should state that trade unions should be independent of the government.
- The constitution should provide for collaboration between the state and the non-governmental organization.

5.3.20 **INTERNATIONAL RELATION**

- Executives and the parliament should be responsible for the foreign affairs;
- Private sectors with interest in foreign countries should be involved when appointing commercial attaché abroad
- Parliament should approve all the treaties entered by president (5);
- Bill of rights should be modified and adopted in relation to the international covenant and instrument on human right (3);
- The covenant on equalization of opportunities and the Geneva convention on custom duty on imported articles for use by the disabled person should be adopted locally;
- The constitution should recognize the convention on the elimination of discrimination against women;
- Kenya should claim compensation from Britain for slavery and colonialism;

5.3.21 **CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES**

- The constitution should provide for review after every 40 years.
- The constitution should provide for a gender commission (3)
- There should be public service commission and judicial service commission;
- An independent citizen police commission to check the abuse of powers by the police (2);
- The constitution should create an ombudsman's office (3).
- Human right commission should be established appointed by the parliament (3);
- Anti corruption authority should be established (3)
- Permanent and independent land commission should be established (4);
- Land commission should comprise 50% women sitting;
- A local authority service commission should be established;
- Citizen board should be formed and charged with duties of approving citizenship;
- Human right commission should investigate the violation of human right by the state, body or individual;
- The children ombudsman should prosecute violators of children's right;
- Local government commission should deal with recruitment, remuneration and

- disciplinary of all local government senior officers;
- Power to prosecute past and present corruption offences;
- Fake commission should be done away;
- All commission should be funded from the public coffer;
- There should be minister of constitutional affairs whose prime role is to advise the government on constitution;
- The ministry of justice should be established under Attorney general;
- The constitution should provide that all commissions should make their findings public.

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

- The constitution should provide for a 48-hour notice given to a president elect before swearing in.
- An exhaustive line of succession should be established in the constitution;
- The chief justice should act during the presidential election (3);
- The attorney general should be in charge of the office during the presidential election (3);
- The speaker of the national assembly, public service commission and the chief secretary should act during presidential election;
- The new president should be sworn in at a set date in January;
- The inauguration date should be set in the constitution (2);
- The transition period should be one month;
- The Vice- president should serve the balance of the president term in the event of office vacancy;
- Upon retirement president should be entitled to benefits;
- Retire president should be prosecuted for the offences committed while in the office;
- The constitution should provide that the speaker shall exercise executive powers during transitions.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a 1 month transition period for the Presidency and other senior positions.
- The constitution should bar the president from holding any other public post upon retirement.

5.3.23 **WOMEN'S RIGHT**

- Women should have chance to rise in the highest rank in the government;
- Widows should be accorded protection;
- Women's right should be clearly spelt in the constitution;
- The current constitution is lacking in terms of adequate women right in respect to internal conventions and charters;
- Equality and affirmative action should be entrenched in the constitution;
- Men and women should have equal right to property;
- Constitution should be clear on the right of the widow and women in general to inherit husbands property (6);
- Women should not demand land from their father;
- Early marriages should be discouraged;
- Man who made a girl pregnant should made liable for the maintenance of the child
- Violence against women should be contained I the constitution and should be regarded as torture, inhumane and punishable (2);

5.3.24 **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- All government borrowing should be fully discussed and approved by parliament;
- The government should use all the available resources in the country before borrowing (2);
- Policies by world bank should not be applied on wholesale upon the national economy;
- Laws should be enacted that tax payers should be consulted before borrowing by the government;
- Foreign investors should be allowed only on condition that they employ local Kenyans;
- Foreign investment should not be preferred to local investment;

5.3.25 **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- The state should allow churches to produce, sell buy import and distribute religious literature;
- The cost of our Kenya product should be lower than the imported materials;
- Government should ban importation of locally produced products;
- Formal and informal sector of our economy should be protected
- Government should restrict number of foreign experts in the country;
- The government should introduce price control measure in the economy (3);
- Citizens should be allowed to draft laws on imports and exports;
- There should be freeze on the privatization of state corporation;
- Mitumba sales should be abolished;
- There should be clause in the constitution that citizen can take over the wealth of the state;
- Infrastructure should be improved in the rural area;
- Government should fight poverty (3);
- Constitution should force the local authority to build good infrastructure;;
- The Government should provide clean water, electricity etc (3);
- People living in slums should have right to sewage;
- Public recreational facilities should be improved;
- Government should dig boreholes in the arid areas;

5.3.26 **OTHER NATIONAL POLICY**

- Act regarding NHIF should be revised such that all workers contribute towards it;
- Workers should take full and independent control of NHIF
- Slum dweller should be provide with social security;
- Law should be enacted to protect HIV victims from abuse (3);
- The constitution should include campaigns against Aids;
- Police officers should protect the public without terror;
- Mungiki, talibans should be banned (2);
- Law enforcers should be trained adequately;
- The police should be de-linked from the office of the president;
- Local communities should hire and fire the police;
- The constitution should stop police harassment of the innocent public and careless shooting (3);
- All corruption offenders should pay (3);

- Corruption in public offices should be eradicated through severe and deterrent measure (2);
- Government should repossess all the grabbed lands (2);
- Corruption in public offices should be eradicated (4);
- The commercial courts should be empowered to prosecute corrupt officers;
- Authentic report on corruption in Kenya should be made;
- Anti-corruption should be formed;
- Semi arid areas should be provided with dams borehole etc,
- There should be comprehensive food and agricultural policy that takes all the sub sectors in agriculture;
- The constitution should have economic laws to ensure the revival of collapsed industries;
- Government should find market for the local produce;

5.3.27 **SECTORAL POLICY**

- Education should be right to every child in Kenya (3);
- Government should have standard policy on the school fees;
- Quota system in education sector should be abolished (3);
- Teachers should be paid well (2);
- School construction should include the need for the handicapped;
- Development of the rural schools should be enhanced;
- All, form four leavers should attend NYS;
- Application fees for the registration into learning institution should be abolished;
- Civic education should be introduced into school syllabus;
- Government should employ nursery school teachers;
- Law should be introduced in schools (2);
- Education system should be reviewed to suit present needs;
- Education curriculum should reflect the need of the disabled;
- Corporal punishment should be reinstated in schools;
- Religious education should be compulsory until university;
- There should be constitutional tax exemption for the religious organization for development programmes;
- Auditor general should have their budget funded directly from the consolidated funds;
- The constitution should provide for proper generation, collection, use and control of money in Kenya (2);
- All disabled persons should be exempted from paying taxes and license;
- Under LATF system of sharing revenues 5% for allocation should be progressive;
- All private sector contribution on policy formulation should be included in the budget;
- Levy fro oil should be used to improve roads;
- There should be reduction in VAT;
- Opposition parties should be included in budget preparation;
- Taxes should be used to provide services (2);
- Workers should pay tax at least 1000 per year;
- Tax rates should be reduced (2);
- Government revenue and expenditure should be made public;
- The national currency should not have portrait of a president (2);
- Manufacture if the notes and coins should be controlled by the Governor of central bank;
- Kenyan should not be allowed to bank their money in foreign countries;

- The national currency should have portrait of national heroes (2);
- Government policy should discourage use and promotion of harmful drugs;
- Free medical services should be given to Kenyans;
- There should be health centers in the slums;
- Unemployed Kenyans should pay less in Hospitals;
- Mortuary should release dead body for free;
- Private individuals should be allowed to establish radios, television stations;
- All pending broadcast license should be processed;
- Presidential candidates should be given equal media coverage;
- There should be freedom of press;
- The government should settle hawkers and reduce fees for license (20);
- Disabled should be given money to start business (3);
- Informal and small, enterprises should be protected by lessening stringent measure on leans and enacting legislation;
- The government should use tax payers money to start vocational courses for the school leavers;
- A national forest cover should never below 45% of the national land mass;
- A location should at least have ten dams;
- Government should introduce comprehensive economic development policy on all the sectors;

5.3.28 **LEGAL SYSTEM:**

- Law should be enacted to protect a woman and girl child from cultural practices;
- Employment statues should be revised to increase retirement age for the disabled to 65 yrs;
- Rapist should be jailed for life;
- There should be laws regulating industries to produce superior quality products;
- Law governing workers should be revised to reflect current living situation;
- Locus standi should be extended to include a certain interest group representing a certain member;
- Reviews should be carried out on the employment act, trade disputes acts and trade unions to ensure they are tandem with the changing environment;
- Young people who refuse schools should be arrested;
- Land laws should protect forests, schools, hospitals, play fields, open spaces and road reserves;
- Youth who can get employment abroad should be given easy migration;
- The drug users should be detained;
- People should not be detailed without trial;
- Time frame should be set in the constitution as to when the litigation should end;
- Immigration laws should be made a bit strict to avoid alien entering Kenya illegally;
- Marriage bill of 1976 must be brought to parliament (2);
- Appointment to constitution offices should be gender balanced;
- Office of the public trustee should be reviewed within the constitutional framework to protect children especially orphans, girls and children with disabilities;
- Government should honour contracts and pledge with or without stable economy;
- Judicial order without judicial jurisdiction should be regarded as violation of basic rights;
- Justice should be done on the sphere of life and punishments be corrective (2);
- Rule of the law should be observed by the president;

- All human beings should be equal before law (4);
- All wrong doer from 1963-2004 regardless of their position should be prosecuted;

5.3.29 **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- National flag should have additional image of golden sun at the centre reflecting warmth of the Kenyan people;
- Independence day should be February fifth;
- Kenyatta day should be renamed.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. S. Ndichu MP
2. J. S. Wanyoike DC
3. Vincent Miring'u Chairman
4. Cllr. Wilfred Wamuya
5. Pastor Rev. Harun Ngere
6. Mrs. Peninah Njoki
7. David Gichure Kibua
8. Mrs. Hannah Wanjiru Kamau
9. Mwaura Ndirang'u
10. Mrs Margaret W. Macua

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers

1. Small Scale and Medium Enterprises
2. Kenya Heroes Foundation Trust
3. Community Awareness Group
4. Ruiru AIDS Awareness Group (RAAG)
5. Ngoliba AIDS Awareness Group
6. Kenya Union of Par Primary Teachers (KUPPET)-Thika Branch
7. Spinal Injury and Disabled Jua-Kali Project
8. Smile Centre Foundation
9. Harambee Nyakinyua Group
10. CITIME
11. PCEA (Ruiru Parish Justice and Peace Reconciliation Commission)
12. The Salvation Army
13. Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
14. Gaka Focus Organization
15. The Bible Study fellowship League
16. Hooting Bay Self-help Group

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

1	0002OTJCE	Annah N. Nyoro	CBO	Memorandum	Women Group
2	0009OTJCE	Cllr. S.G. Njuguna	CBO	Written	Municipal Council of Thika
3	0013OTJCE	Gatimu Maina	CBO	Oral - Public he	RREMOK
4	0022OTJCE	Gatimu Maina	CBO	Written	The Redemptorist & Reperatio
5	0021OTJCE	John Mark	CBO	Written	Kenya Union of the Blind Thi
6	0018OTJCE	Josedas K. Muthama	CBO	Oral - Public he	Worker Rights Watch
7	0006OTJCE	Margaret Kaba	CBO	Written	MYWO
8	0011OTJCE	Mary Dodea Thiga	CBO	Written	Gaka Focus Community Based O
9	0010OTJCE	Mary Karogi	CBO	Written	Joy Town for the Handicapped
10	0028OTJCE	Ndirangu Mwaura	CBO	Written	Spinal Injury & Disabled Jua
11	0029OTJCE	Ruth Wangari	CBO	Written	Childrens Rights Stakeholder
12	0019OTJCE	Simon Francis Karanja	CBO	Written	Karamaini Juja Disabled
13	0016OTJCE	Snr. Chief Miringu	CBO	Oral - Public he	Juja CCCM
14	0095ITJCE	Achola Opiyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0092ITJCE	Albert Mugata	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0047ITJCE	Alex Kimani	Individual	Written	
17	0087ITJCE	Alexander Kinyua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0011ITJCE	Amos Kibe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0028ITJCE	Andrew Murunga Kiri	Individual	Written	
20	0006ITJCE	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
21	0034ITJCE	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
22	0036ITJCE	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
23	0038ITJCE	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
24	0042ITJCE	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
25	0051ITJCE	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
26	0020ITJCE	Arnorld Papa	Individual	Written	
27	0061ITJCE	Barnabas Yadushi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0008ITJCE	Charles N. Muchai	Individual	Written	
29	0069ITJCE	Daniel Wangethi K	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0054ITJCE	David M. Ngugi	Individual	Written	
31	0059ITJCE	David Ngigi Gitahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0021ITJCE	David W. Kairu	Individual	Written	
33	0070ITJCE	Dr. J. Mburu Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0023ITJCE	Duncan Shisakha	Individual	Written	
35	0030ITJCE	Elizabeth M. Gitau	Individual	Memorandum	
36	0040ITJCE	Esther Mukoyani	Individual	Written	
37	0079ITJCE	Fr. Francis Jabedo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0074ITJCE	Francis K. Kimani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0013ITJCE	Fredrick Ogola	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0048ITJCE	Gachora Ngujiri	Individual	Written	
41	0014ITJCE	Geoffrey Kamau Mbugua	Individual	Written	
42	0007ITJCE	George Kamau	Individual	Written	
43	0078ITJCE	George Wanyoike	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0019ITJCE	George Wanyoike	Individual	Written	
45	0060ITJCE	Gitu wa Kahengere	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0001ITJCE	Gitu wa Kahengeri	Individual	Memorandum	

47	0085ITJCE	Henry Ngugi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0086ITJCE	Henry Njuguna	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0044ITJCE	James Kinyanjui Karanja	Individual	Written	
50	0084ITJCE	James N. Kiongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0005ITJCE	James T Ndura	Individual	Written	
52	0018ITJCE	Jesse Kanyiri	Individual	Written	
53	0075ITJCE	John K. Kimithi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0041ITJCE	Joseph Agondoa	Individual	Written	
55	0053ITJCE	Joseph K Waitthaka	Individual	Written	
56	0056ITJCE	Joseph Murigi Ngeche	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0003ITJCE	Josephat M. Kimani	Individual	Written	
58	0073ITJCE	Julius Nyumu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0002ITJCE	Karuga Wandai	Individual	Memorandum	
60	0026ITJCE	Komonye Manje	Individual	Memorandum	
61	0009ITJCE	Lawrence K. Mburu	Individual	Written	
62	0081ITJCE	Luckas Soita Orenge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0031ITJCE	Martha Njeri	Individual	Written	
64	0049ITJCE	Mary Wanjiru	Individual	Written	
65	0093ITJCE	Michael Chege	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0063ITJCE	Michael N. Kamau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0043ITJCE	Molly Ouma	Individual	Written	
68	0055ITJCE	Moses Nyotu Njogu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0017ITJCE	Mwari S. Njiru	Individual	Memorandum	
70	0071ITJCE	Nahashon Gitonga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0080ITJCE	Nancy Muthoni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0065ITJCE	Ndirangu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0062ITJCE	Ndirangu Mwaura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0012ITJCE	Nganga Muchai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0016ITJCE	Nganga N. Gatu	Individual	Written	
76	0033ITJCE	Nganga Njoroge Gatu	Individual	Written	
77	0097ITJCE	Nick G. Ndichu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0076ITJCE	Njoroge Nyongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0064ITJCE	Patrick Gitau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0077ITJCE	Patrick Kamunyu Njoroge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0032ITJCE	Pauline Gitau	Individual	Written	
82	0004ITJCE	Peter G. Wachira	Individual	Written	
83	0025ITJCE	Peter K Wainaina	Individual	Written	
84	0068ITJCE	Peter Kabue W	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0027ITJCE	Peter Kimani Kamau	Individual	Written	
86	0089ITJCE	Peter Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0022ITJCE	Peter Mwangi	Individual	Written	
88	0067ITJCE	Peter Ndungu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0057ITJCE	Peter Thuita	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0058ITJCE	Raymond Kanyingi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0052ITJCE	Rev. David Wakaba N	Individual	Memorandum	
92	0046ITJCE	Rev. Humphrey Mwagira	Individual	Written	
93	0090ITJCE	Rhoda Muthoni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0015ITJCE	Richard Tibo	Individual	Written	
95	0091ITJCE	Rose M. Njuguna	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0082ITJCE	Sammy Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
97	0035ITJCE	Samuel Mwangi	Individual	Written	
98	0094ITJCE	Samuel Wanjohi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
99	0037ITJCE	Samuel Wanjohi	Individual	Written	

100	0050ITJCE	Simon Kihui W	Individual	Written	
101	0010ITJCE	Sostim Wawire	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0029ITJCE	Stephen K. Ngugi	Individual	Written	
103	0045ITJCE	Stephen K. Kamau	Individual	Written	
104	0066ITJCE	Stephen K. Ngugi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0072ITJCE	Stephen Waweru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0024ITJCE	William Kipetu	Individual	Written	
107	0088ITJCE	William Ngaruya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
108	0096ITJCE	William Wainaina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0017OTJCE	Anthony K. Churu	Political Party	Oral - Public he	SDP Juja Branch
110	0003OTJCE	Dick Githiaga	Political Party	Memorandum	DP Thika Branch
111	0027OTJCE	Hellen Tambo	Pressure Groups	Memorandum	Kenya Women Political Caucus
112	0004OTJCE	Ivali	Pressure Groups	Written	Kenya Union of the Blind Thi
113	0023OTJCE	David K. Njoroge	Private Sector Organisa	Memorandum	The Citizens Small Scale & M
114	0083ITJCE	Peter M. Matheri	Private Sector Organisa	Oral - Public he	
115	0008OTJCE	W.K. Kangethe	Private Sector Organisa	Memorandum	Kenya National Chamber of Co
116	0020OTJCE	Anonymous	Religious Organisation	Written	Small Christian Community St
117	0026OTJCE	Anonymous	Religious Organisation	Written	Jumuhia ya St. Augustine
118	0025OTJCE	Barnabas Yadushi	Religious Organisation	Written	CJPC
119	0012OTJCE	Charles Waithaka	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	NCKK
120	0024OTJCE	Fredrick Ogola	Religious Organisation	Written	CJPC
121	0005OTJCE	J.M. Muriithi	Religious Organisation	Written	PCEA Thika Pressbytery
122	0015OTJCE	Pius K. Kitela	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	CJPC
123	0001OTJCE	Pr. Kennedy M. Muthanji	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	SDA Thika
124	0007OTJCE	Rev. Ngare h.n.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	PCEA Ruiru
125	0014OTJCE	Z.K. Gakunju	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	PCEA

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Kenedy Muthanji	P.O. Box 3478, Thika	24	C. D. K. Muhia	P.O. Box 43, Ruiru
2	Philip Musyoka	P.O. Box 3478, Thika	25	A. K. Muigai	P.O. Box 1053, Thika
3	Annah N. Nyoro	P.O. Box 14358, Nairobi	26	Z. K. Gkunju	P.O. Box 239, Ruiru
4	Gitu wa Kahengeri	P.O. Box 3782, Thika	27	Sarah Ndegwa	P.O. Box 4869, Nairobi
5	Gabriel Kamami	P.O. Box 3478, Thika	28	Gatimu Maina	P.O.Box 365, Ruiru
6	Gabried Kahengeri	P.O. Box 3782, Thika	29	Simon Wanjohi	P.O. Box 1235, Thika
7	James Thotho Ndura	P.O. Box 452, Thika	30	Clement Kariuki	P.O. Box 13, Kanjuku
8	Patrick Ombada Duma	P.O. Box 147, Thika	31	Philomena Muiruri	P.O. Box 1320, Thika
9	Daniel Kyule	P.O. Box 147, Thika	32	Pius K. Kitela	P.O. Box 1144, Thika
10	David K. Njoroge	P.O. Box 486, Thika	33	Mary Wanjiru	P.O. Box 6434, Thika
11	Stephen Muthaura	P.O. Box 486, Thika	34	George Kamau	P.O. Box 2883, Thika
12	Mwaura Sr. Ndirangu	P.O. Box 952, Thika	35	Esther Nyambura	None
13	Stephen N. Mwaura	P.O. Box 952, Thika	36	Ng'ang'a Muchai	P.O. Box 457, Kalimon
14	Charles Waithaka	P.O. Box 3782, Thika	37	Jane Muthoni Mwaura	None
15	Richard Murigi	P.O. Box 172, Thika	38	Hannar Mwariri	P.O. Box 20424, Nairobi
16	S. Chege Mukiui	P.O. Box 952, Thika	39	Monica Njeri	None
17	Edith M. Kimani	P.O. Box 4176, Thika	40	Mary W. Kamande	None
18	Peter Gitau	P.O. Box 325, Thika	41	Annie W. Koa	None
19	Karuga Wandai	P.O. Box 1641, Thika	42	Joyce K. Gichniya	P.O. Box 52133, Nairobi
20	Jonah Warui Muchendu	P.O. Box 2210, Thika	43	Rev. Jane Kitonga	P.O. Box 457, Kalimon
21	Rev. Ngere H. N.	P.O. Box 239, Thika	44	Ezra O. Omuthe	P.O. Box 128, Thika
22	Elizaphan Kimuya	P.O. Box 262, Thika	45	Josphat M. Kimani	P.O. Box 4544, Thika
23	David Thiga Karanja	None	46	George Kamau	P.O. Box 1166, Thika
47	Margaret Kaba	P.O. Box 1193, Thika	70	George Maina	P.O. Box 3396, Thika
48	Peter Kariuki Ndungu	P.O. Box 1040, Thika	71	John Mark	P.O. Box 2047, Thika
49	James Munga Gakuo	P.O. Box 743049, nairobi	72	Samson Kimani	None
50	Jeremiah O. Ottaro	P.O. Box 3277, Thika	73	David M. Kibinge	P.O. Box 1747, Thika
51	Simon Kamande	NONE	74	Geofrey M. Githinji	P.O. Box 1034, Thika
52	Jack Wainaina	P.O. Box 552, Thika	75	Harrison Macharia	P.O. Box 4655, Thika
53	Sammy Gichuyu	P.O. Box 1230, Thika	76	James Mogere	P.O. Box 1369, Thika
54	Fred Ogolla	P.O. Box 240, Thika	77	Francis Ngunjiri	P.O. Box 297, Thika
55	Lawrence Ongaro	P.O. Box 3257, Thika	78	Francis K. Thumbi	P.O. Box 140, Kalimoni
56	Jane N. Njeri	P.O. Box 133, Thika	79	Micke Kiguta	P.O. Box 227, Thika
57	Joseph Maina	P.O. Box 3455, Thika	80	James Muida	P.O. Box 823, Thika
58	Cllr. Wanjuguna	P.O. Box 120, Ruiru	81	J. M. Kimani	None
59	Snr. Chief Rtd. Miringu	P.O. Box 407, Kalimon	82	Joseph Njoroge	P.O. Box 4615, Thika
60	John Mutinda	P.O. Box 1462, Thika	83	Kenneth Mugendi	P.O. Box 3288, Thika
61	Joseph Muthama	P.O. Box 1462, Thika	84	Barnabas Yadushi	P.O. Box 1436, Thika

62	Grace Wanjiku	P.O. Box 513533, Nairobi	85	Samuel Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 488, Thika
63	Esther Wangui	P.O. Box 513533, Nairobi	86	Wileson Migae	P.O. 1730, Thika
64	Susan Njeri	P.O. Box 513533, Nairobi	87	Elias Mwangi	P.O. Box 378, Thika
65	Lucy N. Munaku	P.O. Box 549, Thika	88	Lucy Ngunjiri	P.O. Box 78, Thika
66	Issac N. Ngugi	P.O. Box 142, Thika	89	Julius G. Kamau	P.O. Box 1874, Thika
67	Mariam Muthoni	P.O. Box 3271, Thika	90	Reubenson M. Kimethia	P.O. Box 528, Thika
68	Peter Murigi	P.O. Box 301, Thika	91	Daniel Gitau	P.O. Box 140, Ruiru
69	Boniface Muchoki Njue	P.O. Box 475, Embu	92	Austine Wawire	P.O. Box 1436, Thika
93	Gabriel Mungai	P.O. Box 3059, Thika	116	Winston K. Kangethe	P.O. Box 1034, Thika
94	S. G. Njuguna	P.O. Box 240, Thika	117	Stephen W. Mwaura	P.O. Box 260, Thika
95	Leonard Kibugi	P.O. Box 2070, Thika	118	Robin Maleche	P.O. Box 2230, Thika
96	Dennis K. Muhuhu	P.O. Box 7365, Nairobi	119	Isaac Mukuria	P.O. Box 3257, Nairobi
97	Mary Karoki	P.O. Box 2603, Thika	120	Laban Kioi	P.O. Box 464, Thika
98	Julius K. Mwaura	P.O. Box 1094, Thika	121	Lawerence K. Mburu	P.O. Box 4333, Thika
99	Anthony Kuria	P.O. Box 3456, Thika	122	Moses Ndongyo	P.O. Box 3198, Thika
100	Charles Mathenge	P.O. Box 4010, Thika	123	Mary Gathoni	P.O. Box 1083, Thika
101	John Maina	P.O. Box 936, Thika	124	M. A. Njoroge	P.O. Box 427, Thika
102	George Morara	P.O. Box 3453, Thika	125	Beth W. Wairimu	P.O. Box 230, Thika
103	Peter N. Njogu	P.O. Box 1210, Thika	126	David Muturu	P.O. Box 120, Thika
104	Kariuki S. M.	P.O. Box 2058, Thika	127	John D. Mbatia	P.O. Box 4548, Thika
105	Japheth Ojiwa	P.O. Box 202, Thika	128	Isaac N. Kamau	P.O. Box 417, Thika
106	Jacob Metho	P.O. Box 202, Thika	129	Roselyne Ojenge	P.O. Box 19200, Thika
107	Wambui Kamichar	P.O. Box 4220, Thika	130	Mary Wahogo	P.O. Box 429, Thika
108	Timothy K. Gathua	P.O. Box 218, Thika	131	Allan Waweru	P.O. Box 316, Thika
109	John Ndirangu	Private Bag Ruiru	132	Mike Munene	P.O. Box 4589, Thika
110	Hanna Wairimu	None	133	Kimunya Thuithi	P.O. Box 3868, Thika
111	Samuel Gitau	P.O. Box 33, Thika	134	Stephen Mwangi	P.O. Box 522, Thika
112	Peter K. Ngugi	P.O. Box 15, Thika	135	Sebastian Chege	P.O. Box 961, Thika
113	Rafael R. N. Muranga	P.O. 72, Thika	136	Owuor Kennedy	P.O. Box 390, Thika
114	John Muya	P.O. Box 128, Thika	137	John Waithaka	P.O. Box 1951, Thika
115	Martin Mbithi	P.O. Box 3040, Thika	138	Godson Muriithi	P.O. Box 1979, Thika
139	Joseph Mbuthia	P.O. Box 19, Thika	162	Joshua Kadiri	P.O. Box 1320, Thika
140	Peter G. Wachira	P.O. Box 186, Thika	163	Stephen Kamau	P.O. Box 3965, Thika
141	Dick Githaiga	P.O. Box 1739, Thika	164	John Mwangi	P.O. Box 1670, Thika
142	Simon Gitere	P.O. Box 1570, Thika	165	Edwin Macharia	P.O. Box 159, Kandara
143	John Thung'ari	P.O. Box 2492, Thika	166	J. N. Kimuchi	P.O. Box 3054, Thika
144	Elija Mburu	P.O. Box 239, Thika	167	J. M. Joronge	None
145	Pastor Francis Irungu	P.O. Box 385, Thika	168	Samson Leli	None
146	Mary Wairimu	P.O. Box 18, Thika	169	Francis G. Kariuki	P.O. Box 1218, Thika
147	Esther W. Mwaniki	P.O. Box 265, Wang'uru	170	Ayub Mugo Watere	P.O. Box 296, Thika
148	Pully Wamaitha	P.O. Box 4519, Thika	171	J. N. Mbure	P.O. Box 1210, Thika

149	Julius Mocith	P.O. Box 611, Thika	172	Fr. Steven K. Kungu	P.O. Box 3395, Thika
150	Lawrence Mwaura	P.O. Box 1741, Thika	173	John Kamau	P.O. Box 3506, Thika
151	Charles Mwangi	P.O. Box 486, Thika	174	John Mikenye	None
152	John Kimani Mwangi	P.O. Box 12, Thika	175	Anthony Gathere	P.O. Box 700, Thika
153	J. K. Muthama	P.O. Box 4082, Thika	176	J. M. Ndege	P.O. Box 2263, Thika
154	J. J. Mihindo	P.O. Box 3278, Thika	177	J. I. Waithaka	P.O. Box 2590, Thika
155	Amos Lukoye	P.O. Box 966, Thika	178	Philip K. Wanjau	P.O. Box 1225, Thika
156	Joseph Karanja	P.O. Box 920, Thika	179	Paul Kariuki Gateru	P.O. Box 900, Thika
157	Agnes N. Njuguna	P.O. Box 53, Thika	180	John Kariuki Nguru	P.O. Box 228, Thika
158	J. S. Mutolo	P.O. Box 128, Thika	181	Kanyoro wa Mathenge	P.O. Box 2811, Thika
159	Peterson Irungu	P.O. Box 80, Thika	182	C. Gitonga Macharia	P.O. Box 4351, Thika
160	Njuguna Paul	P.O. Box 1995, Thika	183	Kuria Peter	P.O. Box 180, Thika
161	Clement Maina		184	Charles Muturi	P.O. Box 297, Thika
185	M. Otieno Onyango	P.O. Box 356, Thika	208	Ben Kinyua	P.O. Box 3334, Thika
186	Henry Njoroge Chege	P.O. Box 202, Thika	209	Susan Nyambura	P.O. Box 338, Thika
187	Stephen Waithaka	P.O. Box 1, Thika	210	Stephen Kariuki	P.O. Box 3703, Thika
188	Nelson Njogu	P.O. Box 4, Thika	211	Daniel Gatimu	P.O. Box 887, Thika
189	J. Kahura	P.O. Box 240, Thika	212	Kamonge irene	P.O. Box 469, Ruiru
190	Munene G. G.	P.O. Box 45, Thika	213	Magu Paul	P.O. Box 1667, Thika
191	T. . Maina M. Ezra	P.O. Box 674, Thika	214	Robert Kinyagi	P.O. Box 363, Ruiru
192	J. M. Murithi	P.O. Box 552, Thika	215	Hilary Macharia	P.O. Box 412, Thika
193	D. N. Mwangi	P.O. Box 3023, Thika	216	Robert Mwangi	P.O. Box 3384, Thika
194	Joseph Kuria Wanyoike	P.O. Box 21735, Thika	217	Jacob Kimani	P.O. Box 1807, Thika
195	Paul Mungai Muchiri	P.O. Box 214, Thika	218	John N. nderu	P.O. Box 4091, Thika
196	David Macharia Chege	P.O. Box 15, Thika	219	Mungai J. N.	P.O. Box 232, Makuyu
197	Mahongah Wala	P.O. Box 263, Kiambu	220	Leonard Endelwa	P.O. Box 1108, Thika
198	Gabriel M. Muya	P.O. Box 636, Thika	221	Benjamin W. Mburu	P.O. Box 3427, Thika
199	Boniface K. Sila	P.O. Box 410, Thika	222	Danson M. Kimunu	P.O. Box 352, Thika
200	Joseph Wanyoike	P.O. Box 1856, Thika	223	John Ndungu	P.O. Box 1486, Thika
201	John Njuguna	P.O. Box 797, Thika	224	Simon C. Mwaura	P.O. Box 757, Thika
202	Benson	P.O. Box 2615, Thika	225	Bernard Kigori	P.O. Box 3947, Thika
203	Hussein Mohamed	P.O. Box 929, Thika	226	Helman Kamau N.	P.O. Box 1037, Thika
204	Stephen Ngugi	P.O. Box 383, Thika	227	Ephantus Nyaga	P.O. Box 552, Thika
205	Christopher Mulenge	P.O. Box 1266, Thika	228	Charles Wandurwa	P.O. Box 1314, Thika
206	Pastor James Kariuki	P.O. Box 3595, Thika	229	John Ojera	P.O. Box 3527, Thika
207	Simon Maina	P.O. Box 3334, Thika	230	James M. Wanjau	P.O. Box 717, Thika
231	Simon K. Ngugi	P.O. Box 1641, Thika	242	Iddi Juma Gituru	P.O. Box 208, Thika
232	J. N. Kihara	P.O. Box 183, Thika	243	Peter karanja Kamau	P.O. Box 1091, Thika
233	Stephn Ng'anga	P.O. Box 188, Thika	244	Wanyoro Njuguna	P.O. Box 1351, Thika
234	Paul Magu Muhiu	P.O. Box 1667, Thika	245	Chris Afundi	P.O. Box 1783, Thika
235	Richard Maina	P.O. Box 413, Thika	246	Peter Irari Gathiku	P.O. Box 128, Thika
236	James Kamau	P.O. Box 413, Thika	247	Sammy M. Ndungu	P.O. Box 128, Thika
237	Njoroge Chege	None	248	Mwongera	P.O. Box 2628, Thika
238	Mark Njoroge	P.O. Box 115, Thika	249	Mwangi Gitau	P.O. Box 95, Thika
239	Sam Njoroge	P.O. Box 6156, Thika	250	Mary Thiga	P.O. Box 3077, Thika

240	Henry Kamau	P.O. Box 3168, Thika	251	Pauline W. Thuo	P.O. ox 3077, Thika
241	Charles Wamanji	P.O. Box 3079, Thika	252	George Arek Abelley	P.O. Box 4885, Thika