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## 1. DISTRICT PROFILE

Kaloleni constituency falls within Kilifi district. The District is one of 7 districts of the Coast province of Kenya.

### 1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	258,505	285,798	544,303
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	154,363	153,567	307,930
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	104,142	132,231	236,373
Population Density (persons/Km <sup>2</sup> )	114		

### 1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

- Is the 2<sup>nd</sup> most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 52.6%, ranking 5<sup>th</sup> in the province and 52<sup>nd</sup> nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 13.6%, ranking 3<sup>rd</sup> in the province and 48<sup>th</sup> nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin disease and infections, intestinal worms and diarrhoea diseases;
- Has 85 of 1000 of its live babies dying before 1<sup>st</sup> birthday, being one of the highest in the province and ranking 32 of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 51 years, ranking 35<sup>th</sup> of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 32.5% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being one of the leading in the province and ranking 38<sup>th</sup> of 42 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Is one of the poorest districts in Kenya: in terms of absolute poverty, it ranks 41 of all the districts. However, there are marginal improvement in this situation between 1994 and 1997;
- Has a high unemployment rate; and

Kilifi District is represented by 3 MPs who each on average cover an area of 1,593Km<sup>2</sup> and represent 1181,434 persons. During the 1997 elections, all the district's parliamentary seats were won by KANU.

## 2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Kaloleni constituency comprises Kaloleni, Kayafungo, Mariakani, Jibani, Mwanawinga, Ruruma, Rabai, Kambe and Ribe locations of Kaloleni division of Kilifi district.

## 2.1. Demographic Characteristics

<b>Constituency Population Distribution</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Area per Km<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Density (persons per Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>
	92,417	104,616	197,033	909	217

## 2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

- The main economic activity in the constituency is agriculture.
- Cashew nut is the major cash crop.
- The price of cashew nut has declined substantially in recent years translating into extremely poor remuneration for farmers.
- There is high absolute and food poverty levels in the constituency.
- There is a high level of malnutrition in the constituency.
- There is a high infant mortality rate in the constituency.
- There is a high rate of unemployment in the constituency.
- The constituency has a low primary and secondary school enrolment rates.

## 2.3. Electioneering and Political Information

Mathias Keah who has dominated local politics in recent years has had to face a simmering discontent created by his support for the establishment of an export-processing zone at Kokotoni. Residents fear that they will be displaced and not adequately compensated for their homes and land since they do not have title deeds to show ownership as the land they occupy has never been demarcated or surveyed. Constituency residents are also opposed to the Bondora-based Athi River Mining Company of which they accuse of heavy pollution. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

## 2.4. 1992 General Election Results

<b>1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS</b>			<b>43,476</b>
<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>VOTES</b>	<b>% OF VALID VOTES</b>
<b>Mathias Keah</b>	<b>KANU</b>	16,126	60.41
Gabriel Ngala	DP	4,967	18.61
Chibule wa Tsuma	KNC	4,647	17.41
Herald Katana	FORD-A	956	3.58
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>26,696</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes			
Total Votes Cast		26,996	
Voter Turnout		61.40	
% Rejected/ Votes Cast		0.00	



## 2.5. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			55,151
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
<b>Mathias Benedict Keah</b>	<b>KANU</b>	17,165	59.59
Edwin Githire Muinga	SDP	4,986	17.31
Japhet Kahindi Chea Saha	DP	2,534	8.80
Chibule wa Tsuma	NDP	2,113	7.34
Katama George Mkangi	KNC	1,127	3.91
Leslie George Mwachiro	SPK	721	2.50
Samson Vidzo Peter Mwaro	FORD-K	160	0.56
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>28,806</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		353	
Total Votes Cast		29,156	
% Voter Turnout		52.87	
% Rejected /Votes Cast		1.21	

## 2.6. Main Problems

- The main industry around Cashew nuts has largely collapsed due to a lack of a viable market. Cashew nut prices remain uneconomically low.
- The constituency does not have good roads.
- The constituency does not have adequate health facilities.
- The constituency does not have adequate Schools. Primary and secondary school enrolment is very low.
- The constituency does not have adequate clean and safe drinking water.

## 3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

### 3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

#### 3.1.1. Philosophy

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

among Kenyans and their sense of ownership over it. In these ways the proper implementation and safeguarding of the constitution will be facilitated.

### 3.1.2. **Composition and Establishment**

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

The Select Committee of the National Assembly, which reviewed the Act in early 2000, decided to replace the District Forums with Constituency Forums to get views 'directly from the people in the constituency without necessarily going through the rigours of an election to determine the members of the forum'. It thought that this would provide for a more popular form of participation. It recommended on the simplification of the forum to avoid elections. The Select Committee envisaged the constituency forum as 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 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2002 and 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2002.

### 4.1. **Phases and issues covered in Civic Education**

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

### **4.2 Issues and Areas Covered**

1. Constitution
2. Constitution making process
3. Models and Types of Constitutions

## 5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.

### 5.1. Logistical Details

#### 1 Date and Number of Days for Public Hearings

- a) Date(s): 29<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> April 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

#### 2 Venue

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s):
  - 1. Mariakani Secondary School
  - 2. Kaloleni Social Hall

#### 3 Panels

- a. Commissioners
  - 1. Com. Pheobe Asiyo
  - 2. Com. Isaac Lenaola
  - 3. Com. Ibrahim Lethome
- b. Secretariat:
  - 1. Joash Aminga - Programme Officer
  - 2. Rachael Kitonyo - Asst. Programme Officer
  - 3. Patricia Mwangi - Verbatim Reporter
  - 4. Eunice Kasisi - Sign Language Interpreter

### 5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
<b>Number of People Who Presented</b>		138
<b>Sex</b>	Male	117
	Female	21
<b>Presenter Type</b>	Individual	122
	Institutions	16

Category	Details	Number
<b>Educational Background</b>	Primary Level	47
	Secondary/High School Level	58
	College	7
	University	16
	Not Stated	7
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	3
<b>Form of Presentation</b>	Memoranda	10
	Oral	103
	Oral + Memoranda	25

### 5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

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

#### 5.3.1. PREAMBLE

- The constitution should have a preamble (5)
- For God so created the earth and the land of Kenya for us to live. The constitution should have an introduction to foster what God started for us all
- The preamble should acknowledge the Harambee and Nyayo philosophies.
- The preamble should state the period of time the constitution is to serve.
- The preamble should set out the peoples determination and will in a just government
- The visions to be set out in the constitution should be sustenance of national unity and uplifting of citizens in all spheres of life
- The preamble should state that the constitution is a contract between the government and the *wananchi* and that the government should provide social and economic justice.
- The preamble should state that peace; love and unity shall be the national vision.
- The preamble should express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.
- The preamble should state that Kenya should always be a democratic state.
- The preamble should state that Kenya shall always respect of the rule of law
- The preamble should spell out the broad socio-economic values of the Kenyan state.
- The common experiences to be reflected in the constitution should be the fight for

independence and erosion of our cultural values

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

- We need statements in our constitution capturing the national philosophy and guiding principles
- The constitution should provide that the law should apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should state that all Kenyans are equal and shall be treated equally.
- All Kenyans should unendingly remain committed to democracy, liberty, and equality
- Democratic principles should be included in the constitution
- Human rights, freedom of worship and the sovereignty of our nations should be reflected as values in the constitution
- Peace love and unity should be reflected in the constitution as a value of Kenyans
- Kenyans have important values to be reflected in the constitution e.g. those governing marriage. However there are values that depend on which community one is talking about, and that each community should emphasize their values.

### 5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should provide that 65% of MPs should constitute the minimum number to amend the constitution. However, there shall be certain sections of the constitution, which shall not be changed without a referendum.
- Retain the 65 % majority vote required for amendments
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country (3)
- Parliament should consult civil society before undertaking repeal of law
- Parliament should only amend any part of the constitution by a minimum of 65% majority votes
- Parliament should not be allowed to review the constitution
- Some parts of the constitution should be beyond the amending powers of the parliament e.g. change in the system of the government
- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment shall only be through a public referendum (6)
- The electoral commission should be responsible for these referendums

### 5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons born of Kenyan parents (5)
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons who have stayed in Kenya for a continuous period of more than five years
- Persons born in Kenya or who were in Kenya on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1963 should be automatic citizens
- Automatic citizen should be granted to children born in Kenya (2)
- A foreigner may acquire citizenship only if he /she intends to live longer in kenya and contributes to nations development
- Foreigners who live in kenya for long should continue living in kenya but should not be issued with identity card or any citizenship documents

- The constitution should provide that foreigners shall only acquire Kenyan citizenship if the elders of the area in which they live can testify as to their origin and behaviour.
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender (5)
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens should not be granted citizenship
- The constitution should provide that if one parent is a Kenyan, the child shall be allowed to choose his/her citizenship
- Any child born by either of the two parents should be automatic citizenship (2)
- All citizens must be equal before the law (2)
- The constitution should provide passports and identity cards simultaneously to all Kenyans at attainment of age 18 years
- That the citizenship act should clearly stipulate that all Kenyans, regardless of decent or belief, be entitled to the rights and privileges of being a Kenyan
- A Kenyan should have a right to work anywhere
- Ids should be issued on a continuous basis
- The constitution should allow dual citizenship (3)
- The constitution should provide that whoever wants to live in Kenya shall be granted citizenship but shall also be required to renounce any other citizenship.
- Kenyans should carry ids as proof of citizenship (2)
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship shall be by way of national identification cards, birth certificates and passports.
- Refugees should not be catered for by the government
- Refugees should not be issued with Ids

### 5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- National defence and security of the nation should be constitutionalized
- Disciplined forces should be left for police in the constitution
- Abolish police force and replace it with a new disciplined force
- The police force should be under federal government (2)
- Police officers should be taken for further training
- There should be army established under constitution for security purpose (2)
- Members of the army should be recruited through the quota system
- There should be established a disciplined force in the constitution. This will heck corrupt officers and those irresponsible (2)
- Police force force should be detached from the central government
- The constitution should provide that the police force shall be disbanded. Instead, a better institution that fosters peace shall be created.
- The constitution should provide that the Armed Forces shall recruit members equitably from all regions according to a quota system.
- The constitution should provide that every region shall have its own police force.
- The constitution should provide that the Officer Commanding Police Station shall be a local who understands local problems.
- The constitution should provide that the Army and the CID should be under the central government.
- The constitution should provide that the National Youth Service be abolished.
- The constitution should provide that police shall only be allowed to get into peoples' houses if they have either a search or arrest warrant.

- The constitution should provide that the police shall be stopped from misuse of power and errant ones sacked.
- The constitution should provide that the National Youth Service shall be retained but recruitment of its members shall be equitable from all regions according to a quota system.
- The constitution should provide that police force in a particular region should be composed of local people.
- The constitution should provide that the navy shall be composed of the people from the coast.
- Discipline within the security forces should be upheld
- There should be a special committee / commission to look into the cases of police misconduct
- On discipline of the armed forces, the current system should prevail
- Military and paramilitary should be guided by their current laws
- The powers of the police should be reduced. Complaints against police officers should be dealt with, by an independent body
- The president should be the commander in chief of the armed forces (8)
- The president should not be the commander in chief of the armed forces (2)
- President should have exclusive power to declare war
- The executive should have power to declare war in consultation with the parliament
- Parliament should mandate the president to declare war (2)
- The president or the prime minister should have power to declare war under advise from defence council
- Only parliament through 2/3 majority should have power to declare war
- The constitution should permit extra ordinary powers in emergency situations
- Parliament should have authority to invoke emergency power (3)
- President should have powers to invoke emergencies in consultation with parliament

### 5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should teach people on their respective constitutions
- Political parties should conduct civic education with guidance from the electoral commission
- Political parties should play the role of mobilization only (2)
- Political parties should mobilize the community in development programs i.e. civic education, building of schools and health centers
- Political parties should play a role in promoting peace in the country
- Political parties should provide criticism to the sitting party/government
- The constitution should provide that for a political party to qualify to be registered, it should have the support of 30 % of the populace.
- The constitution should provide that every political party shall have a mechanism of disciplining its members.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct of political parties (4)
- The constitution should provide that tribal political parties shall be abolished
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a national outlook.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that composition, management and policies of political parties are gender sensitive.

- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a development focus
- The constitution should provide that the number of political parties in the country shall be between 3 and 4.
- There should be as many political parties as possible allowed by the constitution (4)
- The number of political parties should be limited (2)
- Reduce the number of political parties to four
- There should be only one political party
- There should be as many political parties as possible but not on tribal basis
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3. (2)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to between 3 and 5.
- The constitution should provide that political parties shall not be funded by the state
- The constitution should provide for public funding of political parties as long as such parties have representation in parliament and have a demonstrable substantial following.
- Each political party should finance its own activities (3)
- Political parties should not be funded by the state but by respective party members and foreign donors
- Political parties should be financed from; membership fee for their normal routine management, government consolidated funds for general and by- elections
- Political parties should not be financed from public funds (2)
- Political parties campaign expenses should be met from the government consolidated account
- Political parties should identify to the government and people. Their source of income should present their yearly budgets to the registrar and possibly publicize them
- The political parties should relate to the state the way they do in the current constitution

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

- There should be a presidential system of government
- Parliamentary system of government should be adopted. Where prime minister is appointed from the majority party in the parliament
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government in which the central government is in charge of defence, foreign affairs and the minting of money.
- The prime ministers should be the head of the government (3)
- The prime minister should be the head of the government and should be responsible for internal security of the country
- Prime minister should have control over parliament
- The prime minister should be the head of the government and appoint ministers (2)
- The constitution should adopt a hybrid system of government
- The prime minister should serve for five years and be eligible for re- election
- The prime minister should be head of the state
- The constitution should provide for a unitary government
- The constitution should adopt a federal system of government (57)
- Kenya should adopt a federal government for this is the best suitable taking recognizance of our ethnic diversity, size, economic power and history. The executive and legislative authority is split between the central government and distinct regions

- The constitution should provide for a re-introduction of non-tribal Majimbo system of government, the sub-national units should correspond to the boundaries of current provinces.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. The central government should be in charge of defence; health and court of appeal while the regional government should deal with education, communication, agriculture, local government, tourism, finance and commerce.
- The constitution should provide that regional leaders should be elected by the regional parliament. Each region should have its own parliament and treasury.
- The constitution should provide that the regional assembly should be in charge of the region's resources.
- The constitution should provide that each region should have a regional parliament and president.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government with a prime minister as the head of government.
- We should adopt a federal system of government because its one way of bringing services closer to the people. Also it will empower local communities agriculturally, economically and opportunity wise and land ownership which is currently not the case
- The constitution should provide that each region should be self-sustaining and independent of the central government.
- There should be a federal system whereby regional heads will have power over their respective regions while a ceremonial president stands in for the unity of the state
- Federal government should be adopted but first secure fundamental human rights for all citizens without discrimination
- The offices of the attorney general and that of the director of public prosecutions should be separated and independent of each other. The constitution must declare the principle of devolution of power
- President should have a running mate to become the vice president
- A male president should appoint a woman as the vice president and vice versa
- The vice president should be elected by parliament before presidential elections are held
- The office of the AG should have security of tenure
- The attorney general should not be the legal chief advisor single handedly but an advisory council should be constituted to act as the government legal advisory board/council
- Attorney general should not interfere with court proceeding through the "nolle prosequere" clause (2)

#### 5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- All government appointment should be ratified by the parliament (8)
- The constitution should provide that parliament should appoint ministers (2)
- The constitution should give Parliament powers to set up the Anti-corruption Authority.
- The vice president should be appointed by the parliament
- Parliaments decision is final it's the ultimate people's representative (2)
- The parliament should have the ultimate mandate to operationalise all sections of the government. It should debate and pass recommendations in all areas of governance
- Parliament should be empowered to create and dissolve ministries; to summon and censure constitutional officers (2)
- A relevant parliamentary committee should be constituted to have the prerogative of



mercy/ pardon

- Parliament to debate and pass laws on developmental issues of the state and other regions .To ensure citizens safety and peace and help solve people’s problems. Mps should be involved and be members in different tender boards.
- The cabinet should be answerable to parliament. The head of government must attend, participate and answer questions in parliament.
- International trade treaties, conventions and bilateral agreements should be approved by parliament
- Parliament should be empowered to appoint the central bank governor
- Parliament should appoint the members of the judicial service commission
- Parliament should determine its own calendar (7)
- Mps should work on full time basis (2)
- The constitution should provide that MPs should not work full time.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should have four official working days.
- Mps should not serve for more than two five year term
- Mps should not be paid their sitting allowances for sessions not attended
- Parliamentary candidates should be restricted to over 30 years of age and not above 70 years
- Mps should be at least 25 years old (3)
- President should be between 40-60 years
- The age requirement should be 35-65 years
- The president should be 30-75 years of age
- The president should be aged between 35-70 years (2)
- The president should be between 45-70 years of age (2)
- President should be between 50-70 years of age (2)
- The president should be between 25-60 years of age
- The president should be between 35-60 years of age
- The language tests for parliamentary elections are sufficient (3)
- Language tests required for elections should be abolished
- Mps should have at least a degree (3)
- Mps should have at least form four education (5)
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates (4)
- Parliamentary candidates should be married
- Parliamentary candidates should be indigenous to their constituencies
- People should have a right to recall their mp (3)
- An mp should be recalled by a majority 80% of the electorate signifying his ineffectiveness
- People should have power to recall mps who do not perform through petitions to parties that sponsored such mps to parliament
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency
- Constituents should have a right to recall their mp before the expiry of his /her term. All party delegates from sub-location to branch level to collect views from all voters and make a decision
- Mps should perform on the basis of instructions from their constituents (3)
- Mps salaries should be determined by an independent body (2)
- A salaries commission should determine the salaries and benefits of mps
- A commission should be established to determine mps remuneration (2)

- Mps salaries should be determined and passed by the people in the referendum
- Mps remuneration should not be determined by parliament
- An independent parliament remuneration committee should determine mps salaries
- Mps salaries should not be determined by parliamentary service commission
- Mps should not determine their salaries
- There should be no nominated mps (2)
- Retain nominated mps who are representatives of special interest groups (4)
- The president should have absolute power to nominate mps but a special commission should be set up for this purpose
- Any gender can vie for parliamentary elections competitively. Women should just be encouraged to take up active political roles
- The constitution should provide that 50 % of MPs should be women.
- Parliamentarians in a multi party dispensation should not always play party politics but should prioritize the nations interests
- Holders of parliamentary seats including ministers or any other related to the above must resign their positions in the event of being incriminated in any corruption charges
- Constitution should provide for a coalition government (3)
- The federal republic of Kenya shall be a multi-party democratic state established on the foundation of the will of people
- There should be two houses of parliament the house of representatives and the senate (2)
- There should be a two chamber house the regional and national parliament (2)
- Parliament should be empowered to impeach the president if the occasion calls for it (2)
- People should be involved through appropriate forums in vote of no confidence on the executive
- President should not have veto power over legislation in parliament
- Parliamentary powers to veto executive should be retained
- The president should not dissolve parliament but parliament to dissolve itself (2)
- The constitution should provide that MPs should have public offices in their constituencies.

### 5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE**

- The president should be a graduate (9)
- President should have at least form four education (4)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be married
- The constitution should provide that the president shall declare his wealth and shall also be a person of integrity.
- The president should be an upright individual of high moral character (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president must be a Kenyan by birth (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve a maximum of 2 terms of 5 years each (7)
- President tenure should be two terms of six years each
- The constitution should provide not provide a limit to the presidential term.
- President should be a two year term of four years each
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve a maximum single term of five years.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall be the Commander in Chief of the Armed forces

- The president should appoint the civil servants
- President should be the head of the state (3)
- President should nominate government officers and not appoint them
- Executive should demonstrate commitment to the rule of law and human rights
- The presidents functions should be defined in the new constitution
- President should be the had of the central government in a majimbo system
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president who shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be above the law (9)
- The constitution should provide that the powers of the national president should not exceed those of the regional presidents
- The president should have limited powers (15)
- The discretion to pardon should not be that of the president
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be realistic and shall also serve national interests.
- The president should not be the chancellor of public universities
- The president should be impeached in the event of criminal charges (4)
- The president should consult parliament at all times
- The president and his cabinet should be answerable to parliament. The head of the state should attend and answer questions in parliament
- The president should be an mp (4)
- President should not be an mp (3)
- The constitution should state that powers of the provincial administration should not exceed those of the elected representatives.
- The constitution should provide for the abolition of the institution of chiefs and their assistants.
- The constitution should provide for abolition of the provincial administration and its place shall be established regional assemblies.
- The constitution should provide that the chiefs and their assistants shall be elected directly by the people and trained on administrative skills.
- Chiefs should be elected by the people (6)
- Provincial administration should be restructured to serve kenyans effectively
- A chief should have at least a certificate in administration
- The PC, DC and chief offices should be abolished
- Chiefs should be married
- Provincial administration should be abolished instead a body endorsed by parliament should be charged with the responsibility played by the provincial administration
- The constitution should provide that the chiefs and their assistants should have at least form four education.
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration structure of government (2)
- The constitution should provide for the election by popular vote of provincial administration officials.
- The constitution should provide that village elders be recognized and involved in provincial administration
- There should be fixed number of ministries and ministers including their assistants
- Ministers should not be more than 20

### 5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary.
- The constitution should provide that suspects should be charged in court within 24 hours of arrest.
- The constitution should provide that offences like being drunk and disorderly should be abolished.
- The present structure of the of the judiciary is adequate but cases should not be allowed to pile
- The former African courts should be re established
- There should be a system whereby petty offenders are not kept in remand for long. Allow free bond on petty offenders to improve time management of the judiciary
- There should be extensional offer
- The current system is adequate but should recognize or include the dispute solving procedures done at the lower levels by community elders. Since many cases delay in the current system, the courts should be increased, to reduce work load
- There should be a supreme court rather than high courts that rotate around provinces
- Supreme court should be established
- Constitutional court should be established (3)
- The constitutional court should have jurisdiction to declare the validity of election results (2)
- Judicial should be appointed by an independent judicial commission (6)
- Judicial officers should be appointed through parliament and must include political scientists
- The constitution should provide that judges be appointed by the President
- The law society of Kenya should also be involved in the appointment of judicial officers before they are vetted by parliament or the judicial service commission should include officials from the law society of Kenya
- Judicial officers should be appointed by parliament to ascertain judicial independence
- Nobody should be appointed the chief justice in kenya unless he /she has a PHD in law, attained the age of between 50-70
- Chief justice should have been a judge of the high court and must have a PHD in law. He /she should attained the age of between 50-70
- The tenure of judicial officers should be 74 years
- To discipline judicial officers, the current system should prevail
- Kadhis should work as they do. Other bodies which should have judicial powers are the customary courts that exist with community elders solving disputes
- The constitution should provide that the Kadhi shall be of the same rank as secular judicial officers.
- The constitution should provide that the Kadhi should be a learned person in Islamic and secular law.
- Chief kadhis should have advanced level of education
- Kadhis should have a minimum of a university degree in law
- Chief kadhis should be appointed by the Muslim council
- Kadhis should be nominated by the muslim community before being appointed (2)
- The appointment by the president of the chief kadhi and kadhi should be approved by a body of muslim scholar through interviews / vetting
- The kadhis court should handle other matters related to Islamic law since Islam is a strict religion that follows strict Islamic law

- There should be a court of appeal in the kadhis court for referral of higher cases of appeal (2)
- Any judgment by the kadhis court of appeal should be final
- All persons should have access to court and this should be constitutionalized
- To ensure all people have access to courts; people should be educated on law issues in schools and out of school as civic education, which should be done continually
- Kenyans should have access to legal aid in court
- The constitution should provide that a panel of advocates shall be paid by the government to offer free legal services to the poor
- Judicial laws should be reviewed and approved by parliament
- There should be no judicial review of laws made by parliament
- Community elders should be empowered to handle all land matters at local level.

### 5.3.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chairmen of the County Council, shall be filled by direct popular elections (16)
- The constitution should provide that mayors should serve a maximum five-year term in office (5)
- Mayors and council chairmen should have a 3 year term
- Local councils should be independent of the central government (5)
- Local councils should continue working under the central government (2)
- Greater participation and more power should be accorded to elected Councillors in management of localities, while reducing powers vested upon local administrators within central government setup
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve a term of two years (2)
- The constitution should provide that councilors be from four graduates (10)
- The constitution should provide that mayor/councilor should have at least standard 8 level of education (3)
- Education qualifications does not matter so long as a Councillor understands the plight of his council unit
- Councillors should have minimum education of O level (12)
- Wisdom and not academic qualifications should be considered while electing Councillors (2)
- Education should not determining factor in electing Councillors
- Councillors should take language proficiency tests
- The constitution should provide that a councilor must not have been convicted in a court of law.
- Councillors should be 21 years and above
- Non performing mps should be recalled by the people
- People should have power to recall Councillors who do not perform through petitions to the parties that sponsor them to office
- In the event that the council fails to provide service on which it is obliged to the business community shall have a right t stop payment to the council upon approval from the court
- Where a local authority fails to efficiently manage the affair of the local authority, 2/3 of the area residents may petition the constitutional court for the dissolution of the said local authority and the holding of fresh elections

- Councillors should be recalled by the people through their respective parties with the help of the electoral commission
- Councillors remuneration should be determined by the parliament (2)
- The constitution should state that councilors should be paid from the Consolidated Fund.
- Gratuity and pension scheme should be set up for Councillors
- Regional assemblies should determine remuneration of Councillors
- Remuneration of councilors should be determined by a commission established by the government
- The constitution should provide for abolition of nomination of councilors (7)
- Councilors should serve on the basis of instructions from the electorate and on conscience of other than in the interests of their political parties
- The dissolution of councils should be the prerogative of parliament
- The president or local government minister should not dissolve councils (2)
- The minister of local government should have powers to dissolve local authorities under clear circumstances
- The local council should have the sole powers to allocate land under its jurisdiction
- Abolish the service charge levied by local authorities
- Local authorities should be abolished
- The constitution should provide that there shall be a defined criteria for up-grading local authorities.

#### 5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- We should follow a representative system of election
- Retain the simple majority rule as basis of winning an election (4)
- On nomination there should be 50% I favour of women
- Women's participation in high ranking political scene should be enhanced by actively involving them in political decision making process
- Presidential, parliamentary, and civic candidates should garner 65% votes to be declared a winner (2)
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 50% of the total votes cast (2)
- The presidential candidate should garner 51% of the total votes cast (2)
- The constitution should provide that candidates seeking presidency shall receive a requisite percentage of votes from every district.
- Candidates who fail to be nominated in one party should be allowed to seek nomination from a different party (3)
- Candidates who fail to be nominated in one party should not be allowed to seek nomination from another party (2)
- Party defection should be allowed
- Mps should not be allowed to defect from political parties that sponsored them to parliament, until the end of their terms
- The 25% rule currently in the constitution should be abolished (2)
- The presidential candidate should garner 45% representation in all provinces
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, a winning candidate shall garner at least 25% of the total votes cast in 5 provinces. (6)
- People with disabilities should be well represented in parliament (2)
- There should be seats reserved for women, youth and the disabled (2)

- There should be reserved seats for a youth representative in parliament
- Reserved seats should be left for physically disabled and women
- We should retain the current geographical system of constituencies
- Constituencies should be further divided to ensure a wholesome and adequate representation by mps
- The present constituency boundaries should be retained
- Divide large constituencies into smaller units/ constituencies
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates shall name their running mates before the elections.
- The constitution should provide that civic, parliamentary and presidential elections shall be held separately (2)
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held simultaneously (3)
- The constitution should provide for transparent ballot boxes (3)
- The constitution should provide for retention of the 1<sup>st</sup> – past-the post rule since a runoff is too expensive.
- The constitution should provide that the voting cards shall be issued continuously and voting age lowered to 15 years (2)
- The constitution should provide that in the event of a parliamentary seat falling vacant the first runner up during the elections should fill up the seat instead of a by election
- The official campaign period should be increased to four weeks
- The constitution should provide for independent parliamentary candidates.
- The issuance of identity cards should be simplified
- All eligible voters should be allowed to vote according to Kenyan laws
- Election expenditure by each candidate should be limited and enforced by parliament or courts
- There should be no limit on funds by individual candidate
- Election date should be specified
- General election should be done within 90 days after dissolution of parliament
- The date of the general election must not be the prerogative of the executive
- Presidential elections should be done directly (5)
- The 2002 election should be held under the new constitution
- There should be minimum constitutional reforms before the next elections
- Electioneering experts from abroad should be invited in the management of the 2002 electoral process
- The electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by the president and vetted by parliament
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners shall be appointed by the civil society in conjunction with parliament.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by political parties
- There must be an independent and people representative electoral
- Electoral commissioners should serve for 2 five year terms
- Commissioners should enjoy security of tenure and should retire at 55 years
- The electoral commission should be funded from the consolidated fund
- The electoral commissioners should be reduced to 8 excluding the chairman. Two commissioners from each province and vetted by parliament
- The constitution should provide that counting of votes shall be done at the polling station

### 5.3.13. BASIC RIGHTS

- The current constitutional provision for fundamental rights are not adequate (2)
- Constitution should provide for basic rights as entrenched in the covenant on economic, social and civic and political rights also enshrined in the declaration of United Nations Declaration on Human Rights (3)
- Government should control freedom of worship
- The constitution should guarantee freedom of worship (7)
- The constitution should provide for freedom association.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan the right to vote.
- The constitution should guarantee peace and security of all Kenyans
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan the right to work, and adequate minimum wage.
- Constitution should protect private property
- The constitution should abolish the death penalty.
- Death penalty should be constitutionalized
- The constitution should protect all human rights especially with regard to good health services, water, education, shelter, food and employment
- Parliament and regional assemblies should have responsibility of basic rights
- National security should be guaranteed (2)
- The constitution should guarantee security to both the police and the thugs.
- There should be free healthcare for all kenyan (3)
- The government should ensure that all kenyan have access to medical services
- Health care should be provided at low costs
- The constitution should provide that the cost of treating diseases that are difficult to treat should be borne by the government.
- The constitution should provide for access for clean water for all Kenyans (2)
- Education should be free (4)
- Constitution should provide shelter to all kenyan
- Employment and recruitment should be done on merit
- Kenyan should have a right to employment regardless of gender (2)
- Final judgment on job security should be through court of law
- Six months maternity and paternity leave should be granted
- Those affected by the death of a loved one should be granted a five month leave
- Indigenous kenyan should occupy senior positions in the private sector and departments of the regional government
- Police recruitment should be on regional basis
- The constitution should provide that in each province, 65% of the workers employed shall be locals so as to guarantee the right to work.
- The constitution should provide for a one-person-one job policy.
- Quota system should be applied in employment (2)
- The constitution should prohibit employment of foreigners at the expense of qualified local people
- The constitution should provide for job security for any employed Kenyan
- A retired person should not be eligible for re employment or appointment to a public office
- Retirees should seek re employment in other areas if they are competent
- People should be employed according to religion so that there will be equity
- The regional government should establish their own retirement benefit



- There should be a commission to ensure that companies pay pensions to their retirees
- Pension should be paid in time
- There should be free education up to the university
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to standard 5.
- Constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to standard eight (9)
- Information on economic performance of the state should be availed to the people of Kenya and should be free of charge
- Civic education should be a continuous process and the constitution should be written in simple language
- The constitution should guarantee workers representation in trade union (2)
- The constitution should provide workers with the right to industrial action.
- The constitution should be translated in to other local languages for the communities in Kenya

#### 5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- People with disabilities should be given equal rights just like any other normal person (4)
- There should be a special institution to cater for persons with special needs
- The disabled should not be discriminated against during employment and other leadership position. There should be a law that requires any buildings constructed should have facilities to accommodate the needs of the disabled
- Orphans should have at least two schools in every location
- The constitution should provide for equal recognition of male and female children in the areas of education and inheritance
- The constitution should provide that men who impregnate schoolgirls shall be made responsible for cost of upbringing the children.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a special department for children to cater orphans and street children.
- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children.
- The constitution should provide that child labor shall be abolished.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of the girl child's rights
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of children (3)
- Organizations concerned with taking care of orphaned children should be fully supported by the government
- The constitution should provide for those children who are disabled in one way or another
- Constitution should provide for the establishment of a commission on child rights
- The constitution should provide that parents shall have only the number of children they can maintain.
- The aged should also be considered as a vulnerable group
- The constitution should guarantee protection and maintenance of the elderly
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favour of women
- The constitution should provide that at least 5 women shall be appointed to key cabinet positions.
- The constitution should provide that for every 20 civic seats, 5 shall be reserved for women
- The constitution should provide that 35% of nominated councilors shall be women
- The constitution should provide that 25 % of seats in parliament shall be reserved for women

- The constitution should provide for the protection of all Kenyans from gender-based discrimination.
- The constitution should provide that The National Fund for the Disabled shall be made a revolving fund and shall act as a bank for disabled people.
- The constitution should provide that women be given equal opportunity at work place especially at land tribunals and in police force.
- The constitution should provide that women be given equal rights to inheritance.
- Affirmative action should be enacted
- The constitution should not provide for affirmative action.
- The constitution should provide that women shall have equal access to land and property.
- The constitution should provide that all wives and children in a polygamous family shall inherit property equally.
- The constitution should provide that there should be stiff penalties for rape against mad people.
- The constitution should provide that ex-convicts shall be trained, rehabilitated and reintegrated into society
- Women who are in police custody should be treated well and should not be harassed. The police cells should be clean (hygienically fit) Women who have been convicted of a crime should serve their sentences outside the prisons

#### 5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- Individuals should have ultimate land ownership
- Regional authorities should have ultimate land ownership
- The local communities should have ultimate land ownership
- The government should not have power to acquire private land at all costs (3)
- All those acquiring land illegally should forfeit the said land and be sued in a court of law
- The government should have power to confiscate and relocate any land acquired through dubious and illegal means
- Local authority should have authority to control use of land by owners or occupiers
- The state government or local authorities should have power to control use of land by the owners or occupiers
- Transfer and inheritance of land should be left to the people directly affected i.e. the land owners and those acquiring land
- Issues of land transfer to children or inheritance to the bonafide children should be guaranteed in the constitution
- Procedures or processing and issuing of title deeds should be decentralized to the district level
- The constitution should ensure that documents for land ownership should be issued to each and every deserving Kenyan
- The constitution should revoke all irregularly allocated land and restore to the original owners
- Constitution should provide for a streamlined process of inheritance of land and transfer as regards a deceased parent to children
- Land disputes should be handled by the local council of elders as it is the case currently The constitution should provide that land adjudication be carried out speedily and those without land settled on settlement schemes to enable them access loans.
- The constitution should provide that all land owned by absentee landlords shall be

allocated to squatters.

- The constitution should provide that the powers of the commissioner of lands shall be reduced.
- The constitution should provide that land shall be allocated by regional assemblies.
- Men children should be the only ones to inherit their fathers estate
- The constitution should empower the regional administration to allocate land instead of the commissioner of lands
- Division of land should be abolished
- A person should have a maximum of 12 acres
- The ceiling for land owned by an individual should be 50 acres
- The constitution should provide that no citizen shall own more than 200 acres of land.
- An individual should not be allowed to own land while other citizens are landless. Those with large units of land should divide equally to the landless
- Foreigners should be restricted from land ownership
- Non citizens can own land but reasonable restrictions should be put in place
- Foreigners should only access land through leases (2)
- The office of the commissioner of lands should be scrapped and its duties taken over by the local authorities
- Individuals should be issued with title deeds
- Land transfer procedures should be simplified and land title deeds issued at the district level
- The constitution should provide that land issues shall be dealt with at regional levels.
- The constitution should provide that locals of a given region should own the land, and non-locals should not be allowed to buy land. They should only rent land from the locals.
- The constitution should provide that land already in possession of foreigners shall be acquired compulsorily subject to compensation.
- The constitution should provide that elders who sit on land tribunals shall have legal knowledge or else chiefs should adjudicate over land disputes.
- The constitution should provide that every region shall have a committee of elders to resolve land disputes.
- The process of obtaining land ownership documents be simplified and be accessible at provincial level. The constitution should guarantee access to the said documents to all land owners upon verification
- Men and women should have equal rights to land ownership (5)
- Land documents should include both the man and woman names
- Men and women should only have equal rights to land depending on their cultural background
- Pre independence land treaties and agreements should be abolished (3)
- Pre independence land treaties are archaic and the new constitution should incorporate the new finding from the land review commission
- A community or persons who have lived in a certain area/land and utilizes the land should be allowed to retain ownership of that land as agreed in these treaties
- Kenyans should not own land anywhere in the country (2)
- Kenyans should have a right to own land anywhere in the country provided such land is rightly and legally acquired
- Kenyans should own land anywhere in the country so long as appropriate and proper land documents
- Kenyans should have a right to own land anywhere in the country

- Every Kenyan should have at least 1 acre of land
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan (9)
- The constitution should provide that trust land shall only be allocated to indigenous locals.
- The constitution should provide that land in settlement schemes should only be allocated to deserving local people.

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

- Cultural and ethnic diversity contribute to national culture
- Kenyans should be constitutionally be declared a multi cultural society
- Constitution should protect and promote cultural and ethnic diversity (4)
- All Kenyan cultures as diverse as they are should not be protected by the constitution
- The constitution should capture such values desired from our collective cultural and ethnic experiences as marriage, death/funeral rites etc
- Constitution should promote national unity so as to ensure that interests of a distinct group are fully taken care of
- The constitution should protect minorities and marginalized groups
- Religious institutions should be strengthened to deal with ethnicity to ensure unity in the diverse Kenyan culture
- The constitution should protect from the discriminatory aspect of culture (2)
- The constitution should institute measures that eradicate FGM
- Wife inheritance should be abolished
- Certain cultural aspects have sidelined the role of women in decision making
- The constitution should provide that cohabitation of a minimum period of 6 months shall be recognized as valid marriage.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of ethnic practices as long as they are not repugnant to morality and natural justice.
- The constitution should provide that wife inheritance be banned.
- The constitution should provide that women be allowed to be ordained/hold positions of leadership in the church.
- The constitution should provide for a decent regional dressing code.
- The constitution should provide that wife inheritance be retained subject to HIV test.
- Kiswahili should remain the national language whereas English remains the official language
- The constitution should provide for two national languages kiswahili and English (3)
- The official language of kenya should be English and kiswahili (3)
- The constitution should recognize and promote indigenous languages (4)
- The constitution should provide for recognition of independence heroes

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

- The executive should share with the local authorities the power to raise revenue, management and distribution of finance and human resources
- Financial resources should be raised and distributed by professional bodies
- The parliament should retain powers to authorize raising and appropriation of public finances (4)
- Besides taxation, floatation of shares and harambee should be used to raise public finances, these can be controlled through parliament
- Government should maximize agricultural sector so as to generate income to boost governments collection of public finance
- The regional government should be able to contribute boards to manage benefits accrued from the regional resources and apportion equitably
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources among all

the provinces (2)

- Regional parliament should have the authority over distribution and allocation of resources within the regions (2)
- Ensure equitable distribution of national resources per region in case of majimbo system (2)
- The constitution should entrust all resources into the hands of regional government for equitable distribution
- The constitution should provide that national schools be equitably distributed in all provinces and quota system be abolished.
- Funds collected in a local authority should be used within that local authority
- 10% of regional revenue should go to the central government. The constitution should provide that 90% of the resources from a region should be apportioned for development of that region
- Resources within a region unit should be used for development purpose of the region 80% of the benefit should be used up by the region whilst 20% goes to the central government
- Revenue from resources within a regional unit should be apportioned to the advantage of that region from which resources are found
- 75% resources found in a certain region should apportion to benefit that region
- Where there is majimbo each jimbo should contribute 10% of its resources to the central government
- The federal government should apply 15% of its resources to promote the jobless
- The controller and the auditor general should have powers to prosecute all those who mis-appropriate public finances
- Controller and the auditor general should be in charge of public treasury
- The controller and the auditor general should be appointed by parliament on short term contracts
- The controller and the auditor general should be appointed by the parliament
- Competent Kenyans should be encouraged to take up public service through provision of good remuneration and other related benefits (4)
- The appointment to the civil service should be on merit (3)
- Competent Kenyans would be attracted to the public service if nepotism, tribalism, and other forms of discrimination are discouraged in the making of such appointment (2)
- Public service commission should appoint all public servants
- Parliament should appoint the members of public service commission
- Public office should held with moral and upright officers (4)
- Civil servants should be non-partisan. They should not engage in any private profit making businesses
- Former public servants should be answerable to their charges
- Public officers who have looted public resources should be made to return the resources
- All public officers should declare their wealth (5)

### 5.3.18 **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The principle of a healthy environment should be embodied in the constitution (2)
- The constitution should provide that factories shall specific measures to protect the environment.
- The constitution should provide that rural people shall be educated on environmental protection.

- The minister of environment should ensure that environmental laws are protected
- Regional parliament should have the power to formulate and enforce environmental laws
- Kenyan citizens should have a right to own natural resources
- Local people should be allowed to own natural resources and they should benefit directly from the resources (2)
- The constitution should entrust all natural resources in the people through local authorities not in the central government of Kenya.
- A certain % of income from natural resources should be set aside for the development of local communities
- Natural resources should be protected by the new constitution
- Trees like coconut trees should be protected
- The people should manage and protect the natural resources
- Local communities should be charged with the responsibility of managing and protecting the natural resources on behalf of the public (2)
- The regional government should control natural resources (2)
- All successive local authorities should be trustees and custodians of natural resources on behalf of the public
- People should be issued with title deed expenditure

#### 5.3.19 **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- NGO's should contribute to developmental issues and give advice on financial management
- Regional and central assemblies should regulate the conduct of civil society organizations
- NGO's, CBO's civil society and religious organizations should be institutionalized
- There should be a woman vice president where the president is a man
- Women should participate in running of civic wards
- Constitution should ensure that women are involved in decision-making process. The cultural aspect of sidelining women should be abolished
- Women should fight for involvement in leadership hence affirmative action for them
- Wananchi should be included and involved in the state projects e.g. constructions and other contracts

#### 5.3.20 **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- Conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of the executive with the advice from the parliament
- The constitution should provide that a National Council be established to advise the president on foreign policy and too help co-ordinate the regions.
- Parliament should ensure that foreign affairs protocol is adhered to
- Parliament should ensure cordial and warm international relations and promote bilateral trade, political goodwill and economic support
- Foreign policy loans to government should be determined by parliament at both regional and federal levels of government
- Laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belongs to should have an effect in domestic law

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

- There should be constitutional offices

- Parliament should constitute a commission that will authorize and manage use of public finances. The commission is directly answerable to the parliament
- The constitution as a very important document that should be done by a commission of the constitution with views from the people
- The ombudsman office should be created (5)
- There should be an office of ombudsman who will take care of these issues of courts and others
- The constitution should provide for the creation of the office of ombudsman to check misuse of state power.
- Human rights commission should be established (4)
- The constitution should establish a human rights commission with proponents of the united nations declaration on human rights
- Gender commission should be established (3)
- Anti corruption commission should be established (2)
- An authority to deal with corruption be established and should comprise of religion leaders Christians and Muslims
- Land commission should be established
- A commission to look in to the affairs and running of the council should be established and this commission appointed by parliament
- Regional natural resources commission should be established
- There should be a commission in charge of employment in every province
- An independent public commission should be established
- A child right commission should be established (2)
- A disabled commission should be established (2)
- The constitution should provide for a Judicial Service Commission whose members shall be drawn equitably from the various regions to supervise the courts.
- The constitution should provide for a Joint Staff Commission to advise the president on military issues.
- The constitution should provide that constitutional commissions shall be set up by parliament or with the approval parliament.
- The constitution should provide for an appointment of a special committee to appoint judges
- The constitution should provide for establishment of an independent Public Service Commission; composed one representative from each region. The PSC should be charged with the responsibility of appointing public officers.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to ensure that educational bursaries go to the poor.
- The constitution should provide that the time frame allocated to commissions and task forces shall be fixed and predetermined. Costs incurred, as a result of the delay, should be borne by those responsible for the delay.

### 5.3.22 **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER**

- The incumbent president should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections (3)
- Presidential election results should be declared in the manner in which its provided for by the current constitution
- The electoral commission chairman should declare who the new president is



- The incoming president should assume office immediately after elections (2)
- The constitution should provide that retiring/outgoing presidents shall hand over the instruments of power to the Chief Justice in the interim period before the next president is sworn in.
- 
- The chief justice should swear in the incoming president immediately after elections
- The chief justice should swear in the incoming president within one week of being elected
- Constitution should make provision for a former president in terms of providing him with all the privileges that bequeaths a president
- The constitution should provide that there shall be no amnesty granted to past leaders who misused and/or abused their offices during tenure.
- A former president should be provided with adequate security (2)
- Former president's welfare should be handled by the state (3)
- The former president should enjoy immunity from legal process (2)

### 5.3.23 **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- Teach patriotism
- Women's rights should be constitutionalized to ensure proper protocol in cases of violations and equal proceedings (3)
- Women should not be sexually harassed and abused so as to be employed
- Women should have a right to equally own property with their husbands
- Women should have the right to inheritance and succession (4)
- Married women should not be entitled to inherit their fathers estates
- The customary law of marriage should be recognized
- Minimum age of marriage should be 18 years (3)
- All marriages should be registered (2)
- A man and a woman staying together for 6 months though not married should automatically by law be recognized to be married
- Fathers should be made responsible for the upkeep of their children (3)
- Domestic violence should be prohibited by the current constitution. Culprit should be punished severely

### 5.3.24 **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- Huge foreign loan acquisition by the government should be approved by the people through a referendum
- Encourage foreign investment through persuading Kenyans who have invested abroad to instead invest in Kenya

### 5.3.25 **REGIONAL POLICY**

- The government should make public quarterly reports of all revenue collected. The quarterly report must also disclose actual and projected expenditure of the revenue

### 5.3.26 **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- The government should reduce commodity price to increase the purchasing power of the poor
- Trading licenses for small enterprises should be abolished (2)
- Kenyans should be allowed to do business anywhere to promote economy
- The government should regulate its contractors and consultants so as to provide contractual infrastructure
- The government should ensure that all Kenyans are above the poverty line
- There should be a food policy encouraging people to provide for themselves so as to eradicate poverty (2)
- The constitution should establish ways in which poverty can be reduced. This will go in hand in hand with construction of good roads, provision of water and electricity
- Every village should have at least 15 kilometers stretch of tarmac road and the rest should be murrum
- Infrastructure constitution contracts should be awarded to Kenyans
- Defunct industries should be revived and roads should be improved to ensure faster economic growth and development

### 5.3.27 **NATIONAL OTHER POLICY**

- Constitution should make insurance considerations for the transport industry
- Lawyers should not be involved with rundown cases i.e. accident compensation. There should be a committee to deal with such cases
- Couples who intend to marry should be tested for HIV/AIDS and certificates should be produced before the solemnizing officer
- That any form of harassment of the public by the police or any other organ of the state should be made a criminal offence. That the government should at all times protect its citizens. That any form of discrimination be made a criminal offence
- Eliminate corruption and corrupt officers
- Corrupt public officers should be prosecuted (3)
- All corrupt officers should be made to pay back everything they misappropriated (2)
- Reports by PAC and PIC which disclose corruption offences be automatically prosecuted by anti corruption authority or the auditor and the controller general
- Corruption should be eradicated (3)

### 5.3.28 **SECTORAL POLICY**

- The federal government should provide farmers with farm machinery
- People must turn to agriculture to reduce poverty
- The government should create market for coconut products
- The government should ensure there is market for products (2)
- Industries that generate profits used to develop regions should be revived
- Research should be done to determine the medical value of Mnazi trees
- The quota system in education should be retained to ensure children who come from difficult and remote areas access to higher learning institutions
- All matters of education should be run by the government
- The government should establish a university at the coast, teachers should be given

houses and distribution of teachers should be equal

- Civic education should be taught in schools.
- The constitution should guarantee the establishment of at least one university in every province (2)
- The government should provide education facilities for the disabled
- 8-4-4 system of education should be replaced with a new system of education (2)
- Bright students from poor families should be given free education
- Should teaching of religious education be made compulsory, government should ensure that them required /qualified teachers are deployed in the institutions (2)
- The government should encourage people to be educated
- Education officers should be educated
- There should be adult education and cost sharing in education
- The 8-4-4 system should be retained
- Teachers salaries should be increased
- The universities should act like think tanks for the nation in terms of research and development
- There should be a university in every jimbo
- The constitution should provide for VAT exemption on basic goods and services
- Bank loans should be affordable by introducing cheap interest rates. This will benefit the hardworking women in kenya to fight poverty and enhance development
- Bank loans should be affordable and accessible to all Kenyans
- There should be adequate health care facilities distributed in all parts of the country, more so in the rural areas (3)
- There should be cost sharing in government hospitals. Private hospitals should work closely with public hospitals and should be affordable
- There should be at least one clinic in every location (2)
- There should be at least one hospital in every province
- Hospitals should waive bills for families of patients who die in hospitals
- Free medical care should be given to children and the elderly
- The media should give a fair coverage of programmes about various religions without discrimination
- Minerals should not be excavated without the consultation of the local
- Constitution should ensure that taxation on transport and public service vehicles should be regulated to ensure profitability in the industry

### 5.3.29 **CUSTOMARY LAW**

- All Kenyan customary laws should be upheld in the new constitution. Dowry paid must not be reclaimed in time of separation. Household acquired while married should be equitably distributed

### 5.3.30 **STATUTORY LAW**

- Rape culprits should be sentenced to death penalty or stoned by the members of the society
- Coconut brew should be legalized (4)
- Traditional brews should be legalized (3)
- Mal rapists manhood should be hopped off
- Bars and drinking places should be regulated such that people do not drink throughout the day
- Miraa should be legalized

### 5.3.31 **BILLS**

- Water bills and regulations be reviewed for consumers to be charged at a fixed rate. Electricity bills be reviewed, consumers should be charged per meter deposit and power consumption cost only

### 5.3.32 **GENDER EQUITY**

- There should be gender equality

### 5.3.33 **ECONOMIC/SOCIAL JUSTICE**

- Retirees from government offices or any other related to it must not be reappointed to any other office

### 5.3.34 **NATURAL JUSTICE/ RULE OF LAW**

- Men as well as women should be protected by the constitution

## **APPENDICES:**

### **Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee**

- |                      |           |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Hon Mathias Keah  | MP        |
| 2. Daniel Mwaringa   | DC        |
| 3. Victor Bugo       | Chairman  |
| 4. Cllr. Awadh Salim |           |
| 5. Priscilla Charo   |           |
| 6. J.K. Baya         |           |
| 7. Constance Ziro    |           |
| 8. Hilda Mwatela     |           |
| 9. Rev. Samuel Ngala |           |
| 10. Mr. Kalama       | Secretary |

### **Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers (CEPs)**

- |                                       |                                   |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Mutsengo Open Air Market Programme | 2. Kenya Nuts Growers Association |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

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

1	0015OKLCO	Elvina Mtana	CBO	Written	Upendo Women Group
2	0011OKLCO	Fatma Abeid	CBO	Memorandum	Kaloleni Community Dev.
3	0004OKLCO	Gideon Kaingu	CBO	Memorandum	Rabai Location
4	0002OKLCO	James Otondoson	CBO	Memorandum	Mariakani Location
5	0008OKLCO	Konde Tsui	CBO	Written	Mwawesa Location
6	0007OKLCO	Lennox V. Telle	CBO	Memorandum	Jibana Location
7	0005OKLCO	Margaret Mkare	CBO	Written	Women Network
8	0014OKLCO	Mary Tonya Mtana	CBO	Written	Limbuko Women Group
9	0101IKLCO	A.M. Katana	Individual	Oral - Public he	
10	0052IKLCO	Alfred Kitsao Dunda	Individual	Written	
11	0094IKLCO	Ali Mwakombe Juma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
12	0041IKLCO	Anthony Jao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	0088IKLCO	Anthony Kenga Mpe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0020IKLCO	Anthony Tabu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
15	0111IKLCO	Aziz Nzaro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0057IKLCO	Beatrice Mwaka Mwaringa	Individual	Memorandum	
17	0102IKLCO	Charo Kitsao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0043IKLCO	Cllr.Kenga H.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0038IKLCO	Constance Ziro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0072IKLCO	Danda Charo Kambi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0091IKLCO	Daniel Mwachinga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0075IKLCO	Daniel Mzungu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0117IKLCO	Darius Dzombi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0093IKLCO	David Fondo Vuko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0035IKLCO	David Kilunda Isika	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0100IKLCO	Denah Mwabai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0115IKLCO	Douglas Mkanyi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0090IKLCO	Douglas Mucanyi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0007IKLCO	Dr.Chibule wa Tsuma	Individual	Written	
30	0105IKLCO	Dr.F. Moiuga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0005IKLCO	Dr.F. Muluga	Individual	Written	
32	0097IKLCO	E.K. Mulewa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0046IKLCO	E.M. Mutuandu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0001IKLCO	Eli Simeon Kondo	Individual	Written	
35	0064IKLCO	Emmanuel Gola	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0049IKLCO	Erastus Kubo	Individual	Memorandum	
37	0050iklco	Erastus Mpira Kubo	Individual	Written	
38	0099IKLCO	Erastus Mwambire	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0068IKLCO	Evans Arome	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0084IKLCO	Francis K.K.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0022IKLCO	Francis Katana	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0050OKLCO	Francis Lugho Chai	Individual	Memorandum	
43	0024IKLCO	Gabriel Sumbi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0028IKLCO	Gaga Mwanyae	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0107IKLCO	Geoffrey Mkuzi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0113IKLCO	Gerison Maiua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0033IKLCO	Getrude Mwachiro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0108IKLCO	Gideon Luambe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0030IKLCO	Gideon Makanda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0017IKLCO	Habi Mzomba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0032IKLCO	Halima Abdalla	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0104IKLCO	Hassan Ngumbao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0016IKLCO	Hassan Salim	Individual	Oral - Public he	

54	0069IKLCO	Hilda Mwatela	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0023IKLCO	James Kibwanga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0034IKLCO	James Otondson	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0109IKLCO	James Otondson	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0120IKLCO	Japheth Karisa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0096IKLCO	Job Mwarumba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0066IKLCO	Jodic A.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0042IKLCO	John Chitavi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0098IKLCO	John Kenga Mwanduna	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0089IKLCO	Johnathan Baya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0027IKLCO	Joseph M. Karisa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0119IKLCO	Joseph Ngala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0040IKLCO	Josephat Asalach	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0062IKLCO	Joshua Kasuku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0076IKLCO	Juma R. Thoya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0103IKLCO	Juma Simba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0122IKLCO	Kalama A. John	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0015IKLCO	Kalama John	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0045IKLCO	Kassim Walle	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0003IKLCO	Khamisi Mweni	Individual	Written	
74	0061IKLCO	Kitsao Renga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0029IKLCO	Lawrence Mhaso	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0037IKLCO	Lizzie Ogweni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0081IKLCO	Lydia Daya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0086IKLCO	Macdonald Chiranzi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0067IKLCO	Marimu Kazu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0002IKLCO	Mathew Kimamo	Individual	Written	
81	0118IKLCO	Mndalu Mwero	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0009IKLCO	Mohamed Mfaki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0121IKLCO	Mohammed Mudadi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0080IKLCO	Morris Dzero	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0085IKLCO	Mwalili Tumbo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0071IKLCO	Mwinga Ngonzi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0014IKLCO	Najib Faki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0053IKLCO	Naomi Matho	Individual	Written	
89	0060IKLCO	Ngala Kibanu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0065IKLCO	Omari T.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0047IKLCO	P.K. Changawa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0106IKLCO	Pato Baka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0021IKLCO	Pato Bakari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0012IKLCO	Patricia Kondo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0008IKLCo	Patrick Saburi Kamati	Individual	Written	
96	0054IKLCO	Paul Majimbo	Individual	Memorandum	
97	0082IKLCO	Pekesha Ndeche	Individual	Oral - Public he	
98	0055IKLCO	Peterson Kadede	Individual	Memorandum	
99	0074IKLCO	Prisilla Rahab Charo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0011IKLCO	Rajab Simba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0056IKLCO	Raphael Kahindhi	Individual	Written	
102	0048IKLCO	Rashid Karisa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0077IKLCO	Rashid Karisa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0051IKLCO	Rebman Kazungu Vuko	Individual	Written	
105	0018IKLCO	Reukow Dzombo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0006IKLCO	Rev.Antony K. Charo	Individual	Written	
107	0070IKLCO	Richard Tsuma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
108	0039IKLCO	Richard W. Mutahi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0073IKLCO	Ritza Ngumbao	Individual	Oral - Public he	

110	0010IKLCO	Ruth Mwako	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0083IKLCO	Salim Ngala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
112	0026IKLCO	Salimu K. Thuva	Individual	Oral - Public he	
113	0116IKLCO	Samson Kaitachu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0095IKLCO	Samuel Ngala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
115	0078IKLCO	Samuel V. Buto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0013IKLCO	Shadan Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0114IKLCO	Shumaa Munga M.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0079IKLCO	Sidi Kasiwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0087IKLCO	Simson Chombo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
120	0025IKLCO	Stancey Mumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0044IKLCO	Stanley K.Mwango	Individual	Oral - Public he	
122	0031IKLCO	Stephen Kimiata	Individual	Oral - Public he	
123	0092IKLCO	Stephen Ngera	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0019IKLCO	Sudi Ngala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
125	0063IKLCO	Tingh A.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
126	0110IKLCO	Tsangwa Ngala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
127	0112IKLCO	Willson N. Mbula	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0036IKLCO	Yusuf M.Kiminza	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0003OKLCO	Awath Salim	NGO	Written	Mariakani Town Council
130	0012OKLCO	Charles Juma Wandera	NGO	Memorandum	Kenya Nuts Growers Ass.
131	0013OKLCO	George Thompson Dadu	NGO	Memorandum	Human Rights Programme
132	0001oklco	Aidarus S A Alhaddad	Other Institutions	Written	
133	0018OKLCO	Anonymous	Other Institutions	Written	
134	0006OKLCO	Hon.Mathias Keah	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Kaloleni Constituency
135	0010OKLCO	Winston Ogolla Adhiambo	Other Institutions	Written	
136	0017OKLCO	Agnettah Kazungu	Pressure Groups	Written	Kayafungo Youth
137	0009OKLCO	Alfred C. Amani	Pressure Groups	Written	Kayafungo Youth Group
138	0016OKLCO	Techler Zabibu	Pressure Groups	Written	Secondary School Youth Ass.
139	0004IKLCO	Joseph G. Nguma		Memorandum	



#### Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Kalama A. John	Mariakani	25	Francis K. Mwambogo	Mariakani
2	Samuel Ngala	Mariakani	26	Salim Juma	Mariakani
3	Samauel V. Bugo	Mariakani	27	Suleiman Omar	Mariakani
4	Constance Ziro	Mariakani	28	Adan Ibrahim	Mariakani
5	Hilda Mwatela	Mariakani	29	James Kibwanga	Mariakani
6	Mohammad Mfaki	Mariakani	30	Malichanze Joseph	Mariakani
7	Were O. Gard	Mariakani	31	Sila Mulwa	Mariakani
8	Iseam Ali	Mariakani	32	Stanley Mumo	Mariakani
9	Suleiman Ahmed	Mariakani	33	Lawrence Mhaso	Mariakani
10	David Aketch	Mariakani	34	Hamarton Mhaso	Mariakani
11	Mwero Mbotsa	Mariakani	35	Mwahanye Mwabaya	Mariakani
12	Hassan Salim	Mariakani	36	Karisa Kombe Kithi	Mariakani
13	Nasib Fakii	Mariakani	37	Joseph M. Kalisa	Mariakani
14	Elis Kendo	Mariakani	38	Rehema Menza	Mariakani
15	Patricia Kondo	Mariakani	39	Gideon Makanda	Mariakani
16	Lizzie Caroline Ogweno	Mariakani	40	Idi Hamisi Hinzano	Mariakani
17	Ruth Mwauo	Mariakani	41	Kabi Mdzomba	Mariakani
18	David K. Isika	Mariakani	42	William K. Metu	Mariakani
19	Gaga Mwanyae	Mariakani	43	Eliud Mudzomba	Mariakani
20	Saaban	Mariakani	44	Rose Abdalla	Mariakani
21	Mohamed Omar	Mariakani	45	Halima Moh'd	Mariakani
22	Abdi Noa Mopid	Mariakani	46	Fatuma Mbau	Mariakani
23	Getrude Mwachiro	Mariakani	47	Rukia Charo	Mariakani
24	Alfred Morade	Mariakani	48	Richard Matali	Mariakani
25	Gabriel G. Sumbi	Mariakani	49	Kaitana Nzola	Mariakani
49	Ruwange M. Mohamed	Mariakani	73	Mundalu Mzoka Mndalu	Mariakani
50	Josephat Luraba Asalache	Mariakani	74	Kaluma Mkutano	Mariakani
51	Cllr. Salima Kalama Gona	Mariakani	75	E.M. Mutuandia	Mariakani
52	Cllr. Patrick Saburi Kamoti	Mariakani	76	William Mletu	Mariakani
53	Cllr. Raymond K. Kadenge	Mariakani	77	Willam Odongo	Mariakani
54	Cllr. Awath S. Awath	Mariakani	78	Kassim Wale	Mariakani
55	Cllr Kenga Hirizono	Mariakani	79	Joseph Chengeli	Mariakani
56	Dr. Edwin Munga	Mariakani	80	Saumu Athumani	Mariakani
57	Anthony Jao	Mariakani	81	Hadija Suleiman	Mariakani
58	Thomas F. Randu	Mariakani	82	Joyce Nyangesa	Mariakani
59	Saha Chetti	Mariakani	83	Zuhura Katana	Mariakani
60	George Ripoto	Mariakani	84	Mohamed Mfaki	P.O. Box 43, Mombasa

61	Racheal Charo	Mariakani	85	Ruth Mwako	Mariakani
62	John Chitavi	Mariakani	86	Ali Baya	P.O. Box 34, Mariakani
63	Joseph Musyoki Kimai	Mariakani	87	Islam Ali	Mariakani
64	Rev Antony K. Charo	Mariakani	88	Rajab Simba	P.O. Box 399, Mariakani
65	Raphael Gona	Mariakani	89	Eli Kondo	P.O. Box 85794, Mombasa
66	Mustafa Mageni Okwesia	Mariakani	90	Patricia Kondo	P.O. Box 85794, Mombasa
67	Dr. Chibule wa Tsuma	Mariakani	91	Mohaongu Meaki	P.O. Box 3451, Mombasa
68	Ngao Nzaka	Mariakani	92	Iscar Ali	P.O. Box 62, Mariakani
69	Stephen Kyula Mumo	Mariakani	93	Shaaban Ali	None
70	Joshuah Gachuhi	Mariakani	94	Rajab Simba	P.O. Box 399, Mariakani
71	Stanley Kalu	Mariakani	95	Kimamo Mathew	P.O. Box 34, Mariakani
72	Katembe Nzembe Lewa	Mariakani	96	Kazama A. John	Mariakani
97	Nasib	Mariakani	121	Getrude Machie	P.O. Box 34, Mariakani
98	Lambi Mzomba	Mariakani	122	Halima Abdaila	Mariakani
99	Hassan Salim	Mariakani	123	Otondoson James	P.O. Box 9, Mariakani
100	Rewsow Dzombo	Mariakani	124	David K. Isika	P.O. Box 34, Mariakani
101	Sudi Ngala	Mariakani	125	Yusuf M. Kiminza	P.O. Box 107, Mariakani
102	Anthony Jabu	Mariakani	126	Idi Hamisi Hinzano	P.O. Box 60, Mariakani
103	Hamisii Mweni	Mariakani	127	Lizzie Ogweni	P.O. Box 96, Mariakani
104	J. G. Nguma	Mariakani	128	Constance Ziro	P.O. Box 282, Kaloleni
105	Pato Bakari	Mariakani	129	Hon. Mathias B. Keah	P.O. Box 49, Kaloleni
106	Francis katana	Mariakani	130	Cllr. Awath Salim	P.O. Box 165, Mariakani
107	James Kibwanga	P.O. Box 307, Mariakani	131	Doctor Chokwe	Mariakani
108	Salim Juma	Mariakani	132	Richard Mutahi	P.O. Box 55, Mariakani
109	Gabriel Sumri	P.O. Box 127, Mariakani	133	Rose Abdalla	Mariakani
110	Stanley Mumo	P.O. Box 127, Mariakani	134	Halima Moh'd	P.O. Box 130, Mariakani
111	Salimu K. Thuva	P.O. Box 18, Mariakani	135	Josephat Asalache	P.O. Box 78162, Nairobi
112	Jseph M. Karisa	P.O. Box 18, Mariakani	136	Anthony Jao	P.O. Box 99, Mazeras
113	Gaga mwanyal	P.O. Box 54, Mariakani	137	John Chitavi	P.O. Box 9996, Mombasa
114	Juma Mzee	P.O. Box 43, Mariakani	138	Rev. Antony K. Chalo	P.O. Box 158, Mariakani
115	Lawrence Mttaso	P.O. Batani	139	Cllr. Kenga Hinzare	P.O. Box 165, Mariakani
116	Hamarton Mhaso	P.O. Batani	140	Patrick Saburi Kamota	P.O. Box 165, Mariakani
117	Gideon Makanda	P.O. Box 160, Mombasa	141	Raffinod K. Kadenge	P.O. Box 165, Mariakani
118	Kambi Molzomba	Mariakani	142	Raphael Gona	P.O. Box 50, Mariakani
119	Stephen Kimata	P.O. Box 160, Mariakani	143	Dr. Chilube wa Tsuma	P.O. Box 90042, Mariakani
120	Abdi Noor	P.O. Box 377, Mariakani	144	Joshuah Gachuhi	P.O. Box 84, Mariakani
145	Stanley K. Mwago	P.O. Box 97722, Mombasa	169	Margaret Mkare	P.O. Box 98195, Mombasa

146	E. M. Muthandia	P.O. Box 518, Mariakani	170	Francis M. Jefwa	P.O. Box 71, Kalos
147	Kassim Wale	P.O. Box 168, Mariakani	171	Mwadzenga Mkala	P.O. Box 281, Kalos
148	Ngala Kibanzu	P.O. Box 13, Kalos	172	Daniel Mzungu	Kaloleni
149	Stephen Mwandoro	P.O. Box 77, Kalos	173	Juma R. Thoya	P.O.Box 67, Kalos
150	Kitsao Kenga	Kaloleni	174	Hilda Mwatela	P.O. Box 25, Kalos
151	Joshua kasuku	Kaloleni	175	Lkitsao Ngumbao	P.O. Box 356, Kalos
152	Mwadziwe Tinga	Kaloleni	176	Charo Katana	Kaloleni
153	Immanuel Gona	Kaloleni	177	Philip Charo	P.O. Box 150, Kaloleni
154	Omar Taka	P.O. Box 254, Kalos	178	Hon Mathias B. Keah	P.O. Box 49, Kaloleni
155	Sobic Arome	P.O. Box 257, Kalos	179	David Maanza	P.O. Box 226, Kaloleni
156	Evans Arome	P.O. Box 254, Kalos	180	Karisa Katana	P.O. Box 17159, Kalos
157	Gideon Kangu	P.O. Box 3, Rabai	181	Katana Changawa	P.O. Box 306, Kalos
158	Richard Tsuma	P.O. Box 4, Kalos	182	John Menza	P.O. Box 47, Kalos
159	Priscialla Charo	P.O. Box 45, Kalos	183	Philip Katana	P.O. Box 77, Kalos
160	Mariam Kazungu	P.O. Box 140, Kalos	184	Kagunga Charo	P.O. Box 167, Kalos
161	Constance Ziro	P.O. Box 282, Kalos	185	Esther Nzaka	P.O. Box Batani
162	Mwinga Gonzi	Kaloleni	186	Mwanahamisis Mwaita	P.O. Box Batani
163	Danda Charo	P.O. Box 71, Kalos	187	Rachael Karisa	Karuma
164	Kitsao Ngumbao	P.O. Box 356, Kalos	188	Sulaman Chiringa	Karumba
165	Ndune Taraza	P.O. Kalos	189	Moh'd Kibwana	P.O. Box 44, Kalos
166	Itwamure Luvi	P.O. Box 906, Kalos	190	Bonface Thoya	P.O. Ribe
167	Kithi katana	P.O. Box 86659, Mombasa	191	Kabana A. John	P.O. Box 40, Mazeras
168	Karisa Katana	P.O.Box 81106, Kalos	192	Samuel V. Bugo	P.O. Box 1893, Mombasa
193	Sidi Kasiwa	None	217	Gaya Khamis	P.O. Kaloleni
194	Lydia Baya	P.O. Box 46, Kalos	218	Bakari Kombo	P.O. Box 275, Kaloleni
195	Henry G. Mkangi	P.O. Box 117, Kalos	219	Japhet Karisa	P.O. Box 61, Kalos
196	Lennox Tele	P.O. Box 14, Kalos	220	Tondoson James	P.O. Box 9, Mariakani
197	Mzee Pekeshe	P.O. Box Batani	221	Lawrence Mhaso	P.O. Bahani
198	Wanje Mwangosha	None	222	Johson Chengo	P.O. Box 80708, Mombasa
199	Selina Wanje	P.O. Box 10, Kalos	223	Samson Chambo	P.O. Rabai
200	Clement Mkangi	P.O. Box 365, Kalos	224	Anthony Kenga Mpe	P.O. Box 40529, Mombasa
201	Salim Albert N.	P.O. Box 77, Kalos	225	Alice Mlewa	P.O. Box 167, Kalos
202	Karisa Masha	P.O. Box 49, Kalos	226	Jonathan Baya	P.O. Box 225, Kalos
203	Mkombe Katana	P.O. Box 49, Kalos	227	Bandika Kaiwe	P.O. Rabai
204	Aman Chiponda	P.O. Box 26, Kalos	228	Munga Mwilo	P.O. Rabai
205	Martin M. Nyonyo	P.O. Box 25, Kalos	229	Charles K. Wanje	P.O. Box 14, Kalos
206	Halima Kombe	P.O. Box 25, Kalos	230	Janest Mkanyi	P.O. Box 4, Kalos
207	Rodgers Kisao Baya	P.O. Box 105, Kalos	231	Doglas Mkanyi	P.O.Box 4, Kalos
208	Francis Kazungu K.	P.O. Box 1, Kalos	232	Wanje Mwaringa	P.O. Box 55, Kalos
209	Joseph M. Karisa	P.O. Box 18, Mariakani	233	Joseph Maitha	P.O. Box 331, Kalos
210	Mwayele K. Charo	P.O. Box 37, Mariakani	234	Beatrice Mwaringa	None
211	Mwalili Tumbo	P.O. Rabia	235	Wilfred Mwachiro	P.O. Box 9, Mariakani

212	Macdonald Chirazi	P.O. Box 49, Kaleleni	236	Daniel Mwachinga	P.O. Box 90301, Rabai
				Stephen Ngala	
213	James Baya	P.O. Box 80, Mariakani	237	George	P.O. Box 25, Kalos
214	Salim K. Thuva	P.O. Box 18, Mariakani	238	David Fondo Kiko	P.O. Box 35, Kalos
215	James Katana	P.O. Box Rabai	239	Konde Tsui	P.O. Rabai
216	Karisa Kombe Kithi	P.O. Box 18, Mariakani	240	Richard Katana	P.O. Box 27, Kalos
241	Stephen Malauk	None	265	Chengo Nchero	None
242	Morris Dzoro	P.O. Box 301, Kaoleni	266	David Malingi	None
243	Nelson Zani	P.O. Box 381, Kalos	267	Dena Mwabaya	None
244	Teresia Barisa	P.O. Box 21, Kalos	268	Idi A. Katana	Private Bag Ribe
245	Mwaramba Tsuma	None	269	Chawo Kitsao	P.O. Box 233, Kalos
		P.O. Box 789, Mombasa			
246	Ali Juma		270	Chiwala Shokawa	P.O. Rabai
				Juma Simba	
247	Immanuel Sulubu	P.O. Box 58, Kalos	271	Hassan	P.O. Rabai
248	Tsuma Ndune	P.O. Bataoll	272	Hassan Ngambao	P.O. Box 1, Kalos
				Jameson Juma	
249	Kalama Changawa	P.O. Box 25, Kalos	273	Abugi	P.O. Box 157, Kalos
250	Arnold Mwanyiro	P.O. Box 296, Kalos	274	Martin Majimbo	P.O. Box 220, Kalos
251	Rev. Samuel Ngala	None	275	Hamisi Chigula	None
252	Anthony Jao	P.O. Box 99, Mazeras	276	Ndune Chigula	None
253	Mwakasha Nchago	None	277	George Kalume	P.O. Box 1, Kalos
				Dr. Chilbule wa	
254	Alphonse M. Katana	P.O. Box 72, Kaoleni	278	Tsuma	P.O.Box 90042, Mombasa
255	Goda Katana	P.O. Box 32, Kaloleni	279	Aziz Nzaro	P.O. Box 1, Kalos
256	Mwarandu Komba	P.O. Box 77, Kaloleni	280	James Muli	P.O. Box 3, Kaloleni
257	Job Mwaramba	P.O. Box 17, Kaloleni	281	Njong'e Charles	P.O. Box 3, Kaloleni
258	Mulewa E. K.	P.O. Box 233, Kaloleni	282	Franics Lugo Chai	P.O. Box 25, Kalos
	Immanuel Gana			Christopher	
259	Timothy	None	283	Ngambao	P.O. Box 25, Kalos
260	Valentine Matsaki	P.O. Box 275, Kalos	284	Dama Chengo	P.O. Box 13, Kalos
				Kanze	
261	John K. Mwachuna	P.O. Box 343, Kalos	285	Mwomwaka	None
262	Alfred C. Amani	P.O. Box 336, Kalos	286	Esther Joseph	None
263	Erastus Mwambire	P.O. Box 55, Kalos	287	Dr. Bana Maitha	P.O. Box 31, Ganze
264	Kaing'u Wa Ng'ambo	None	288	Mumba Ganza	P.O. Box 1, Rabai
289	Najumbao Kipuru	None	313	Samuel Fondo	P.O. Box 36, Bamba
290	Nadian Choro B.	P.O. Box 77, Kalos	314	Katana Kachenge	P.O. Box 44, Kalos
291	Bailo Mohamed	P.O. Box 233, Kalos	315	Kaingu Barisa	P.O. Kalos
				Mohamed	
292	Surur Boss	P.O. Box 232, Kalos	316	Mwidada	P.O. Box 106, Kalos
293	Erastus Kubo	P.O. Box 332, Kalos	317	Paul Majimbo	P.O. Box 77, Kaleleni
294	Pato Bakari	None	318	Mwamba Patrick	P.O. Box 145, Kaleleni
295	Constance Kasena	None	319	Henry Keindi	P.O. Box 20, Iside
296	Mkuzi Geoffrey	P.O. Box 70, Rabai	320	Ruth George	P.O. Box 123, Kaleleni
297	Gideon Lwambi	P.O. Box 70, Rabai	321	Chengo Mae	P.O. Box 9522, Kaloleni
298	Kea Malonga	Rabia	322	Margaret Mweni	P.O. Box 170, Chanogu
299	Silas Tsuma	P.O. Box 396, Kalos	323	Tsangwa Ngala	P.O. Box 295, Kalos

300	Matano Salim	P.O. Box 29, Mageras	324	Alfred K. Ounda	P.O. BOX 179
301	Tabu John	P.O. Box 168, Mariakani	325	Aziz Nzaro	P.O. Box 1, Kalos
302	Rebman Kazungu	None	326	Wilson Ngao	P.O.Box 231, Kalos
303	Steve Kamango	P.O. Box 233, Kalos	327	Charles Wandera	P.O. Box 293, Kalos
304	Rebman Riziki	P.O. Box 223, Kalos	328	Ali Mwero	P.O. Box 90, Kalos
305	Jumwa Charo	P.O. Box 16, Kalos	329	Gore George	P.O. Box 12, Kalos
306	Marther Kabibi	P.O. Box 16, Kalos	330	Ngumbao Mwalele	None
307	Mwaro Kaingu	P.O. Box 81, Kalos	331	Simeon Maganga	P.O. Box 18, Kalos
308	Erick Fande	P.O. Box 333, Kalos	332	Idi Kambi	P.O. Box 34, Kalos
309	Joseph Karisa	P.O. Box 36, Kalso	333	Asha Juma	P.O. Box 18, Kalos
310	Daniel John	P.O. Box 40, Mageras	334	Pastor Chai	P.O. Box 47, Rabia
311	Mwanachivani Ndune	P.O. Box 61, Kalos	335	John Mwamutsi	P.O. Box 275, Ribe
312	Rosa Mkunga	P.O. Box 29, Mageras	336	Dickson Dyeka	P.O. Box 1, Kalos
337	Dr. Mwinga	P.O. Box 99996, Mombasa	361	Alex Mwambire	P.O. Box 27, Kalos
338	Fatma Abed	P.O. Box 99996, Mombasa	362	Otwani F. E.	P.O. Box 1, Kalos
339	Nzaka Mwatou	P.O. Box 99996, Mombasa	363	Karisa Shadrack	P.O. Box 32, Kalos
340	Japhet Chare	P.O. Ribe	364	Baya Daniel	P.O. Box 35, Kalos
341	George Dachu	P.O. Box 99996, Mombasa	365	Raphael Kahindi	P.O. Box 71, Kalos
342	Naomi Matho	P.O. Box 99996, Mombasa	366	Safari Kalu	P.O. Box 28, Chalani
343	Ahmed Munga	P.O. Box 99996, Mombasa	367	Kalachu Rawinyi	P.O. Box 106, Kalos
344	Kumbu Mandale	P.O. Box 99996, Mombasa	368	Ndune Chigula	None
345	Teckla Zabibu	P.O. Box 90, Kalos	369	Shumaa M. M.	P.O. Box 3, Kaloleni
346	John Chitavi	P.O. Box 99996, Mombasa	370	Michael Kiriongi	P.O. Box 50, Mariakani
347	Moses Charo	P.O. Box 35, Wandei	371	Mwanaisha Juma	P.O. Kaloleni
348	Msilibi Mshamba	None	372	Kadilo mwanjama	P.O. Rabia
349	Edward Machena	P.O. Box 134, Kalos	373	Vitalis Mbaji	P.O. Rabia
350	Kazungu Ngumbao	None	374	Leah Bakari	Mariakani
351	Mapenzi Solomon	P.O. Box 34, Kalos	375	Safari Kalume	P.O. Mwandaza
352	Margaret Karisa	None	376	Pascal Katana	P.O. Box 396, Kaloleni
353	Shida Unda	None	377	Santa Francis	P.O. Box 11, Kaloleni
354	Mary T. Matano	P.O. Box 293, Kalos	378	Nyala Mwavumbo	P.O. Box 96, Kolongoni
355	Kazungu Ngea	None	379	Douglas Mkare	P.O. Box 25, Chululu
356	Peterson Kedede	P.O. Box 28, Kalos	380	Kasiwa Gona	P.O. Kayafungo
357	Marians Ali	P.O. Box 77, kalos	381	Julius Gaya	P.O. Rabia
358	Joseph Mathias Hore	P.O. Box 45, Kalos	382	Petr Munene	P.O. Box 71, Meru
359	Geri Khintu	P.O. Box 217, Kalos	383	Julius Gitije	P.O. Box 71, Meru
360	Japhet Kawiku	P.O. Box 20, Kalos	384	Kazungu Ngumbao	P.O. Kizururu
388	Rehema Kakio	P.O. Kaloleni	385	Moris Hawe	P.O. Box 338, Kalos
389	Edward Ria	P.O. Box 308, Kaloleni	386	Mndalu Mwero	P.O. Box 328, Mariakani
390	Edward Kambu	P.O. Box 307, Kaloleni	387	Joseph Ngala	None

391	Manfred Karisa	P.O. Box 61, Kaloleni	401	Francis Maitha	P.O. Box 181, Kalos
392	Kariuki Martin	P.O. Box 37, Kaloleni	402	Ali Abdalla	P.O. Box 181, Kalos
393	Alex Mkare	P.O. Box 37, Kaloleni	403	Rodgers Kahindi	P.O. Box 392, Kalos
394	Randu Thomas	P.O. Box 453, Mariakani	404	Manuel Ziro	P.O. Box 37, Kaloleni
395	William Meto	P.O. Box 453, Mariakani	405	Juma Alfani	P.O. Box 198, Kalos
396	Karisa Kithi	P.O. Box 28, Kalos	406	John Mwinyi	P.O. Box 283, Kalos
397	Kadzo Samson	None	407	Douglas Mkanyu	P.O. Box 17, Kalos
398	Edward Wanje	P.O. Box 163, Kalos	408	Joseph T. Mwani	P.O. Box 245, Kalos
399	Kalachu Mwinyi	P.O. Box 186, Kalos	409	Darius Dzombo	P.O. Box 17, Kalos
400	Ojuok T. O.	P.O. Box 198, Kaloleni	410	Harold Kodo	P.O. Ribe
			411	Moses Nyongesa	P.O. Box 198, Kaloleni