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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Kangundo constituency is in Machakos district. Machakos District is one of 13 districts of the Eastern Province of Kenya.

1.1 Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	442,891	463,753	906,644
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	250,366	239,737	490,103
Total District Population Aged Above 18 years	192,525	224,016	416,541
Population Density (persons/Km²)	144		

1.2 Socio-Economic Profile

Machakos District:

- Is the 5th most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a primary school enrolment rate of 85.9%, being the leading in the province and ranking 10th nationally;
- Has a secondary school enrolment rate of 28.0%, being ranked 4th in the province and 18th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: Malaria, upper respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and infections, diarrhea diseases, and urinary tract infections;
- Has 45 out of 1000 of its live babies dying before the 1st birthday, being ranked 11th of 44 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a life expectancy of 68.1 years, being ranked 2nd out of 45 of the nationally ranked districts;
- Has a 27.0% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 29th of 42 of the nationally ranked districts; and
- Has a population of 63% that is considered among the absolute poor of the 46 ranked districts in the country.

Machakos district has 6 constituencies: Masinga, Yatta, Kangundo, Kathiani, Machakos Town, and Mwala. The district's 6 MPs each cover on average an area of 1047 Km² to reach 151,107 constituents.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Kangundo comprises Kyanzavi and Matungulu locations of Matungulu division, Kangundo and Kakuyuni locations of Kangundo division of Machakos district.

2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

This is one of the most developed constituencies in rural Machakos district. Agriculture is the mainstay of Kangundo's economy. Crops produced include maize, beans and some coffee. There is also livestock rearing in the area.

2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

This is the constituency that was for a long time represented by the legendary freedom fighter Paul Ngei. KANU lost to opposition in 1992 but recaptured the seat in 1997. In 2002, the SISI KWA SISI took the seat.

2.3. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			67,038
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Joseph Mulusya	DP	19,098	53.13%
Joseph Ngutu	KANU	14,996	41.72
Stephen Muli	FORD-A	1,658	4.61
Onesmus Mbali	KNC	193	0.54
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		35,945	100.00
Rejected Votes			
Total Votes Cast		35,945	
% Turnout		53.62	
% Rejected/Cast		0.00	

2.4. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			63,125
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% VALID VOTES
Joseph Ngutu	KANU	23,698	51.70
Joseph W. Mulusya	SDP	20,499	44.72
Joshua Kitonga	DP	1,639	3.58
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		45,836	100.00
Rejected Votes		1,055	
Total Votes Cast		46,891	
% Turnout		74.28	
% Rejected/Cast		2.25	

2.5. Main Problems

The major problem is lack of market for agricultural produce.

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 2nd March 2002 and 12th May 2002.

4.1. **Phases in Civic Education**

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

4.2. **Issues and Areas Covered**

- Constitution
- The constitution of Kenya
- The constitution making process in Kenya
- Emerging constitutional issues
- Structures and systems of government
- Governance
- Issues and questions for public hearings

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

5.1.1. **Dates and Number of Days for Public Hearings**

- a. Date(s) 17/5/02
- b. Number of Days: One

5.1.2. **Venue**

- a. Number of Venues: One
- b. Venue(s): Tala Boys Primary School

5.1.3. Panels

c. Commissioners

1. Com. Mutakha Kangu
2. Com. Pastor Zablon Ayonga
3. Com. Dr. Charles Maranga
4. Com. Phoebe Asiyo

d. Secretariat

1. Peter Kanyi - Programme officer
2. Lydia Manyoni - Assistant Programme Officer
3. Jacqueline Nyumoo - Verbatim Recorder

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		139
Sex	Male	35
	Female	78
	Not Stated	26
Presenter Type	Individual	127
	Institutions	11
	Not Stated	1
Educational Background	Primary Level	44
	Secondary/High School Level	47
	College	2
	University	7
	None	9
	Not Stated	27
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	16
	Oral	91
	Written	8
	Oral + Memoranda	14
	Oral + Written	10
	Not Stated	0

5.3. CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

5.3.1 PREAMBLE

- There should be a preamble in the constitution (5).
- There should no preamble in the constitution.
- The vision set in the preamble should be a new Kenya.
- Kenya should be a secure place to live.
- The national vision should include a sovereign, secular, democratic and unitary state securing all our citizens' justice, liberty, and equality.
- Freedom fighters and statemen should be reflected in the preamble.
- The elements of Lancaster conference should be removed from the constitution.
- The preamble should spell out the broad socio-economic values of the Kenyan state.
- The preamble should spell out the history of our independence and the recognition of freedom fighters.
- The preamble should read as follows "we people of Kenya as a country ..."

5.3.2 DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY.

- There is need for statements capturing national and guiding principles like harambee spirit and nyayo philosophy of peace, love and unity and being mindful of others.
- There should be a guiding principles promoting love amongst one another between the small and big tribes.
- The constitution should have statements capturing national philosophy and guiding principles, which are acceptable to Kenyans (2).
- The constitution should belong to the people of Kenya.
- The constitution should state that the law of the land shall apply equally to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should emphasize on democratic principles and how to build all democratic institutions to the fullest.
- Democratic principles should include promotion of people's welfare by protecting justice and the economy.
- The constitution should address the unity of Kenyans.
- Democratic principles should be enforceable by law (4).
- The constitution should provide that the language of the constitution be simple enough for all to understand.
- The Constitution should provide that the constitution be translated to various/major languages.
- The constitution should provide that the "articles" of the constitution be self-explanatory without referring to any section to interpret it.

- The constitution should provide that the “article” of the constitution should not be inclusive of words such as exception, except that, whereas, equality is a principle.
- The constitution should provide that Kenya should be a democratic country.

5.3.3 CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.

- The 65% majority vote required to amend the constitution should be retained (2).
- The 65% majority vote required to amend the constitution should be replaced (2).
- The constitution should be amended by 85% majority vote.
- Parliament power to amend the constitution should be unlimited as long as they consult the people.
- No part of the constitution should be beyond the amending powers of the constitution.
- Referendum should be conducted to change the constitution (3).
- The public should be involved in amending the constitution through referendums especially on the rules governing employees and women.
- A public referendum should only be conducted when parliament is defeated to amend the constitution and after a public outcry.
- Referendums should be conducted by MPs
- Referendums should be conducted by constitutional office.
- A committee should be established to represent constituencies nationwide when conducting the referendum.
- The constitution should provide for its supremacy over all other laws in the country.

5.3.4 CITIZENSHIP.

- A person whose both parents are Kenyans should be regarded as a Kenyan citizen (2).
- Any identity card holder should be regarded as automatic citizen.
- A person born in Kenya should be a citizen of Kenya (2).
- Citizenship should be acquired through registration (2).
- Women should be allowed to determine their country of citizenship if they are born outside Kenya by Kenyan parents.
- Kenyan citizenship should be acquired through descent, naturalization, and registration.
- Spouses of Kenyans irrespective of gender should be automatic citizens.
- Spouses of Kenyans irrespective of gender should be automatic citizens provided that they surrender their former citizenship.
- Women married to foreigners should decide whether to retain Kenyan citizenship or not.
- A child born of one Kenyan parent irrespective of gender should be given automatic citizenship (4).
- A child born of a Kenyan woman married to a foreigner should be given automatic citizenship; if the father takes custody of the child then he should not be given citizenship.
- Every Kenyan should have a right to personal and property protection.
- A Kenyan should have a right to settlement, security, and education, health, employment and sustenance.
- Every citizen should have right to vote (2).
- Citizens should have a right to join any registered political party.
- Every citizen should have right to get passport.
- Vote
- The right and obligation of citizenship should not depend on how citizenship was acquired

(3).

- The right and obligation of citizenship should depend on how citizenship was acquired.
- The constitution should allow for dual citizenship.
- The constitution should not allow for dual citizenship.
- A Kenyan should have ID card.
- National ID card should be carried as a proof of citizenship (20).
- Kenyans should carry passport, birth certificate as a proof of citizenship.
- Kenyans should carry national ID card, birth certificate as a proof of citizenship.
- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship.
- The constitution should confer citizenship by birth, though a child born in Kenya whose parents are not citizens, upon maturity he/she should be given a choice to decide where he wants to belong.
- The constitution should provide for a simplified acquisition of passports just like I.D cards.

5.3.5 DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.

- The discipline forces should be established by the constitution (4).
- The department of defense should be in charge of discipline of armed forces.
- Armed forces should be disciplined through the international norms.
- Police salary should be reviewed.
- Court martial should be used to discipline armed forces.
- The armed forces defense council should discipline its personnel.
- The president should be the commander in chief of the armed forces (7).
- The president should be the commander in chief of the armed forces (3).
- The prime minister should have exclusive power to declare war.
- The executive should have the powers to declare in consultation with parliament and military council comprising of all service commanders.
- The executive should consult with the parliament to declare war. The executive should not have the exclusive powers to declare war.
- The constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary powers in emergencies.
- The constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary powers in emergencies situations such as wars, national disasters, insecurity and break of public orders.
- The parliament should have the authority to invoke emergency powers.
- The prime minister should have the authority to invoke emergency powers.
- Parliament should have a role in effecting emergency powers.
- There should be community policing (3).
- Police should have better relations with the communities (3).
- The constitution should provide that police brutality be curbed.
- The constitution should provide that costs of police services to the people be reduced
- The constitution should provide that police be retrained for effective prevention of crime.

5.3.6 POLITICAL PARTIES.

- Political parties should be involved in nation building.
- Political parties should have the role of uniting ethnic communities in Kenya.
- Political parties should play a role in provision of civic education and development.
- The constitution should regulate the formation, conduct and management of political parties (4).
- The constitution should recognize the existence of political parties but their formation

conduct and management should be in their manifestoes.

- There should be only two political parties.
- The constitution should limit political parties at least 2 or 3.
- There should be no many political parties.
- The number of political parties should be limited to 4.
- Political parties should be limited to three (3).
- Political parties should be financed by funds from their members in form of subscription.
- Political parties should be funded by the government (3).
- Political parties should be financed from public funds (2).
- Political parties should be financed by the government during election year.
- All political parties funded by the government should be accountable to the controller and auditor general for effectiveness and transparency.
- The state and political parties should in solving problems facing the country.
- The state and political parties should relate as mutual partners in development.
- The constitution should provide that there shall be one national party and no party should be named in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for as many political parties as they are registered.

5.3.7 STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.

- Retain presidential system of government (6).
- The constitution should replace presidential system of government.
- Adopt a parliamentary system of government (2).
- Parliamentary system of government should not be adopted in the country.
- The prime minister should be appoint cabinet ministers.
- There should be no post of prime minister in Kenya.
- The president should have powers to organize state functions.
- The president should be ceremonial.
- Hybrid system of government should not be adopted.
- Kenya should adopt a federal system of government with elected representatives right from provincial, district, division, and locational level.
- Powers should be devolved to lower levels through the provincial administration.
- Power should be devolved to lower levels of government.
- The vice president should be the president's running mate in general election (3).
- If the president is a man, the vice president should be a woman.
- The attorney general should not have powers to prosecute.
- The attorney general should be a member of the lower house.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a Prime Minister as the head of government.
- The constitution should provide that powers originally belonging to the president should be divided between him and the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should provide that the Prime Minister shall be the head of government and the president shall be the head of state.
- The constitution should provide that the people elect both the Prime Minister and the president.
- The constitution should provide that there should be a coalition government of all political parties.
- The constitution should provide that every constituency should have a commissioner who shall deal with the development of the area.

- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government in which the National Assembly chooses the Prime Minister.
- The constitution should not provide for a Prime Minister
- The constitution should not provide for a Majimbo system of government, as it would hinder national integration.
- The constitution should provide for a Majimbo system of government. The sub-national units should correspond to the boundaries of current provinces.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government.
- The constitution should not provide for a unitary system of government.
- Kenya should not adopt federal system of government (4).
- The constitution should provide that the people should elect the vice president (4).

5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE

- Parliament should, vet the appointment of auditor general, judges, senior civil servants and permanent secretaries.
- All presidential appointments should be vetted by parliament (2).
- Appointment of government officers, parastatals heads, auditor general.
- The appointment of chief justice and judges should be vetted by parliament.
- Appointment of senior government officers should be vetted by parliament.
- The functions of parliament should be expanded.
- Parliament should appoint senior government officers.
- The parliament should have a supreme authority.
- Parliament should have unlimited powers to control its own procedures (3).
- Parliament should control its own calendar through standing orders.
- Parliament should control its own procedures through parliamentary service commission.
- Being an mp should be a full time occupation (2).
- Being an mp should be a full part time occupation (3).
- Presidential candidates should be at least 40years of age but not older than 65 years.
- Presidential candidates should be at least 40-70 years of age.
- Presidential candidates should not be beyond 50 years of age.
- Voting age should be 18 years.
- Parliamentary aspirants should be above 25 years old.
- Parliamentarians should be fluent in both English and Swahili both written and spoken.
- Language test should be obligatory for MPs and they should have attained a mean grade of B in their O levels exams.
- Members of parliament should have university degree.
- MPs should have minimum education qualifications of O level.
- Introduce moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates (3).
- The electorates should have right to recall their MPs (3).
- The electorates should have right to recall their MP for non-performance.
- People should have right to recall their non-performing Mp by a 75%no confidence votes.
- Mps tenure should be 3 terms.
- Mps should act on instructions from their constituents (3).
- Parliamentary service commission should determine Mp salaries and benefits of MPs.
- Kenya revenue and the exchequer should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs.
- The executive should appoint a commission to look into the salaries and benefits of MPs based on the economic situations.
- Salaries and benefits of MPs should be determined by the people.

- Women should be nominated to parliament.
- Nominated MPs should represent disadvantaged groups.
- Nomination of MPs should be done by the president.
- Women should be given 30% representation in parliament.
- The constitution should ensure that there is 1/3 representation of for women in parliament (2).
- Women and men should have equal in parliament.
- There should be a special measure put in place to increase women participation in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for coalition government (5).
- MPs should respect one's political affiliation in a multi party state.
- They should work together meet the constitution and should not use abusive words.
- Multi party system should continue in the legislature.
- There should be equal representation of parties in the executive and legislature.
- Parliament should have powers to impeach the president.
- Parliament should have powers to remove the executive through no confidence motion.
- The president should not have powers to veto legislation passed by parliament (2).
- Parliament should have powers to override the president's veto.
- The president should not power to dissolve parliament (4).
- The president should not have powers to dissolve parliament without consultation with the speaker of national assembly.
- The president should powers to dissolve parliament.
- There should not be staggered elections.
- Mps should have office at their constituencies.
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing, corrupt MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency.
- The constitution should abolish nomination of MPs (4).
- The constitution should provide that the MPs should elect the president.
- The constitution should provide that MPs shall not be entitled to salaries but shall only receive allowances.
- The constitution should provide that parliament should have two chambers. The first one shall have 3 elders from every division while the second one shall comprise of Prime Minister and the civil servants.
- The constitution should provide for a bicameral house, comprising an upper house and a lower house. The lower house shall be constituted by elected MPs while the upper house shall constitute retired specialized professionals, such as ambassadors. The president should be the chairman of the upper house.
- The constitution should provide that there should be minimum academic qualification for members of parliament.

5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE

- The president should be at least university degree (94).
- Presidential candidates should be adequately educated and morally upright.
- Presidential aspirants should be form 6 graduates.
- The constitution should state that presidential candidates married and of impeccable character.
- Presidential aspirants should be Kenyans of sound mind.

- Presidential tenure should be 2 terms of 5 years each (12).
- Presidential tenure should be fixed at two terms.
- Presidential tenure should be fixed at 5 years.
- Functions of the president should be defined in the constitution (2).
- The functions of the president should be defined in the constitution as being the head of government.
- The president should be the spokesman and implementor of government policies.
- The president should not be above the law (5).
- Powers of the president should be reduced (4).
- The president should have powers to sack ministers and government officials.
- The president should not have the powers to nominate.
- Presidential powers should be limited and controlled to avoid favourism and nepotism.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of a president while in office for misconduct (6).
- The president should attend parliamentary proceedings.
- There should be a cordial relationship between the president and the parliament.
- The president should be the chairman of political party.
- The president should belong to political party.
- The parliament should be independent of the executive.
- The president should be an MP (4).
- The president should not be an MP (3).
- DCs, DPs, chiefs and their assistance should be retained and recognized as civil servants.
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be elected directly by the people (3).
- Ministers should be appointed by a select committee of religious leaders and other people.
- The positions of chiefs and assistant chiefs should be taken by councilors.
- The constitution should provide that the people should elect the sub-chiefs, chiefs, DPs, DCs and vice president.
- The constitution should provide that the presidential powers be maintained since such powers are necessary for effective running of the country.
- The constitution should provide that if the president abuses office, he should be removed from office, and not allowed to run in for another term.
- The constitution should provide that the maximum term for a president should be ten years.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not appoint senior officers in the government.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be the head of the armed forces; instead the post should be occupied by one of the army officers.
- The constitution should provide for the office of the chief but abolish that of the assistant chief and leave the chief.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration shall remain in place but DCs shall be called sultans.
- The constitution should provide that there should be a government advisor who should be on a monthly salary.
- The constitution should provide that the president shall have a minimum education qualification of secondary school certificate and shall be the head of parliament.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a ministry of justice
- The constitution should provide that, executive power should be balanced between the president and the Prime Minister.

- The constitution should provide that the PCs office should be scraped.
- The constitution should provide that the people with or without affiliation to a political party should elect the president.
- The constitution should provide that the Prime Minister should be elected by parliament. The prime minister shall then appoint cabinet ministers.
- The constitution should provide for a clear definition of ministerial powers.
- The constitution should provide that provincial administration should be retained.
- The constitution should provide that there should be a minister for public service.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be a literate person with good morals and social values.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be above the law.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president.
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president.

5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY

- The present structure of the judiciary is inadequate (3).
- The constitution should establish a supreme court (2).
- The constitution should establish village courts to deal with family issues.
- Constitutional court should be established (3).
- Judicial officers should be appointed by judicial commission
- Parliament should appoint judicial officers.
- Judicial officers should be appointed by the permanent secretary in charge of the judiciary.
- Parliamentary judicial service commission should appoint judges.
- Judicial officers should have a degree in law and should know how to apply law adequately.
- The minimum qualification for judicial officers should be a law degree and a practicing lawyer for more than 10 years.
- Judicial officers should be law graduates (2).
- The constitution should address the salaries of judicial officers.
- The tenure of judicial officers should be 10 years.
- The judiciary should be independent from the executive.
- Judicial officers should serve on a renewable contract of 5 years.
- An errant judge should serve capital punishment to set example for others.
- The chief kadhi should only be restricted to judicial work.
- Corrupt judicial officers should be disciplined.
- Judges and others officers enjoying security of tenure should be disciplined by Supreme Court.
- The kadhi should be appointed by the Muslim community.
- The chief kadhi and kadhies should be restricted only to judicial work like other judicial officers.
- Kadhi court should handle matters related to Islamic law other than marriage, divorce, and succession.
- The kadhi court should have appellate jurisdiction.
- Judicial powers should be exclusively vested in courts (2).
- The number of high court should be increased at district levels as well as judges.
- Any case that stays in court for more than 2 years should be closed and charges written in Kiswahili.

- Cases should not take more than 3 months.
- The constitution should ensure all people have access to court by offering free access for the poor and offering civic education for all.
- There should be constitutional right to legal aid for the poor.
- There should be constitutional right to legal aid to speed up legal process for those who cannot afford legal fees.
- Council of elders should have powers to settle minor disputes.
- Council of elders should solve family disputes.
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary.
- The constitution should not provide for laws that permit abortion.
- The constitution should provide that current judges and magistrates should retire when the new constitution comes into force.

5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected by directly by the people (10).
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for 5 years in office (3).
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for 4 years.
- Local councils should be autonomous from central government (3).
- Revenue collected in Nairobi as land rates should be shared with kajiado, machakos, and kiambu (15% each) and the rest to the central government and city council.
- Local councils should continue working under the central government (4).
- The constitution should provide that the councilors should have minimum education qualification of secondary school certificate (4).
- There should be no minimum education for councilors (3).
- Local authority candidates should be fluent in both English and Swahili.
- Councilors should sit for language test.
- The language requirement test for councilors is sufficient (3).
- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats (2).
- Local authority candidates should be morally upright with no criminal record.
- People should have right to recall their councilors (2).
- The electorates should have right to recall their councilors for non-performance through 75%no confidence vote.
- The remuneration of councilors should be determined by parliamentary service commission.
- A financial committee should determine remuneration of councilors.
- Salaries of councilors should be determined by central government.
- Councilors should be given pensions and medical scheme.
- Retain the concept of nominated councilors.
- Nominated councilors should be people of high integrity who can be used to advice councils.
- There should be a code of conduct for councilors.
- President or minister in charge of local government should have powers to dissolve local councils (2).
- President or minister in charge of local government should not have powers to dissolve local councils (2).
- Local government should reduce levies charged on in the local markets (2).
- Business licensing should affordable and controlled by central government.
- Local councils should not demolish kiosks at will.

- Council hierarchy of authority should be drawn to show flow of authority and the powers of council officials should be reduced.
- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the Country Council, should be filled by direct popular elections.
- The constitution should provide that there should not be nomination of councilors.
- The constitution should provide that that the mayor be the one running the local government and should be well educated.
- The constitution should provide that councilors should receive medical allowances.
- The constitution should provide that any meeting of the local authorities should not be reported in the press.
- The constitution should provide that the councilors should prepare an annual budget of local authorities expenditure.
- The constitution should provide that local councils should control natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that the local authorities shall be delinked from the central government and that the local authority should be in charge of managing finances at local levels.
- The constitution should provide that the mayor should serve for a maximum term of five years while chairmen for councils shall serve for a maximum term of four years.
- The constitution should not provide for salaries for councilors.

5.3.12 THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS

- The present representative electoral system should be retained (30).
- Adopt a secret balloting system (2).
- Simple majority rule as basis of winning elections should be retained (5).
- During election campaigns women should be given security.
- The electoral commission should develop gender specific voters education to highlight importance of women leadership.
- The electoral process should be designed to increase women participation in parliament and local authorities.
- There should be a minimum number of voters that a ward, constituency or presidential candidate should garner to be declared a winner, which should not be less than 56% of registered voters.
- Any contesting candidate should garner over 25% of votes cast to be declared a winner (2).
- Presidential candidate should garner 50% of total votes cast to be declared a winner (2).
- The prime minister should get 53% of the total votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be elected by 50% of the total votes cast. Where no candidate gets this, there shall be a run-up election.
- The constitution should provide that a candidate who fails to seek nomination in one party should not be allowed to switch over and seek nomination in another party (4).
- Defection should be discouraged.
- Defection should be treated as civil offence.
- Inter-party defections should not be allowed.
- 25% representation rule in 5 provinces for presidential elections should be retained (4).
- 25% representation rule in 5 provinces for presidential elections should be scrapped.
- Seats should be reserved for vulnerable groups.
- Disables should be represented in parliament.
- Parliamentary seats should be reserved for specific interest groups (3).

- The current geographical constituency system should be retained (2).
- Constituency should be determined by both geographical and population density.
- Population should be a factor when dividing constituency (5).
- Constituencies and wards should be demarcated according to census data.
- Kangundo constituency should be divided into 2 namely; kangundo and matungulu.
- Demarcation of wards and constituencies should be increased so as to make it easier for an Mp or councilor to serve the electorates.
- The number of constituencies should be increased especially in Eastern province.
- The constitution should provide that the constituencies' boundaries should not be carved on tribal basis.
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held simultaneously.
- The constitution should provide that presidential elections should be held on a separate date from civic and parliamentary elections (3).
- Election process should be simplified.
- The constitution should provide for independent candidates in general elections.
- There should be a limit on election expenditure (3).
- The courts should control election expenditure.
- Election date should be specified in the constitution (5).
- Election date should not be specified in the constitution.
- The president should be elected directly by the people (9).
- The president should be elected by MPs (2).
- Electoral commissioners should be university graduates.
- Electoral commissioners should be lawyers by professions.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed on merit.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament (3).
- Electoral commissioners should be elected by the people directly (3).
- The constitution should provide that Electoral commissioners enjoy security of tenure (2).
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure for two terms of 5 years each.
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure and should serve for 5 years in office.
- Electoral commissioners should be part time employees but the chairman and the secretary should permanently employed.
- The retirement of electoral commissioners should be determined by parliament.
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office by parliament.
- Electoral commissioners should be removed from office for misconduct
- Electoral commission should be funded by government (4).
- The constitution should provide that votes should be counted at polling stations (5).
- The constitution should provide for the election of MPs through secret ballot.
- The constitution should provide that the people should set up the electoral commission.
- The constitution should provide that every political party should have representation in the Electoral Commission.
- The constitution should provide that the presidential candidate should have a running mate.
- The constitution should provide that the election date should be specified in the constitution to be twenty-ninth of December every five years.
- The constitution should provide that registration of voters should be a continuous exercise.
- The constitution should provide for free and fair elections.
- The constitution should provide that political rallies shall not be conducted at private

functions like funerals

5.3.13 BASIC RIGHTS

- The constitution should provide for fundamental rights like social cultural economic and moral rights.
- Constitutional provision for fundamental rights should be adequate.
- Constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are not adequate.
- Death penalty should not be outlawed (2).
- Death penalty should be outlawed except for those who commit abortion.
- The constitution should protect security, education, and healthcare. Food, employment, water as basic right (4).
- The constitution should protect all basic rights irrespective of age, sex, race or ethnicity.
- The government should ensure that Kenyans enjoy their basic rights.
- Parliament and central government should ensure that Kenyans enjoy their basic rights.
- The parliament should ensure that citizens enjoy their basic rights.
- There should free healthcare for all Kenyans (3).
- Job allocations should be done on merit.
- One-man one job policy should be enshrined in the constitution.
- The constitution should make security provisions for all Kenyans.
- Constitution should provide for free healthcare guarantee clean water, and free education for all.
- All Kenyans should be entitled to security (3).
- The government should ensure the protection of people of Kenya and their property.
- Every sub-location should have a dispensary.
- All Kenyans should have access to medical care (5).
- The constitution should state that Kenyans are entitled clean water (3).
- Women should be accorded free education.
- The government should provide education for all Kenyans.
- Salaries of employees should be harmonized.
- Emolument to be based on quality of service rendered.
- A salary review board should be constituted to determine employee's salaries.
- The government should provide employment for qualified Kenyans (6).
- The government should deal with unemployment.
- There should be employment opportunities for all.

- Public officers should be paid their pensions immediately they retire (3).
- Widows should be paid their husbands pension without delay.
- The government should make it possible for retired people to get their pension at the locality.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary and secondary education and possibly university and colleges.
- The constitution should provide free and compulsory secondary education (3).
- There should be free primary education for all children (3).
- Kenyans should have access to information in the hands of the state (3).
- The state should reduce red tape in information dissemination.
- The constitution should provide that information concerning the socio economic state of the country is accessible to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should be written in simple language.

- The constitution should guarantee all workers right to trade union representation.
- The constitution should provide that the government should provide clean water for all.
- The constitution should provide that the bill of rights shall not only be entrenched in the constitution but also be implemented.
- The constitution should provide that freedom of the media should be entrenched in the constitution as a fundamental right.
- The constitution should guarantee the right to information for all.
- The constitution should provide that the government should give maintenance allowance to the poor.
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of expression and association.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level.
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- The constitution should provide that capital punishment should be abolished and replaced by life sentence.
- The constitution should provide that civic education be made continuous.
- The constitution should provide that civic education should be incorporated in school curriculum.

5.3.14 THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

- The interest of women should be fully addressed in the constitution.
- The constitution should take care of the interest of people with disability (3).
- The constitution should ensure that the basic needs of people with disability are taken care of.
- People with disability should be given free medical care and should be protected by the government in terms of the possession of their property and running of their business.
- The government should help disables in educating their people.
- All children should be given equal rights.
- The constitution should make provisions for street children.
- The constitution should protect children from child labor and abuse.
- All children should have right to inherit property from their parents.
- Orphans and street children should be educated by the government.
- All orphans should be given free education.
- The government should take care of orphans (3).
- The elderly and the poor should be considered as vulnerable.
- Freedom fighters in Kenya should be rewarded for what they did for Kenya.
- The constitution should ensure that all political parties have provisions for women through affirmative action.
- The conditions of prisons should be improved.
- Suspects in police custody should be protected by from police harassment.
- The constitution should reserve a third of the seats in parliament for women

- The constitution should not provide for reserved seats for women in parliament. Instead they should be elected on equal basis as men.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of orphans.
- The constitution should provide that the government should establish orphans homes.
- The constitution should guarantee equal job opportunities to disabled people without any discrimination on the basis of their disabilities.
- The constitution should provide that the government should provide free medical services to the disabled.
- The constitution should guarantee the provision of basic needs to orphans.
- The constitution should provide that there should be free education for the orphans.
- The constitution should provide that the disabled and the aged should be taken care of by the government.
- The constitution should provide that the street children should be taken care of by the government.
- The constitution should provide that affirmative action should be implemented to allow both male and female to compete on a level ground.

5.3.15 LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

- The constitution should ensure that land goes back to the state and individual.
- The individual should be the ultimate land owner (2).
- The government should be the ultimate landowner.
- The government should have powers to compulsorily acquire private land (3).
- The government should have powers to compulsorily acquire private land in case the owner has misused organization money.
- The state or local authority should not have powers to control the use of land by the owners or occupiers.
- Land use should not be controlled.
- Unmarried women should be allowed to inherit their parents land.
- Land boards should be abolished.
- Council of elders and chiefs should certify the right person to be issued with land title deeds.
- Men should not sell land without consultation of family members.
- Registration of property should bear both husband and wife names (5).
- Girls and boys should have equal right to inherit their parents' property.
- There should be ceiling on land owned by individual (4).
- No citizen should own more than 60 acres of land.
- No citizen should own more than 30 acres of land.
- No citizen should own more than 100 acres of land.
- Foreigners should be restricted on land ownership unless for development purposes.
- Non-citizens should not own land.
- Title deeds should be issued at divisional level.
- All land owners should be provided with title deeds.
- The process of land transfer should be simplified (3).
- Title deeds should be issued free of charge.
- Men and women should have equal access to land (5).
- Men and women should not have equal access to land.
- Women should be allowed to own large trucks of land.

- The pre-independence land agreement should be abolished (3).
- Pre-independence land agreements should be retained if they serve the interest of Kenyans.
- Kenyans should own land anywhere in the country (6).
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan access to land (5).
- No Kenyan should be without land.
- The constitution should provide for periodic review of the system of land administration.
- The constitution should provide that the girl child shall be given land as part of her inheritance alongside boys
- The constitution should provide that land grabbing shall be made a criminal offence
- The constitution should allow for free and simple acquisition of title deeds.
- The constitution should provide that the power of the land Commission should be trimmed or be scrapped completely and replaced by local committees, which shall also oversee allocation of land.
- The constitution should provide that those who own large parcels of land should be taxed heavily.
- The constitution should provide that private land ownership should be protected.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 100 acres of land.

5.3.16 CULTURAL, ETHNIC, REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity contribute to national culture (2).
- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity does not contribute to national culture (3).
- The constitution should respect and protect the Kenya's cultural diversity (2).
- The clan as a unit should be protected.
- Cultural and ethnic diversity should be and the traditional rites should be addressed and protected by the government.
- Traditional oathing of the kamba community should be retained in the constitution.
- Cultural and ethnic values derived from our collective experience that should be captured in the constitution should include the kamba customary laws.
- Cultural and ethnic values derived from our collective experience that should be captured in the constitution should include marriage, respect for cultures, and land cases.
- Women groups should not pay more than kshs.150 to the ministry of culture and social services.
- The law courts should be involved when dealing with ethnicity to ensure unity in diversity and security of persons and property.
- The constitution should provide for protection from discriminatory aspect of culture.
- The constitution should provide for protection from discriminatory aspect of culture like female genital mutilation (4).
- There should be two national languages; English and Swahili (4).
- Maintain one national language (3).
- The constitution should recognize and protect indigenous languages (3).
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of ethnic cultures.
- The constitution should reflect Kenya's diverse cultures.
- The constitution should provide that tribalism shall be made a criminal practice
- The constitution should provide for a council of elders which shall be empowered to administer disputes

5.3.17 MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

- The executive should retain powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources (4).
- The executive should retain powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- Parliament should retain powers to authorize the raising and appropriation of public finances (3).
- A taxation department should be established to collect more taxes.
- Public finances can also be raised through loans.
- The constitution should ensure fairness in the distribution of natural resources (3).
- There should be equal distribution of resources among all the ministries.
- Natural resources should be equally distributed between the district and divisions.
- The government should apportion resources between the central government and the local communities where such resources are found (5).
- The government should be required to apportion benefits from natural resources in a ratio of 75% to the local communities while the central government get 25% of the benefits.
- The controller general should be empowered to prosecute.
- The office of the controller general should be independent.
- The controller general should have a security of tenure.
- The parliament should strengthen the role of the auditor general
- Parliament should appoint the auditor and controller general (2).
- Controller and auditor general should be recommended by the public service commission to be appointed by the president.
- The government should appoint the auditor general.
- The controller general should be appointed by the public service commission.
- Parliament should control revenue collection and expenditure.
- The management and control of public finances should be controlled by a parliamentary committee that should be empowered to prosecute.
- The parliament should manage and control the consolidated funds without interference from the executive
- The constitution should ensure adequate remuneration package for public workers.
- All appointments should be based on competence rather than tribalism.
- The civil servants should be properly remunerated to enhance high productivity.
- Competent public servants can be attracted to civil servants through good terms of service and salaries.
- Ministers should be appointed to ministries they have professional qualification in (4).
- The public service commission should strengthen the management and discipline of public servants.
- The head of public service should prosecute cases of corruption.
- Members of public service commission should be appointed by parliament (4).
- There should be code of conduct for public office holders (4).
- Public office holders should declare their wealth (4)
- The constitution should provide for the punishment of officials who mismanage public resources.
- The constitution should provide for the sacking of corrupt officers.
- The constitution should provide for clear criteria for the appointment of responsible public officials.

- The constitution should provide that the government should provide support to farmers in selling farm produce.
- The constitution should provide that co-operative societies leaders who mismanage funds should be punished.
- The constitution should provide that the revenue act should be tied under the finance article.
- The constitution should provide that doctors and health officials employed in public sectors should not operate their private clinics during office hours.
- The constitution should provide for a law to regulate interest on bank loans.
- The constitution should provide that ministers should be appointed purely on the basis of their qualification and academic excellence.
- The constitution should provide local elders should administer that bursary given to schools.
- The constitution should ensure good management of co-operative societies.

5.3.18 ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

- The constitution should protect the environment and natural resources.
- There should be environmentally friendly ways of disposing waste.
- The constitution should look into all essential areas like protecting our coasts including marine lives, water pollution, in our rivers lakes and dams.
- The judiciary should have the powers to enforce laws on environmental protection.
- Parliament should enforce laws on environmental protection (3).
- Natural resources should be owned by Kenyan citizens.
- The government should own natural resources 94).
- Local communities should own 50%of the natural resources and the state owns the other 50%.
- Local communities should have a role in environmental protection.
- Local communities should be involved in the protection and management of natural resources (2).
- All natural resources should be protected by the constitution.
- Wildlife, forests, water catchment areas, historical sites and coastal strip should be protected by the constitution.
- Forest, soil, lakes, and wildlife should be protected by the constitution.
- The responsibility of managing and protecting natural resources should fall on the government (2).
- The government should have powers to protect and manage natural resources on behalf of state and the local community.
- All natural resources should be exploited.
- The constitution should provide that funds collected from local natural resources should be utilized in improving the area by local authorities.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of natural resources. A permit should be issued for the cutting down of trees.
- The constitution should provide that there is equal distribution of national resources to all parts of the country.

5.3.19 PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE

- Non-governmental organizations and other organized groups should have a role in the governance (2).

- NGOs should work for the good of Kenyans without contradicting the constitution.
- The government should address education research and basic rights of the civil society organizations.
- The state should regulate the conduct of civil society including the media (2).
- The state should create favourable conditions for the media to operate.
- The government should regulate and limit the number of religious groups and organizations.
- The constitution should institutionalize the role of civil society.
- Women should be included governance.
- Women should be appointed to ensure maximum participation in governance (5).
- People with disability should be represented in all areas.
- Disables should be included in governance (2).
- Youth should be participate in governance (3).
- Minority groups should be included in governance (2).
- Elderly people should be represented in all areas (2).

5.3.20 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- The conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of parliament.
- The president should have exclusive powers on foreign policy.
- Parliament should monitor the conduct of foreign affairs.
- There should be a parliamentary foreign affairs committee to scrutinize the conduct of foreign affairs.
- International treaties and conventions and regional and bilateral treaties should have automatic effect on domestic law (2).
- Laws and regulations made by regional organizations that Kenya belong to should have automatic effect in the domestic law (2).

5.3.21.CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES

- There is need for a constitutional commission, institution and offices.
- A commission should be established to over see representation in parliament.
- There should be a constitutional organ, which will protect and safeguard the final document will be adopted as the constitution of Kenya.
- A private body should be established where the common man can launch his complain.
- The government should appoint a committee to deal with land issues.
- A human right commission should be established 96).
- The constitution should establish gender commission (3).
- The constitution should establish anti-corruption commission (4).
- The constitution should not provide for the establishment of an anti corruption authority.
- Land commission should be established in the constitution (4).
- Environmental, education, health, and transport commission should be established in the constitution.
- The constitutional commission should submit their findings to the government.
- There is need for ministry of justice independent of attorney general.
- We do not need ministry of justice.
- The constitution should provide that the country should have thee constitutions: presidential constitution, parliamentary constitution and civic constitution.

- The constitution should provide that the Constitutional Review Commission of Kenya shall be permanent
- The constitution should provide for the creation of an anti-corruption Commission to curb corruption.
- The constitution should provide that a Commission shall be set up to look into the welfare of civil servants e.g. salary increment
- The constitution should provide that the report of commissions of inquiry should be made public.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of an ombudsman (4).

5.3.22 SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER.

- The attorney general should be in-charge of executive powers during presidential elections (2).
- The chief of general staff should be in-charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The prime minister should be in-charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The electoral commission should be given the full mandate to declare the presidential elections results.
- Election results should be declared immediately after the counting of ballots.
- The results of presidential elections should be declared directly from the commissioner's office through the media.
- Incoming president should assume office immediately after elections.
- Incoming president should assume office 3 months after elections.
- Incoming president should assume office one month after elections (2).
- The chief justice should swear in –coming president (2).
- The constitution should spell out clearly mechanism to hand over power.
- Instrument of power should be handed over to incoming president during the swearing in ceremony.
- The constitution should ensure that instrument of power are transferred to the incoming president through parliament.
- The constitution should make provisions for former president in terms of security (4).
- The constitution should make provisions for former president in terms of welfare (3).
- Former president should be liable for prosecution.
- The constitution should not make provisions for former president in terms of immunity from legal process.
- The constitution should make provisions for former president in terms of immunity to legal proceedings.
- Former president should be respected by the people in the nation.
- The constitution should provide that the president should continue having state security protection rights even after his presidential term is complete.

5.3.23 WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- Women rights should be constitutionalized (2).
- The constitution should respected, protect and recognize the rights of women.
- Women should be given security.
- Women should have right to own property (4).
- Girl-child should have right to inherit from their parents.
- Unmarried women should have right to inherit from their parents.

- Widows should have right to inherit their deceased husbands wealth (3).
- Married women should have right to inherit their husband's property.
- No man should cohabit for more than 1 year without solemnizing the marriage.
- Early marriages should be outlawed.
- Polygamous men should share their wealth equally among the wives.
- A man and a woman should not stay together as husband and wife for more 5 months without legalizing their marriage.
- A man who impregnates a woman should be forced to marry her.
- Men should take care of children born to them out of wedlock (3).
- The constitution should protect women against domestic violence.
- Domestic violence should be dealt with seriously in the constitution
- The constitution should provide that women should have property rights e.g. rights to inherit property.

5.3.24.INTERNATIONAL POLICY.

- Foreign aid should benefit all the citizens.
- Foreign investors should be encouraged to invest in the country.

5.3.25. NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY.

- The government should oversee marketing of products.
- The constitution should regulate the prices of products.
- To enhance our economic power local products should be allowed to flourish including local brews.
- Development projects should be initiated and integrated in the most discerning way.
- Electricity should be supplied countrywide.
- The government should establish proper infrastructure in the remote areas.
- The country's infrastructure should modified to cater for the needs of people with disability.

5.3.26.NATIONAL OTHER POLICY.

- HIV positive persons should declare openly so as not to spread to other people.
- There should be a law to punish those who intentionally spread AIDS.
- The constitution should ensure that police do not harass people unfairly.
- Police should not disperse peaceful demonstrators violently.
- The police force should protect all Kenyans.
- Police should not shoot suspects they should arrest them.
- All roads should be improved and bus companies prone to accidents should be deregistered for public safety.
- All government officers should remit returns to higher offices every week so as to reduce corruption.
- Persons charged with corruption should vacate their offices immediately the case is taken to court.
- Corruption should be minimized in government offices.
- Corrupt public officers should be prosecuted and the judiciary should be empowered to prosecute people irrespective of their political strength.
- The constitution should eliminate corruption (2).
- The government should deal with corruption (3).
- The constitution should put in place mechanism to stamp out corruption.
- Family planning should be emphasized in the constitution.

5.3.27.SECTORAL POLICY

- The government should help small –scale farmers.
- The government should assist coffee farmers in production and marketing of their products.
- Horticultural farming should be protected.
- The government should be keen in promoting agricultural activities in semi arid areas.
- There should be enough agricultural production.
- The constitution should strengthen cooperative movement (2).
- The cooperative act should be amended.
- Lawyers should not be involved in the running of cooperative societies.
- The constitution should protect the construction industry.
- All children should have right to sit for exams.
- The government should support education by reducing fees.
- Civic education should be continuous.
- There should be day schools all over the country.
- There should be adequate funding for ministry of education.
- All schools in the country should have proper facilities and equipment.
- Kenya should revert to 7-4-2-3 system of education.
- Kenyans studying abroad should be a maximum of 10 years period to stay in foreign country after completing studies.
- The government should provide for secondary schools.
- Good education policies should be implemented.
- There should be proper auditing of schools.
- All education bodies should release their balance sheet for public scrutiny.
- Interest rates should not be over 10%in the banks.
- Presidential press service should not waste public funds by sending large contingents to cover presidential functions.
- Cost sharing in government hospitals should be abolished.

- Medical care should be given free by the government.
- More hospitals should be built in kagundo to serve the people.
- Hospitals should be well equipped with facilities.
- The constitution should guarantee the independence of the media.
- The government should control the media.
- The media should regulate itself without state interference.
- People should be allowed to start small-scale business along the roads.
- The government should look into the plight of small-scale industries.
- Touts should be financed to start small-scale business.
- Transport network should be improved (3).
- The government should build bridges where necessary and upgrade the road network.
- The government should improve roads for easy transport and communication (2).
- The government should compensate losses caused by wildlife (2).
- The constitution should provide for the protection of farmers.
- The constitution should require the government to buy surplus farm produce.
- The constitution should provide that the co-operative tribunal should be abolished.
- The constitution should allow for damming of available rivers in the area to provide water for irrigation to boost agriculture.

5.3.28.CUSTOMARY LAW.

- Customary law should be recognized.
- Kamba oathing should be used in settling disputes.
- Elected leaders should be sworn by oath before a council of elders.
- The constitution should protect customary laws that govern marriages.
- Customary law should be retained in the constitution.

5.3.29.STATUTORY LAW.

- Local brews should be abolished (3).
- The constitution should outlaw abortion (5).
- Sentence imposed on cattle theft offenders should be reviewed.
- Parents who refuse to take their children to school should be prosecuted.
- Pornographic materials should not be sold in the streets.
- Any person found in possession of stolen properties should be compelled by law to pay thrice the price of the property to the owner.
- A law should be enacted to minimize land grabbing.
- Laws should be put in place to monitor judiciary against corruption.
- The constitution should provide that illicit beer is not hygienic and shall be outlawed.
- The constitution should provide for strict punishment for those who spread HIV –AIDS deliberately.
- The constitution should provide that convicted rapists should be jailed for at least ten years.
- The constitution should provide that convicted rapists should be sentenced to life imprisonment.

5.3.30.COMMON GOOD.

- People should not pay for government service.
- Any person who has completed school should serve for in the army for 2 years before the go public development in other areas.

5.3.31.GENDER EQUITY.

- There should be equality especially in education and property right.
- The constitution should guarantee gender equality.
- The constitution should guarantee gender equality in allocation of opportunities, resources and responsibilities.

5.3.32.TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY.

- The constitution should ensure accountability and transparency with regard to government revenue collection and expenditure.
- Budgets and accounts of local authorities should belong to the public and it should be mandatory for such bodies to make their budget and release annual statements to the public yearly.
- The constitution should enhance transparency and accountability.
- There should be accountability and transparency on government revenue collection and expenditure.

5.3.33.NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW.

- All people should equal before the law (2).

5.3.34.NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY.

- Women should not be allowed to wear trousers.
- Provocative dressing should be banned specially ladies to help curb the spread of HIV.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. Kimeu Ngutu MP
2. Rose N. Kimeu DC
3. David Munyoli Chairman
4. Simeon Kiamba Secretary
5. Cllr. Nicholas Kyengo
6. Josephine Muli
7. Lydia Nduku Henry
8. Moffat Maitha
9. Peter Musyoki
10. Rose Kamene

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers (CEPs)

1. SEDEP
2. Kangundo CEPs
3. Maendeleo ya wanawake
4. National council of churches of kenya
5. Ecumenical civic education providers

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

1	0007OMDEA	Alice Nyiva Katumo	CBO	Written	Mbilini Women Group
2	0001OMDEA	Ann Syombua Ngungu	CBO	Memorandum	Kangundo Grassroot Women Gro
3	0002OMDEA	Jannet K Mutua	CBO	Written	Kiluluini Women Group
4	0006OMDEA	Monica Mumo	CBO	Written	Kyeni Kya Kalumoni
5	0005OMDEA	Rose Mwanza	CBO	Written	Ngonda Center Women Group.
6	0074IMDEA	Agnes Mutuku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
7	0117IMDEA	Alisela Nduku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
8	0084IMDEA	Anasieta Mbatha	Individual	Oral - Public he	
9	0098IMDEA	Ann Mbithe Wambua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
10	0067IMDEA	Ann Ndinda Kioko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
11	0022IMDEA	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
12	0013IMDEA	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
13	0134IMDEA	Antony M Mbusya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	0001IMDEA	Antony Wamwanga	Individual	Written	
15	0100IMDEA	Beatrice Nduku Mwana	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0073IMDEA	Beatrice W Kala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0109IMDEA	Belta Ndave Wambua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	0050IMDEA	Benedetta Muli	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0113IMDEA	Benignas Wambua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0093IMDEA	Boniface Mutuku Kisule	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0062IMDEA	Catherine S Munyao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0118IMDEA	Catherine Syombua Maing	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0112IMDEA	Celestina Nduku Mulwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0028IMDEA	Charles K Kilonzo	Individual	Written	
25	0026IMDEA	Charles Mutinda	Individual	Written	
26	0090IMDEA	Christina Lota Muimi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0131IMDEA	Cll.J K Mumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0111IMDEA	Cllr. N M Kyengo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0042IMDEA	Concepter Mueni	Individual	Written	
30	0034IMDEA	Daniel Mutisya	Individual	Written	
31	0040IMDEA	David K Mutuku	Individual	Written	
32	0011IMDEA	David Musau	Individual	Written	
33	0058IMDEA	Esther Kalondu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0115IMDEA	Esther Ndunge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0123IMDEA	Eunice Mutheu Mbaloka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0081IMDEA	Fatusia Ndunge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0127IMDEA	Florence Mutiso	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	0046IMDEA	Fr. Dominic Musyoka	Individual	Memorandum	
39	0106IMDEA	Francis Wambua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0119IMDEA	Francisca Mwikali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0121IMDEA	Francisca Nthenya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0027IMDEA	Frida Kalondu	Individual	Written	
43	0043IMDEA	Gabriel M Kithika	Individual	Memorandum	
44	0010IMDEA	Gabriel M Nzomo	Individual	Written	
45	0029IMDEA	Gideon Kasyoka Muange	Individual	Written	
46	0019IMDEA	Gitu wa Muya	Individual	Written	
47	0110IMDEA	Grace Nzeki	Individual	Oral - Public he	

48	0051IMDEA	Hawa Mbelenzi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0128IMDEA	Hon. J K Ngutu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0103IMDEA	John Mumo Mulwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0009IMDEA	Johnson Muindi	Individual	Written	
52	0037IMDEA	Johnson Musyoka Kiilu	Individual	Written	
53	0049IMDEA	Jonathan Maingi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0129IMDEA	Jonathan Maingi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0041IMDEA	Joseph M Mwalyo	Individual	Written	
56	0132IMDEA	Joseph Mbithi Mwaura	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0047IMDEA	Joseph Mwanja	Individual	Written	
58	0096IMDEA	Jostina Mulwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0107IMDEA	Kavindu Beth	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0017IMDEA	Kilonzo N Francis	Individual	Written	
61	0125IMDEA	Kitile Waema	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0072IMDEA	Konsolata Mutunga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0056IMDEA	Lydia Nduku Andrew	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0082IMDEA	Madalina S Waita	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0008IMDEA	Makau Munyao	Individual	Written	
66	0032IMDEA	Margaret Mbatha	Individual	Written	
67	0063IMDEA	Margaret Mwikali Mutua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0070IMDEA	Mary Mumbua Nzioko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0030IMDEA	Mary Ndila Mulu	Individual	Written	
70	0061IMDEA	Mathew G Muli	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	0057IMDEA	Mbeke Makau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0024IMDEA	Michael Kioko Katone	Individual	Written	
73	0007IMDEA	Mokaya A O Davis	Individual	Written	
74	0060IMDEA	Monica Mueni	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0101IMDEA	Monica Mumo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0088IMDEA	Monica Musyoki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0094IMDEA	Monica Muthei	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0025IMDEA	Mrs Musyoki	Individual	Written	
79	0052IMDEA	Mrs Rebbecca Mbithe Thya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0114IMDEA	Mueni Kasyoka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0077IMDEA	Mueni Thiwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0099IMDEA	Musuva Willi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	0069IMDEA	Mutile Wambua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
84	0105IMDEA	Mutio Mutuku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0086IMDEA	Mutisya Kany'ela	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0054IMDEA	Mutuve Ndunda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0053IMDEA	Mwelo Nthiaka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0108IMDEA	Nduku Kiilu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0071IMDEA	Ndunga Kathala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0068IMDEA	Ndunge Mkeku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0116IMDEA	Ndunge Mutua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0002IMDEA	Nicholas Mweu	Individual	Written	
93	0033IMDEA	Nzioka Mwangangi	Individual	Written	
94	0044IMDEA	Nzisa Mbaloka	Individual	Written	
95	0018IMDEA	Pascal Mwanzia	Individual	Written	
96	0048IMDEA	Patrick Matolo Mwalila	Individual	Written	
97	0035IMDEA	Patrick Mwei Musyoka	Individual	Written	
98	0020IMDEA	Paul Ngei	Individual	Written	
99	0135IMDEA	Peter Kilonzo Yumbya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0021IMDEA	Peter M.K.	Individual	Written	

101	0087IMDEA	Petronila Nduku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0003IMDEA	Philip Nthei	Individual	Written	
103	0059IMDEA	Praxedes N Wambua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0083IMDEA	Rachael Musyoki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0014IMDEA	Raphael M Ndavi	Individual	Written	
106	0104IMDEA	Richard Ndunda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
107	0045IMDEA	Roda Syombua Daudi	Individual	Written	
108	0120IMDEA	Rose Kalondu Kioko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0066IMDEA	Rose Monthe Mutua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
110	0089IMDEA	Rose Mukio	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0122IMDEA	Rosemary Nzula	Individual	Oral - Public he	
112	0097IMDEA	Ruth Munyao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
113	0031IMDEA	S M Muoki	Individual	Written	
114	0064IMDEA	Salamali Thule Mutisya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
115	0078IMDEA	Salome Mativo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0015IMDEA	Samuel Ngile	Individual	Written	
117	0076IMDEA	Sara Nzai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0124IMDEA	Sarah Ngina Novi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0095IMDEA	Saul M Kimomo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
120	0079IMDEA	Stephen Kamau Elijah	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0036IMDEA	Stephen Munyao	Individual	Memorandum	
122	0085IMDEA	Susan M Kithika	Individual	Oral - Public he	
123	0075IMDEA	Susan M Kuting'u	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0016IMDEA	Sylvester Mwanthi	Individual	Written	
125	0055IMDEA	Teresia Mutua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
126	0038IMDEA	Thomas Muindi	Individual	Written	
127	0005IMDEA	Timothy Kingesi Kikuvu	Individual	Written	
128	0080IMDEA	Veroni Mwikali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0091 IMDE	Veronica Syombua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0126IMDEA	Wanza John	Individual	Oral - Public he	
131	0133IMDEA	Willy Mwengi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
132	0102IMDEA	Wilson Kibai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
133	0130IMDEA	Wilson Musau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
134	0092IMDEA	Winfred Wanza Joel	Individual	Oral - Public he	
135	0003OMDea	Henry Kitale Waema	Other Institutions	Written	Kangundo Matungulu Pensioner
136	0008OMDEA	Isaac Mumu	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	African Christian Voices
137	0004OMDEA	Phillip Mutiso Munguti	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Katangini Catholic Church

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

S.N.	Name	Organization/Address	Form of Submission
1	Jannet K Mutua	Kiluluini Women Group-Box 143 Tala	Written
2	Henry Kitala Waema	kangundo Matungulu Pensioners SACCO Ltd-Box 291 Tala	Written
3	Phillip Mutiso Munguti	Katangini Catholic Church-Box 185 Tala	Memorandum
4	Rose Mwanza	Ngonda Centre Women Group-Box 1142 Kangundo	Written
5	Monicah Mumo	Kyeni Kya Kalumoni-Box 1142 Kangundo	Written
6	Alice Nyiwa Katule	Mbiliwi Women Group-Box 1030 Kangundo	Written
7	Isaac Mumo	African Christian Voices-Box 1074 Kangundo	Memorandum
8	Micheal Kiollo Katone	Box 1531 Kangundo	Written
9	Mrs. Musyoki	Box 1105 Kangundo	Written
10	Charles Mutinda	Box 1105 Kangundo	Written
11	Frida Kalondu	Box 114 Tala	Written
12	Charles K Kilonzo	Box 21152 Kangundo	Written
13	Gideon Kasyoka Muange	Box 203 Tala	Written
14	Mary Ndila Mulu	Box 37 Dunyo	Written
15	S M Muoki	Box 1544 Kangundo	Written
16	Margaret Mbatha	Box 1142 Kangundo	Written
17	Nzioka Mwangangi	Box 1150 Kangundo	Written
18	Daniel Mutisya	Box 464 Tala	Written
19	Patrick Mwei Musyoka	Box 5 Tala	Written
20	Stephen Munyau	Box 711 Tala	Memorandum
21	Johnson Musyoka Kiilu	Box 1001 Kangundo	Written
22	thomas Muindi	Box 22090 Nbi	Written
23	Titus Musau	Box 1050 Kangundo	Written
24	David K Mutuku	Box 1050 Kangundo	Written
25	Joseph m Mwalyo	Box 1050 Kangundo	Written
26	Consempter Mueni	Box 86 Tala	Written
27	Gabriel M Kithika	Box 80 Tala	Memorandum
28	Nzisa Mbaloka	Box 11 kangundo	Written
29	Roda Syombua Daudi	Box 335 Tala	Written
30	Fr. Dominic Musyoki	Box 185 Tala	Memorandum
31	Joseph Mwanja	Box 254 Tala	Written
32	Patrick Matolo Mwalila	Box 1029 Kangundo	Written
33	Jonathan Maingi	Box 154 Tala	ORAL
34	Benedetta Muli	Box 1246 Kangundo	ORAL
35	Hawa Mbelnzi	Box 194 Tala	ORAL
36	Mrs. Rebecca mbithe Thyaka	Box 1228 Kangundo	ORAL
37	Mwelo Nthiaka	Box 32 Tala	ORAL
38	Mutire Ndunda	Box 64 Gatuaanaa	ORAL
39	Teresia Mutua	Box 1533 Kangundo	ORAL
40	Lydia Nduku Andrew	Box 57 Tala	ORAL
41	Mbeke Makau	Box 1011 Kangundo	ORAL
42	Esther Kalondu	N/a	ORAL

43	Praxedes N wambua	Box 1012 kangundo	ORAL
44	Monica Mueni	Box 1011 Kangundo	ORAL
45	Mathew G Muli	Box 1257 Kangundo	ORAL
46	Catherine S Munyao	Box 1180 Kangundo	ORAL
47	Margaret Mwikali Mutua	Box 1011 Kangundo	ORAL
48	Salamali Thule Mutisya	Box 1030 Kangundo	ORAL
49	Rose Muothe Mutua	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
50	Ann Ndinda Kioko	Box 1011 Kangundo	ORAL
51	Ndunge Mkeku	Box 1011 Kangundo	ORAL
52	Mutile Wambua	Box 1021 kangundo	ORAL
53	Mary Mumbua Nzioka	Box 1014 Kangundo	ORAL
54	Ndunga Kathalu	N/a	ORAL
55	K Mutunga	Box 192 Tala	ORAL
56	Beatrice W Kala	Box 1028 Kangundo	ORAL
57	Agnes Mutuku	Box 144 Tala	ORAL
58	Susan W Kutingu	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
59	Sarai Nzai	Box 1080 Kangundo	ORAL
60	Mueni Nthiwa	Box 1075 Kangundo	ORAL
61	Salome Mativo	Box 1011 Kangundo	ORAL
62	Stephen Kamau Elijah	Box 289 Tala	ORAL
63	Veroni Mwikali	Box 30534 Nbi	ORAL
64	Fatusia Ndunge	Box 1030 Mbilini	ORAL
65	Madalina S Waita	Box 1010 Kangundo	ORAL
66	Rachel Musyoki	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
67	Anasida Mbatha	Box 26 Tala	ORAL
68	Susan M Kithika	Box 80 Tala	ORAL
69	Mutisia kanyeka	Bvox 1233 Kangundo	ORAL
70	Petronila nduku	Box 108 Tala	ORAL
71	Monica Musyoki	Box 1044 kangundo	ORAL
72	Rose Mukio	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
73	Christina Lota Muimi	N/a	ORAL
74	Veronica Syombaya	Box 1070 kangundo	ORAL
75	Winfred Wanza Joel	Box 1070 kangundo	ORAL
76	Bonfaccce Mutuku Kisule	Box 43 Dorsambuk	ORAL
77	Monica Muthei	N/a	ORAL
78	Saul M Kimono	Box 388 Tala	ORAL
79	Jos Mulwa	N/a	ORAL
80	Ruth Munyao	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
81	Ann Mbithe Wambua	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
82	Musuva Willi	Box 76 Tala	ORAL
83	Beatrice Nduku Mwana	Box 11 Tala	ORAL
84	Monica Mumo	Box 1165 Kangundo	ORAL
85	Wilson Kibai	Box 5 Tala	ORAL
86	John Mumo Mulwa	Box 23 Tala	ORAL
87	Richard Ndunda	Box 1386 Kangundo	ORAL
88	Mutio mutuku	Box 11 kangundo	ORAL
89	Francis Wambua	Box 1315 Kangundo	ORAL
90	K avinda Beth	Box 11 kangundo	ORAL

91	Nduku Kiilu	Box 1012 kangundo	ORAL
92	Belta Ndave Wambua	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
93	Gracce Nzeki	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
94	Cllr. N M Kijonjo	Box 56 Tala	ORAL
95	Celestina Nduku Mulwa	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
96	Benignas Wambua	Box 1012 kangundo	ORAL
97	Mueni Kasyeta	Box 69677 Nairobi	ORAL
98	Esther Ndunge	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
99	Ndunge Mtua	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
100	Alisela Nduku	N/a	ORAL
101	Catherine Syombua Maingi	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
102	Francisca Mwikali	N/a	ORAL
103	Rosa Kalondu Kioko	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
104	Francisca Nthenya	Box 80 Tala	ORAL
105	Rosemary Nzula	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
106	Eunice Mutheu Mbaloka	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
107	Sarah Ngina Novi	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
108	Kitile Waema	Box 64 Tala	ORAL
109	Wanza John	Box 13 Tala	ORAL
110	Florence Mutiso	Box 121 Tala	ORAL
111	Anna Syombua	Kangundo Grass root Women Group/Box 33 Tala	Memorandum
112	Antony Namwanga	Box 1064 Kangundo	Written
113	Nicholas Mweu	Box 1552 Kangundo	Written
114	Phillip Nthei	Box 1101 Kangundo	Written
115	Paschal K. Musimbi	Box 794 Tala	Written
116	Timothy K. Kikuvi	Box 185 Tala	Written
117	Odhek H.V.	N/A	Written
118	Mokaya A.O. Davis	Box 30197 Nairobi	Written
119	Makau Munyao	Box 121 Tala	Written
120	Johnson Muindi	Box 1001 Kangundo	Written
121	Gabriel M. Nzomo	Box 245 Tala	Written
122	David Musao	Box 102 Kangundo	Written
123	Patrick K. Muilu	Box 229 Tala	Written
124	Anonymous	N/A	Written
125	Raphael M. Ndavi	Box 1470 Kangundo	Written
126	Samuel M. Ngile	Box 1470 Kangundo	Written
127	Silvester Mwanthi	Box 1011 Kangundo	Written
128	Kilonzo M. Francis	Box 1136 Kangundo	Written
129	Paschal Mwanzia	N/A	Written
130	Gito wa Muya	N/A	Written
131	Paul Ngei	N/A	Written
132	Peter M.K	N/A	Written
133	Anonymous	N/A	Written
134	KNUT	Matunguli Division	Written
135	J K Ngutu	Box 1269 kangundo	ORAL
136	Jonathan Maingi	Box 154 Tala	ORAL
137	Wilson Musau	Box 1064 Kangundo	ORAL

138	Cllr. J K Mumo	Box 1030 kangundo	ORAL
139	Joseph Mbithi Mwaura	Box 1356 Kangundo	ORAL
140	Willy Mwengi	Box 66 Tala	ORAL
141	Anthony M Musya	Box 1218 kangundo	ORAL
142	Peter Kilonzo Yumbya	Box 1266 Kangundo	ORAL