



(CKRC)

VERBATIM REPORT OF

CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS,

KAMUKUNJI CONSTITUENCY, HELD AT

PUMWANI SOCIAL HALL

ON

28TH MAY 2002

**CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS, KAMUKUNJI CONSTITUENCY, HELD AT KAMUKUNJI SOCIAL
HALL, ON 28 MAY 2002**

Present

1. Com. Ibrahim Lethome
2. Com. Paul Wambua
3. Com. Githu Muigai

Secretariat Staff in Attendance

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Solomon Mukemomu | - | Programme Officer |
| 2. Andrew Obwayo | - | Assistant Programme Officer |
| 3. Grace Gitu | - | Verbatim Recorder |

The meeting started at 9.00 a.m. with Commissioner Ibrahim Lethome in the chair.

Com. Lethome: Tungependa Sheikh utufungulie kwa Dhua kwanza, sema jina lako halafu utufungulie kwa Dhua kwanza.

Sheikh: Jina langu ni Merabaksha Abdul Aziz kutoka Pumwani pia ni Constituency Constitutional Committee member wa hapa.

Kwa jina la Mwenyezi Mungu, mwingi wa rehema mingi wa ukaribu, ewe Mwenyezi Mungu tupe uwezo wa kutia amri zako na kuwa mbali na madhambi, nia zetu ziwe safi upande wako. Ewe Mola tunakuomba utupe utulivu na amani katika nchi yetu na dunia kwa jumla tupe amani. Ewe Mola kila kitu kinitii amri yako basi utulinde na utunusuru na uturehemu, ewe mlinzi, ewe mwenye nguvu, ewe mwenzi, utusaidie, ewe mola wetu, tunajilinda kwako utuepishie mbali na ili ambayo haifai na kwa moyo ambao hauogopi na kwa nafsi ambayo haishibi na kwa maombi ambayo haikubaliwi.

Ewe Mola twakuomba utukarimu kwa mwongozo na msimamo na ziongozi ndimi yetu kutamka maneno sawa na hekima, uzijaze mioyo zetu kwa elimu, hekima na marifa, ewe mola twakuomba, matumboni mwetu visiingie vyakula vya haramu na vya shaka. Mikoni yetu isifanye dhulma na wizi, macho yetu yasitazame maovu na yasifanye viana, masikio yetu yasisikie maneno ya upuzi na kusema watu. Ewe Mola twakuomba kwa fadhila zako, wanazuoni wetu wasiwe na mapenzi au tamaa ya dunia na watoe nasaha. Ewe Mola twakuomba wagonjwa waponyeshe na wastarehe na walio fariki dunia wahukumu pole na huruma,

wazee waruzuku heshima na utulivu, vijana waelekee kwako na watubie.

Ewe Mola twakuomba wanawake wape aiba njema na kujihifadhi. Matajiri wape unyenyekevu na moyo wa kutoa, maskini na mafukara wape subira na kutosheka. Ewe Mola twakuomba, viongozi wape wadilifu na huruma. Ewe Mola tupe mema katika dunia na afya na utupe mema na utuepushe na dhambi ya moto kwa fadhila zako na rehema zako, mwenye kurehemu zaidi kuliko wote ametakasika Mola mlezi, mwenye enzi na yale wanaomzulia na salamu juu ya mitume na sifa njema zote ni za Mwenyezi Mungu. Mola mlezi wa ulimwengu wate. Amin.

Com. Lethome: Asante sana.

Nafikiri tutaanza, najua uzoovu tulio nayo ni kuwa watu uanza wakiwa wachache lakini baadaye watu watazidi kuwa wengi na tutakuwa hapa mpaka saa kumi na moja alasiri. Tunapokea watu jinsi watavyokuja lakini sisi tutaanza na wale walioko hapa na mtu akimaliziwa, akishatoa maoni yake, mtu ana uhuru wa kubaki hapa asikize au mtu anaweza kuendelea na shuguli zake zingine.

Ningepende tu kabla hatujaanza kuwapa baadhi ya masharti, hakuna jambo ambalo linaweza kufanyika bila kuwa na masharti yake na nidhamu yake, kwa hivyo utaratibu yetu wa kuwasikizi mnapotoa maoni yenu ni kuwa kila mmoja anapewa dakika tano za kuzungumza. Utakuja hapa mbele useme jina lako, kama unawakilisha kundi lolote utasema kundi unaloliwakilisha kisha utatoa maoni yako na tunajua kuwa tunapotembea sehemu nyingi za Kenya, wananchi mara nyingi wanatuzungumzia juu ya matatizo yao walio nayo, tangu tapate uhuru, tuko hivi na hivi. Huu sio wakati wa kuzungumza matatiza, ni wakati wa kupendekeza, matatizo tunayajua. Utaniambia barabara hakuna, hayo ni matatizo, niambie unataka nini, pendekeza unataka kuwe vipi?

Kwa hivyo tungependa kila mtu apendekeze, tunataka mapendekezo ndio zile dakika zako tano utazitumia kwa njia inayofaa kwa kupendekeza, mimi napendekeza hivi, napendekez hivi, napendekeza masomo ya bure, matibabu ya buru hivyo ndio kupendekeza.

Kisha masharti ya pili, unapozungumza au mtu anapokuja kuzungumza sio lazima maoni anayoyatoa yeye yanakupendekeza wewe. Kwa hivyo akitoa maoni ambayo haikipendeza wewe mwachie ni maoni yake, kwa hivyo tusimsomee mtu kwa sababu ametoa maoni pengini kinyume na vile tulivyotarajia sisi au maoni hayakutupendeza, hayo ni maoni yake.serikali imetoa uhuru mtu atoe maoni yake. Kwa hivyo tuheshimu maoni yake tunyamaze amalize wewe nafasi yako ikija, toa maoni yake kama unataka kumpinga kwa maoni mpinge kwa maoni.

Tatu hiki sio kikau cha kisiasa, kwa hivyo hatutaki kusikia mtu akikuja hapa anze ku-campaign siku za ku-campaign zitafika, utapewa nafasi ya ku-campaign sehemu zingine sio hapa. Kwa hivyo hatutaki kumsikia mtu kuja kumkasif kiongozi yeyote

hapa, kutaja jina ama nini. Labda utaje kile cheo chake lakini usimtaje jina. Kwa mfano, ikiwa ni kuhusu Raisi, sema ofisi ya Rais nataka mamlaka yake yapunguzwe, nataka Rais awe na elimu kadha umri wake iwe kiwango fulani. Hatutaki mambo ya kumtaja mtu fulani ndio ametuaribia nchi, mtu fulani, la. Vikao vya kisiasa vitakuja, wakati wake utakuja huu sio wakati wake.

Kisha ikiwa pengine una maandishi na hutaki kuzungumza utamwona Solomon pale, utamkabidhi maandishi yako, uta sign kwenye kitabu kisha utaondoka ukitaka au utaketi na kusikiza. Na ikiwa una maandishi na unataka kuzungumza, tatakupa dakika tatu ufanye kile kinaitwa highlight, utapitia zile nukta muhimu muhimu wa muktasari kisha utampeana ili tuweze kutoa nafasi kwa wengine, najua badaye watu watakuwa wengi.

Ningependa tu kuwajulisha wale tuko nao hapa, upande wa kushoto hapa ninay Solomon, Solomon ni Officer wetu, Programme Officer, Solomon Mkomini, yeye ndio anasimamia idara ya kazi zote wa leo kazi yake ana kitabu kile cheusi pake, ile register yetu, kila mtu atakayetoa maoni atasajili jina lake pale, atatoa anwani nake na information nyingine ambayo inaitajika kisha utaweka sign kwenye kile kitabu.

Upande wangu wa kulia ninao ma-Officer wawili, tuna Grace Gitu, kazi yake ni ku-record kwa machine. Kila neno utakalozungumza litasajiliwa kwa machine pale, huyo mwenzake ni Andrew, Andrew kazi yake ni kusajili kwa maandishi, kila neno linalozungumza litasajiliwa, hatutaki kupoteza neno hata moja kwa sababu baada ya hapa tunataka reporti yote ikiandikwa, mkilitewa reporti mweze kuona kuwa maoni yenu yote yalichukuliwa kwa hivyo hakuna kitu kitakachopotea.

Mimi ni Commissioner Ibrahim Lethome, kuna wenzangu wawili ambao tunawatarajia watakuja. Commissioner Githu Muigai na mwenzake Commissioner Paul Wambua. Kwa hivyo tutakuwa Commissioner watatu baadaye.

La mwisho ningependa kuwahakikishia hakuna mtu atakayechukuliwa hatua yoyote kwa sababu ya maoni atakayotoa, mimi najua historia yetu Kenya, watu wanakua na uoga ikifika mambo ya kuzungumza sheria na sherikali na viongozi, mtu anaanza kuwa na wasiwasi. Nitazungumza juu ya Polisi, nikitoka hapa nishikwa, nitazungumza juu ya Chifu nitoke hapa nishikwe, tunawahakikishia, uwezi kuchukuliwa hatua yoyote kwa sababu ya maoni utakayotao hapa, uwe na uhuru, sheria inakulinda. Sheria yenyewe ndio imepitisha sheria na kusema wananchi wazungumze kwa uhuru bila kuogopa, na ukichukuliwa hatua kwa sababu ya maoni yako, utuone sisi tutakutetea kulingana na sheria. Kwa hivyo bora tu usivunje sheria, una uhuru wa kusema utakalo, kwa hivyo usiogope kuzungumza, pengine katika hall kuna CID au Special Branch, kama yuko wacha afanye kazi yake.

Hatumzuii, wacha afanye kazi yake lakini isiwi ni sababu ya wewe kutotoa maoni yako kwa sababu ya kuogopa, nafikiri kwa hayo machache tutaanza kazi yetu ya kuwaita, tukikuita utakuja hapa mbele.

Subirini kidogo tunarekebisha vitambo kidogo.

Bila kupoteza wakati mtu wa kwanza atakuwa ni Hasan Twahir Misoi (SUPKEM Pumwani).

Hassan Twahir Misoi: Kwa majina naitwa Hassan Twahir Misoi, wa SUPKEM Pumwani.

Ningependekeza Chief Kadhi lazima awe kama Chief Justice.

Pia ningeomba Serikali iwache kudai pesa za plot ya mtu kibinafsi, kulipia kila mwaka bila huduma.

Ningependekeza pia Serikali itangaze pesa ambazo huwa wanazitumia kama vile wanaenda nchi za nje, watangaze hizo pesa kama ni zao ama ni za Serikali.

Auditor General lazima ahakikishe resource na pesa za Serikali venye Minister wa Finance anatangaza siku ya Budget Day iwe ilinganishwe iwe sawa na yake.

Wakati watumishi wa Serikali, wakati Rais na Mawaziri wanakuwa na mkutano yao, lazima opposition walindwe kama venye Mawaziri wanalindwa. Pia wakati wanakuwa na campaign zao wasitumie magari za Serikali kujinufaisha hao wenyewe.

Maofisa wa uma walazimishwa kutangaza mali yao na kuwe na elimu ya bure na matibabu ya bure.

Mtumishi wa uma asiwa na ruusa ya kusifa chama cha serikali awe anasifu chame yeyote sio eti asifu chama ambayo yeye anaifanyia kazi.

Bunge isiwe na uwezo wa kubadilisha Katiba wananchi peke yao.

Watumishi wa serikali wawe na gara kulingana na ili kazi wanaifanya wasitumie hiyo gari ya serikali kwa biashara yao kibinafsi.

Mwenyekiti wa Marekebisho wa Katiba awe na uwezo wa kuongeza muda wa maoni.

Asante.

Com. Lethome: Asante sana Hassan unaweza kukabidhi pale ujiandikishe kama una memorandam. Mtu wa pili tumpate, Josephat Mohammed Ramadhan., hayuko, haya tumpata Hussein Mohammed Haji – Eastleigh Business Community.

Hussein Haji: Salaam Aleykum.

Mimi naitwa Hussein Mohammed Haji Vice Chairman wa Eastleigh Business Community,

Yangu napendekeza kwamba tugawanyishe City Council iwe Municipality katika Nairobi.

Ya pili, ningependeza, ziondolewa kabisa kiti ilikuwa ikisemekama screen card ambayo iliwekwe kwa Wasomali pekee.

Ya tatu, napendekeza katika idara ya Polisi irekebishwe na iondolewe vile sasa iko.

Ya nne, ni kuchagua au iwekwe sheria katika ma Councillors awe asiwe chini ya Form Four.

Education, kwa upande ya education tulikuwa tukitaka education ya bure, matibabu ya bure.

Tunapendekeza kwa upande ma Ministries ifanyiwe application mzuri kabisa kwa ajili wakat sasa tuko tunaiona kwamba haiendelei vizuri, kuna matatizo mengi, tulikuwa tukitaka vile vile serikali ichukue iwe macho kabisa ambayo kuna watu ambao wanachunga, Ministries wa implement kazi zao.

Kwa upande wa ofisi ya Rais, ningependekeza iondolewe uwezo wa mtu moja tuwe na uwezo wa middle man kama Parliament, ndio iwe na uwezo kuliko kuwa na mtu mmoja ambaye ana uwezo.

Ya saba, napendekeza kwa upande wa ardhi, kuna mahali kama sehemu kama sama ambayo tuko, na iko karibu na City na aina title deed mpaka saa hii, ningependekeza, Pumwani, Kibera imilikiwe na wale ambao wanahaki na kupatiwa haki yao.

Ningependekeza kwa upande wa Labour Office, kwa ajili tumeona mara mingi sana, Kenya kuna kabila nyingi, Kenya kuna madini nyingi, Kenya kuna watu tofaouti lakini, kila mara tunaona ikitangaziwa makaazi, lazima yule ambaye yuko katika pale idara ndio watu wake watachukuliwa. Tungependekeza kwamba itumike haki bila mapendeleo na bila kuogopa.

Yangu ya mwisho ni kuwashukuru Commission kwa ajili kwa wakati huu hatukupata mpaka uhuru mimi nilikuwa mtu mzima na hatukupata fursa kama hii ya mwananchi anaweza kutoa maoni, na hii ni fursa mzuri sana na Mungu awasaidie na kazi yenu na asanteni sana.

Com. Lethome: Asante sana Bwana Hussein, tumpate sana mama Friga Mugi.

Frida Mugi: Kwa jina naitwa Frida Mugi na nimetoka Bahati Location.

Yangu ya kwanza nitaongea maneno ya single women. Maneno ya single women, kuna single women, single mothers, kuna singles wale hawana hata watoto, kuna wengine wako na watoto, wengine hawana. Sasa mimi ningetaka, nikisoma Katiba ile

iko inaongea maneno ya married women na hakuna pahali pamesemekana maeno ya single parent. Ningetaka hasa single women or single mothers wawekwe kwa new Constitution, wawe na right kama wale married.

Yangu ya pili ni distribution ya land: Land inakuwa kitu very sensitive, single mothers if you do not get married, you will never inherit anything from your parents and this is why we are getting so many street children because a child gets pregnant in school, she cannot get a husband and when it comes to the distribution, she is already a parent, when the parents die they are thrown out. So, the problem we are having with the street children, one thing it is caused by land distribution. I would like even in the land ... all the children in the home to be considered equally, the boys and the girls to get the same share from the parents. If it is land, they get their portion and we shall reduce these problems of street children.

Right of the Children: Myself I feel very sad about the children, now we have got so many homes for the children and when they start such home, when they achieve what they are looking for, they leave those children and they go back to the streets, you are not solving the problem. The children and everyone else belongs to the government so, it should be the responsibility of the government to know about these children and what I would like the government to do is to set aside a piece of land where it will put all the children and be part of them because these children in town you will find a child being beaten, nobody cares about them, they are given names like “chokoras” which I feel very bad about because those are not their names, they are children born like other. So I would like the government since it has a lot of land, it should set aside some piece of land and bring up these children, give them free education, give them any training, when they leave that place they will come up and they will be responsible and we shall reduce these problems of street children.

Before a children’s home is put up, this should be investigated, approved whether one is doing it for his or her benefit or for these children and say if one get tire or you die, who is going to take the children? The government should be serious about those homes and they should be limited.

I will come to the side of the government, I will talk about the Police Force Administration, the government should at least give these people a proper salary so that they can stop this “kitu kidogo” kwa barabara.

Secondly, their homes where they sleep, the houses they are given are not even fit for cows. We have an example here in my area I can this my area, we have the Police hosue here done, ni ya mabati. Those houses were built during the colonial period before 1963 before we got uhuru, na zilikuwa za farasi na hizo nyumba mpaka sasa watu wanalalia, kwani kusema kweli askari wetu ni farasi. The government should come up and give them proper accommodation and a better salary. When they leave their houses and go to the office they will be happy and stop this “kitu kidogo” and they will be able to offer better services to the nation.

Title Deeds: I am sorry it has been said but I will repeat that, I will say have been a lot of grabbing in this country Kenya and

not in Nairobi.

Com Lethome: Excuse me please, I thought we agreed that we recommend, instead of narrating stories, you just recommend because we are seeking views to put in the Constitution so just recommend.

Frida Mugi: My recommendation on the titles I would recommend that the first person who had that title, unless he or herself gives it out it should remain in the hands of the first owner.

Thank you very much.

Com. Lethome: Just a minute, the Commissioner wants something clarified.

Com. Wambua: Fridah, does it matter how the first person got the title, is it purely the question of saying that the first person who has the title should be protected. What of if that title was obtained fraudulently?

Frida Mugi: What I mean with the first title owner, they changed hands in the right way of changing hands but not just going to get a duplication of the title when the other party has the other title in the house. It should actually be done in a proper manner.

Com. Lethome: Thank you, register yourself there. Tupate sasa John Arum kutoka SDA.

John Arum: Habari zenu? Jina langu ni John Arum, mimi natoka Shauri Moyo SDA Church hapo Shauri Moyo Shopping Centre. Ningependa tu ku propose vitu chache nilikuwa nimeziandika chini, sikuwa nataka kuongea ili iwe verbal ndio niliweka katika written for sasa sijui kama nisome au nipeane ili nisiongee.

Com. Lethome: Utafanya hivi, kama tulivyosikizana utupatia highlights yale mambo muhimu muhimu tu halafu upeane.

John Arume: Sawa wawa

Ya kwanza kabisa, ningepropose kuwa tuwe na universal free education katika nchi yetu ya Kenya kutoka Primary School level mpaka Secondary.

Ya pili, tuwe na health, iwe provided free of charge kutoka village, Sub Locations zote Kenya nzima.

Halafu katika kupeana hizi Identity Cards au Passports, hizi vyeti ambavyo tunapewa vya kuzaliwa, birth certificate, kusiwe na restriction ambazo ni ngumu sana watu wengine hawawezi ku-meet ili vyeti hivyo vipeanwe kwa uraisi kwa Wakenya nchini

yote.

Halafu tukija upande wa, tuseme hali ya uchumu yetu ningeli-propose ya kuwa salary ya chini kabisa ya mwananchi ambaye anafanya kazi kokote kule iwe na civil servant au wale wanafanya kwa kampuni tuseme kati kati ya elfu thelathini na hamsini, hiyo itapunguza mambo ya kitu kidogo na kuhongo hongwa tuseme officers katika ofisi zetu za kiserikali kule tukienda kutafuta huduma.

Halafu tukiingia katika mambo zetu za kisiasa ni kwamba, tarehe ya uchaguzi iwe na tarehe ambayo inajulikana iwe gazetted na iwe katika Calender throughout, iwe inajulikana kwamba, tarehe ya uchaguzi ni tarehe fulani, kila wakati na hakuna mtu eti anakuwa eti ni siri.

Halafu nominations za candidates tuseme kutoka Civic au Parliamentary tufuate ile system tulikuwa nayo mbeleni, kama unaweza kufanya mtihani ya Kiswahili au Kizungu iwe hiyo ndio itakuwa inafanya, kusiwe na standard ya education, university level au chochote, hiyo itazuia watu wengi, au tuseme rural areas ambapo drop outs ni wengi, watakuwa wamzuiliwa nje, kwa hivyo tuwe tu na tusema English na Kiswahili profession ya test ili tupate nominations ya candidates.

Ndio hayo niliweka kwenya maandishi.

Com. Lethome: Asante sana Bwana Arum, tumpate sasa Philip Masira – St Johns.

Philip Masira: Kwa majina naitwa Philip Masira kutoka St. John, pendekezo langu ni kwamba:

Expression of views ata kama tunaambiwa kwamba kila mtu ana uhuru ya kuongea, hakuna uhuru kabisa ya kuongea maanake, ukiangalia upande mwingine unakuta chamba kile kinachotoawala, kama kwa mfano kwa wakatu huu, akipeani wale wa opposition nafasi ya kuongea.

Com. Lethome: Sasa unapendekeza nini?

Philip Arum: Pendekezo langu ni kwamba kile chama chochote kile kitakuwa kinaongoza kiwe kinapea kila mtu nafasi ya kongea hata kama yeye sio katika kile chama kinachoongoza.

Pendekezo langu la pili ni, corruption, utakuta maaskari ya kwamba wakikushika, badala wakushike na ile sheria au makosa ile imefanya wanakuambia toa kitu kidogo ndio wakuachilie. Ukiangalia upande mwingine unaweza kuta pengine ulikuwa hauna bangi, ikiwa ujataoa kitu kidogo, unawekewa bangi, unaambiwa pengine ulikuwa unarandaranda ama unawekewa vitu zingine ambazo hazikuwa. Kwa hivyo, upande huo, corruption iangaliwa ama pengine hiyo kikosi ya Polisi iangaliwe vizuri na labda

itolewe upande ule iko iwekwe kwa njia ingine.

Ni hayo tu asante.

Com. Wambua: Thank you very much. Ninamuita, Moses Githaiga, haya tumuite Josephata Mohammed Ramadhan.

Josephat M. Ramadhan: Asante sana Commissioners kwa kunipa nafasi hii ku take part katika Constitutional Review hii yetu ya Kenya. Sitachukua muda mrefu kwa sababu niko na kile ambazo nimeziandika na ambapo nitakwenda moja kwa moja nikitaja highlights na ambapo mnaweza ku-share the views with me.

1. The type of the Constitution we want in the years to come: Our Constitution must be preserved and be respected by all races and it must have a clear guidelines to streamline its laws guarding the common man.

2. Treason and justice in that Constitution: Kutokana katika hicho kifungo ambapo nimesema justice and treason in this country must be reviewed properly. Kwa sababu gani, tulikuwa na Constitution ndio, lakini ilikuwa just a paper work Constitution ambayo tulikuwa nayo na ambapo haikuwa na mwongozo wa sawa sawa na ndiposa wakati huu ambayo tumepata hii fursa lazima tui-review hiyo upande huo kwa njia ya sawa sawa .e.g. tumewai kuwa na treason cases here in Kenya ambapo tunapata kwamba treason charges hizo zimekuwa discrimitive e.g. 1982, there was a treason case.

Com. Wambua: Ramadhan ingetusaidia kama ungetupatia mapendekezo (proposals) maanake ukitupatia hayo mawaidha mengi hayatatusaida, utupatie proposals tafadhali.

Josephat Ramadhan: Ndio kwa sababu ndio nikasema kwamba nilikuwa na-propose kwamba katika hiyo Constitution lazima tuka amend hii Constitution ambayo sasa tunaitaka the future Constitution to come, iwe sheria ile ambayo ni mshumeno inayokata pande zote, sio pande moja peke yake. Kwa sababu Constitution ambayo tulikuwako nayo ilikuwa inakata pande moja tu, ilikuwa haikati pande zote, ilikuwa ni Constitution ya kuumiza maskini, hapana tajiri.

3. Katika Constitution hii ambayo tunataka lazima pia tukashirikisha makundi kama Trade Unions and COTU kwa sababu Constitution hii ambayo tuko nayo sasa haitiii mkazo wowote wa COTU ama hizi Trade Unions kwa sababu tumeona vile makampuni wanavyonyanyasa Waafrika, kwa hivyo tungetake Constitution hii ambayo sasa tutakuwa nayo, iwe ya kutilia mkazo kabisa katika hiyo vyama, kama COTU na Trade Unions ambapo matajiri wasiweze kunyanyasa maskini Waafrika.

4. Katika Constitution hii mpya ambayo tunaiunda na ambayo tunainawia kwamba itakuweco, nasisitiza kwamba katika hiyo Constitution yetu, Bunge iwe ni mahali pa kueshimiwa ambapo sio boxing ring kwa sababu, hapo awali imekuwa ni mahali ambapo sio ya kueshimiwa hata kidogo na ninapendekeza, ikiwa tutatengeneza hii Constitution. Yeyote awe ni Mbuge ambaye

atapatikana akiwa anapigana ama kutusiana ndani ya Bunge awe through out na hiyo seat yake kuwa declared vacant.

5. Katika Constitution hii, tunayoitaka Bunge isiwe in mahali pa mwisho pa kupitisha sheria kwa sababu tayari wametuonyeshe kwamba sio wote wanaokwenda Bunge ni wasafi kwa kuvunja vyama vya ushirika na kujipandisha mshahara ya juu. Kwa hivyo, pasiwe Bunge ndio eti ni mahali pa mwisho pa kupitisha sheria, iwe sheria, ikiwa inataka kupitishwa turudi kwetu sisi wananchi kuangalia hiyo sheria vile tutaifanya lakini sio eti Bunge iwe the final place ambapo wanapeleka hiyo mambo kuenda kupitishwa kule.

6. Education System in Kenya: Katika Constitution yetu ambapo tunainuia, lazima tuweke msingi katika elimu tuipe nafasi ya kwanza na tunapendelea lakini hasa mimi Bwana Mohammed ningependea tuwe na mfumo ule wa zamani na kuitupilia mbali 8 4 4 kwani haina manufaa kwa vizazi vinavyokuja, hivi sasa tuko karni nyingine mpya kabisa ambayo lazima tuambatane, tukimbizane na dunia hapa kwa hapa bila kutuacha even sekunde moja. Kwa hivyo ninge sisitiza tuwe na old system of education kuliko hii 8 4 4, it should be abolished completely.

7. Katika Constitution hii ambayo tunanua, Machifu na Polisi should be well trained people ambapo wangeweza kuhudumia raia kwa njia ilio sawa sawa sio vile saa hii wamechukua hawa jama kama ndio hazina yao kubwa na kuwa nyanyasa kama tuko katika enzi ya ukoloni kawa na mfano wa kuchapa wanawake viboko. Tuko katika mfumo mpya, kwa hivyo ningesisitiza Machifu na Mapolisi wawe well trained kuhudumia mwananchi wa Kenya kwa vile tuko katika nchi huru na yuapaswa kufuraia uhuru wake yeye Mwafrika ule alioupigania.

8. Ni kwamba, katika Constitution hii ambayo tunaitengeza sasa ningependelea kabisa tutoe neno squatter katika nchi hii yetu ya Kenya kwa sababu tuna Ministry of land na wakati tulipigania uhuru ilikuwako ni wajibu wa hiyo wizara kuhakikisha kwamba Mkenya yoyote amepata shamba. Awe alikuwa hana shamba au ana shamba amepata shamba bure bila kulipia kitu yoyote na kwa sababu wao ndio wanajua Wakenya ni wangapi na ni wangapi wako na mashamba na ni wangapi hawana mashamba. Kwa hivyo pendekezo langu ni kwamba, katika Constitution inaokuja hii, tunaitengeneza kwa vizazi vinavyokuja na ndio sababu nimesema kwamba Ministry of Lands should totally be aware and sub-divide all Kenya land to all poor Kenyans na tuondoe, tu-omit the word squatter, usitokee tena mambo ya squatter in Kenya. Asanteni.

Com. Wambua: Swali moja Bwana Mohammed, ulisema kwamba ungependa sheria ikipitishwa na Bunge, ipitishwe kwa wananchi, unasema ni sheria zote ama ni Katiba peke yake ikiwa inataka kupindua ama ni kila sheria yoyote ambayo Bunge lingelipenda kupindua?

Mary Onyancha: Sheria kwa sababu hatutabagua kwamba iwe ni Katiba au ni la kwa sababu tukiangalia mfano, natoa tu mfano, tuna COTU, tuna Wizara ya Labour na tunaambiwa kwamba kwamba hawa ndio wafanyikazi namba moja, na hivi sasa Commissioner ata wewe mshahara unaopata ukikaa chini aukupitia katika Ministry, walikalia wao Wabunge katika Bunge, juzi

wamajipandishia mshahara mwezi moja ikiwa ni ma elf chungu mzima na unapata the common man, anapata shilling elf moja as a salary ya mwezi moja, kwa hivyo mtu kama huyo hawezi kuangalia shida ya maskini, atajiangalia yeye mwenyewe na ili sisi maskini, a common man ili aweze kutoa matunda kwa nchi yake, lazima akatoa wazo ambao itaweza kunufaisha maskini mwenzake. Kwa sababu Kenya, ile system ambayo tulikuwako nayo, tulikuwako na sytem ambayo ilitudidimiza kwamba samaki mkubwa anakula samaki mdogo.

Com. Wambua: Nimeelewa lakini, ningelipenda kujua ikirudishwa kwa wananchi, wata kuwa wanaipigia kura ama tutapitisha namna gani?

Josephat Mohammed: Ikirudishwa kwa wananchi tutaipiga kura kwa kauli moja.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana. Thank you very much. Tutamuita Githaiga Moses.

Githaiga Moses: Thank you very much, as you heard my name is Moses Njoroge Githaiga, and I belong the Constituency Constitutional Committee. I have this short note to say on the Constitutional Review that as far as I am concerned, I would like the following sections to be reviewed.

The Section of the Presidency of the Republic of Kenya: Why I have made the following observations is because the President has immense powers such that, he is above the law, that one we would like to be scrapped.

Secondly, the President should be directly elected by all Kenyans and he should not be a Member of Parliament. The President should be elected by an absolute majority of all the votes cast and not through either Provinces or District, the number of votes. Those are my views on the Presidency.

The Vice President should not be a Member of Parliament but should be elected by the President and he should be the second as far as the law is concerned, he should be seond to the President.

Thirdly, we shoud review the side of the Parliament, we should have a Unicamal Paliament by the name of the National Assembly which should shed us the light and should not be dissolved even in the times of war and public emergencies.

The Parliament should make its own budget.

I would like the creation of special officers and Commissions such as the Public Service Commission, this one should catter for public servants, we should have the Judicial Service Commission, that should look at the welfare of the law or the republicans, Electoral Commission, the Attorney General's Office and the Control and Auditor General's Office.

In the Electoral Commission, as far as my views are concerned, I would like the review of the Electoral Law on the fact that once in Kenya a Member of Parliament has to go to contest for a seat, be nominated because he was in the list and he has been dropped by the electorates.

Last but not the least, the review of the education system of Kenya namely, the 8 4 4 System, we should request the Commission or either the law to be made that it should be scrapped completely and replaced with the 7 4 2 3 education system which was there before. Thank you.

Com. Wambua: Bwana Githaiga, you said the President should be directly elected by the people and he should win by an absolute majority of all the votes cast, I am just wondering, is there..... he must also win so many percentages in other provinces but you used the term absolute majority. Can you explain that term, what do you mean by that term?

Githaiga Moses: That one I meant that commonly here in Kenya, we have been having this kind of system that somebody has been declared winner for Presidency though may be he got 25% votes only in all the districts but that is not the absolute majority. The absolute majority in this case is all of the registered votes, the votes casted. For example, we say, we casted 5 Million votes and the winner had 4 Million, but the 4 Million is from what Provinces, that is what I meant.

Com. Wambua: So, it does not matter if you get 4 Million even in one Province.

Githaiga Moses: In one Province, it does not matter because all these people are being represented in Kenya.

Com. Wambua: Fine, but what is the difference between that and simple majority.

Githaiga Moses: Simple majority comes in when it is the 25% I am talking about.

Com. Wambua: I see, thank you very much.

Githaiga Moses: Because the 25% is may be 25 people out of 100 in each Province then what of the 75, that is what I meant.

Com. Wambua: O.K., thank you very much. Asante sana, just go and register yourself there Bwana Githaiga. Churchill Agala.

Churchil Agala: Thank you Commissioner, I am giving my views as a representative of St Johns Community Centre.

First of all I am going to talk about the HIV cases and we are saying that the government, we are recommending that the government should make HIV drugs available and accessible to all HIV Aids patients.

We are also requesting that there should be greater involvement of people living with HIV Aids in most of the activities or all the activities in the republic.

That law should be put in place to reduce the discrimination of HIV cases for instance, in insurance or employment and many other similar incidence.

That there should be laws to be put in place for personal responsibility of HIV cases, these people should not go ahead and infect others knowingly, we should have laws to govern such cases.

The government must take a leading role to educate and take care of HIV Aids orphans.

Lastly on the issue of HIV Aids, we are saying that some measures to be put in place that every Kenyan citizen must be tested to know their status.

Children Rights: -

We are saying that primary education must be free and compulsory but schools must be flexible on their requirements based on the family background.

We also recommend that the children laws should be entrenched in the current Constitution.

We are saying that the maximum number of children a family should have in the new Constitution must be three. Why are we saying this, because if the government is going to provide free and compulsory education, then it cannot be able to cater for about 10 children per family, so we want to go the China way and have only 3 children per family and stiff penalties should be put in place.

On housing:-

The organization states that the government must have proper housing policies affected and have low cost houses for the low-income people so that we can upgrade the informal settlements.

On the Structure of the government:-

We propose that there should be a position of Prime Minister to be introduced and the Prime Minister should be the head of the government and elected by the Parliament.

The President should be elected by the people and should be the head of the state.

The Vice President should also be elected by the people and should be a running mate to the President.

The head of State should not be above the law as he is currently and he should be impeached if he abuses the office.

We also propose that Cabinet Ministers should not necessarily be an elected Member of Parliament, when the Parliament vetoes such an appointment, we are saying that the Ministers can be nominated to the public as long as we have the qualification.

The President should only serve a five 2-year term.

On Legislature: -

We propose that the Parliament should vet all Presidential appointments for instance the Cabinet Ministers and so on.

To encourage women participation in politics, we propose that 70% of all nominated seats should go to women in the Parliament.

We also propose that the minimum qualifications of a Member of Parliament should be a degree holder.

On Local Government: -

The organization proposes that Mayors must be elected directly by the people and not by the Councillors as it is.

The minimum qualification for a Mayor and a Councillor should be a degree holder.

On the Electoral System:-

All the dates for general elections should be known in advance by all Kenyans and should be gazetted.

We also propose that 25% rule of at least 5 constituencies should be scrapped and that the Presidential aspirant must get well above 50% of the votes cast in an election and if he does not get those votes then the first two candidates must go for a re-run.

We also propose that Members of Parliament joining other parties for instance what we are seeing in the current Parliament must first resign and seek fresh mandate from the electorates, this issue of cooperation and mergers we do not want, they are wasting our time. Thank you.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana. Thank you very much, we will proceed and call Zubeda Mohammed, she is an observer, O.K. fine. Naima Wamaidha.

Naima Wamaidha: Salaam Aleykum.

Com. Wambua: Aleykum salaam.

Naima Wamaidha: Kwa jina naitwa Naima Wamaidha na nina meneno mawili, matatu ambayo tumewezakana kuyapitisha kidogo kama itaweza kuandikwa katika Katiba yetu.

1. Kila chama kiweze kupata nafasi Bungeni, sio chama kimoja ili wengine wapate fursa ya maendelea.
2. Raisi uchukua jukumu zake kulingana na elimu yake kuliko kushika wadhifa zote Wabunge waweze pia kuchukua jukumu hizi.
3. Watoto wanaoranda randa washikwe wapelekwe kule alikotoka kutokana na Machifu akiwa hana basi asaidiwe kimaisha.
4. Msaada inayotafutwa leo iweze kusaidia wala isitumiwe vibaya.
5. Wakimbizi katika Kenya wamekuwa wengin nchini tena walio wengi katika Nairobi kwa hivyo hali ya maisha imekuwa duni, manyumba yamekuwa ghali, bei ya juu kulingana na kazi zao ambazo nyingi si ya ki halali. Imekuwa kazi nyingi za haramu zimweza kuendelea kwa maana wana pesa, huwa hawashikwi, wakishikwa wanaonga. Ya kwanza wanakazi ambazo ni ya kuharamia dawa za kulevia, mabastola, biashara za dhahabu, kubadilisha pesa za nchi ya kigeni. Pia na hivyo maradhi mengi ambayo yanaambukisana kutokana na wageni, iwe kwamba mgeni akiingia kwanza aweze kuchunguzwe na akiwa ataenda kuishi katika area fulani iwe anaandikishwa kwa Chifu ama kwa DO na anachunguzwa kwa maana haijulikani kazi zao ubinafsi wanazokuja kuzifanya.

6. Katika sheria ingine ambayo inatukumba sisi Waislamu kwa jumla ni Kadhi wa Kiislamu achaguliwe na raia wa Kiislamu wenyewe, wala isiwe tutachaguliwa na yoyete.

Katika sheria ya Kiislamu, yaani wadunisha hii sheria ya Kiislamu bora isiwe ni ya kuvunja sheria. Katika kudumisha sheria hizi ni kwamba, hizi sheria ziwe ambazo hazitaweza kupitana na sheria za kiserikali.

Kwa ujumla ni hayo tu kwa machache ambayo nimeyapitia.

7. Nyingine ya mwisho ni kuhusu Rais, Rais asiweze kuchukua jukumu zote, achikue kulingana na elimu yake na pia katika elimu yake ni kwamba katika wadhifa zote zile na kushafiri na nini, Wabunge wengine waweze kuchukua jukumu hizi. Nafikiri nilishaipitia na ni hayo tu machache.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana mama. Kuna swali kidogo tu ya kufafanua.

Com. Lethome: Kwa hivyo ningependa unifafanulie ile ya kwanza, ulisema kila chama cha kisiasa kipewe nafasi katika Bunge, sasa tungependa ufafanue kidogo, unakusudia nini?

Naima Wamaidha: Muelewe? Kwa hivyo kutokana na kila chama kiweze kuchukua wadhifa Bungeni, utakuta kama vile tunachagua vyama tofauti, tusema vyama vinne au vitano, vyama hivi tuseme tumepata KANU kwa hivyo katika Uraisi, Raisi wa pili wake obvious anakura nyingi kuliko Mbunge yeyote katika Kenya. Kwa hivyo ule Rais ambaye alichaguliwa ameweza kupita akiwa the second awe Vice President.

Com. Lethome: Ata akiwa wa chama kingine?

Naima Wamaidha: Ata akiwa wa chama kingine, ndio, tuchanganye zile yaani kama ni KANU, DP, SDP kutokana na kila chama ili nchi tuweze kufaidika. Utakuta hali ya uchumi Kenya tumekuwa chini sana.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana mama. Indu Shaban.

Indu Shaban: Salaam Aleykum. Hamjambo? Mimi naitwa Indu Shaban, naishi Shauri Moyo niko na Muslim Network Sisters. Niko hapa, nataka kutoa maoni yangu kuhusu kidogo ambayo labda yaweza saidia.

Sisi mabibi wa Kiislamu tungeomba haki za watoto ziwe juu kwa sababu kwa sasa tunakuwa na cases nyingi ambazo watoto wa-defiliwa wakiwa wadogo, washikwa, wabakwa na baba zao, na wanaume kando lakini utakuta tu kama huyu mwenye kumbaka mtoto kama yule baada ya siku fulani ama mwaka mmoja au miwili ashatoka. Inakuwa yule mtoto yuanyimwa haki

zake.

Pili, tungeomba wanauma wa Kiislamu ya kwamba kabla hamjafikiria kuoa mke wa pili kwa sababu cases nyingi ni zile wanaume wengi wameoa wake zao kutokana na starehe zao wenyewe. Waweze kuwa kabla hajafikiria kuoa mke wa pili, aende akapimwe na ahakakishe huyu mwanamke ni safi kabla hawajaanza kuwa na affair. Kwa sababu hiyo imeleta shida nyingi katika society yetu, utakuta watoto wengi mayatime na yote yameletwa na starehe ya baba. Sisema kwamba wanawake hua hawako unfaithful lakini in most cases wanaume watuletea shida katika society yetu ya Kiislamu.

Ya tatu, vidokezo navyo ambazo sioni maana ya kuzitaja kwa sababu nimeziandika, ningependa muweze kuchukua memorandum yangu, muweze kuisoma.

Asante.

Com. Lethome: Swali kidogo, umesema ulipokuwa ukuzungumzia kuhusu haki za watoto umesema haki za kunyanyasa kama vile kubakwa, ungependekeza adhabu ya mbakaji iwe ni nini?

Indu Shaban: Ya mbakaji iwe ni kifungo ata kama ni cha maisha, kwa sababu ule mtoto, maisha ataishi na ile, psychologically yeye atakuwa na hiyo picha ya utotoni, hakuna siku itakuja kuvitakata.

Com. Wambua: Umezungumzia mambo ya wanaume wa Kiislamu ungelipenda hii sheria hii tunaunda iwe ya wanaume wote au wa Kiislamu peke yake.

Indu Shaban: Wanaume wote as a whole, sikusema eti ni ya Waislamu.

Com. Wambua: Umetaja sana sana wanaume wa Kiislamu.

Indu Shaban: Wajua nimezungumza kuhusu Wailamu kwa sababu wao ndio wako legally allowed. Lakini ningependa.

Com. Wambua: Kidogo tu, tunataka kuuliza kwa sababu sio Wailamu ambao wanarusiwa kuwa na bibi wa pili, ata ukiangalia wale wameoana kwa customary law ya Kiafrica pia huwa wako na hiyo ruhusa ya kuoa bibi wa pili, kwa hivyo ningelipenda useme wanaume wa Kiislamu ama ni wote wale ambao wanataka kuoa bibi wa pili.

Indu Shaban: Naomba nifanya correction, yaani naomba kwa sababu hii nitasema ni mila ya Kiafrica, Mwafrica kuwa na wanawake wawili, watatu yeye hajioni ni mwanaume. Sasa twaomba tafadhali kwa sababu ya watoto wenu, muweze kujirekebisha hiyo tabia. Kama wajua hampendi yule mwanamke ambaye umemwoa, haina maana umtafutie mwingine

umwolelee afadhali umwache kuliko kumwolelea ambapo wewe haujui ni nani yule umeenda kumwoa. Asanteni.

Com. Wambua: Nitamuita Fama Ali, O.K, she is an observer, Amina Hassan.

Amina Hassan: Habari zenu? Kwa jina naitwa Amina Hassan mimi pendekezo langu ni kama alivyosema mwenzangu lakini ikabidi lazima nizungumzie.

Kwanza katika sheria wa Kiislamu, ni Chief Kadhi achaguliwe na Waislamu, achaguliwe na watu wenyewe.

Pili, Koti ya Kadhi ipewe nguvu ya kuwayaweza kurudisha appeal na pia ningepomba serikali katika kumpa Kadhi nguvu ya kuwa atakuwa akiyahukumu za Kiislamu mfano, kama huyu bibi amesema, ikiwa mwanamume wa Kiislamu ndio mbakaji Chief Kadhi, sheria ya Kiislamu ikawa anahukumiwa katika sheria ya Kiislamu kutokana na kitabu cha Quran, ikiwa ni Muislamu.

La tatu, pia ningependelea hapo hapo katika Waislamu, Kadhi pamoja na Imam wetu katika area kama community, msichana wa Kiislamu ukipatikana umeishi na kijana kama ukiwa mwanafunzi, uwe mwanafunzi ama iwe haujaolewa Waislamu wawe wanaingilia sana katika hizo sheria kwa sababu ni moja wapo ya kuwa wazazi wengi tuko na watoto ambao utakuta, huyu hajaolewa lakini tuko na wajukuu wengi ndani ya manyumba. Kwa hivyo ni sheria ya Kiislamu na si Waislamu peke yake, ata pia Wakristo, pia tungeombe sheria idumishwe katika vitabu vyote viwili. Ikiwa utapatikana na mtoto ujamwoa either ni mwanafunzi, sheria ya zamani irudishwe, kwa hivyo ni court irudishe mambo ya zamani.

La mwisho, pia na kuendela ni kuhusiana na watoto wenye kuranda randa mtaani kama alivyo zungumza mwenzangu. Zamani ilikuwa mtoto akipatikana, anachukuliwa anapelekwa kwa Chief na Chifu anajaribu kuulizia kwao, kama ni Kisumu, anapelekwa kwao, familia wanatafutwa wao ambapo katika familia yao kutoke mtu mmoja wa kuhudumia ule mtoto. La sivyo serikali ikijulikana ni yatima, serikali ipate fursa ya kuwasaidia.

Lingine pia serikali iingilie mambo haya ya wanawake ambao wanawake wananguvu zao na waka town wanaomba omba. Lazima serikali iingilie hii mambo hasa pamoja na haki za akina mama kuwarudisha wale wamama pamoja tujue ni shida gani wako nayo, ikiwa serikali itaweza kuwasaidai, either familia zao wako na mashamba waweze kuelimishwa kutokana na kufanya mji uwe msafi.

Lingine pia ni upande wa pombe, pombe ili liko katika mitaa tungependa serikali ichukulie hatua sana sababu pombe hizi haramu zimetuaribia watoto sana. Utakuta kijana ana elimu yake lakini kutoka asubuhi mpaka jioni uko kwenye pombe.

Na lingine pia ni biashara hizi za wenzetu ambao ni wageni wanaweka ma-stool nje. Hatujakataa wawe nchini Kenya kwa sababu ni wenzetu lakini tungeomba serikali iwetengee sehemu zao kwa sababu kulea watoto katika mji kama huu inakuwa ni

ngumu sana maanake mtoto ataamka akute mama amekaa pale, kijana huyu akifikisha umri wa miaka kumi na nne, inakuwa hawezi vumilia, nafikiri mtanisamehe maanake damu yake bado ina moto.

Com. Lethome: Mama, unajua tuna-record kila kitu, ukisema biashara ya kukalia kiti pengine mimi nitafahamu yule atakayesikiza ile tape hatafahamu. Zungumza wazi wazi.

Amina Hassan: Biashara hizi ambazo ni za wenzetu wageni za kujiuza, kuuza mwili wao. Kwa hivyo tungeomba serikali iangalie pia, ingawaje iwatengee sehemu yao kando, ingekuwa ni vizuri zaidi.

Com. Lethome: Kwa nini unasema ni ya wageni? Haifanywi na Wakenya hiyo biashara pia.

Amina Hassan: Wakenya wanafanya pia.

Com. Lethome: Sasa Wakenya warusiwe na wegeni...

Amina Hassan: Si hivyo, yeyote mwenye kufanya hiyo biashara ata kama ni Mkenya watengwe sehemu ya kando.

Com. Lethome: Watengwe ama ipigwe marufuku, unaonaje wewe?

Amina Hassan: Ingewezekana ingepigwa marufuku lakini utakuta wanakuambia hawa

Com. Lethome: Unajua hapo ukija hapa, tunapendekeza maoni yako. Kwa hivyo je wewe, ungependa vipi?

Amina Hassan: Ningependa watengwe sehemu ya kanda kabisa.

Com. Lethome: Lakini waendeleo na biashara.

Amina Hassan: Sasa kumzuia mtu ni ngumu lakini kama ingewezekana ata kama wangeambiwa hiyo kazi ifungwe, ingekuwa ni vizuri pia. Kwa hivyo nafikiri maoni yangu ni hayo tu, kama kuna mengine nitarudi baadaye.

Com. Wambua: Thank you very much. Asante sana mama, jiandikishe hapa tafadhali. Tutamuita, Bi Anne, I cannot read the second name but it is Jorensa, you are observer. O.K, thank you very much. Peter Njuguna pia ni observer? Peter Njuguna, you are an observer. O.K, thank you very much. Sudi Mohammed.

Sudi Mohammed: Salaam Aleykum wabarakatuu. My name is Sudi Mohammed from Riyadh Mosque and here I have a

presentation from the Committee of the Pumwani Residents.

1. Shelter: The land issue is of concern to the majority of our people, that means the landless people of the slums, it is our wish that the communal title deed should be considered in an area whereby people live as a community.

2. Education: Primary and Secondary education must be free to the slum dwellers. Majengo as a slum area does not have even a Nursery sponsored school by the government though we have a very high number of non-school going children in the area due to poverty and lack of schools too.

3. Health: We have only one dispensary serving the very large area and number of people that surround this slum area, namely Shauri Moyo, Biafra, Carlifonia, Gorofani, Starehe and other suburbs yet the dispensary has no medicine most of the time and if it happens to have, the available medicines are being charged at very high prices. These services should also be free to our people. HIV Aids, medicine should be given out freely.

4. Job Opportunities: The government should come up with a plan to support our people with creative skills and small business too whereby a Committee will be formed by our members to oversee the issue of marketing and selling of the product.

Jua Kali Industries: The jua kali sector should be recognized by the government, that means by giving it its own ministry to oversee the growth of the industry by giving out soft loans to its members through Jua Kali Banks.

5. Administration, Police Force, Army and all the likely job opportunities should be left to the people themselves to select their own members to serve in the forces because they can best select those with good characters among themselves.

6. Judiciary System: The act of no and yes at the beginning appearing in court for civil cases is a very wrong approach to judgement because our people are not well educated and yet do not have money to hire the lawyers therefore most of the time, they are fined and jailed for no mistakes. This is because most of the times the Police forces them to use the Act of bribery simply because our people cannot defend themselves in court because they have got no knowledge on the laws. Hence this has increased the rate of corruption.

7. Corruption by itself has appeared to be a disease which has got no medicine in our society nowadays. Here I would suggest that tough measures must be put in place to these people found taking any money from someone, for example, people in higher office starting from the juniors, if found guilty of this offence, he or she must be given a punishment of 12 strokes and six years imprisonment but if it is a senior officer in higher offices is found guilty, tough actions of his or her junior plus his or her property must be seized, sold and the cash surrendered to the government. In that chapter, I mean that he must also receive the 12 strokes, the sentence of 6 years and his or her property or her property seized and sold and the money returned to the government so that it can be utilized properly.

8. Administration Office: This must be ceized also and instead community representatives must be appointed to take the office of Chiefs and District Officers.

9. Religious matters: The government should come up with a board of all main religious groups in the country to forsee all the religious matters plus immorality issues, culture and other beliefs.

10. Presidential Powers: Should be minimized so that if found guilty can be sentenced in a court of law. His terms in office should follow the international rule of democracy that means, 5 years term.

The Vice President should be the second runner during the elections.

The Prime Minister should be appointed through the Parliament, he should cope with the President.

(Some part of tape is one not recorded)

Pastor Joseph Omondi: (Muthurwa Shauri Moyo Ward Aspirant) Yaani wanaacha watoto na wanatoroka kuwa wamekuwa na shida mengi ambayo wanashindwa kulitatua kwa hivyo mtu anaogopa vile ataweza lulisha ma anaitupa ili.

Com. Lethome: Pastor, wacha ni kusaidie, matatizo tunayajua sasa tunataka upendekeze namna ya kuyatatua hayo matatizo katika Katiba mpya, pendekeza tu.

Pastor Joseph Omondi: Ningependa ya kwamba sheria lipate kusimama kabisa ama yaani kufuatiliwa kabisa nina amini ya kwamba kuna sheria ya watoto, haki ya watoto lakini kingefuatiliwa kabisa kuwa kuna sheria kingine lipo lakini halifuatiliwi so inakuwa tu ni kama vile halingekuwa halipo.

Kuhusu Polisi: Kuna shida zaidi, mimi ningependelea ya kwamba ID, vile kubeba ID watu huwa wanabeba ID, mtu upoteza ID sasa akienda kesho yake hana ID kuwa Polisi wanataka utembe na original ID, ukitoa photocopy wanakuambia hawataki so, ningependelea yaani sheria lipate kutengenezwe au kuwekwa kuhusu ID ama kuhusu kutembea. Ili kwamba watu wanapotembea, wanatembea wakiwa na freedom, yaani bila kuwa na wasiwasi kuwa wako katika nchi yao. Unapata ya kwamba, wakati kama huu ni wakati tunaelekea general election na kuna sehemu zingine, hazikanyagwi yaani unishikwa juu ya trespass unapelekwa kotini na unakuwa charged na unaenda kufungwa ya kwamba ume-tresspass. Kama Railway quarters unapata ya kwamba mtu akitoka Shauri Moya ni ya kwamba sasa Ward mbili zimeunganishwa, Shauri Moyo – Mudhurwa,

sasa unapata mtu akitoka kuenda kule, anashikwa kwamba amakanyaga, So, kuhusu trespass nafikiria ilikuwa na ya ukolini, ningependa kufuatiliwa na kuangaliwa nini linaweza likafanyika.

Halafu tena kuhusu kanisa: Tunapata ya kwamba kuna cult religion ama churches ambapo unapata ya kwamba linapata kuwa registered na linaleta tatizo zaidi. Ningependelea kwamba kuhusu ku-registers kanisa, lipate kuundwa ile kamati ya wale ambao wamaokoka ama wale ambao wako katika makanisa hayo ili ya kwamba isije likaunganishwa na society, yaani registered katika society Act, liwe tofauti kanisa, vile inakuwa registered ili kwamba ndipo itazuia cult organizations ama churches ku-registiwa, kuwa linaleta shida zaidi watu kuanza kudanganya na uonge mingi ya kwamba dunia inaisha kesho, Yesu anarudi kesho kutwa. So, ili kwamba tupate kupata yale ambayo ama kuwa na amani katika nchi ili.

Elections: Mwisho ni ya kwamba ni kuhusu elections, ningependelea kwamba Electoral Commission na sheria yaani sheria ya nchi na lile la Electoral Commission. Kwa kuwa tunapata ya kwamba Electoral Commission inaweza ikaamka kesho at will na inatangaza ya kwamba tumeunganisha hizi Wards mbili ama tumeunganisha Constituency fulani yaani vile wangetaka. Lakini unapata ina-affect wengi, kama wakati kama huu unapata kuna wengi ambao saa hizi wamekuwa-affected na zile Ma-wards zimeunganishwa bila ku-contact ama bila kuhusisha wale ambao wanausika ili wapate maoni yao.

So, wakati huu tunatoa maoni lakini Parliament imetengenezwa sheria zingine so hatuelewi ni sheria gani ambayo linafaa ama linakuwa ni sawa. So, hili naamini ni sawa kuwa wananchi kama Wanjiku or whoever wanatoa maoni kabisa. So, lile liko ningependelea ya kwamba Electoral Commission isije tu inaamka kesho na inaamua ya kwamba tumeunganisha Ward, tumeunganisha Constituency. Kuna yale ambayo yanafaa kuusishwe wananchi bila ya watu kuketi pahala fulani na kuamulia nchi nzima yale ya kuyafanya.

Ni hayo tu, nimeshukuru.

Com. Wambua: Nitamuita Benson Ilupe kutoka Kitui Village, hayuko? Shariff Abdala?

Shariff Abdala: Salaam Aleykum. Jina langu ni Shariff Abdala.

Ningependelea kuzungumzia upande wa Kadhi wetu, ningeomba kimaoni yangu mwenyewe kibinafsi, Kadhi achaguliwe na watu wote kwa pamoja si kama vile ambavyo sasa mambo haya yanavyoendelea Kadhi anachaguliwa tu na serikali, tunaambiwa Kadhi ni huyo na inakuwa na hivyo.

Pili, ningependa sheria Kadhi anayoitumia itiliwe mkazo atakapokuwa amechaguliwa na wote na pia ningependelea katika maoni yangu kwamba, kuwe pia na Court of Appeal ya Kadhi maanake Kadhi akiwa hakumua sawa unaweza ukarudisha Appeal lakini sio kupeleka Appeal yako kwa serikali ikiwa wewe ni Muislamu na mashtaka na mambo yako yaikumiwe

Kikadhi, Kiislamu na kuwe na Court ya Appeal.

Tatu, ningependa kuzungumzia upande wa viwanja kama vile vya makanisa na Moskiti, hapa nasikitika ya kwamba kuna kama, sikuridhika kwamba vile viwanja hivi vinavyotolewa maana unakuta sehemu fulani Waislamu wakiitaji viwanja vya Moskiti ni kama wamebaguliwa. Sehemu ambazo ni mbali kunahitajika Moskiti fulani inakuwa wakiomba inakuwa ni uzito sana. Kwa hivyo yangu si mengi sana ni hayo machache tu kuhusu hali hiyo irekebishwe.

Com. Wambua: Mzee, umesema Kadhi achaguliwe na watu je, hawa watu wawe Waislamu ama wawe?

Shariff Abdala: Wawe Waislamu maanake Kadhi ni wa Kiislamu.

Com. Wambua: Ya, ukisema watu wote basi ujasema sawa. Kwa hivyo asante sana. Nitamuita Ibrahim Yogo, Onesmus Bora, Abdalla Bilali. Where are these people?

Abdala Bilali: I would like to represent myself, my name is Abdalla Bilali.

Asalaam Aleykum waramatulai wabarakati.

I would like to present my views to the Commission in four ways, I will represent the black race of Africa, I represent my country as a Kenyan and I also represent my community as Pumwani and also representing myself as follows:

First, I would like to see a Constitution whereby each and every mwananchi has an ability to make informed choices and a sustainable development, freedom of expression and participation in democratization in all aspects of social, political and economical life. I would like to see a country whereby people will be given better wages and salaries, respect of human life and better management of the economy and public resources.

My people want to see democratization so as to improve their living conditions. I would like to see an environment where education will be free and basic rights and access to each and every mwananchi.

I would like to see a country free from tribalism, nepotism, I would like to see people developing patriotism and nationalism, love and pride for your own country where by you will not see Police harassment as we normally observed the youth being tortured by Police. There is not even freedom of movement in our country and yet our Constitution says that there is freedom of speech and freedom of movement. I would like to see a country where by each and every mwananchi participates fully for the development of the nation.

Before independence our Late Mzee Jomo Kenyatt said that there are 3 kinds of wars that we should do away with. War of illiterance and ignorance, poverty and disease but since then the problems have increased, there is not only the problem of those three but also corruption, mismanagement of public resources. Our politicians, our Members of Parliament normally increase their salaries in Parliament instead of discussing important issues of developing the nation. They are driving luxurious cars using taxpayers' money instead of utilizing these kind things.

Com. Wambua: Give your proposals because those are the ones we want you to come up with.

Abdala Bilali: Just proposals.

So, under childrens Act, there should be free education, free health care and free basic needs for each and every mwananchi.

On Police harassment, there should be a re-training on Police and they should be taught about human rights and re-trained after every 2 years. The Administration Police should be removed and replaced by Local Government elected leaders, each and every Chief, Sub Chiefs and District Officers should be elected by the members of the community because they are the people who know they own problems. If you bring a District Officers from the West or North Eastern, the problems the people of North Eastern are facing are not the same problems that the local mwananchi of Majengo is facing. So, it will be more effective if we elect leaders from our community. A child born in the community to represent the community for the prosperity of this community.

Secondly, under religion yes there is freedom of worship but let us not put devil worship as a way of trying to please freedom or worship, there should be a well-organized kind of religion. Some religions are after money, let us try and look at a religion which represents the way of life and the way of God, therefore some types of religion and some tribal groups like Mongiki should be eradicated from our country.

Tax payers money: Let this be used well, as I have already said that our politicians are using taxpayers money to buy luxurious cars instead of using it to initiate development projects in our areas. In this case, let me talk about my area as Majengo, the old mud houses smell from the nearby due to drainage and uncollected garbage as some people are unaware of the harsh living conditions and atmosphere around them. Majengo being the oldest slum where Kenya's independence history was made, a place where leaders and some where African political movements used to hide and scheme, it is my appeal to the government to hail Majengo by uplifting it in terms of health, housing and all general living conditions.

We have seen that we are electing leaders, a Member of Parliament should be elected and each and every Ward should have at least 25% representation and not area to represent a Member of Parliament while this has led to negligence of some areas and they say, because these people did not elect me, so I cannot give them anything. So, I would like to see a Constitution where

by each and every Member of Parliament to qualify, as an MP should have at least 25% in each and every Ward he represents.

Thirdly, I would like the Presidential powers to be trimmed, the President has a lot of powers yet we have graduates and yet they do not have employment. For this reason, I would like to see that meri is considered where by each and everyone qualified for the job is given the job. Let it not be that all the powers are given to one person while the rest are crying that they do not have employment.

To me, I think on succession we should not see the 4 Vice Chairmen as the people who should be elected, even me I can be elected by the people. The minimum Presidential age should be reduced from the age of 35 to a minimum age of 25. As we can see that there are changes and this is a dot-com generation and knowing their ways of life, so my appeal to the government that this should also apply to Parliamentary.

Identity Cards should be given simultaneously with the passports for each and every mwananchi to have freedom of movement. How do you say that each and every mwananchi has freedom of movement while he or she is denied the passport so, we should be realistic.

My last point is on Land: I believe that land is a natural resource, I would like to see each and every mwananchi has a right to own land and shelter. Why is that the big people, the big fish are the ones who own these big pieces of land while the local mwananchi who does not have any income does not own a plot. So, there should be a limitation so that each and every mwananchi to have 3 acres of land and free health and medical care.

For that reason, I would like to summarize by saying that I would like to see a nation that has prosperity whereby each and every mwananchi participates fully. Thank you.

Com. Wambua: Ngoja kidogo.

Com. Lethome: Bilali, you recommended that at least every mwananchi should have 3 acres of land, that is the minimum. What about the maximum, the ceiling what do you recommend?

Abdala Bilali: For the maximum, I would like to see that it does not matter how much you own but let it not affect the other party. You should own land depending on the, I think that one we shall discuss later.

To finish this, I think the Constitution is more important than election. So, let us not rush that (no reform, no election). This is a fundamental issue, which should be considered seriously and which will govern the country for almost another 100 years. Election is a part of Constitution so, let us have a good Constitution which will enable each and every mwananchi and which will

not affect the mwananchi later due to the rush of the election. I think the Commission should be given more time.

The kind of the government I would like to see, I am so sorry to rush over this issue but please forgive me.

We have already seen that there are different kinds of government. Myself, I support the Presidential and Parliamentary kind of government and a Coalition and Transition kind of government. For this reason, the transition kind of government where by there are changes to be applied in the country, I am supporting even the merger between different kinds of parties. I am supporting even the government of national unity, for this reason, I would like to see this kind of thing or action. I know the Constitution of Kenya is more important, our Constitution is and all this kinds of things but there are implementations. We are urging that those laws should be implemented and put into action.

I also believe that power is never given to an oppressor, it must be demanded by the oppressor, it is never given voluntarily to the oppressed by the oppressor. So, we should demand our rights, we the local people of Majengo, I would like to the continuation of various faces, our people living in good health. This is the democracy, this is the kind of thing that we want to see, and we are told that we had already attained independence, what kind of independence while I see my people suffering, street children all over, this is not independence. Sometimes I feel like crying even when I see my people suffering, the people who fought for the independence of this country are neglected.

The immoral behaviour, we have seen the commercial sex workers, our government is encouraging this kind of thing and yet we expect God to help us, how will God help us while we are encouraging....

Com. Wambua: Give us your proposals?

Abdala Bilali: My proposal is that these people should be eradicated and removed from this place or if they will be stationed at this particular place, let us try to put other projects and not selling one's body for money. This will also help in eradicating HIV Aids in our community. Thank you with those few words.

Com. Wambua: Afesto Amele.

Afesto Amele: Goodmorning? My name is Afesto Amele, mine mainly will focus on Presidential powers.

Presidential Powers: -

I feel the Presidential powers should be reduced because we find, for example in the Judiciary, the President has the powers to appoint the Judiciary and that is not good because we find that as a person, he has the people whom he will focus on.

Secondly, he is the Commander-in-Chief, this should be given to another person because he has a lot of work and giving him that, makes him more tired.

The President should not be above the law because when a person is above the law, when he makes a mistake there is nowhere you can take him.

My second point is on Police harassment: -

It is not good the way the Police are treating people, because you find that, for example a Policeman arrests a lady, he may want to exchange her freedom with sex.

Those are the only views I have.

Com. Wambua: Thank you very much Afesto. Let us have Moses Oyugi.

Moses Oyugi: Ladies and gentlemen.

Speaker: Jina?

Moses Oyugi: Moses Oyugi. Shida ambayo tuko nayo mbaya katika Kenya ata tunakuja kuona katika review, ni implementation. Tuta propose lakini shida inatoka juu ya implementation from our government. Hiyo ndio shida ambayo tunataka tueleze, tutapropose maoni yetu lakini tunaomba Kenya government wakiweka sheria wa-implement.

Langu ni moja, kuna wakati ambayo tulikuwa tunaendesha government yetu vizuri sana.

1. Tuwe na Regional Assembly, katika kila province, Regional Assembly watachagua Wajumbe wao katika kila district kulingana na Provinces. Kama Central Province, Nyanza Province, Nairobi e.t.c. tuwe na Wajumbe ambao wana-deal na mambo yetu ya area. Ikiwa tunatoa kodi hapa Nairobi, Nyanza, Central Province, pesa zetu tunataka tuwe na 80% ifanye kazi within, 20% iwe-remitted to the government waone ya kwamba hiyo 20% kama wanasanya Kenya mzima ni nyingi sana. Maanake wanachezea pesa ya raia, wakiingia Central Government, wana-loot na hakuna pesa ambayo inafika katika Province. Tunataka Regional Assembly ambayo ita-deal na area.

2. Location / Council: Tuwe na Wajumbe ambao wamechaguliwa ku-deal na election, mambo gani yanatakikana kama barabara, sokoni e.t.c. Tuwe na Assembly ya Wajumbe ambao wamechaguliwa katika location. Tukirudi juu maanake nataka

Central Government sio Majimbo, mtu asichukue ni Majimbo, turudi juu tuwe na Lower House, House of Representative, every Constituency wachague Wajumbe wake katika Lower house na Lower house isiwe na powers, wakipenda wanajiongeza mishahara yao peke yao, tuwe na Upper house ambayo itachunge yale mamba wanazungumzia waone kwamba ni sawa na wanaweze ku-approve au namna gani?

Upper house ndio ita-deel na mambo yote na Upper house ipewe powers kuchagua Permanent Secretary, Provincial Commissioner na Administration yote iwe chini ya upper house. Upper house wakisha kaa, wale wanaochagua kama serikali, wapeane kwa President ili atangaza, sio eti President ndio ana appoint. Aki-appoint mimi siwezi fanya kazi sawa sawa manake ako na haki ya kufuta ama kuandika na hatuwezi kumpa President powers ku-hire and fire. Tuwe na Upper house ambayo ina-deel na hayo na wawe wazee ambao wamekoma. Wacha habari ya young Tusks, young tusks watafanya kazi gani, serikali inaanguka because of young tusks. Tunataka wazee ambao wamekoma na young tusks tuwawachie Lower House, wa-deal nayo halafu wazee wanachukua ndio waone nchi inaendelea namna gani.

Nikirudi katika Nominated Members of Parliament ambayo tunapatiana kwa President ndio kila mtu anakimbia kwa President anachagua watu kumi na mbili, tunataka these Nominated Members wachaguliwe na Parliament. Wajumbe ambao wamechaguliwa wote katiba two hundred and something waende wapiganie huko, wachague katika Bunge, wawetunawaita Special Elected Members and not Nominated Member maanake Nominated Member hiyo ndio inaleta taabu, ukichaguliwa na President huna haki kusema kile kitu kinaendelea kibaya katika Kenya. Tuwe na wale wanachaguliwa na Wajumbe katika Parliament wachaguliwe kwa Secret Ballot.

Nikurudi kwa Judicial Department: Tunataka Special Committee ambayo itachagua Attorney General, Chief Justice, Judges maanake tukiwacha President inawachaguwa, nikiwa na kesi against the President ama kabila yake, hiyo kesi itatupiliwa mbali, tunataka committee ya Judicial department ambazo inaisimamia independently na Judiciary iwe independent, bila ku-interfere na President na bila ku-interfere na Central Government. Wachague watu wao wenyewe, Attorney General, maanake tunaita Attorney General ni Chief Advices, how can you advise somebody, kama somebody huyo ndio amekuandika. Huwezu ku-advice boss, the boss is always right na wewe umechaguliwa na boss halafu u-advice yeye, hakuna. Hivyo tunataka tuwe na Judicial Department na Committee yake wamachaguliwa, kama Judge na kadhalika.

Nikiingia post ya Polisi, katika Kenya Polisi ana kazi ngumu zaidi, kuchunga watu, kuleta amani, tafadhali tuone sheria ambayo inaweza kukaa chini na kutengeneza mshahara ya Polisi hiyo ndio inaleta corruption. Polisi anapata mshahara elf nne, ana watoto, school fees sasa ni elf ngapi, nyumba ni ngapi na yeye ana elf nne hiyo, sababu gani hutaweza kuchukua shilingi tano tano kwa matatu. Unachukua shilling tano kwa sababu condition inaku-force Polisi afanya hivyo. Nataka Polisi awe na nyumba mzuri, mshahara mzuri ili afanye kazi na roho safi ndio alinde Kenya, ili Kenya iwe na peace. Corruption inatokana na mshahara kidogo na watu wengine wanaoanza mshahara yao kule juu hawa ambao tunawachagua inakuwa half a Million na bado wanataka hiyo pesa na Polisi ambaye analinda watu amasahaulika. Kwa hivyo tunaingilia tunapigania na Polisi sisi kama

raia wawe na Committeee yao manake hawe hawana chama au Union ambayo inaweza kupigania mambo yalo. Tuwe na Committee ambayo itaweza kuleta malalamiko, terms and conditions yao kwa government halafu wanapata.

Nikirudia Election, wakati moja tulikuwa na independent candidate, hakuna kitu kama indepede candidate hawezi kuwa registered, ukiwa na pesa zako na KANU imekukataa, Ford Kenya imekukataa, DP imekukataa, una right kusimama kama independent candidate. Na ukiingia sasa party itakutafuta kukuambia uje pande wao, maanake tunaweza kuwach mtu mzuri ya kwamba hajapewe ticket na KANU au Ford Kenya amakatazwe, anabaki eti kwa grassroot. Tuwache party achukue watu wake, na independent candidates tuwe nao katika Kenya.

Hayo ndio maoni yango ambazo nilikuwa nataka nilete hapa kwenu muweke iwe Katiba. Thank you.

Com. Wambua: Kidogo tu, umesema ati, ile proposal ya serikali, unataka tuwe na Regional Assembly, 80% ya revenue tukishachua hiyo revenue 80% itumike kwa region na ile ingine iende kwa Central Government. Halafu umesema hata kuwe na House of Representative, Upper House na Lower House na ukasema sio Majimbo. Tofauti ya hii proposal yako na Majimbo nini maanake lazima tueleweke maanake Majimbo vile tunayaelewa ni Regionalism kila jimbo liwe independent na ni kama vile umetaja na tukiangalia sana ile system of government tuliokuwa nayo baada ya uhuru ilikuwa tu hivi hivi. Kwa hivyo tofauti ya hii proposal yako na ya Majimbo ni kitu gani?

Moses Oyugi: Tofauti yangu na Majimbo, Majimbi ni kila jimbo inakuwa na President yake. Hiyo ndio tofaouti yangu na vile tunaaka Central Government ambayo inapata 20%, tuko na President ya Kenya nzima na hao jama ambao wana-discuss mambo ya Regional, Location, Upper House ni chini ya President ya Kenya nzima, isipokuwa kitu tunazuia, pesa inatoka Nyanza, inakuja Central Province, Nyanza lazima ipige magoti kwa KANU ndio mambo yao yatengenezwe na pesa ni yao. Tunataka 80% ifanye kazi kwetu kule, 20% iletwe hapa, kama ni kidogo Lower House lazima I-discuss maanake representative kutoka Nyanza yuko huko, wanaweza kusema kuna pesa kidogo, tuchukue pesa kidogo tumpe Central Government.

Com. Wambua: Kwa hii proposal yako nani atasimia Jimbo, umesema sio President ama Vice President kama vile tulivyokuwa hapo awali. Nani atasimamia jimbo?

Moses Oyugi: Jimbo wale watu ambao wanasimamia maanake nasema ni one government, kuna mtu anayechaguliwa kule ambaye anaitwa Provincial Commissioner ya jimbo, yeye ndio anaunganisha government na wale wa Jimbo na yeye ndiye atakakuwa Chairman wa Regional Assembly na asichaguliwe na President. Nilikuwa nasema kuna Committeee ingine ambayo itakuwa inachaguwa government kama Bwana PC sasa PC atakuwa na nguvu maanake hawezi kungoja President. Ata hii kura inaibiwa kwa sababu anaandika watu kama PC, Chief. Chief anaogopa President sana, akikuja Chief anaweza kukimbia hata avunje mguu yake, sasa kama kuna pahalihawezi kujali, President atafanya kazi yake, na administration pia itafanya

kazi yao.

Kuna kitu nimesahau kidogo.

Com. Wambua: Wacha aulize halafu ataongezea.

Com. Githu Muigai: Umezema ungependa serikali ya Coucil ipewe nguvu, ndio? Tuwe na serikali mara tatu.

Moses Oyugi: Mara nne.

Com. Githu Muigai: Mara nne, juu zaidi tuwe na Central Government.

Moses Oyugi: Zamani tulikuwa tunaita Senate.

Com. Githu Muigai: Senate, Lower House halafu tuteremke chini Regional Government, tuteremke chini zaidi.

Moses Oyugi: Provincial Council Council Elected.

Com. Githu Muigai: O.K, unataka tupeleke wapi County Council, Town Council na Municipal Council? Hiyo ni swali langu la kwanza.

Moses Oyugi: Hiyo swali lako najibu hivi. Municipality ita-deal na mambo ya Municipal, County Council sio location, location iko tofauti na County Council maanake kuna Councillor ambaye anatoka kwa kila location na si location moja, saa zingine anaweza kuunganisha locations mbile iwe na Councillor moja. Sasa Council ina-deal na mambo ya County Council that one we call Local Government, lazima Local Government iwe na representative. Regional ambayo natakakuzungumzia wana-deal na mambo ya Central Government.

Com. Githu Muigai: Haya nimeelewe hiyo, P.C, D.C., D.O. na Chief wanafanya kazi ya Central Government, sasa tukipatia Local Government nguvu, unataka tufanya nini na P.C., D.C., D.O. na Chief.

Moses Oyugi: Sijasema tupewe County Council nguvu, serikali ni ya aina mbili kila mtu anajua, kuna Local Government na iko na Act yake, kuna Central Government nikizungumza kuhusu Provincial Commissioner mimi nazungumzia Central Government, ana-deal na Central Government. Nikizungumza habari ya Council e.t.c. mimi nazungumza kuhusu Local Government.

Sasa lile kitu limebaki ni moja tu, ni ya kwamba kwa mfano katika City Council, unaona ya kwamba City Council inapeleka serikali hasara kubwa. Mtu anakuwa kwa barabara anaweka biashara yake, City Council anakuja anachukua pesa kwake na government hapata chochote. Kwa huyu mtu, kuna pesa ambayo watu wa City Council wanachukua kwake kila jioni au kila mwezi, hizo pesa zinaingia kwa mifuko ya mtu binafsi, haingii kwa City Council, hii sheria tunataka tuitengeneze. Kama ni kujenga makiosk au kujenga stalls ndio watu waingie wafanye biashara yao wampe serikali ya Local Government ama City Council faida, maanake wale wanafanya kazi Kikomba hapa wengi wao pesa yao yanaingia kwa mifuko ya individuals sio kwa City Council. Ndio unaona City Council wamesahau ata kufagia choo hata mafi sasa unaona iko Nairobi, tena panya inakuwa kubwa kuliko paka. Sababu gani City Council wanalia hawana pesa na wale wanaofanya City Council ndio wanachukua pesa kwa raisa for nothing. Tutengeneze sheria ambayo inaweza kuzuia watu wa City Council kuchukua pesa, City Council imeanguka, hakuna City Council wakati huu.

Com. Wambua: Bwana Oyugi tafadhali, tumuite Hussein Suleiman.

Hussein Suleiman: Officials wanaousika nawasalimia? Jina langu ni Hussein Seleiman.

1. Kwa urekebishaji wa Katiba, kwa maoni yangu ningependa ya kwamba, twe na Katiba ambayo kwamba itakaotoa haki na usawa kwa wote.
2. Katiba ambayo kwamba isiobagua kabila, rangi ama dini. Mfano ni kuwa Waislamu wanapotaka ID, inakuwa ni shida wakiwa wao ni wananchi halisi ya nchi hii.
3. Katiba ambayo itampa mwananchi sauti katika nchi yake, yaani kwa mfano, mwananchi anapomchagua Mjumbe kuenda katika Parliament, yeye akija hua ule Mjumbe anasema ya kwamba yeye ni mtumishi wa raia lakini baada ya kuvuka sakafu na kuenda upande ule wa pili anakuwa Honorable yaani anakuwa Mweshimiwa. Sasa mweshimiwa ndio atakayetumikia mdogo ama mdogo ndiye atakayetumikia mkubwa. Hiyo sheria irekebishwe.
4. Police Act: Sheria hii au kifungu hichi cha Police Act kichunguzwe kikamilifu na kurekebishwe maana sijui ni Katiba ipi wanayoitumua Mapolisi ikiwa ni hatia kumtesa mtu mwingine yeyote yule kama ni mke wako au mtoto wako kama Katiba inavyosema ni kosa. Na hawa Mapolisi wetu sijui wanatumia Katiba ipi, wanatushika, kutupiga na kutunyanyasa. Tungependa Katiba tujue ni Katiba ipi? Tungependa Katiba iwe ni moja, haki iwe ni moja kwa sisi sote. Isiwe ya pande moja bila kuangalia pande nyingine.
5. Mfungua akipelekwa pale anaweza kukaa rumand ata kwa miaka miwili au mitatu na kuteseka katika rumand bila Ma-judge kujali na kwa hakika hakuna mwenye kukutetea. Kwa hivyo ningependa mahakama zetu zichunguzwe ili kwamba zisiweze kuwanyanyasa wananchi.

6. Chief Kadhi's Court: Mahakama ya Kadhi ningeomba ipewe mamlaka zaidi kuhusu sheria kulingana na hukumu za Kiislamu, kuambatana na kitabu cha Qurani. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Wambua: Mzee ulizungumza mambo ya waheshimiwa wakichaguliwa wanavuka, wanakuwa kama, sehemu zingine tumezuru tulikuwa na maoni ya kwamba, mweshimiwa kama hawafanyi kazi, waliomchagua vilivyo wawe na haki ya kumfuta kazi, ungependekeza namna gani kwa hayo kwa maoni yako?

Husein Suleiman: Pale ningependekeza ya kwamba yeye awe akirudi kwa wananchi waliomchagua na kutuambia kazi imekwenda hivi na hivi, pahali fulani iko hivi na hivi, ikiwa hakika tunaona ndivyo ilivyo, tunakubali kama hatukubali tunamwambia hatukubali kama ni kuenda mbele tunakwenda mbele ili kwamba tuwe na sauti vilivyo.

Com. Wambua: Kuenda mbele ni kumfuta kazi.

Husein Suleiman: Kumfuta, kumuondoa halafu tuweke mwingine.

Com. Wambua: Asante. Thank you very much.

Com. Githu Muigai: Nitamuita Hawa Ali

Hawa Ali: Asalam Aleykum waramatulai wabarakatu.

Kwa majina naitwa Hawa Wamohu Aki, niko hapa kwa niaba ya Supreme Women Group. Tuliketi chini na kuona ya kwanza:-

1. Wanawake Wakiislamu waruhusiwa kutumia vazi lao mahali popote kwa sababu unapokwenda unavaa maofisi mengine, hawakuhudumii kikamilifu.
2. Tukaonelea wanao ugua ugonjwa wa Ukimwi au wenye virusi ambao wanaofanya kazi, wasiachiswe kazi kabla au mtu hajalemewa kabia kwa sababu ya jamii ambayo inayomtegemea.
3. Shule za msingi ziwe za malipo ya chini kabisa ili kuwezesha mzazi kuidumu karo hiyo.
4. Katika shule zetu za Kenya watoto wa Kiislamu wachukuliwa kama wanafunzi wale wengine, kwa sababu ya tishio ya waalimu na wanafunzi wenzao.

5. Biashara zinazoendela humu mitaani kama vile wanawake kujiuza miili yao pamoja na madawa ya kulevya zipigwe marufuku kabisa.
6. Watoto wetu wapewe Vitambulisho bila ya kuangaishwa hapa na pale kwa sababu watoto wamezaliwa hapa hawajui makwao, wazazi wao wamezaliwa hapa hawajui mahali pengini.
7. Sisi tunaomba tuwe na taifa lenye amani hatutaki taifa lenye misuko suko kwa sababu wananchi ndio hupata shida pamoja na watoto.
8. Wafanyibiashara watengewe sehemu zao badala ya kuvunjiwa na kupigiwa mahali pao ambapo huvunjiwa vitu vyao, kwa sababu ata wao ni raia na ni watu wanaotegemewa na jamii zao.

Sina mengine.

Com. Wambua: Asante mama kuna swali kidogo utangojea.

Com. Githu Muigai: Mama tumetembea Kenya yote na tumesikiza sana vile akina mama Wailamu wanasema mambo mengi kama hayo umesema ya mavazi na mengine ya kidini na vinginevyo. Ningependa kukuuliza swali kuhusu watoto wadogo wakike, Waislamu, wewe maoni yako ni vipi? Inafaa watairishwe au wewe mwenyewe unaonelea sheria isiruhusu watoto watoto wadogo kutairishwa.

Hawa Ali: Hiyo ya watoto kutairishwa wakike wasitairishwe.

Com. Lethome: Na hayo ya wazee wengine kuwalazimisha mabinti wao wadogo kuolewa, ndoa za lazima, sijui ungetao pendekezo gani kuhusu jambo kama hilo?

Hawa Ali: Hiyo hapari ya wazazi kulazimisha watoto wadogo ndoa za lazima, ningependeza wazazi hawa wachukuliwa hatua ya kinidhamu.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana mama jiandikishe tafadhali. Winnie Perez. If you have a written memorandum please, highlight the key issues do not read through it, we will take time and read through the memorandum ourselves just highlight the key issues and the key proposals you prefer to make.

Winnie Perez: My name is Winnie Perez, I am representing the Kenya Women Political Caucus, we have a few proposals to

make.

Citizenship: -

- 1) Women have faced discriminations in respect of citizenship provision for example in Section 90 and 91 of the current Constitution women have been rendered as second class citizens as they do not have the ability to confer citizenship to children born abroad to non Kenyan fathers and to confer citizenship to their spouses. So, the KPWC recommends that an automatic citizenship be accorded to any child born within or without Kenya so long as one of the parents is a Kenyan.
- 2) Dual Citizenship should be allowed in recognition of the increasing number of children of mixed heritage.
- 3) Kenyan women and men should be able to confer citizenship to foreign husbands and passports should be issued as a right.

Basic Rights: -

- 1) Social, economic and cultural rights should be protected in the Constitution and in particular e.g. knowingly affecting other people with AIDS should be construed as an abuse of the right to life.
- 2) The right to free and compulsory Primary Education should be protected as a corollary to the right to education.
- 3) Early or forced marriages should be construed as a denial of the right to education or freedom of choice.
- 4) The right to employment should be protected and sexual harassment construed as a denial of the right to employment.
- 5) The right to know or to information should be protected.

Land and property right: -

- 1) The rights to own and inherit land other movable and immovable properties by women should be added as a right in the Constitution.
- 2) The Constitution should regulate land tenure and ensure gender equity in land distribution.

3) A spouse approval regarding any transaction on land should be mandatory and included in the Constitution.

Lastly:-

- 1) A child should be defined as a girl or a boy below 18 years.
- 2) The principle of the best interest of the child should be incorporated.
- 3) There should be free and compulsory Primary education.
- 4) An office for children's Ombudsman should be created.

Com. Wambua: This last point you have made of the children Ombudsman. What will be the purpose of that office? The last point you have made what will be the purpose of that office?

Winnie Perez: For example to get to know the grievances of children e.g. children in the streets.

Com. Wambua: James Kanene.

James Kanene: My name is James Kanene.

Jambo langu la kwanza ningependa kusema katika nchi hii yetu ya Kenya yote kama ilivyo, ningependelea serikali ichukulie maanani watoto wanaoitwa parking boys kwa sababu hawa wamekuwa ni wengi zaidi na nikifikiria hapo mbele walikuwa wamupungua, lakini sasa wamekuwa wengi ata wameleta tatiza na tatizo moja ni kama hii, wamekuwa wengi zaidi ata unapata watu walio na magari wanasumbuliwa sana barabarani na nikiangilia sana ama nikifikiria, hawa watoto wana wazazi wao. Kwa hivyo ningependelea serikali ijaribu vile inaweza kupunguza hawa watoto na kuwasaidia kwa mambo mengine na hali hii sana wapende kujua wazazi wao ni akina nani. Kwa sababu kuna wazazi ambao wana watoto hawa ambao ni "chokora" na wengine hawa ndio huwepa hiyo kazi, kwa sababu ni shida sana wewe ukiwa kama mzazi asubuhi ikifika unaamka, na unaambia mtoto mdogo kwamba aende na arudi na unga na mwingine akienda akuja na sukuma wiki. Kwa hivyo tunaona hiyo hali ya parking boys inaongezeka sana juu ya hao wazazi ambao wana hao watoto, wanashindwa kuwachukulia hatua yeyote vile huyu mtoto anaweza mzima kwa njia inayofaa.

Jambo la pili, ningependa kuongea kwa upande huu wa watu wanaoitwa Councillors kwa upande wa Local Government hasa sana kwa upande wa Slums, kuna shida sana tukiangalia, tunaona Macouncillors wanakuja wale wako sehemu za slums, wanapoteza wengine, kwa sababu unaweza kuwa wewe umeishi huko kwa slums kwa miaka mingi sana na wakati inafika eti inapeanwa na serikali ili upate kitu kidogo, unakuta wale wanaofaa kupewe plot sio hawa. Inakuwa pengini ni huyu Councillor

na group nyingine hawa sasa ndio wanaridhi sehemu kama hiyo. Kwa hivyo tukiangalia tunaona bado shida inaendelea kama pengine shida ingekupungikia, bado huyo anakuongezea shida nyingine.

Ni hayo tu.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana. Nitampa nafasi mama hapo, tusikie akina mama pia, kwa hivyo Naima, tafadhali kuja hapa, vile utafanya mama karibia hapa.

Speaker: Sema jina lako?

Halima Alisa: Mimi naitwa Halima Alisa.

Speaker: Kutoka wapi?

Halima Alisa: Natoka Pumwani Majengo.

Com. Lethome: Mama umesema unaitwa nani?

Halima Alisa: Halima Alisa.

Com. Lethome: Kutoka wapi?

Halima Alisa: Kutoka hapa Majengo, Gatanga base.

Com. Lethome: Sasa uko na maoni?

Halima Alisa: Ee nina maoni lakini macho yangu huwa siwezi kusom, nawakilisha huyu mtoto anisomee.

Com. Wambua: Tafadhalini mtulie huko nyuma, kuna kelele nyingi huko, mtulie tusikie vile mama anavyosema hapa.

Com. Lethome: Sasa mama Halima, tunajua hauoni vizuri uwezi kusoma lakini baadhi ya maoni yako hebu utuambie yale ambayo unakumbuka, yale umeandika.

Halima Alisa: Hayo nimeandika kwanza ni jambo la pombe hapa mjini.

Com. Lethome: Kuhusu pombe unasema nini, hebu utuambie?

Halima Alisa: Kuhusu pombe nasema maanake yaharibu watoto, wamama na wakaazi wa hapa, kwanza zamani nafahamu kulikuwa hakuna ruhusa ya pombe kuuzwa manyumbani.

Com. Lethome: Sasa unapendekeza nini?

Halima Alisa: Napendekeza pombe ifungwe, itafutiwe ata kama ni mbali itengenezwe maanake si sheria yetu, kupita tukiona pombe na watoto pia waharibika.

Com. Lethome: Lingine?

Halima Alisa: Lingine, biashara ya hawa jamaa wanaotoka Tanzania, wahaya, pia ni makosa na wenye nyumba pia twalaumu ndio wanawapangisha kwa hivyo twaomba serikali itilie mkazo, kama ni kuondolewa wapelekwe sehemu yao mbali.

Com. Lethome: Sasa mama ungependekeza nini, waondolewa waendeleo na biashara zao kwingine au biashara yenyewe ipigwe marufuku.

Halima Alisa: Ipigwe marufuku maanake ni biashara haramu sio biashara halali.

Com. Lethome: Haya mtu akipatikana anafanya biashara kama hiyo, achukuliwe hatua gani?

Halima Alisa: Achukuliwe hatua iwezekanavyo na serikali na sheria, katika sheria ya kidini kama ni kurudishwe kwao, kama ni wa hapa pia achukuliwe sheria ya kidini, alivyosema katika Quran.

Com. Lethome: Sasa mama biashara yenyewe hufanyiwa na watu wawili haiwezi kufanywe na mtu mmoja, sasa achukuliwe hatua mwanamke peke yake au na mwanamume pia.

Halima Alisa: Mke na mume pia maanake wote wameharibu sheria. Naweza kuendelea?

Com. Wambua: Endelea tu.

Halima Alisa: Video za usiku za watoto, zinaharibu watoto hawapati kusoma, wanaonesha mambo machafu na ni watoto wengine wadogo, mtoto anakuja nyumbani saa saba, ukimuuliza unatoka wapi? Anasema ametoka kwa video, ikiwa moja ni wangu anakataa kabisa kuenda madarasa kwa sababu hizi video. Kwa hivyo twaomba serikali itilie mkazo.

Ya nne, naomba katika ofisi D.O. itilie mkazo, iwe na wazee wanaume na wanawake pia.

Habari ya vitambulisha pia, watoto wetu wapata taabu sababu ya vitambulisho kwa hivyo naomba uwe na watu wenye wa kuwajua wale watoto ni wazaliwa wa hapa, ni mtoto wa fulani huyu, huyu ni wa fulani maanake wanapata taabu sana. Unaweza kupeleka mtoto kuenda kuchukua Kitambulisho ukasumbuliwa sana na ana katatasi ya hospitali ya kuzaliwa na kila kitu. Kwa hivyo naomba serikali pia itutazamie mambo hayo, unaweza pengine ata mwezi miwili mtoto hajakata Kitambulisho na hali anajulikani ni mtoto wa fulani.

La tano, Mawaziri na mawadiwani tunaowachagua maanake hawasaidii mambo ya kimji na ndio wanahusika na kuangalia mambo kama haya wakiwa hapa mjini lakini wakishapata wanatusahau. Kila mtu anajivutia kwake anakuwa hashuguliki na mambo ya mji na hiyo ndio haki yao kuchaguliwa kuangalia mambo ya mji, kwa hiyo pia tunaomba wapigiwa kura ya kuwapinga.

Com. Lethome: Sasa kwa upande waka mmechagua Diwani wenu hapa halafu hawakuwatimizia yale aliyowaaidi. Ungependa achukuliwe hatua gani kabla hatujafikia uchaguzi mwingini.

Halima Alisa: Aondolewe na itafutwe Diwani mwingine.

Com. Lethome: Kama ni Mbuge je?

Halima Alisa: Hata ma ni Mbunge maanake hashuguliki na mambo ya kimji kwa nini sasa na ndio kusudi letu la kumchagua atushugulikie, kwa nini asitushugulikie.

Na hapati ya hospitali pia tunaomba katika maoni yetu, sisi akina mama kuna akina mama wagonjwa wakawa nyumbani hawawezi kuwahudumiwa hospitali kwa hivyo twaomba ipunguzwe garama. Kama ugonjwa wa AID, TB, Cancer na ugonjwa mazito mazito, tupunguziwe garama.

Habari hii ya kuongeza bei za vitu kila mara maanake baada ya kusomwa budget halafu vitu vishaongeze kabla baado, kwa hivyo pia itiliwe mkazo katika serikali naomba.

Shirika la St John iweze kutoa mabarua kama watu wele wa Social workers wasaidie wamama, kuna a kina mama wengine wanaugua na wanapata taabu nyumbani, hawana usaidizi wa hospitali, hawana nguvu, ni watu wazima, wengine hawana watoto.

Mimi nimefika hapo asanteni.

Com. Wambua: Kuna video show umesema watoto wanaenda, wale wanaonyesha hizi video ni watu wanaofanya biashara wanawalipisha ama ni akina nani hawa?

Halima Alisa: Wanawalipisha ni watu wa hapa mjini, na wanawalipisha shilling 10/=, ata mtoto anakuwa mwizi nyumbani kwa sababu lazima aende katika video.

Com. Wambua: Diana Abdilahi, basi hapa naoni tutasikizana kidogo maanake kuna kelele sana na wale ambao wako na mobile phones ama cell phone tafadhali zimeni simu ndio tuelewane hapa. Kuna shida gani hapo lakini, kuna shida gani hapo nyuma, nasikia kuna kelele nyingi hapo?

Vile tutafanya, Solomon Mokenion can you sort out the problem there, there seems to be a problem with akina mama hapo, utujulishe ni shida gani iliyoko halafu tunataka kuendelea na sasa watu wamekuwa wengi, wale ambao wanataka kutoa maoni, kwa hivyo tutapima kuda sasa. Tutapima muda ndio tusikie kila mtu ambaye amefika hapa, kwa hivyo tutamuita Diana Abdilahi, yuko? Hayuko. Christopher Ambani. Christopher nimesema watu ni wengi kwa hivyo utafupisha maneno, utupatie mapendekeza, proposals ndio tuyaandike.

Christopher Ambani: Kwa majina naitwa Christopher Ambani, ni mwalimu ya kisomo ya watu wazima.

1. Administration: Katika administration nitaongea kuhusu Chiefs and mabaibu wao, ningependa wachaguliwe moja kwa moja na raia wenyeji ambao wanaongoza kwa sababu mara nyingi D.C. uweka Chief mahali ambayo ata hana mamlaka, hana command.

Nitaongeza kuhusu Polisi na viongozi wengine ambao wako chini, kuna cases zinafanywe nyumbani na watu wanakatwa pesa mingi sana ambayo hata hawezi kulipa kwa sababu ya makosa ndogo ndogo kama chang'aa na nini, pombe ya haramu. Inafaa watu waende kotini wakatiwe pesa kule kwa sababu yale yanakatwa kinyumbani hatuelewi yanaenda wapi, polisi anataka elf tatu, anachukua, Chifu anataka elf nne, hii inamakosa, makosa iko lakini amechukuwa pesa.

Mipangilia ya DO DC na PC sina shaka nayo iwe pamoja kama zamani.

President iwe na Waziri Mku

Nitaenda kwa mamba ambayo inatufanya kuwa wabaya, ninaonelea kuwa ni vizuri kuwa na Katiba au tuwe na sheria ya kusimamia mavazi kama zamani, nikikuja hapa kama nimevaa vibaya, niulizwe na Polisi au na Administration, imekuwaje? Kwa sababu kuna watu huwezi jua kama ni mwanamke au ni mwanamume, anavaa vile anataka na inakubalika hiyo ndio

napendekeza isiwe hivyo.

Kuwa na mashamba: Unaweza pewa shamba na mtu na inakuwa shida ku-register au kupata title deed, shamba umepewe lakini huwezi kupata kibali ya kuwa shamba ni yako na wale hawana sherikali iangalie itakuwaje wapate shamba kidogo.

Masomo: Kuhusu masomo ningependekeza irudi kama zamani, watoto kutokea Nursery wasome masomo ambayo tutaita free education na management za shule zirudi kwa serikali kwa sababu mwalimu mkuu akipawe management ya shule anaweza itisha peza ambazo yeye mwenyewe anajua, serikali hajui.

Ningependekeza courses kama vocational au Jua kali ziwe free kwa wananchi ambao watakuwa wamemaliza shule.

Health Centres ningependekeza ziwe free, kila mahali ambayo tuko na health centers katika centers zetu.

Uchaguzi uwe free, mtu asiwe anatishwe kwa sababu ya fulani, biashara ndogo ndogo, isiwe na mahali serikali ina-register. Isiwe kama mtu anataka kuanza biashara unashindwa ku-register haujua ni wapi utaenda, kuwe na mwelekeo, serikali iangalie ni wapi hawa watu wataandikishwa na iwe biashara halali.

Kuandikisha Vitambulisho na kadi za kura ziwe zinafanywa kila wakati, isiwe wakati moja tu, kila wakati iendelea kuandikisha.

Mwisho ningependekeza, haki ya kila mtu, haki ya watoto, haki ya wazee, haki ya wasio jiweza na haki ya wanawake. Asante.

Com. Wambua: Umetaja mambo ya Prime Minister je, achaguliwe namna gani huyu Prime Minister tafadhali?

Christopher Ambani: Ningeona kuwe na Executive President na Prime Minister awe ku-manage mambo ndogo ndogo ambayo itakuwa katika serikali.

Com. Wambua: Na atachaguliwa namna gani huyu Prime Minister? Atachaguliwa na nani?

Christopher Ambani: Na President.

Com. Wambua: Be elected by the President, O.K. Asante sana. Thank you very much

Tumuite Fatuma Mwaniki. Hayuko? Haya tumuite Fatuma Gathoga.

Fatuma Gathoga: Salaam Aleykum waramatulahi wabarakatu.

Com. Wambua: Aleykuma salaam.

Fatuma Gathoga: Kwa majina naitwa Fatuma Gathoga ni Civic Education facilitator. Ningependa kupendekeza maoni yafuatayo na nitazungumza kwa Kizungu.

Com. Wambua: Just face the mic please so that we record everythin you say.

Fatuma Gathoga: Ningependa kupendekeza kuwa na preamble ama utangulizi katika Constitution ya Kenya ambayo nimeyaandika hapa nitai-submit yaani kufupisha maneno sitasoma tafadhali.

Chapter one of the Constitution, Sovereignty of the Constitutional, Supremacy articles one of the Constitutions.

Niko na oma kidogo tafadhali.

Com. Wambua: Endelea mama.

Fatuma Gathoga:

The State of Kenya shall be a republic.

Sovregnity shall be in the hands of the people of Kenya, the word people should be cooperated in the Constitution, who shall exercise it through the elected representatives through referendum and presbetory.

This Constitution is supreme and its provisions shall be made binding force on all authorities and persons here in the Republic of Kenya.

Tape 3

The republic of Kenya shall not be governed nor shall any person or group of person take control of government of Kenya or any other part thereof except with provision of this constitution. Whenever any law shall be found to be consistible with the provisions of this constitution, the constitution shall be prevailed to aprevail and other laws shall to the extent of this new constituency be null and void.

Twaendelea kwa chapter 2 of the constitution citizenship (articles 1 – types of citizenship) yaani uraia wa watu.

The citizens of Kenya may hold multiple citizenship yaani iruhusiwe kuwa raia anaweza kuwa citizen wa Kenya na Uganda kwa wakati mmoja ama kwa nchi nyingine yote. A citizen of Kenya shall be a child born in Kenya awe mtoto akizaliwa Kenya, automatically awe citizen, or a child born of Kenyan family, mzee pia ata mwanamke ama mwanaume, akizaa mtoto awe ni raia wa Kenya bila swali lolote.

Automatic Citizenship - A person who is native born of Kenyan origin, mtu yeyote mwenye jadi ama uko ama yaani ni native yani ni mtu mzalendo wa Kenya, yaani kitu kama uzalendo ukuwe established such that msawahili awe ni mzalendo automatically asibidi kulete vitambulisho vingine ambavyo vimeintroducewa pande ya independence, kwa sababu siku hizi tunaletewa mataka mengi tunaulizwa tukitoa birth certificate unaambiwa ulete birth certificate ya babu yako, ya nyanya yako, ambao walikuwa kabla independence those documents were not introduced at that time, so I don't see how we can have those documents available. So iwe automatic citizenship first. Watu ambao ijadi yao ama ufo wao originality of those people belong to this country, for example you are madshite or you are a Somali or you are, yaani kuwe na ikumbalike kuwa ile ijadi yako ndio approval of citizenship. That is the automatic citizenship. A person of other nationalities who is marginalized by status of being a citizen in article 6 – every person born in Kenya before or in the date of independence either of whose parents or any of whose guardians or parents before that time, that is community is indigenous of Kenyan origin, yaani indigenous of Kenyan origin ichukuliwe kama the sititisho, kama wazani wako ni indigenous Kenyans ichukuliwe kama sitikisho za uzalendo wa Kenya.

Comm. Wambua: Ngoja kidogo hapo mama, who are the indigenous citizens? Ni akina nani? Maanake tuko na wale makabira 42 wa Kenya, na tulipokuwa huko pwani kulikuwa na shida kwamba Wastab Waswahili hawahesabiki kama kati ya hawa 42. Kwa hivyo tunaposema indigenous, wale unawataja wawe unaweza kupatia automatic citizenship. Unasema ni akina nani hao?

Fatuma Gathoga: Nasema wale watu walikuwa katika hii inchi kabla uhuru wa Kenya kupatikaniwa na which Waswahili kama unavyouliza, hawakutoka nje ya Kenya. Walikuwa katika hii nchi, wakati wa uhuru, wakubariwe kuwa indigenous Kenyans ama wazalendo wa hii nchi.

Comm. Wambua: Endelea

Fatuma Gathoga: I think that is okay.

3. In this section the date of independence, nimeshaeleza, hapa nitawacha hiyo section.

The Provision: This section applies may be you registered as a citizen of Kenya, if a magistrate or this are things are already in the previous constitution – the constitution that we propose to amend. Citizens of Kenya – if a magistrate court in which she or he applies for citizenship has been filed, and certified he or she is a person of good character, he has shown a clear intention or desired to be domiciliary in Kenya, and he has taken the prescribed oath of an agent, courageous like, the provincials of this

section shall apply..

Any person who is or has been married to a Kenyan citizen i.e any person, male or female, any man who is or has been married to a citizen of Kenya, and also a man married to a woman of Kenya.

Comm. Wambua: Okey okey guzia ile ya mhimu, maanake tutaisoma wawa sawa,

Fatuma Gathoga: Nitaisoma ndio, ninaendelea kwa fundamental rights – Chapter 3 of the constitution, any citizen of Kenya, for the time being is being a member of a community in which capacity a person or law shall have the right to the cause of such laws, matters described in the constitution. This suggests, mutosoma in the article of in the declaration of the mostly adopted from the international requisition of freedom rights. Rights minority rights, children's rights, civil liberty and civic rights of citizens. Ninapeleka tu the citizenship.

Comm. Wambua: Taja yale ya muhimu alafu ueleze.

Fatuma: Chapter 4, the direct _____ of state policies nime-include, chapter 5 of the said state articles 1 welfare of citizens articles 2 and articles 3 and articles 4, that is structure forms as per 1, articles 4, 2, nime-include, articles 1 and articles 4, 3 extension, three of that. Nitafulilia, okey,

Electoral systems process everything should be included in that and the judiciary supremacy local authorities and land and natural resources whatever is included development government and economic policies and ministerial appointment and tenure of office and chapters 4, the most important issue I want to put here is now affirmative action of the gender section, I would like to propose that affirmative action in election both, or so world election civic election, and panel election, _____ basis and a reservation of quarters be introduced and that's to allow more women participation and to allow more representation such that if a woman is not campaign, but she qualifies to the nomination, or presenting their papers for nomination, they be allowed, that seat be reserved for that candidate. They should be given on product basis. We also propose that quarters be reserved for 6th parliament for women because we already know that the population of Kenya has more women to the extent of 52% of Kenyans. We would like to propose 50% of this in parliament for women.

Comm. Wambua : Who do they give this? Is it through the nomination or

Fatuma: Through porlata, through nomination, there also seats, nominated seats should also be reserved half the seats. On 50% basis everything on 50% basis. So I'm proposing that I want 110 MPs in parliament who are women, and also ministers – seats should be preserved either for nomination of appointment, those are normally not on election but 50% also should be given to women.

Any ward for nomination for coucillor or any ward should be reserved – this should be put on porlata, either porlata basis such

that we should decide today, Pumwani ward is for a lady seat, the next ward is the Bodeni ward should be a man, Eastleigh North a lady, Eastleigh South a man on porlata basis so that they should be given opportunities and still such a time when women will be empowered enough to make their own elections and nominations then we can stop. We can give them duration like even in South Africa, for instance, a period of 10 years then you can go back to the normal system so that we raise up the standard of women in policy decision making. Okey.

Also affirmative action should be introduced in all walks of life, I propose for instance in public seatings, for example in this hall, we have three rules, we make sure that one rule is only that for women. If there are no women seats, let them remain vacant so that more women will be encouraged to come and seat. And in all walks of life, even in matatus, when a matatu comes a que for women, the other matatu a que for men so that we don't have to be pushed and harassed all through and through. Now that is optional for her. She can travel but supposing there are people who are pushing with children and everything and youu luggage and everything and you have no point, they should be happy.

Also I would like to propose that women be protected by the law, from police harassment to the extent that police should not not be allowed to arrest a woman, a woman should be given a ticket like you are given in a police offence , a traffic offense, you be given a ticket to report to the court. So we should have a bail, automatic bail for that ticket, you only report for the offence, you go to the courts, and then you don't go for police custody, I'm requesting that police custody should be abolished.

Comm. Wambua: That is irrespective of the offence the woman have committed? Including murder, even where she has murdered.

Fatuma: so that this woman will report to court immediately.

Comm. Wambua : What I'm asking is, are you saying that should be the case they will be given irrespective of the offence the woman has given?

Fatuma: For minor offences, because things like now hawkers, it is so embarrassing when a hawker is trying to be pushed on top of a big lorry with her luggage and everything. There is no point of being arrested even this smokers of city council, they should be taken to court directly or be given a ticket.

Street children – Because of this problem which is becoming a rampant and this thing is becoming a profession because even the parents are using those children for begging to make money. Parents should be made liable or prosecutable for I mean should be made more responsible for the children's activities or the children.

Comm. Wambua: Just try to wide up because you have given the just wide it up so that we can

Fatuma: I'm to wide it up, the presidential programme – I would like to propose that President's programme or the presidential programme of activities be brought to public or that people should made to.... a public vote should be introduced for presidential activities, for example the President wants to buy a jet, it should be put on public debate, be voted for before such or any other trips to outside country which are paid by the tax payers. The tax payers should approve of such activities. This system is also introduced by Gadavi, its being done out and he is working out very well because we want to know how much much trip is going to cost, is going to be paid for jet for....

Comm. Wambua : Do you want the vote on it? I mean do you debate and vote or just debate.

Fatuma: You debate and vote approve or disapprove.

The last item here compulsory services – A national youth service programme should be introduced to graduates and school leavers, all school leavers either graduates or A' levels and a minimum salary or an allowance be given to them for three years. A three year compulsory youth service, to remove the idleness of youth on our streets, and of course you know when they are on the streets.

Qualification of candidate to parliamentary and civic ward election – councilors or whatever. Certificate of good conduct should be introduced to be approved by local authorities, churches and mosques, and family requisition be established before a candidate is nominated for anything to establish the character and the worthness as a leader of that person. Even family requisition should be included into character, Okey.

Traditions like circumcision on girls especially in the Somali community should be abolished.

Minimum age of marriage to children especially the girl child should be minimum age 21 or any child under school should give up hope for her consent, not just verbally but in an office, infact for magistrates, or a chief or somebody of authority. Prior in notice, 7 days before the wedding. A girl should consect marriage in writing, not just amekumbali, that is all.

Comm. Wambua : Asante sana, thank you very much mama, jiadikishe hapa tafadhali, nitamwita Khadija Husein, Khadija Hussein, hayuko, Halima, Halima kutoka Yali group, hayuko, Beatrice Atieno, Ama Halima? Beatrice Atieno, Hayuko, Mama Macho yuko? Mama macho, utakuja hapa mbele Mama uzungumze na kabla ya haya ningetaka kutaja ya kwamba tumepata ujumbe ya kwamba msheshimiwa wa sehemu hii Norman Nyaga hatawezwa kufika hapa maanake amezuru nchi ya ng'ambo, na kwa hivyo tumepata neno kwamba inafika tunaendelea,, na akiwa atakuako kesho, tutakuwa naye huko, Biafra, Bahati, Kwa hivyo nitaendelea, niko na apology ya Member of Parliament Honourable Norman Nyaga. Endelea mama,

Magdalene Mumbua Mutio: Asante, habari zenu, kina mama na kina baba na wote waliomo hapa, kama DO. Asanteni sana kunipatia hii nafasi ingawaje sitaongea kwa muda mrefu, ninaweza kutoa maoni yangu yote?

Comm. Wambua Sungumza kila kitu unachotaka kusema,

Magdalene Mumbua Mutio: Haya, kwanza mimi ni Magdalene Mutio, na ninakaa Eastleigh Galole village.

Comm. Wambua Magdalene?

Magdalene Mutio: Mimi ni Magdalene Mumbua Mutio,

Comm. Wambua Na wewe ndiye Mama Macho?

Magdalene Mutio: mama macho aliandika on my behalf.

Comm. Wambua : Mama Macho?

Magdalene Mutio: Mama Mako,

Comm. Wambua Lakini jina ni Magdalene?

Magdalene Mutio: Jina langu ni Magdalene Mumbua Mutio.

Comm. Wambua : Mutio, okey endelea mama.

Magdalene Mutio: Kwanza nilionelea raia wengi wanalia ni kwa vile hatuna uwezo na hatuna mahali tunaweza kwenda tukafika, kwa maana ukienda office ya mtu unapata hauwezi kupita, kuna block kubwa, na kila mahali siku hizi Kenya, imekaa wageni kama ndio wenyewe, sisi tuko na shida sana, kusema ukweli,

Comm. Wambua : Ungesema nje?

Magdalene Mutio: Kwa sababu mgeni ana uhuru ya kwenda kila mahali na kutiginisiwa shida zake lakini wewe mkenya utangaishwa, uangaishwe mpaka viatu iishe, kama ulikuwa na sumuni kwa mfuko yako iishe, mpaka ukae chini ya kitada.

Com. Githu Mungai : Ni vizuri mama, tunajua hio ndio shida, ungependekeza tufanye nini kwa katiba?

Magdalene Mutio: Ningependekeza, wakenya wapewe free kwa maana kila mkenya ako na uhuru kutoka 1963, kila mkenya ako na uhuru. Na kwa sababu gani nimeongea hivyo? Sijaona hii mkono ikipita hii, lakini hii mkono imeumiza hii,

Kenya hii yetu, kama ni hiyo vijiji, watu wanakaa, watu wa Kenya wanakaa vijiji kwa kukosa uwezo wa kunjenga hio nyumba nzuri, kwa sababu umekanyangwa kichwa, umepondwa umekuwa chapatti ni kama wewe sio mkenya. Na saa ingine, hata wazazi wako labda walipoteza maisha yao katika kupigania hii uhuru. Lakini ile kitu unakula ni dhiki, na mgeni akitoka kule anatoka kwa mfano, kama wanubi, ni watu wa sudan, Kibera wako na ardhi yao. Ni kweli ama si kweli? Haya, pili, tazama wasomali, wamejaa Eastleigh, imekuwa ni manyata yao. Sisi hatuna say pale, tunaendanga hivi kama kuku aliyenyeshewa, kwa nini? Na sisi hii ni nchi yetu? Sisi ni udongo wa hapa, hata ukizii hapa hakuna mahali ingine utapelekwa. Kwa nini tukae hivyo? Ningependa kunjua sana.

Comm. Wambua Sasa

Magdalene Mutio: Ningependekeza hivi,

Comm. Wambua Ihi, sema sasa

Magdalene Mutio: Kama ni mgeni, na anajisikia yeye ni millioneir, ametuletea asnte sukulani, lakini apatiwe kiwango cha kuandika wafanyi kazi kusudi hata hiyo chokora isionekane. Hiyo chokora ni watoto wetu.

Clapping:

Comm. Wambua : Endelea, proposal.

Magdalene Mutio: Kama ni Mhindi, pia naye apewe kiwango cha bastory yake ile watu wana haaki ya kuandika wakenya, wasipate tabu, hio kiwango, ametuletea tukae kwa njia hiyo. Kama sivyo, wizi itaendelea, na wimalaya, na watoto wetu wataisha. Kwa sababu mtu amezaa watoto wawili ama watatu hana bwana, mama hana uwezo, ndio huyo amepondwa kile kitu alikuwa nacho kimanyakuliwa, na ni wakuu wa serikali wanatufanya hivi mara nyingi.

Comm. Wambua : Mama, hiyo tumeelewa, pendekezo ya pili, tumesikia ya kwanza, ya pili ni nini? Ungependekeza tufanye nini? Shida tumeelewa sasa.

Magdalene Mutio: Ya pili, ningepomba watu wale wakubwa, lakini samahani msinipige sana, wakubwa wa serikali, wasiendeleo kunyanyas raia masikini wale wanaishi vijijini kwa shida nyingi na kulea watoto wao kwa shida. Wawachie hao nao sisi tupate agalao muswa, tulishe watoto wetu.

Com. Wambua : Wanawapiga kwa njia gani?

Magdalene Mutio: Wanatupiga hivi, kijijini, kama sasa kwa mfano, Kitui village, Kiambio, Eastleigh kuna vijiji kadhaa, tajiri yule mfanyi kazi mkuu wa serikali, anakuja anakukujia na title deed, hujui iliandikiwa wapi, ile mahali wewe umekaa over 20

years, umezalia hapo watoto wako umewalelea hapo, huna njia, huna mwanzo wala mwisho, mara nyingi watu wengi tumepoteza wazazi wetu wakati wa emergency na hata hatuna say, hatuna mahali tunaweza kwenda. Pale ulipo ndipo kwako, na ndio mahali ya watoto wako unaona, Sasa mini ni mkubwa mahali fulani, na nitakuja na ile title deed na certificate na kila kitu nikwambie, Pack, ondoka. Utaenda wapi? Utaenda Wapi?

Comm. Wambua : Uko na pendekezo nyingine mama?

Magdalene Mutio: Tatu, ingewezekana, kwa maana kuna wakati nilikuwa msichana msichana hivi nikasikia yati akitangaza, “mtu amekaa mahali, over 12 years, apewe title, pale ni kwake” na hata President Moi hivi majuzi, kama miaka mitatu ama nne imehuthika, alitangaza kitu kama hiyo. Kwa nini wewe huwezi kupewa title ya ile room unakaa? Hata kwa land wanasemanga hivo, ile room unakaa ni kwako, pewa title. Sio siasa, ni ukweli. Ama ni siasa wenzangu? Sio siasa, ni ukweli, Ata wakati mwingine _____ ilitwambia, kama umekondesha mtu nyumba, tutampea title ya hiyo room, hiyo ni yake, amenunua tayari, Mimi ningependa kujua hivi, ukiona mtu ya kijiji, si DO wetu ni yule, ni lazima ametoka mkononi wake akajenge ile, kanyumba. Kwani DO ni serikali mwanamke na kuna serikali mwanaume huko juu ama namna gani? Ebu tuelezeni tuelewe,

Comm. Wambua : Pendekeza, tunataka maoni, shida tumeelewa, lakini maoni yako

Magdalene Mutio: Mimi maoni yangu, mimi ningependa mwana kijiji wote, asi-harrasiwe na mtu yeyote kwa maana ni mkenya, ni mzalende, anasitahili kukaa kwake, na anasitahili kufurahia maisha kwake kama kawaida.

Comm. Wambua : Hayo yote tumeyasikia.

Magdalene Mutio: Mimi ningependa hivi, hii serikali yangu, kwa maana ni yangu, wajaribu watupatie, tuko na DO natuko na Chief, especially Kamukunji hii unaona tunasimama, kwa upande yangu lakini kwa wenzangu sijui. Sisi ni kama waana wa hatima. Unamjua hatima, aliyefiwa na mama na baba, DO tunaye, tuko na PC tuko na DO tuko na Chief na Assistant Chiefs lakini tumekosa cuncillor na MP wa kutusaidia. Hatuna, kwa hivyo, mimi ningependekeza tutafutiwe watu kama wale labda watakuwa wakitusaidia, na pendekezo langu, mtu mahali amenjenga, serikali itabue hapo ni kwake, ni maisha yake, yeye ni mkenya. Anahaki

Comm. Wambua : Hio tumeandika.

Magdalene Mutio: Na ningependekeza pia sisi wanyonge, wajua hata hizi vidole hasitoshani, kuna kilefu, kidogo, hivi hivi. Watuache sisi na ile kiwango tunayo Mungu aliyetujalia, tufurahie na watoto wetu. Si ati waseme ondoka ondoka, mtu anakuja na barua hatujui ametoa wapi,

Comm. Wambua: Hayo tumeandika mama, so kama....

Magdalene Mutio: Pendekezo langu, watu wa serikali wangenunua kutoka kwenye mifuko yao, maana wameandikwa na watoto wetu hawajaandikwa, wamesoma lakini hawajaandikwa. Ni wangani hapa umeona wamesimama wameongea kingereza? Wamesoma mpaka university, kazi ndio hiyo, hakuna. Yule mtu kama wewe, unafaa kutoa pesa mfukoni wako, ununue shamba, ama plot lakini usiende kum-harass masikini. Hiyo ndiyo ilikuwa pendekezo langu. Na ndio ya mwisho. Asanteni.

Comm. Wambua : Asante sana, jiandikishe hapa tafadhali. Mama, kuja kuja kuja, hapa ngojea kidogo, kuna swali hapa.

Comm. Githu Mungai: Wewe mama umesema, umesema ile shida iko hapa sana, ni wananchi wa kawaida, raia wa kawaida, wanagulumwiwa na watu ambao wako serikalini ambao wanatumia mamlaka yao kuwanyang'anya mali yao, na hali, sasa kwa serikali tuko na watu mara mbili, kuna watu kama PC, na watu kama DO, na watu kama Chief, Hao watu hakuna mtu amewachagua, wanachaguliwa na serikali yenyewe, na kuna watu kama councillor, na mbunge wenu, sasa we unaoneleaje, tukichagua Chief na kuchagua DO, itasaidia?

Magdalene Muteo: May be itaweza kusaidia kwa sababu, yule mtu anatumyang'anya, anatoka serikalini na ataona ile Kwa maana ni mara nyingi kwanza mimi nimenyang'anywa na nimekuja kwake, na ametusaidia.

Comm. Githu Mungai: Kwa hivyo ungependa machief wachaguliwe na wananchi?

Magdalene Muteo: Machief wangechaguliwa na wananchi na wawakirishe wananchi. Tungewachagua kama macouncillors na maMPs,

Comm. Githu Mungai : Ndio wananchi wakikasilika wanawaondoa kwenye kiti?

Magdalene Muteo: Wanawaondoa wanaleta mwingine, kwa sababu hawatumikii vizuri.

Comm. Githu Mungai : Nimekuelewa asante sana.

Magdalene Muteo: Na kwanza ile idala ya land ya resettlement na city Council inatakikana kukomeshwa kabisa kwa maana wizi mukubwa umelala pale.

Comm. Githu Mungai: Mama nimeelewa hio.

Magdalene Muteo: Wizi wa mashamba uko kwa land, na wizi mwingine wa aina nyingine za tuplot tudogo tudogo hutu twa

town na mavioski kwa City Council, hii kitu hii, hii nyumba inataka ihame.

Comm. Wambua: Tumelewa mama asante sana. Tutampatia nafasi Amina Yusuf, yuko, Amina Yusuf Yuko? Mama kuja hapa mbele, unataja jina.

Fatuma Hassan: Na present tuko pamoja,

Com. : Kwa niamba ya akina nani?

Fatuma Hassan: Amina, Muslim women of Kamukunji.

Comm. Wambua : Sawa sawa, unataja yako unarepresent.

Fatuma Hassan: Jina langu ni Fatuma Hassan, na mi ni mtu wa hapa Kamukunji, na nina present on behalf of Muslim Women na wamama wote wa Kenya.

Ya kwanza pendekezo letu ni kwamba sisi hii mambo ya President imekua ni mambo inaleta matatizo nyingi sana, tungelipenda President akuwe sheria moja President, na kazi yake ile kubwa kabisa ikuwe ni ku-unite Kenyans. Na akuwe akisaidia Parliament ku-sign bills na lingine tumeandika hapa mtakuja tu mtaona. Kwanza nitazugumza ile yako kwa mdomo.

Ya pili, ni ID Cards - Mwanakenya yeyote amefika miaka kumi na nane, amezaliwa katika hiyo mahali, tunasema ni lazima apatiwe ID card kwa ile sehemu amezaliwa, sio aambiwe aende Mandela, aende Murang'a, aende Nyeri, watoto mahali pale wamezaliwa wapatiwe ID card kwa hiyo mahali.

Chiefs, - Machief lazima wakuwe wazaliwa wa hiyo mahali ama wameishi katika hiyo mahali kwa more than 30 years kwa sababu Chief anatakikana kujua ni mtoto gani ndio alizaliwa hapa, ni nani ndio alikuwa jirani ya nani? Ni nani aliyekufa mahali fulani.

Councillors and MPs – Tungependekeza kuwa Councillors and MPs wakuwe wameishi katika hiyo sehemu kwa muda wa miakia at least miaka kumi na tano, akuwe anajua ni shida gani iko kwa hiyo sehemu.

Mambo ya wasomali – Wasomali ni wawili, kuna wasomali wa Kenya na kuna wasomali wa Somalia, serikali inaonekana inapendekeza hao wasomali kutoka Somalia at the expense kwa wasomali wa Kenya. Si tuna shida, Msomali wa Somali anaweza kaenda akapata ID card kwa sababu ana pesa, ama akapata passport na akafanya mambo nyingi, na akafanya business katika hii area. Sisi tungependekeza katika Kenya, mtu ambaye si mwanakenya asipatiwe licence ya biashara, ni lazima hiyo licence ikuwe ni wa mwanakenya kwanza halafu yeye afanyie biashara chini ya huo mkenya.

Na pia kwenya factory za wahidi, wahidi wanaingiza wahidi kutoka India kila siku ya leo, na hao kwanza hata ndio hawana haki kabisa, afadhali hata msomali ni mweusi, ni muafrika, lakini mhindi ametoka continent ingine anakuja yeye ndiye anaandikwa kwenye factory, na hana elimu ya kutosha. Na sisi watoto wetu wa university ndio wanauza magazeti katika nchi hii. Kwa hivyo tungesema, kukuwe na committee ya ku-verify kama hao watu wanafanya kazi kwa mafactories kama ni wakenya ama sio wakenya.

Tungelipendekeza area zote za Kenya zikuwe developed. Katika area ambao waislamu wanakaa, ni underdeveloped. Waislam wanaishi kwenye slums, ni majengo mahali popote wanapoishi, mahali kama Eastleigh ni slum, mahali kama, ata the whole of North Eastern ni kama slum hakuna security, hakuna chochote, the whole of Isiolo, Moyale, Mandela, huko kwote utaona, hamna kitu inaendelea. Tungelipenda resources zote zipatiwe nchi yote kwa ukamilivu sio kupendelea ipatiwe pande hii, mabarabara zote zijengwe, wananchi wote wakuwe na access kwa resource ya hii inchi. Na tungelipenda, pia kama in security, iko in more than 20 districts, hiyo serikali iondoke. Na tungelipenda watu wote wa Majengo na ambao wameishi manjengo ni nyingi sana katika hii Kenya, wameishi hapo, wapewe ma-title deeds, (inaudible).

Muslims wako marginalized, tungelipenda wapate more representation kwa kutumia affirmative action. Kuna ile Somali verification card, mi kama musomali niko na ID mbili, sifahamu ni kwa nini serikali ilinipatia ID mbili, serikali ni lazima itatue nani ndiye msomali wa Kenya na ni nani msomali wa Somalia. Kama wanataka kuwarudisha wawarudishe, Kama mi siko na haki, hio nisipatiwe ID card lakini kwa vile nimepatiwa ID card mbili, ninaona mimi nimeonelewa kwa sababu pia kuna wamasaa ambaye ni wamasaa wa Kenya na wamasaa wa Tanzania, na kuna wajaluo ambao ni wa Uganda na wa hapa, kwa nini hao wengine wasipewe? Kwa nini mimi nipewe kama musomali verification card hiyo? Nataka iondolewe kabisa.

Sasa mambo ya affirmative action – hii mambo ya affirmative action watu wameunderstand vibaya, affirmative action ilipofanywa mbeleni hivi, Kenyans ambao walikuwa wanafanya biashara walipatiwa mahali za biashara katika River Road na mahali zingine, sisi tungelipenda affirmative action ipatikane ndio watu ambao ni underrepresented, ambao ni wamama, waislam, na makabila dogo dogo wapate more presentation.

Mambo ya Nomination of Parliament - Nomination of MPs to the Parliament. This should be given to the minority, watu ambao hawawezi kuchagua mmoja wao kwenda parliament ndio waweze kuangalia haki zao. Sa sijui kama ile ingine tumeandika niwapatie tu, ama ni lazima niyasome kidogo.

Com. : Sio lazima usome, lakini kama kuna ya mhimu ambayo unataka kutaja kwa hiyo memorandum ama maandishi, taja tu na halafu tutayasoma sisi wenyewe.

Fatuma Hassan: Mambo ya citizenship – the issue of citizenship nasema hivi, mtoto yeyote anazaliwa Kenya apatiwe citizenship ama amezaliwa na Kenyan parents, whether kama wewe ni mwanaume ama mama. Kama umeolewa na bwana

ambaye ni wa inje, sasa kuna sheria mbili, mwanaume peke yake ndiye anaweza kumfanya mama akuwe citizen lakini mama akolewa na bwana wa inje hawezi kupata watoto wake wakuwe citizenship ama bwana yake. Tungelipendekeza kuwa mama pia akiolewa na mtu wa nje, aweze kumfanya bwanake akuwe mwanakenya na watoto wake wakuwe wakenya. Anaweza ku-decide either akuwe Kenyan au kwa hiyo nchi lakini tupatiwe hiyo haki. Au kama kuna parents wameadopt mtoto, wamuone huyu mtoto anawafaa, huyu mtoto ambaye adopted apatiwe huo uananchi wa Kenya.

Habari ya political parties – tungelipenda political parties, labda nisome kwa kisungu. We are of the view that political parties are important in any democracy and they ought to play a much bigger roll than they do now. They should work towards the realization of their manifestos, sio party inatengeneza manifesto halafu inandanganya watu halafu wanawacha, tungelipenda serikali ifuatilishe hizo parties wamerealize hizo manifesto zao. Lazima wapactice democracy na sio waletewe watu- leaders from the top wanaimport kwa mtu ambaye hana grassroom support. Na tungependekeza kuwa political parties wapangiwe na serikali, wote wakuwe wako pamoja kwa sababu all political parties belong to Kenya, why should one be funded and the other ones be left out?

Upande wa structures and system of the government – we propose the unitary system of government where strict revolution of power, to the local authorities will be observed and implemented to enable governance to be closer to the people.

The Legislature – we propose that we should tend the same single chamber legislature and expand the functions of the same. We propose to include the appointment of cabinet ministers, speaker and deputy speaker of the National Assembly, vetting of parmanent secretaries after the appointment by the public service commission, head of all governmental institutions, chief justice and judges, auditor general and setting up of regular laws of regulation and laws to govern and displine the forces. To have limited powers to control expanding orders.

Management of natural resources.

Due to the heavy salaries enjoyed by the MPs, the proposed duties being an MP should be a full time job. Qualifications we propose, that the MPs should be somebody who is learned, maximum age of an MP or a President should be 65 years. A President after 65 should retire.

Com. Wambua: Mama summerize maanake muda

Fatuma Hassan: Okey I think I will leave the papers for you.

Com. Wambua: Tutasoma haya maandishi kwa hivo, tafadhali jandikishe pale. Tutamwita Isaac Kiprugut, Isaac Kiprugut, Hayuko, George Maina, George Maina, Hayuko, Mustafa Kuu, Omar Husein, Omar Hussein, Hayuko, Hassan Sheikh, Hassan Sheikh, James Kiboi, James Kiboi, Boniface Onyango, Boniface Onyango, Millicent Esther, Millicent Esther, Millicent

Yuko? Kuna mama yeyote ambaye alijiandikisha kusungumza na hajaitwa? Mama yeyote ambaye amejiandikisha kusungumza na hajaitwa jina lake, Yuko? Haya twendelee. Joseph Thenge, Josepha Thenge, what is going on here? Mwanaiti Omari, Mwanaiti Omari, Abdul Said, Abudul Said, Jairo Mzee, Jairo Mzee, Ezekiel Agona, Ezekiel Agona, Hussein Sagwa, Hussein Sagwa, Samuel Mbatha, Samuel Mbatha, Mwanaisha Mohammed, Mwanaisha mohammed, Mama taja jina tafadhali unaendelea utoe maoni yako.

Mwanaisha Mohammed Abdi: Salaam Aleikum, kwa majina naitwa Mwanaisha Mohammed Abdi, natoka kikundi kinachoitwa KCCF na ningependekeza kuwa katika judiciary tuko na Khadhi's court, na Khadhi's court katika serikali yetu haina nguvu, inakuwa Khadhi anafanya kesi, ikiwa itakuwa inashirikana ataipeleka kotini. Sasa ningependelea Khadhi's court iwe inajitegemea kivyake. Isiwe atafanya kesi, akiona hawezi anaipoleka kule, apana, iendeleo hapo ni analizwe hapo na vile yeye atasema ndio iwe ni final.

Pande ya Education – ningependelea kuwa education ya Kenya iwe free kwa sababu kuna wale wazazi wetu hali yao ni hali duni, mapato yao ni hali ya chini kabisa, wanatamani kusomesa watoto wao lakini hawawezi, education imekuwa very expensive. Mtu anajaribu kusomesha mtoto anaona ata kwa sukuli ya city council hawezi peleka mtoto wake, kwa hivyo tungependelea education iwe free, ata asiwe ikilipishwa chochote, kaa vile ilikuwa nyuma.

Pande ya ID cards – ID ziwe zinatolewa kwa kila mkenya, unaenda pale kuchukua ID, we ni mkenya haupevi ID, unaitishwa result slip, unaitishwa sijui school leaving, na chokora watatoa school leaving? Hao hawajasoma, na yule mtoto pia yuko nyumbani mzazi wake alishindwa kumpeleka sukuli, hajasoma, atatoa result slip, atatoa school certificate? Unaona, kwa hivyo tungependa ID ziwe kwa wakenya wote. Waliosoma na wale hawajasoma.

Comm. Wambua: Mama kidogo, hapo Mwanaisha, tutahakikishaje mtu ni mkenya? Tutahakikishaje mtu ni mkenya.

Mwanaisha: Si ye yuko na majina, yuko na majina yake.

Comm. Wambua: Majina tu inatosha kweli?

Mwanaisha: obviously itatosha. Hangepewa hayo majina, hangepewa Njoroge, Njuguna, Kamau, kaa ye si mkenya.

Comm. Wambua: (Tape not clear)

Mwanaisha: utaji-identify, na nikama vile mama alikuwa hapa amesema, tuna taka watu kama machief, administration, wawe ni watu wanatoka hapa. Kama mimi sasa wazazi wangu wanajulikana lets say, wazazi wangu wote wanajulikana na hiyo family yetu inajulikana, obviously ata yule mtu hajaenda shule family yake itajulikana, na kama huyo chief ni wa hapo, atajua huyo mtu

kweli ni wa hapo. Na kuna pia wale wazee wa chief.

Comm. Wambua: Kwa hivyo ungependekeza chief awe ndie anacertify huyu namjua na anatoka hapa.

Mwanaisha: Ndio, na kuna pia wale wazee wa chief. Na ikiwa atatuletea shida, hata yeye aondolewe, hiyo administration isiweko.

Comm. Wambua: Endelea, endelea mama, endelea,

Mwanaisha: Okey ningependekeza pande ya Presidency, imekuwa hatuwezi kuchagua President kwa vile sisi tunavyotaka maanake multi partism, watu wanaregister Presidents wengi sana, sa ningependekeza, ndio turegister wengi, lakini ikija kwa ile general election, wale wawili watahinda watakuwa na watu wengi zaidi wawe wapewe nafasi wale wengine wakae kando, waachie hao. Hao wawili wagombea kiti, kama vile tunaona sects wanafanya, na inawork vizuri sana, inakuwa very democratic election. Yangu ni hayo tu.

Comm. Wambua: Jiandikishe hapa mama tafadhali. Zuria Omar, Lilian Oloo, Lilian Oloo, Robert Mbatia, Robert Mbatia, Mureithi Muhuri, Mureithi Muhuri, Mike Odiero, Mike Odiero, Councillor Ashim, Councillor yuko? Tafadhali kuja hapa mbele na utupatie maoni yako.

Councillor Hashim Kamau: Okey, Habari zenu? Infact mi sikuwa nikiongea sana, kwa sababu there was somebody who was to represent us lakini naona ameitwa na ametoka, Hussein, lakini nitatajia tu maneno mawili,

Comm. Wambua: Haya taja, taja tafadhali.

Councillor: Kwanza ni habari ya machief. *End of side A*

Side B continues: Ondoa office yao inakuwa ni kwa serikali kwa sababu wakipatiwa orders, lazima waitekeleze, lakini ingekuwa ni mtu ana imani ya mji yule anarepresnt ingekua ni rahisi sana. Na ikiwa hawezi chaguliwa na wananchi, afadhali kiti cha chief na assistant chiefs ziondolewe, kwa sababu ni matatizo kwetu sana, mpaka nyumba ikianguka ikiwa ni repair, ikiwa ni nini lazima umhonge chief, ndio ufanye repair. Na imekuwa ni pahali ya Kangaroo courts sana, kile ukienda iko hivi na hivi na hivi, lakini ni kwamba tukikuwa na mtu wetu, itakuwa sisi atakuwa anaserve interest zetu hata serikali ikisema fanya hivi kwanza yeye ndiye atakuwa mtu wa kwanza kuambia serikali apana, wananchi wako hivi na hivi na inatakikana hivi na hivi. Kwa hivyo yeye atakuwa na ile raha, ya information ya kwanza kupatia serikali.

Na jambo la mwisho ni kwamba, ..

Comm. Wambua: Kitu kimoja tafadhali, just tell me ... swala la kuchagua chief, imependekezwa sana lakini kulingana na mipango ilipo sasa ni kwamba councilors huwa wanatoka location, na yeye tukichagua chief, halafu tuchague councillor, si tunafanya uchaguzi mara mbili? Hiyo kazi ambayo inafanywa na chief, unaonaje pengine haiwezi kufanywa na councillor?

Councillor: Kwanza councillor ni kwamba, councillor ni wakilisheni mtu wa wakilishe wananchi, ambapo wananchi wakilipa zile taxes zao, ni jukumu la councillor kuangalia kuwa zile pesa ambapo zinalipwa katika local authority zinatumika vyema. Kwa hivyo ni kwamba kuna cents zinalipwa katika serikali, kuna cents zinalipwa katika local authority na kwamba chief yuko pande ya serikali, kumimplement zile project za serikali ambapo zinataka kufanyika, na atatumika kwa kipindi cha miaka migapi. Kama kawaida kama miaka mitano mitano wote, na kwamba, madiwani ama machief, ikifika wakati ni kwamba wananchi ambapo hawalidhiki na mambo zile councillor anafanya, mabunge ama chiefs ama assistant chief. Kuna uwezo ya wananchi kurecall yani kuwaita, hata pengine kumbadilisha kwa sababu usiongojee mpaka miaka tano na vitu zinaendelea kuharibika.

Comm. Lethome: Swali langu bwan councillor ni hili, ya kwanza, ungependekeza uchaguzi wa mayor na chairmen wa council uwe vipi?

Ya pili kuhusu macouncillors, Elimu yao, kiwango cha elimu kiwe kiwango kipi?

Councillor: Kwanza ni kwamba, mayor kwa sasa, hana vile nguvu, ni vile tu anaeleza hizo anaeleza hizo pengine ceremonial mayor ambapo shuguli zake ni pengine rais akiwa airport, ama akiwa wapi, yeye kazi ni kukaa pale tu, kama maridadi pengine. Lakini ni kwamba, shuguli mingi zinafanywa na chief officers, kwa hivo ata serikali ikitata jambo fulani, nikuandika direct kwa officers ambapo officers wanaimplement bila mayor ama diwani kujua. Kwa hivyo ni kwamba, tunaomba mayor achaguliwe na wananchi na mayor apatiwe zile executive powers, ambapo kama ya mayor akisimama hapa vile ana nguvu za urais, akisema kwa mfano, hii plot ipatiwe nani hapa hapa, anapatiwa direct. Kama ni habari ya kufutwa, iwe vile powers zimerundishwa kwa waliochaguliwa. Sasa ikuwe kama ni town clerk, is subject kwa wale viongozi wamechaguliwa pale. sababu wale ndio wanaangalia fedha za raia, na ni kwamba kipindi chao, kiwe pia miaka mitano, na elimu ya chini katika madiwani, kwa sababu kule watu wanazungumzia habari ya cent, na ukiwa wewe huna elimu, utashangaa ni nini zinafanyika. Kuna vitu kama kupanga mji kama town planning na nini na vitu vingi, na zinahitaji elimu tu pia kidogo, kwa hivyo elimu ya chini tungependekeza ni kwamba mayor na madiwani wote wawe form 4.

Na jambo la pili lile ningetaka kuzungumzia ni kuhusu habari ya Chief Khadhi, tungeomba office ya Chief Khadhi, Chief Khadhi wawe wakubwa wamakhadhi wale wengine kwa mfano kama kuna Khadhi wa Nairobi, Khadhi wa Murang'a, Khadhi wa Mombasa, yeye atakuwa Chief Khadhi atakuwa na watu kama pengine court of appeal na hao makhadhi wengine watakuwa kama mamagistrates, pengine kuna case zinafanyika, ikuwa mtu hajaalidhika, inakuwa refered katika Chief Khadhi ambapo yeye ndiye atakuwa mkubwa. Na elimu yake isiwe sana amesoma kisheria, lazima amesoma dini kwa sababu Chief Khadhi ni kutatua matatizo ya dini, kwa hivyo lazima awe amesoma dini sana, iwe ni elimu yake.

Na habari ya divorce, marriage na pengine inheritance, aongezewe nguvu zaidi, kwamba ata matatiza ametatua kama mtu

pengine kuna vita baina ya huyu na huyu pengine wamepigana, mmefanya nini, na wote ni katika dini moja, iwe anaweza kutatua. Kwa hivyo mi sina mengi pengine

Comm. Lethome: Ngoja kidogo, mwalu ana swali, Commissioner ana swali,

Comm. Githu Mungai: Councillor, unaonekana wewe sio mzee sana lakini umehudumu kwa councillor pengine miaka mitano sasa imeisha. Ningependa kukuuliza swali juu ya matatizo yaliyoko kwa city hall, kwa maoni yako, ni nguvu gani ya kisheria, tunayoweza kupatia macouncillors, mamayor, ndio mji wetu sasa ukiangalia barabara zimezorota zaidi, ukiangalia vyoo vya city hall, haziwezi kutumika, ukiangalia maji, haya yamekwisha, mimi nilizaliwa hapa Pumwani Hospital, sasa ukiingia dani, hakuna dawa, hakuna blanket, hakuna kitada ya mtoto, ni nguvu gani council ingependa kupata ndio haya mambo yooote yatengenezwe?

Councillor: Kwanza ni kwamba kuna kifungu katika CAP 265 I think so CAP 265, kwamba diwani wowote ama mayor, ikiwa utapata mufanyi kazi katika city council ujaribu ata kumwambia pengine anafagia vibaya umwambie fagia vizuri, yeye ama kupeana orders kidogo kwa mfanyi kazi, ni kwamba utafungwa miezi sita, ama fine elfu kumi na tano, isiozidi elfu 15. Kwamba ni kwamba diwani ama mayor hawezi muamru mfanyi kazi wowote wa city council, kazi yake ni kuturn on na kutoka.

Kwa hivyo ni kwamba hizo kifungu ni lazima kibandilishwo ambapo ukikutana na mtu, anajua huyu ni councillor, kwa hivyo itakuwa yeye mwenyewe anaogopa katika kama Gikomba na Pumwani, kuna wale wafanyi kazi wa city council, lakini wale hawarecognize hata diwani na ni kwa sababu huwezi mpatia any orders, ama huwezi mwambia hivi na hivi kwa sababu akikushitaki kulingana na hicho kifungu, lazima utafungwa. Kwa hivyo ni kwamba zile nguvu ambapo pengine tungepatiwa ni kwamba all the officers kwanza lazima wawe employed na city council wenyewe. Hii apana ya serikali ama ya public service commissioner ama wapi, Na kifungu kingene ni kwamba lazima watu wapatiwe powers za kufire na kuhire, ambapo sasa mtu atakuwa yeye mwenyewe ni kwamba sijui nitatumia lugha gani,

Comm. Githu: Ana uaminifu kwa council.

Councillor: Ana uaminifu kwa council, na yeye kwanza, si habari ati anaenda kureport kwa ministry, sasa atakuwa anareport wapi? Kwa council, kwa hivyo wanajua employers wake ni akina nani, kwa hivyo tungepata uwezo wa kuhire na kufire, ingekuwa ni jambo lizuri sana.

Comm. Wambua: Lingine kidogo tu, umesema mayors wawe elected by people, lakini tungelipenda kujua kama hawa one day watakuwa elected kama councillor ama ni vile mwingine wamesema ya kwamba, ukisimama mayor, usiwe councillor? Sijui kama umenielewa?

Councillor: Nimekuelewa, Ni kwamba vile tungependekeza ni kwamba lazima local council, parliamentary ama presidential, lazima ziwe na time table yake peke yake. Kama leo tunachagua councillor ama tunachagua MP kila mtu ako na timetable, na

kwamba ikiwa mayor atakuwa ni kwa mfano mayor wa sasa ni mayor ni councillor wa Ruai, na yeye ni mayor wa Nairobi, kwa hivo anaserve two royalties at the same time. Kwa hivyo tungeomba ni kwamba, mayor awe mayor wa Nairobi peke yake, kwa hivyo ni kwamba akilose kwa miaka mitano, tunamsahau kwanza kisiasa, mpaka miaka mitano ingine ijapo, kwa sababu akichaguliwa kama mayor, sasa akuwe anatumikia Nairobi nzima _____ habari ya ward na nini. Same to Presidential. Kwa hivyo tungetaka pia President asiwe na serve pia constituency fulani, ni kwamba kama ni President anachaguliwa Kenya mzima na akiwa atalose then kwa the five years hatakuwa yuko bunge, bunge yake itakua imeishia hapo.

Comm. Lethome: Councillor pole maswali ni mengi kwa sababu tuko huku kwanza tukuulize maswali ya huku. Ukienda katika council nyingi, labda hapa Nairobi City Council ni tofauti, utakuta madiwani wanalalamika kuhusu mishahara yao, hawalipwi au ni ya chini sana. Sasa ungependekeza kitu gani kuhusu malipo ya wadiwani?

Ya pili zungumzia juu ya wenzenu waliopo bungeni, mambo ya kukaa chini na kujipitishia mishahara hao wenyewe. Sijui una maoni gani, asante.

Councillor: Kwanza ni kwamba, madiwani wana kazi nyingi sana kulingana na shughuli za MP zile anafanya, madiwani ndio wanye shughuli kubwa sana, kwa sababu ukiangalia habari ya barabara habari ya mitaro, shuguli ambapo zinaendelea hapa, ni za mawadiwani wengi sana, kwa hivyo madiwani wana jukumu sana, vita na ile ya wambunge wanafanya, sababu bunge tu kupitisha katiba, kupitisha nini, sheria na nini. Lakini ni kwamba tungetaka hizi ziwe full time kazi, apate licha ya kuwa ni part time na nini, iwe ni madiwani wana maoffice kabisa, maMPs wawe na office kabisa, na habari ya misharaha yao ni kwamba, kidogo wananchi watacheza lakini ni kwamba tungeomba sana kwa sababu itakuwa ni full time daily job, ni kwamba house allowance, kama ni gari, kama ni nini, lazima maswala haya ya medical cover, lazima ziangaliwe, na mishahara yao isiwe chini ya elfu mia moja. *(noises from the crowd)* wananchi vile wanateta ni kwamba wenyewe wanafurahia tukilipwa wanataka zaidi *(more noise from the crowd)* Now, upande wa MPs – kwa sababu tunataka pia iwe ni full time, tungeomba kwa sababu kuna service commission wameform, ambapo inaangalia, sasa zote tungekuwa katika ile sijui inaitwa consolidated, zote tungekuwa katika channel moja ambapo pias kwa sababu ni pesa za raia hizi, na kiwango kiwe gani. Kiwango, kwa sababu kwa sasa MP anapata zaidi ya elfu mia sita kwa mwezi, kwa hivo kiwango kingekuwa kidogo tu kama ni ya kushinda madiwani, pengine iwe kama 150,000. Asante

Comm. Wambua: Haya councillor, twakushukuru sana kwa maoni yako, kwa hivo jilandikishe hapo, halafu twendelee, tutamuita *(more noises from the crowd)* tafadhali tafadhali hayo ni maoni ya diwani, kwa hivyo tumwite Sophia Juma.

Sophia Juma Ali: Salaam Aleikum, Mimi naitwa Sofia Juma ni mkaazi wa hapa majengo. Mimi maoni yangu ni upande wa rapist, Marapist wakishikwa kama wameshika mama ama mtoto, wakipelekwa kotini, wanapewa bond, sasa mimi upande yangu ni upande hiyo, wasiwe wakipewa bond. Kwa sababu wakipewa bond, wakitoka wanarudi wanaendelea na maasi yale yale walikuwa wakifanya.

Pande ingine ni upande wa Chief. Chiefs wetu kwenye maoffice, kuna wazee, tunasikianga kuna wazee, wazee wa mji, sasa mapendekezo yangu ni pia, pia hawa wazee kwa upande wa mama pia kuna wamama wazee, ama hakuna wamama wazee? Wako, pia wamama wanaweza kuwekwa kwenye upande huo wa wazee wa office na pande ya chief, bado tu niko pande ya chief. Pande ya chief, kwa pande ya kisheria, sijui sana, nafikiri inatakiwa nyumba yako kama ina leak unaenda unareport kwa chief, unareport tu unampa information kwamba, kwako kuna tatizo na unaenda kutengeza hiyo nyumba yako. Lakini sasa kwa upande wa chief ukienda kumpa report, nyumba yako inanyesha, hauwezi kujenga mapaka utoe pesa. Na ni kwako, sababu unalala hapo na watoto, ukiwa hauna pesa, itabidii ukae hivo bila kunjenga nyumba yako. Sasa upande huo pia nilikuwa nataka pande ya machief, hio nguvu wako nayo wawe hawatakuwa nayo.

Comm Wambua: Mama kabla hujaendelea, hawa wazee wa mtaa, ama mji, kuna sehemu zingine tulipitia, tukapewa maoni ya kwamba hawapati malipo yeyote. Sana sana hao ndio huwa wanasaidia assistant chiefs kufanya kazi yao na ndio wanafanya kazi zaidi lakini kwa taratibu zilizoko, hawatabuliki kama wame, ni kama wako bado provincial administration, na hawalipwi, ungependekeza nini kuhusu shida hiyo?

Sophia Juma: Kwa upande huo, ningependekeza kama serikali ingewatambua, vile vile inatambua machief wenyewe, kama serikali ingewatambua, na iwe itawalipa, itawalipa kuw pale officini, iwache kuwa ni vountary work. Sasa hiyo kuwa ni kujitolelea, ndio inaleta hii lazima utoe kitu kidogo, ndio unjenge nyumba yako.

Pande ingine, ni pande ya Video shows – Hizi video shows, nafikiri ingekua vizuri kama mtu anataka kuonyesha cinema yake, akatafute nyumba huko town, town pahali watu wote wataenda, uone cinema urudi kwako in peace uingie kwako ulale. Si iwe dani ya manyumba na volume iko juu majirani wengine hawatalala kwa sababu ya disturbance yako.

Sasa pande ingine ni kwa wambunge, wambunge mimi ningependekeza, wambunge wawe na maoffice katika mitaa, na wawe, lazima wawekewe vikwazo vya kwamba lazima, siku fulani wawe watakuanga kwa hizo office na wawe watasikiza maoni ya wananchi kwa sababu tunachagua wabunge na hatuwaoni, Wengine hata hatuwajui sura.

Upande ya sukuli – Kwa upande wangu wa masomo ningetaka pande ya primary school, primary schools ziwe free, halafu pande hii ya secondary school, school fees imekuwa kali sana, secondary schools zimekuwa kali sana ndio maana tuko na drop out wengi wa std 8 wako manyumbani na wengine wamepita na iwe secondary schools, ikiwa zitalipwa reasonable, vile mzazi anaweza ku-aford.

Kwa upande wa muslims, muslims wa aina yeyote, either mwanamke au mwanaume, tuko na shida sana, ukienda kuchukua kitambulisho, unaambiwa kama mimi naitwa Sophia Juma, naambiwa lazima niwe na jina lingine hapo katikati la kabira, sasa mimi naitwa Sophia nilizaliwa nilizaliwa nikaitwa Sophia, baba yangu anaitwa Juma, hili jina lingine nataenda kulitoa wapi la kuliweka hapa katikati? Sasa ukienda kuchukua ID unaambiwa wewe si mkenya, wewe ni msomali. Ama ukatafute, sasa inabidi

wengine wandanganyane, mimi naitwa Sophia Wanjiku, na hio Wanjiku nimeokota tu, si jina langu, ama jina ya mtu yeyote, babangu anaitwa fulani, na huyo si baba yangu, sasa hiyo ndio ningependekeza iwe hivo, wakenya muslims wanatabulikana kwamba wao ni waislam na majina yao ndio walivyo, haiwezekani ati ukatafute jina ingine ya katikati. Asante.

Comm. Wambua: Asante kuna swali hapa kidogo.

Comm. Lethome: La kwanza umesema kuhusu hawa rapists, wasipewe bond, wasiwe wakiwachiliwa, ungependekeza adabu ya hawo iwe ni kitu gani? Awe ni rapist mwanaume ama mwanamke, adabu yake iwe ni nini?

Sophia Juma: Hawa rapists kwa maoni yangu kama si sheria, kwamba kama ingekuwa hakuna sheria, mimi ningeamua ni muue.

Comm. Lethome: Kuna Sheria, na ndio sababu tumewapa tunataka kuingiza katika sheria, unataka sheria iseme nini adhabu yake iwe nini?

Sophia: Adhabu ya huyu rapist, ni kunyongwa, kwa sababu hakuna kitu hamuwezi kuelewana. Kama ni mtu mzima mmeelewana, kama ni mtoto umemrape.

Com. Lethome: Asante, Kuhusu wambunge ambao pengine wamepunza majukumu yao, ama diwani wamepuza majukumu yao, wawe pendekezo wawe kuwa kwa maoffice, lakini je kama hawakutimiza wajibu wao, ungependekeza kitu gan?

Sophia: Kama hawakutimiza mawaajibu wao, ningependekeza pia kama ningekuako, jukumu ni letu sisi wananchi tumempa office, tumempa kazi, hakufanya hii kazi, hakuna kazi anafanya, na hatupatii pia _____ lake,

Comm. Lethome: Sasa tufanyeje?

Sophia: Sasa huyu ni tupewe pia hilo jukumu la sisi wenyewe kumutoa pale mamlakani tumuweke yule tunaona ka....

Comm. Lethome: Kabla ya miaka yake kuisha?

Sophia: Ee kabla ya miaka kuisha.

Comm. Lethome: Okey asante Sophia, tutamwita Lukiya, Lukiya, Lukiya hayuko, tumuite Peter Njogu, Abdul Isandeko, Abdul Isandeko, Taja jina lako na uendelee, tafadhali fupisha maneno,

Abdul Isandeko: Asante ____ jina langu ni Abdul Isandeko. Nimefurahi kuja kuzungumzia hapa mambo machache, ingawa je wakati wa kwanza nilikuja nikatoa maelezo yangu kidogo, nakupeana karatasi kwa wacommissioners wakati wa kwanza nilipofika hapa, lakini wakati huu pia ningependa kuzungumza mambo madogo ambayo nilikuwa nimeyawacha.

Ningependa kuzungumzia habari ya Urais katika nchi, ningependa sana kama anayeigombea wadhifaa huu, ni vizuri zaidi ikiwa kwamba kwanza atatangaza mali yake na Rais anapokuwa katika madarakani, anatakikana asiendeshe shughuli zingine zozote kama hata kibiashara ama kuwa mwenye kiti wa mashirika yeyote, awe kazi yake ni urais wa nchi, wa kuweza kuweka utengamano katika inchi na kuendeleza nchi yenyewe. Na rais pia anatakikana awe tu na awamu mbili za uongozi katika nchi. Awamu ya kwanza, iwe ni ya miaka mitano na hiyo awamu inapokwisha, yule rais anatakikana atafute kura ya kuweza kumruhusu yeye asimame kwendeleza awamu yake ya pili. Akishindwa basi, mwingine achukuwe jukumu la kwendeleza urais katika nchi hii.

Jambo lingine nilikuwa ninataka kuzungumzia ni juu ya watu wanazungumzia juu ya majimbo, na watu wengi wamezungumza juu ya majimbo wakisema kwamba umbaya wa majimbo, lakini hakuna yeyote amekuja akazungumza juu ya uzuri ya majimbo. Watu lazima wazungumze mambaya na mazuri ya damu, kwanza, hili nchi ilipochukua uhuru kutoka kwa wabeberu, kulikuwako na mambo ya majimbo na vitu kama hiyo. Lakini majimbo hakutaja mwelekeo mzuri wakati huo kwa sababu watu walikuwa wakitaka kwamba wajihusishe pamoja kusidi wanjenge nchi. Na kuna watu ambaowalikuja wakainyakua, yaani walihijack uhuru wa Kenya, na ikawa kwamba, rais anakuwa ni raisi wa eneo anakuwa ni Rais wa eneo fulani, rais wa jamii fulani, ambao haifaa hivo, Raid anatakikana awe ni Rais wa nchi. Rais ahudumie wananchi wa Kenya wote kwa usawa, lakini sio Rais ambaye atakuwa ni Rais wa kabira fulani, mambo kama hayo mimi nasema kwamba ni vizuri sana manjimbo yawekwe katika Kenya. Kwa sababu waraisi wale ambo walikuepo, na ambao wako, wamefanya utengamano katika nchi hii. Wamefanya utengamano kwa sababu Rais ametukuza na akaendeleza watu wake na watu wengine wakasahaulika. Kuna sehemu nyingi sana za Kenya za Kenya ambazo zinaonesha hali dhaifu sana ya kunyanyasha, kama sehemu za North Eastern ambao ni Kenya, hizo sehemu hazina maendeleo yeyote, ni kwa nini? Na Rais wa Kenya anatakikana aangalie. Ni kwa nini sehemu hizo hasipati hata maendeleo? Sasa kuna watu ambao basi si wakenya basi, na kama sio wakenya basi wapewe hio citizenship ambazoye mambo kama hayo sio mazuri. Na ndio mi naona kwamba ikiwa kwamba kwa mfano, nchi ya Kenya itakuwa na majimbo, ni kwamba kila sehemu itapata manufaa, kila sehemu itawacha kuwachagua watu wa sehemu hiohio kuwaakilisha katika bara za nchi. Na pia kuangalia maendeleo katika sehemu zile, maanake utapata kwamba wakati ambapo watu katika sehemu fulani fulani, kuna hitaji za mbunge za wanyama, ama kuna pot ambaye inaingiza pesa nyinyi katika mfuko wa serikali kuu. Unapata zile sehemu zinasaulika, hazipewi mwelekeo, hazina maendeleo yeyote, kwa sababu gani? Kwa sababu wale wakuu wa zile sehemu ambao wamechaguliwa na Rais kwenda kwa zile sehemu, ni wakuu wa kutoka kabira fulani, sehemu fulani, wanapenda kukalia watu wa kabila fulani, sehemu fulani. Halafu hawawezi kufanya maendeleo, hawawezi kuona na hali ya kwenda kwendeleza sehemu zile ambazo wamepewa, waweze kuzidumiza. Waweza kupata hata PC wa labda Kisii or kabila fulani, ametolewa sehemu hii anapelekwa sehemu zingine za NorthEastern ama atolewe Coast Province. Yeye ni Kisii, anakuwa bado anawajukumu katika...watu wake. Badala ya kuwa na majukumu ya kuweza kunufaisa zile sehemu, na ndio kama wabunge wa nchi hii. Unapata mbunge ametoka labda Murang'a ama wapi, amekuja amekalia watu huku wa

Kamukunji. Problem ni kwamba hataendelea, yeye atakua anafikiria kupeleka maendeleo Murang'a badala ya kuleta maendeleo katika Kamukunji ama sehemu zingine. Mambo gani haya wananchi? Hatuwezi kwendelea kukaliwa namna hiyo, tupewe nafasi kuzidi watu wapate majimbo waweze kujitawala, na waweze kufanya mambo yao waendeleo. Usiseme tu habari ya ubaya wa majimbo, unasema majimbo watagawanyisha wakenya, itawagawanyisha pia namna gani? America itaishi kwa majimbo. Kwa hivyo mi sioni kwa nini mtu aseme majimbo ni mabaya, mtu akizungumza, jambo la majimbo inakuwa, wewe majimbo ni mabaya italeta utengamano wa nchi, italeta utengamano gani? Utengamano uko sasa, ukiwa wewe ni mkikuyu na we ni mjaluo, inakuwa ni vita. Mkikuyu hawezi kumpatia mjaluo asimie sehemu za Murang'a kura, ni mkikuyu akienda kusimama Kisumu huko, hatapewa kura na wajaluo, hapa tuangalie jamaa itakwenda wapi, hatuendi popote. Kwa hivyo tuangalie

Comm. Wambua: Tupatie mapendekezo ndio tumwite mwingine, tumesikia hayo, kwa hivyo utupatie proposals tafadhali.

Abdul Isandeko: Nilikuwa nisiyemaliza tafadhali, kwa sababu nilikuwa na Khadhi's office, ambayo pia ni Khadhi's office nilikuwa nataka kuizungumzia kusudi watu wajue kwamba waislamu wanadhalauliwa na wanapuuzwa, wakienda katika maofisi makubwa, hawasilizwi, inakuwa kila moja nawangalia anasema ebu angalia hawa ama nini, hiyo ni makosa, kwa hivyo ningependa,

Comm. Lethome: Ndio tunakuambia, badala ya kutitiza vyombo, pendekeza,

Abdul Isandako: Ningependekeza kwanza hilo sheria la majimbo liangaliwe, kusudi watu wapewe nafasi ya kuaamua, pewe referendum ya kuamua, pewe referendum wachague wenyewe kwamba tunataka majimbo, ama hatutaki.

Com. Wambua: Haya Hiyo imeisha, ingine.

Abdul Isandako: Halfu nilikuwa nikisema kwamba kama office ya Khadhi, ilikuwa inatakikana itiwe nguvu zaidi kusudi Khadhi awe na uwezo kama wa Justice yeyote katika mahakama kuu. Na iwe kama vile mwenzangu amezungumza hapa kwamba yeye Khadhi anaweza kuyasalimi yale makhadhi wengine wote na kama case imewashinda wale wengine itakuwa yeye ndio jambo la mwisho. Isiwe kwamba kesi ya muislam ambaye anataka katika _____ kiislamu aambiwe kwamba aende achukue sheria katika court of appeal. Na court of appeal haina waislamu kule, inakuwa haiendi vile

Com. Wambua: Sawasawa, na kidogo, kulikuwa na maoni ya kwamba pengine tuwe na appeal court lakini iwe ni ya Khadhi pia, kwa hivyo ikiwa Khadhi ameamua jambo fulani, wale ambao wanahusika wawe na haki ya kufanya appeal kwa appeal court lakini hiyo ni ya Khadhi pia,

Isandeko: Itakuwa ni jambo la muhimu, kwa sababu pia ni kutia katika nafasi ya office ya Khadhi, kuongeza kazi nyingi zile ambazo ni za kuhudumia wananchi na pia kama kuna appeal court ambayo ni ya waislamu ambaye itakuwa inahudumia katika

mambo ya kiislamu basi itakuwa ni vizuri.

Com. Wambua: Unajua, jinsi nasema hivo ni kwa kuwa kuna wale wanaosema, Khadhi akiamua iwe final. Kuna wale ambao wanasema, Khadhi akiamua kuwe na appeal lakini wale ambao wanasikiza hiyo appeal wawe ni waislamu. Ungependekeza tuwe na hiyo final verdict ya Khadhi ama tuwe na system ambao kuna appeal lakini ambao watasikiza hiyo appeal wawe ni waislam na pia ni Khadhi?

Isandeko: Kuna appeals nyingi zimeendelea katika makoti haya, makoti ya Khadhi ambayo kuna watu wengine ambao wamechukua advantage ya kuweza kucorrupt court ya khadhi, na kwa vile kunatokea mambo kama hayo, ningependekeza kwamba ni afadhali kuwe na hio court ambayo inaweza kuwa na nguvu ambaye inajuu ya Khadhi bali ambaye itakuwa na waislamu ambao wanaweza kutoa mambo yao.

Comm. Wambua: Endelea basi jambo lile lingine.

Isandeko: Pia ningependekeza kwamba elimu ya shule iwe ni kwa kila mwananchi wa Kenya mtoto ambaye amezaliwa katika nchi hii, na iwe ni ya bure, mpaka darasa la nane. Watoto wapate nafasi ya kusoma, wazazi sasa wameumia sana wametolewa ma-retrenchment na vitu kama hivo, na watoto wanakaa nyumbani kwa sababu wazazi wao hawana pesa za kuweza kuwapatia kuwasomesha. Kwa hivyo lazima serikali iangalie, kama inapatia wambunge nusu million kama mshahara, kwa nini hawa watoto wetu wasipate nafasi ya pesa zile, instead ya kupea wale wambunge wale watoto wapate elimu ya bure, mpaka darasa la nane.

Comm. Wambua: Tupatie proposal nyingine hiyo tumepata.

Isandeko: Pia nilipendekeza kwamba, military, tupunguze budget ya upande wa military, kusudi iweze kuchukua na kuquestion mambo ya kuwapatia elimu ya bure. Kwa sababu hatuna haja ya kuwa na military kubwa ambayo hatujapigana kuanzia mwaka wa sitini na tatu tukipata uhuru mpaka wa leo. Tuna kuwa bado tuna rotate military office.

Na ningependekeza pia, civil servants wote, wadeclare their wealth. Kusudi hii mambo ya corruption, yajaribii ama yamalizike katika nchi hii kwa sababu mtu anatoka pahali fulani, naye hana chochote, baada ya miaka mitano ama sita mtu ana mabillion ya pesa. Hizi pesa zinatoka wapi jamani? Kama sio mambo ya corruption, kwa hivyo ningependekeza

Comm. Wambua: To declare hii wealth bwana nani, ni kitu ambacho ni usifikirie tu mtu akideclare wealth ataulizwa maswali jinsi aliyelipata

Isandeko: Lazima, lazima aulizwe maswali ya jinsi alivyopata mali yake, kwa sababu usimpomliza mtu maswali, jinsi alipopata mali yake, itakuwa basi kwanza kuna jambo ambalo watu wanazumzia, kwamba watu wapatiwe amnest blanket, amnesty wale

ambao wamehujumu uchumi wa taifa letu. Unampatia amnesty blanket kwa nini? Kwa nini mtu yule ambaye ameimbia serikali, mamillion ya pesa na akaifanya Kenya iwe katika ile hali ambayo ilivyo sasa, apewe msamaha? Itakuwa sio haki yeyote, itakuwa ni kupatia watu waendeleo kukaa na zile mali zao zile ambazo wamezipata kwa njia ya halamu, na wafurahie halamu walioitendea nchi ya Kenya.

Comm. Wambua: Endelea tafadhali.

Isandeko: Na nilikuwa nina zungumzia habari ya dual citizenship, Wakenya wengi sana wamekwenda nchi za ng'ambo za ulaya, na kuna wengi ambao sasa wana citizenship zile za ulaya, na watu kama hao, inabidi ata hapa sisi tukubalishwe kwamba wale wapate nafasi kama hiyo kwa sababu ukiangalia kwa mfano, wasomali ambao wako Kenya, katika boarder, na wasomali wa Somalia, na kuna jamaa zile ambazo mpaka ulikata, jamaa zingine family moja, wanawake wa Somalia, na wanawake wa Kenya, ukienda katika mipaka yote, ukienda kuangalia kama kuna wamasai wa Tanzania, na Masai wa Kenya, na kuna wengine ambao walitoka Kenya, wakatelemka chini. Haya kuna wale sehemu za Uganda pande hii, wale ambao wako sehemu zingine za wajaluo pande hii wote, na yaani ile inawapatia kwamba, wako naturally,

(Cont. of Tape 3. Speaker. Nadul) Na yaani kwa ile inawapatia kwamba wako naturally advantaged, hiyo ni nature imeapatia advantage ya kuweza kuwa na dual citizenship. Kwa hivyo tuwaache kuwa hivyo kwa (inaudible) wawe raia badala ya kuwauliza maswali mengi mengi ya kutaka kujua huyu amefanya nini ama ametoka wapi ama namna gani. Nashukuru, nafikiri nitazungumzia kwa hayo tu.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana Bwana Nadul. Tutamwita, jandikishe hapo tafadhali. Othan Hussein, Othan Hussein hayuko. Tumwite, sijui naona hapa MK hata ni DO sehemu hii alijiandikisha sijui kama alikuwa anataka kutoa maoni lakini tutampa nafasi akitokea. Kwa hivyo, tumwite Mulandi Ndunge, yuko? Hayuko. Lilian Odera, Lilian Odera? Beatrice Wangui, Beatrice Wangui, Masud Adhman, Masud Adhman, Abnar Salim, Stephen Omondi?

Interjection: Inaudible.

Com. Wambua: Ni wangapi ambao wako hapa wamejiandikisha kuzumza saa hii? Inua mkono tafadhali, wale ambao wako hapa na wamejiandikisha na wanataka kuzungumza. Waje hapa mbele ndio tuwaende kwa haraka haraka, wale ambao wamejiandikisha. Hapa mbele tafadhali. Wote ambao wamejiandikisha na wako hapa wanataka kuzungumza. Ketini hapa mbele ndio, I think that will be better (inaudible). Stephen, taja jina na uendeleo tafadhali.

Stephen Omondi: Mimi naitwa Stephen Omondi, mimi ni mkaazi wa hapa. Niko na maoni mbali mbali ningetaka kutoa hasa kuhusu mahali hapa tunapoishi. Kitu muhimu sana che kwanza ningependa kuongea ni mambo ya elimu. Ningependelea sana seriklai iweke elimu iwe ni ya bure sababu shida nyingi zinatokea kwa sababu watu wengi hawajasoma, tunapata kuna visanga watu wanafanya kwa sababu wamekosa elimu, tunapata watu wananyanyaswa kwa sababu hawajui haki zao na wakati watu

wamesoma watakuwa wanajua haki zao na wataweza kuzipigani na pia watu kama hao wataweza kuelewa kwamba wanastahili kuishi na wenzao kama binadamu wenzao. Lakini, wakati wanakosa elimu wanafanya vitu bila kuelewa wanafanya nini. Wakati Kenya ilipata uhuru, ilipata kuahidi kwamba itapigana na illiteracy, poverty na vitu kama sicknesses na tunaona hata tukipata independence, badala mambo yazidi kuwa mazuri yanazidi kuwa mabaya. Tunapata kuomba matibabu, saa hii huwezi pata matibabu yoyote ya bure. Wakati watu wanatoleshwa ushuru wa hali ya juu sana, wakati unakuwa mgonjwa na unabebwa unapelekwa mahali kama Kenyatta, ukishindwa kutoa pesa unapata unfungiwa huko wakati wewe ni mwananchi wa Kenya.

Kitu kingine, nimeona serikali ya Kenya ichukue hatua ya kuangalia masilahi ya raia wa nchi. Kenya hii hakuna usaidizi wowote inayosidia nayo wananchi wake. kitu cha kwanza, kila kitu kinalipishwa. Wakati watu wanakosa hata mashamba za kuishi, watu wao wanaitwa squatters katika nchi yao na watu wengine wana ma-akari nyingi sana za land ambao hazifanyi kazi yoyote.

Sisi kama raia wa Kenya ndio serikali na kitu cha kwanza kuna land zinaitwa government land ama Crown Land na hizo lands tunasikia kila wakati katika magazeti kwamba watu wanazi-grab wakati watu wengine wanaishi kama squatter katika nchi zao.

Pia, ningependelea kuwe na kile kitu kinaitwa separation of powers. Kuna administration for example, tunaona ma-chief na ma-DO na pia kuna City Council. Chief allocate and City Hall in-allocate land. Sasa tunashindwa ni watu gani wako responsible katika hiikazi. Katika hiyo hali unapata kwamba wewe umeishi mahali kitu kama miaka kumi ama miaka ishirini, for example hapa Majengo. Na watu wengine wanakuja, wanaenda wanaona chief wanampatia pesa, anakuja anajenga hapo mbele ya nyumba yako. Yeye anakuja na kuenda kutafuta licence ama title deed fake, kesho anakuhamisha wakati wewe umekaa hapo zaidi ya miaka ishirini. Tunaona kwamba hiyo ni dhuluma.

Security: Nchi hii hakuna security. Kila wakati tunasikia ma-shifter wanatoka Somali wanakuja wanauwa Wakenya, wanajeshi wa Ethiopia wanaingia wanauwa Wakenya, wanajeshi wa Uganda wanaingia L. Victoria wanauwa Wakenya na pia vilevile tunasikia mandege zinaingia bila sisi kujua. Sababu gani? Sababu wale watu wanasimamia security wanalipwa mishahara mdogo na wanakubali kuhongwa na katika hiyo hali tunaona kwamba raia wa kawaida hawezi kuwa na imani na serikali yake. Tungependelea military iwe commercialized. Kazi hizi Wahindi wanapewa kama ya kutengeneza barabara kuna ma-engineers wazuri katika military wanaweza chukua hizo kazi na wanalipwa hiyo pesa na serikali na hiyo pesa itaongeza mishahara yao. Pia, niongeonelea watu kama polisi ili corruption izidi kupunguzwa, polisi wapewe mashahara mzuri, wapewe nyumba nzuri za kuishi ili katika ile kazi yao, waweze kukimbilia pesa kidogo kidogo ya raia. Wakati wanachukua hongo, wana-compromise maisha ya watu wengine.

Okay, kuna mambo haya ya equality, affirmative action. Tunaona kwamba kila siku tunasikia wanawake wanapigania haki zao. Hakuna mtu anayima mwanamke haki yake. kama mwanamke atakuwa na haki yake, Mwislamu awe na haki yake, kiwete awe na haki yake, Mkristo awe na haki yake, tunaona kwamba Kenya itakuwa ni nchi confused. Tutakuwa tunafuata sheria gani? Mtu mwingine anataka wawe na Kadhi, huyo Kadhi na supreme court. Ile kitu tunataka ni haki kwa watu wote wa Kenya. Vijana sijasikia wakipigania haki yao, kesho vijana watakuja kupigania haki yao. Tunaelekea wapi? Tunaona

kwamba confusion inazidi kuwa nyingi. Ile kitu tunaona ni kwamba wanawake kama wanapigania haki zao, wanataka wawe equal na wanaume lakini sisikii wakisema wakati watu wanaenda university, mwanaume anatakikana awe na A na mwanamke akiwa na B ataenda university. Hawa-pick kitu kama hicho ndio waseme sisi pia tunataka tupate A ndio tuweze kushindana na wanaume. Wakati wanapewa kazi, kazi zingine unapata kwamba wanawake wapigania wawe na viti zao parliament. Parliament kupelea watu ni nguvu za raia. Parliament wakati unapelekwa unakuwa elected na watu wanaokupeleka wanajua ability yako ya kuwatetea ili mahitaji yao uweze kukutana nazo. Tunaona kwamba Kenya pia, sheria hazifuatwi. Sheria inasema kwamba kama unataka kusimama mbunge for example Kamukunji, lazima uwe umekaa hapo miezi mitatu na uwe na property. Tunaona kwamba watu wanatoka from nowhere, for example, our MP hapa hatuji hata kama kiosk mahali iko katika hii mtaa, hajawahi kaa katika hii area ya Kamukunji na anakuja anasimama, anapewa kura anaenda parliament. Anaenda ku-fulfil his own desires badala ya apigania raia. Mtu kama huyo ni rahisi apigania mshahara na 600,000 wakati the common man anaumia. Tunataka situation kwamba tutapata kwamba kila mtu atakuwa educated na kila mtu atakuwa na haki ya kupigania haki yake.

Pia, tunajua kwamba kuna watu kama chiefs. Chiefs wamechukua authority nyingi sana. Chiefs ni watu walikuwa wanatumiwa na wakoloni kunyanyasa raia wa kawaida na hizo sheria za tangu siku hizo hazijawahi badilishwa. Tunataka chief awe anashughulika na mambo ya kupatanisha watu kesi ndogo ngogo na ile kesi kubwa isiwe na koti ingine ambayo inaitwa Kangaroo court. Kesi zote zipelekwe kotini ziweze kuamuliwa na judge.

Marriage: Wanawake wanasema kwamba wakati wameolewa wanapigania kwamba hawawezi kupata ile mali ya bwanake. Tunataka kwamba marriage iwe ni contract, juu wakati mwamaume ameo mwanamke na amefariki, mwanamke anabaki na ile mali. Badala yeye aolewe na mwanamme mwingine na apate kuishi na huyo mwanamme na wakati yeye atafariki akimwacha huyo mwamamme, mwanamme apigania hiyo mali, anaanza kukua mtu anayeitwa sugar mummy, anatembea huku na huku na kuacha watoto wakiangamia. Vitu kama prostitution, inatakikana serikali ichukue hatua kali sana kuhusu prostitution kwa sababu inaharibu nchi na inagawa manyumba nyingi sana. Manyumba nyingi zimegawanyika kwa sababu ya prostitution. Wanawake wanadai haki yao ili wapate kutembea nchi. Saa hii tunaona nchi yetu inazidi kuharibika, wanawake wanaembea na nguo zingine zinaitwa mimi skirts ambazo zinawaweka wanakuwa uchi kabisa. Vitu kama hivyo havistahili. Kuna vitu kama abortion ambayo ni kuua. Wakati utasema rapist apate kunyongwa na wakati wewe kila siku unapata miiba na unaua na wewe hunyongwi, hiyo pia tunaona kwamba hakuna ukweli wowote unapigania. Tuweze kufuata ukweli na pia ningependelea serikali iwe kitu kinaitwa, napenda serikali iwe decentralized. Powers za country ziwe decentralized ili watu wa North Eastern wasinyanyaswe na watu wa Central wasinyanyaswe; watu wote wapate haki sawa kwamba kama kutakuwa na president kutakuwa na ma-leaders wengine ambo kama tutapata msaada ama ile national cake iweze kugawanyishwa watu wote wapate sawa. Mahali kama hapa, kijiji kama hiki, tunaona kwamba watu wanaoishi hapa ni watu maskini ambao hawana uwezo na wamekaa hapa miaka mingi na City Hall inasema kwamba baada ya miaka ishirini itawaachia hawa watu nyumba. tunaona kwamba mpaka vya kucheza mpira hapa matajiri wanakuja wanaweka fence halafu wananyamaza kama mieze mitatu. Wasiposikia mambo yoyote, wanakuja wanamwaga mchanga usiku na kesho wanajenga gorofa hapo na maskini anahamishwa. Vitu kama hivyo hatutaki, tunataka serikali iweze kutetea kila raia wa hii nchi na kila raia wa nchi apate haki. Tunaona kwamba

tunatoa ushuru mkubwa sana. Hii ni nchi ya pili katika ulimwengu ambayo inatoa ushuru mkubwa. Huu ushuru tunatozwa, tunashindwa kule unaenda. Matajiri wanazidi kuwa matajiri na maskini wanazidi kuwa maskini na kama mtu atakuja hapa eti anataka kusimama eti yeye anataka kuwa mbunge, lazima awe amekaa hapa for not less than six months vile constitution ya Kenya inasema. Hatutabadilisha hii katiba kama wakati hatukuwa ile katiba ya mbele, ile katiba ya mbele kama tutaifuata, inamaanisha hii tukibadilisha pia tutafuata. Lakini kama tutabadilisha katiba na kuna watu wengine ambao bado wako pale wanachukua nguvu zote wanaweka juu yao, bado watazidi kutunyanyasa.

Pia vilevile, tunataka kwamba powers za president zipate kurudishwa chini na elections zote, watu wowote watakaokuwa wamechaguliwa kama ma-chiefs na ma-DO, wawe appointed by parliament. Parliament lazima ipitishwe, juu kama ni president tunamchagua, atakuwa loyal to the president, atafanya ile kitu president anataka afanye ili president aweze kuzidi kukaa katika power. Sio eti tunakataa watu kama ma-DO, lakini wachaguliwe na wabunge.

Political appointees: Kuna watu tunapata kama parastatal heads. Parastatal heads wanachaguliwa na president, labda yeye ametoka kwao, labda ni mtu alikuwa amesimama akashindwa. Mtu alienda kuchaguliwa na raia, raia wakamkataa, huyo mtu si mtu yeyote wa maana katika society. Mtu kama huyo hafai kuwekwa kuwa parastatal head. Tunaona kwamba anaangusha parastatal hii, anatolewa posta leo, kesho anapelekwa Railway ndio nchi yetu inazidi kuanguka na watu kama hao kama watachaguliwa na parliament ambayo imejaa political parties mbali mbali, tunaona kwamba huyo ni mtu atakuwa

(inaudible) na ataweza kubadilisha hata hii nchi yetu.

Haya, mambo ya immigration. Tunataka kuomba laws za immigration wapate ku (inaudible) ili kwamba Wakenya waweze kupata ma-passports waende nje. Economy yetu inazidi kuzoroteka. Wakati tutaenda nje kuna watu tumeachahuku, tutakuwa tunfanya hata kama tutakuwa tunatuma dollar mia moja na tuko watu kama milioni moja tunatuma dollar mia moja, itaweza kubadilisha economy yetu. Wakati watu wengine wanakuja tunaona kwamba immigration ina-allow ma-foreigners wanakuja, without work permits wanafanya huko ma-industrial area, wanapata mali wanazidi kuenda nayo na sisi tunazidi kurudi chini. Kwa hivyo, naona kwamba serikali ipate kushughulikia vitu kama hizo.

Mambo kama employment, tunataka serikali iweze ku-create employment opportunities. Hizi opportunities ziko mahali hapa Kenya. Kama watu wana-import sukari wakati suraki imejaa hapa, na watu wengine wanatoa nje, tunaona kwamba tunaua the farmer yule yuko hapa ana-lack employment na dakika ya mwisho hiyo poverty inazidi kuingia katika hii nchi. Tunaona kwamba kuna indigenous companies hapa wanaoweza kujenga barabara, wanaweza jenga manyumba kama haya. Lakini, wakati contract inapatikana, tunachukua kampuni za wa-chinese, wanachukua pesa na kurudi nayo kwa. Kwa hivyo, tunaomba kuwe na kitu kinaitwa transparency katika serikali.

Com.Wambua: Tafadhali malizia malizia sasa.

Stephen Omondi: Eeh tunaendelea. Mayor: Tunaomba kwamba mayor awe anachaguliwa na raia na akichaguliwa na raia atakuwa na powers za ku-exercise ile authority yake lakini bado atakuwa chini ya minister of local government kwa sababu government ni moja. Huyo Mmu atakuwa na nguvu ya kufukuza na kuachisha kazi na-council officers ambao hawafanyi kazi yao vile inatakikana. Na pia tunaona kwamba huyo mtu asiwe na party yoyote, juu wakati atakuwa wa hii party, atakuwa loyal to ile party anafanya vitu zinafurahisha ile party na anafuata manifesto za ile party kuliko kupigania raia. Na powers za City Hall, ziwe za City Hall na ziwe different kabisa na provincial administration. Sio eti kwamba DC anapeana land na mayor anapeana land, sasa watu wanakuwa tu kama watu wako na wazimu kila mtu anakimbilia land tu, ku-grab, ku-grab na wanaharibu hii nchi. Sisi maskini hatuna uwezo, tunaangalia hivi tu na macho.

Com. Wambua: Bwana Omondi, tafadhali umechukua muda mrefu sana.

Stephen Omondi: Niko karibu kumaliza.

Com. Wambua: Kwa hivyo ningelipenda sasa,

Stephen Omondi: Niko na pointi moja tu mheshimiwa.

Com. Wambua: Hiyo pointi moja isichukua second thelathini, na kumi zimeisha saa hii.

Stephen Omondi: Sawa sawa. Pia, tungependelea tuwe na kitu kinaitwa foreign policy na hiyo foreign policy itakuwa imetusaidia sana kwa sababu sisi tunaona kwamba robbery na gangstering zone imeongezeka na the common Kenyan kila mtu hakuna mtu yuko safe, mpaka wakubwa na polisi wanauliwa mpaka wale watu wa serikali. Watu wana wasiwasi katika hii nchi. Sababu gani? Mabunduki zinatika katika nchi jirani, wanajeshi wanalala katika ma-barracks. Kama tutakuwa na foreign policy, tutapeleka wanajeshi kwa border ya Kenya na Somali na Kenya na Ethiopia na wakati watakuwa wanaingia na kuja ku-bomb Kenya, tutawafuata mpaka huko ili tu-protect interest zetu. Wakati interests za America zinakuwa threatened, wanatoa wanajeshi wao hata kama ni Afganistan watapiga. Na kwa hivyo, lazima sisi pia tuwe na fixed policy inaweza kuprotect interest yetu na tu-curb hii infiltration ya foreigners na gangsters from different countries ambao wanaleta insecurity in this country.

Com. Wambua: Sasa tumeyasikia yote.

Stephen Omondi: Yeah.

Com. Wambua: Yamenaswa, kwa hivyo jilandikishe hapo Bwana Omondi. Halafu sasa tutaendelea lakini, wale ambao wamejiandikisha hapa wanataka kutoa maoni yao, tuko na akina mama wawili; Asha Ali na Lucy Njeri na kuna mama

mwingine amejandikisha? Basi vile tutafanya, tutamsikiza Mohammed Ali Samatar halafu tuwasikize hawa akina mama wawili. Je, jina lako wapi wewe?

Interjection: Nani?

Com. Wambua: Yeah, kutoka rural, saa hii wewe tulia hapo. Utapata nafasi, hatuendi lunch, tutaketi hapa mpaka tunalize.

Mohammed Ali Samator: All Bwana Commissioners, mimi naitwa Mohammed Ali Samatar na mimi ni mzaliwa na hapa sijui miaka thelathini na nane iliyopita. Wasomali ambao wamezaliwa hapa Eastleigh wana taabu nyingi ambayo nilikuwa nataka kujaribu kuandika matatizo yetu. Matatizo yetu ni kwamba ni Wasomali wa Kenya na hasa wa Nairobi tuko na ID mbili. Moja ni ile ya kawaida kwamba ni Id national card, ingine ni ile ambayo tulipewa zamani. Sasa watoto wetu wakitaka kuchukua ID, wana matatizo kwamba wanaambiwa lazima wawe na screening card na kana hana hawezi pewa. Hiyo screening card hata ofisi yao sasa hatujui kwamba kama mimi nimesharibu ile screening card, sijui ilipotea na hakuna ofisi ambayo naweza enda kufuatia nikachukua hiyo card halafu watoto wangu wapate ID. Basi ningependa kwamba, hii screening card ambayo tulipewa, Wasomali peke yake na Wakena wengine hawajapewa, tungeomba ifutiliwe mbali kabisa na tuwe sawa kama Wakenya wengine.

Tunaona kwamba sisi tunabaguliwa kama sio Kenyans. Pia, tukitaka kuwasupport, tunaambiwa kwamba kuna form moja inaitwa PP7 ambayo kila wakati tinaulizwa. Maasai hawaulizwi, wale wengine jirani kule wengine wanakaa pande za Kisii na nini hawaulizwi lakini Msomali inakuwa lazima ajaze hiyo form.

Pi, tuna shida kubwa sana na polisi wa hapa Eastleigh ambao wanatusumbua sana kuwaonyesha IDs. Refugees ni wengi hapa, hatujali kama hao wakuilizwa nini lakini hata sisi wananchi tunapata taabu ya polisi kwamba kila wakati wanakuja

(inaudible) na kuwashika. Kama huna ID unapelekwa Pangani na unafungwa.

Ya tatu, ningesema kwamba hapa Eastleigh ambapo sisi tunakaa, mtu akienda kule anafikiri hapo sio Nairobi kwa sababu mvua ikinyesha, ni kuchafu sana. Maji na barabara. Tungeomba barabara zetu tutengenezewe. Garbage imezidi sana, takataka nyingi na uchafu mwingi sana ambao unaweza kuambukiza wakaazi ya Eastleigh magonjwa. Basi, tunataka barabara na garbage iwe ikichukuliwa mara kwa mara. Zamani hapa tulikuwa na clinic mbili za health za City Council. Sasa hizo clinic mbili zimefungwa na tukitaka usaidizi wa udaktari au usaidizi wa madawa ni shida sana kupata na kama vile mnajua nyinyi wote, daktari atitaka kukuona anakuona kwa mia tano au mia mbili hamsini na madawa vilevile ni ghali sana. Basi tungeomba hizo health clinic zifunguliwe tena au zipewe (inaudible) wa ku-run.

Pia, sisi Wasomali ambao wamekaa Eastleigh hapa hatuna chief na tungeomba kwamba tupewe chief mwingine ambaye anaweza kusaidia matatizo ya Wasomali vile ambavyo anaelewa. Shida za Wasomali ni nyingi sana na ma-refugee hawa ambao wamekuja sasa wametuvamia hata sisi tuliozaliwa hapa hatutambiuliwi. Basi chief yeyote ambaye ni Msomali anaweza kubagua

ni nani refugee na ni nani mwananchi na matatizo yetu tutaweza kumweleza Msomali ambaye anaweza kutuelewa.

Com. Wambua: Unapendekeza chief awe Msomali?

Mohammed Ali Samator: Chief tunapendekeza awe Msomali.

Com. Wambua: Na huyu aliyeko kwa sasa tumtoe?

Mohammed Ali Samator: Hapana, kwa nini tumtoe? Akae tu lakini kuwe na chief mwingine pia anaweza kusaidia matatizo wa Wasomali ambaye anaelewa matatizo ya Wasomali.

Com. Wambua: Okay, endelea Mzee.

Mohammed Ali Samator: Councillors and MPs wale tumechagua hapa Eastleigh wanatakiwa wawe wananchi wa Eastleigh kabisa kwa sababu yule ambaye ametoka nje ambaye ni tourist hajui matatizo ya Eastleigh. Ingefaa councilor yeyote ambaye anachaguliwa awe ni mtu amezaliwa kule na anaelewa matatizo ya Eastleigh. Sasa kama huyu MP wetu, huyu wa Kamukunji, sio mtu wa kukaa hapa Kamukunji. Ametoka kula pande ya Embu. Toka achaguliwe, hajaonekana hata siku moja hapa Nairobi. Sasa atafanya maendeleo gani hapa Eastleigh ambapo sisi tunaishi? Hajui matatizo yetu, hatui taabu zetu na hata siku moja hajatuita hapa Eastleigh akazungumza na sisi kuuliza maoni yetu ya maendeleo huku. Basi, tulikuwa tunatarajia MP yeyote ambaye anataka kusimama hapa Kamukunji awe ni mtu ambaye amezaliwa hapa au amekaa hapa miaka kumi, at least. Sio miezi sita vile sheria inasema, miezi tatu vile inasema.

Com. Wambua: Basi Mzee malizia malizia, ndio tuwapatie wengine nafasi.

Mohammed Ali Samator: Okay, habari ya school pia tungeomba kwamba education ya primary school iwe free kwa sababu watoto wengi wanashindwa kulipa karo za shule na ikiwa primary school ni free, watoto wengi wanaweza kuenda. Ni hayo tu nasema.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana Mzee Mohammed Ali. Tutamuita Gitonga Runo yuko? Onesmus Mboru Mugo? Ni wewe? Basi wacha tumsikie Onesmus halafu tuje kwako lakini Onesmus afupishe maneno.

Interjection: Inaudible

Com. Wambua: Tunataka kusikia kila mtu kwa hivyo fupisha maneno maanake najua saa nane watu watarudi hapa ndio tunalize na wale wako hapa.

Onesmus Mbora: Okay, kwa majina naitwa Onesmus Mbora na pendekezo langu la kwanza ningetaka kupendekeza hasa mwanzo mambo ya retrenchment. Hii retrenchment imeleta maneno mengi sana kwa sababu tukiangalia, kila mtu anataka aende kwa retrenchment.

Com. Wambua: Songea kwa mic.

Onesmus Mbora: Kila mtu anataka aingie upande wa retrenchment eti akitoka akipatiwa retrenchment na apatiwe pesa yake ataenda kuweka biashara. Ndio tunaona kabisa hapa Kenya saa hii wanabiashara ni wengi. Sasa ndio nauliza, kama haya mambo yataendelea, government itakubali hii retrenchment iendelee, ni nani atanunua na ni nani atauza?

Ya pili, ni kuhusu polisi. Sisi kama watu wa Kenya naona kabisa tuko na shida sana kwa sababu polisi sio eti wanashika wale watu wako na hatia. Wale hawana hatia na ni maskini, tuseme kama mimi nimeajiriwa mambo ya kuenda kujenga, saa zile nitaachiliwa kule, nikienda kwa nyumba unakuta tumepatana na askari. Naambiwa 'kuja hapa wewe'. Sasa mimi napelekwa na nisipochota kitu kidogo nitalala ndani.

Com. Wambua: Unataka tufanye nini? Sema.

Onesmus Mbora: Eeh. Sasa mimi hapo pale ningekuwa, pendekeo langu ningetaka polisi wawekewe (inaudible) ile ambayo, eti akipatikana na mambo kama hayo hata anaweza fungwa zaidi ya vile naweza naweza fungwa kule.

Com. Wambua: Ya pili,

Onesmus Mbora: Ya pili ni mambo ya shule.

Com. Wambua: Mambo?

Onesmus Mbora: Mambo ya shule.

Com. Wambua: Shule, okay.

Onesmus Mbora: Shule, tunaona kabisa sisi watu wa Kenya tunataka kusoma sana. Lakini, kulingana na hata tukiangalia hata mvua hata nini eti tutasema eti tualima ndio tusomeshe watoto wetu, hatuko. Tualima ndio, lakini, yaani mvua isiponyesha na tumepanda hizo zimepotea. Sasa, na tunatarajia kula na watoto wale tuko nao na tuwapeleke shule. Sasa, kwa nini government isiweke haya masomo yawe ya free?

Com. Wambua: Haya, ya tatu.

Onesmus Mbora: Okay, ya tatu, nikiangalia kabisa kama hapa Nairobi tuko watu wengi sana na ukienda kwa kila nyumba tumejaa, yaani nyumba moja inaweza beba watu kama kumi au watu kama ishirini na ni nyumba moja ya ka-room kamoja. Na tukiangalia kabisa tukizunguka tunaona kuna viwanja kubwa zingine hata sijui ni ng'ombe za Maasai zinakula. Kwa nini tusiambiwe tuende angalao tujenge kamoja kamoja kila mtu?

Com. Wambua: Mmh, ya tatu, ya nne, ya tatu?

Onesmus Mbora: Sasa, nilikuwa na hayo machache tu kidogo.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana, jiandikishe hapo tafadhali. Kabala hatujawaita akina mama, tutamuita Gitonga Runo. Runo utafupisha maneno.

Githonga Runo: Nitajaribu kufupisha.

Com. Wambua: Tafadhali. Ukifanya yawe marefu, nitakata. Kwa hivyo ufupishe tusikie akina mama.

Gitonga Runo: Asante sana. Mimi ningeenda tu direct kwa my views. Kwanza kabisa ningeongea juu ya protection of marriages. I am a Christian na ningetaka hayo mambo ya kuoana na kuoana yatiliwe maanani kabisa katika katiba kwa maana tunakuwa na watu ambao wanafanya divorcing anytime they think of they divorce and do anything they feel like. Ningelitaka iwekwe sheria chini ambayo mtu kama anataka kudivorce either a husband or a wife, they do to a court, wa-debate hiyo kitu, ikionekana hakuna kitu kinasababisha divorce they be reinstated, wawe kitu kimoja. Ningelitaka pia katika hiyo marriage kuwe na abolition of these associations like Single Mothers Association, kwa naana, kusema ukweli hakuna mtu anaweza kaa akiwa single mother ilihali ako na watoto. Hao single mothers ndio in turn wanaiba waume wa wake wengine na ndio wanasababisha divorce kwa sababu nikiibiwa leo, mke wangu naye nitapata ametoroka. Kwa hivyo, ningelitaka itiliwe maanani na vikundi kama hivyo viondolewe.

Nikiwa hapo hapo tu ningezungumzia juu ya gender equality. Mimi ningeomba ama ningeonelea kusiwe na kitu kama gender equality. Kulingana na dini ya Wakristo, vile tunavyozungumza nimesema nimkristo, mme ndiye ako na nguvu juu ya hiyo nyumba na kitu chochote na itakuwa tukienda kinyume cha Mungu. Na kama vile tunavyojua nchi hii, ni watu wacha Mungu na tuna kitu tunaita freedom of religion. Kama itakuwa hivyo, itamaanisha tumerudi nyuma katika utawala wa kishetani.

Com. Wambua: Bwana Runo, kidogo tu hapa. Kidogo, kidogo tu.

Gitonga Runo: Yeah.

Com. Wambua: Umetaja mambo ya gender equality.

Gitonga Runo: Yes.

Com. Wambua: Na ukaanza kueleza mambo ya Biblia juu ya akina mama na akina baba wakiwa ndio kichwa cha nyumba.

Gitonga Runo: Kabisa.

Com. Wambua: Lakini vile mimi naelewa, akina mama hawazungumzii juu ya equality.

Gitonga Runo: Yes.

Com. Wambua: Wanataka equity, yaani wanataka kuwa na equal opportunities. Akiwa ni mwanamke, akiwa ni mwanamme, apewe nafasi sawa. Kama ni kikazi, kama ni kishule, njia yoyote ile wapewe nafasi sawa na wasiwe wananyanyaswa wakiwa kiti chochote kinapewa mwanamme. Kwa hivyo, hiyo tofauti ambayo tumezungumza uilewe, je unazungumzia mambo ya equality ama ni equal opportunities? Unapinga mambo ya equal opportunity kwa wanawake ama ni hiyo equality?

Gitonga Runo: What I am saying is equality not equal opportunity.

Com. Wambua: Equality?

Gitonga Runo: Equality, yes.

Com. Wambua: Haya, endelea.

Gitonga Runo: Yes, nilikuwa nazungumzia juu ya equality. Nitaendelea hapo pengine nizungumzie kitu cha watoto wanaoranda randa mitaani. Katika hiyo marriage, wakati watu wanadivorce ndio tunakuwana watoto wengi wanaorandaranda mitaani. Ningeomba katika itilie maanani, watoto wanaorandaranda wanashikwa, wanapelekwa, wanaonyesha wazazi wao, kama wako able, wanawekewa masharti na serikali ambao watawatunza. Kama hawana, serikali ichukue jukumu hilo la kutunza hao watoto na kuwaelimisha na kuwapatia courses zinazofaa.

Hapo nimetoka, ninaingia upande wa mashamba. Upande wa mashamba, tuna mashamba mengi ambayo ni ya serikali. Haya mashamba yanagawa hata wale watu wanaishi katika hayo mashamba bila kujua. Tungelitaka katiba, kama ni shamba ni la

wote linapotolewa linakuwa gazetted in accordance to the law halafu wale watu wanaishi kule wanajulishwa, wanakuwa the first, wana-take the first opportunity ya kugawa lile shamba. Kwa sababu, tunaona hapa kuna watu wanatoka from nowhere, they come and inherit the land that we have been living in. nikiwa tu hapo juu ya mashamba, kuna sheria zilizowekwa ama kuna hii tunaita Land Tribunal board, zinakuwa sana sana kwa ma-DO. Tunaona kuna cases zingine wana-revive. Ilikuwa ya 1960's. for example, I was born in early 60's na wao wananiwekea case na nilipewa shamba na baba yangu in the late 70's.

Halafu unapelekwa kotini kuhusu hilo shamba ambalo kesi yake ilikuwa 1950. Wana-revive yale mambo hata wewe ukiwa binadamu huwezi ukajua ilikuwa imeendela namna gani. Kama mtu amemiliki shamba kikamilifu na ako na cheti asiwe anasumbuliwa na hao tribunals act.

Nimeingia kwingine kwa Provincial Administration. Mimi nilikuwa naonelea Provincial Administration wawe strengthened, wapatiwe nguvu kabisa na wawe wakiwa na jukumu kutoka kwa serikali. Mimi ningependekeza, provincial administration wasichaguliwe na raia, wawe wakichaguliwa na serikali kwa sababu watakuwa macho ya serikali lakini sio macho ya raia. Kwa maana hata sisi raia, saa zingine huwa tunakosa na tukiwa tunachagua wale watu tu tunapenda, watapenda kadi na mapenzi yetu. Kwa hivyo, ningeomba, kama ni ma-chief.....

Com. Wambua: Bwana Runo, sasa malizia sasa.

Gitonga Runo: Aah, nimalizie?

Com. Wambua: Tafadhali?

Gitonga Runo: Sasa nitamalizia na Parliamentarians na civic. Ningeomba mayor achaguliwe na ranishi na elimu iwe ni O levels. Parliamentarian awe pia na elimu ya kutoka O level na awe anachaguliwa na wananchi. Tukifika wakati wa president, president awe neutral, asiwe ni parliamentary or he has a portfolio of parliament. Awe amechaguliwa tu akiwa rais kuangalia jukumu za kirais na pia huyo rais apewe nguvu kamili. To be given all the powers in accordance to the office of the president na hivyo vyama watu wanavyo chaguliwa, ningependekeza wawe parted by the government. Ikiwa ni chama chochote ama mtu yeyote anasimama natekeleza awe anakuwa funded na government. Ya mwisho, lastly but not the least ni education hata ingawa nilikuwa na ingine na ni education, primary level to be free.

Civil servants to be exempted from any business. Wafanyi kazi wa serikali wasifanya biashara ingine ila tu kutumikia serikali. Mambo ya CKRC kama mlioko, ningependekeza wakikamilisha kurekebisha katiba, wakae kwa ofisi kwa muda usiopungua miaka mitano for interpretation and directing of the constitution.

Ya mwisho nikimalizia ni illegal immigrants. Kenya hii imekuwa tuko na refugee na sheria hazijatekelezwa kwa maana watu wengi refugees wanakuja nchi hii, bila cess ya kufanya biashara, wao ndio wafanyi biashara hapa, ningeliomba katiba iweke

kama ni watu wana-seek political asylum to be put under the refugees camp. That's all.

Com. Wambua: Kidogo tu. Hii umesema, kuna jambo umesema hapa,

Gitonga Runo: Yeah.

Com. Wambua: President awe neutral na sijui kama unamaanisha asiwe kama ako member wa particular party.

Gitonga Runo: No, no, no. What I meant, he must be a member of a particular political party, the party that will form the government. Lakini iwe nilikuwa nasema, asiwe yeye ni mwanasiasa wa kuenda kupiga siasa bungeni.

Com. Wambua: Haya.

Gitonga Runo: Awe anatumikia wananchi bila kuwa parliamentarian.

Com. Wambua: Thank you very much.

Gitonga Runo: Thank you.

Com. wambua: Jiandikishe hapo Bwana Runo. Sasa tutawaita akina mama. Tutamwita Lucy Njeri kwanza na afuatiwe na Asha ali. Nani alijiandikisha kwanza? Unajua sasa mmenipatia list ingine lakini, fuataneni hivyo. Mama anaza halafu tutaenda kwa Asha.

Lucy Njeri: Habari yenu?

Injection: Nzuri.

Lucy Njeri: Kwanza mimi nasimama hapa ningeanza kuuliza maoni kulingana na katiba ile tuko nayo sasa na ile tutatengeneza. Nikianza na upande wa katiba ile tunatumia leo, kuna maoni kulingana na mali ya mtu kama nyumba. Unaweza kuwa unanunua plot na hiyo ploti ni loan umeenda kuchukua kwa benki, ukanjenga nyumba yako na ukijenga nyumba ukimaliza uwaweka watu wa kukomboa, ndio ukaweka tenants ndio hiyo pesa uendeleo kulipa loan yako na ukiweka tenants, wanakataa kukulipa hiyo nyumba kabisa. Sasa ukienda kwa benki inatakiwa watangaze, wauze hiyo ploti. Ukitoa watu kwa hiyo nyumba, kulingana na katiba ya leo unaambiwa ni wewe uko na makosa. Hata ukimtoa, akienda kw polisi utafungiwa wewe mwenyewe. Na ukisema ina loan ile unalipa nayo, unaambiwa ahapa huwezi kumtoa. Kuna wakati mwingine unaambiwa unpatie notice ya miezi mitatu na hata hiyo miezi mitatu ikimalizika usimtoe kwa nyumba. sasa tukaonelea hiyo ni kumalika kitu

cha mtu kile ako nacho.

Com. Wambua: Ungetaka tufanye nini mama?

Lucy Njeri: Ningependelea.....

Com. Wambua: Hiyo shida tumeisikia lakini sasa twambie mapendekezo yako.

Lucy Njeri: Ningependelea hayo maoni yaangaliwe kukitengenezwa katiba ingine kuonyesha kama wataweza kuwa equal. Landlord akiwa na tenant, tenant awe akijuwa hiyo nyumba ni kukondishwa amekondishwa na ana haki ya kulipa mwenyewe hiyo pesa. Hayo ndiyo ningeonelea.

Com. Wambua: Hayo tu mama?

Lucy Njeri: Eeh, hiyo tu ya kwanza.....

Com. Wambua: Oh, kuna ingine?

Lucy Njeri: Eeh niko na ingine, hiyo ikiwa ya kwanza. Ya pili, ningeonelea wale watu wanaishi hata ikiwa ni reserve wako under City Council. For example, ukitoka hapa Kabete ukiendelea Dagoretti yote, inasemekana iko upande wa Nairobi mpaka mahali panaitwa 87. Hao watu wote wako upande huo wako na mashamba na wengine ni shamba ndogo sana ama ni ploti. Hao watu wanaambiwa kila mwaka wawe wakilipa rent na hiyo shamba ni yao. Wengine ni wazee na hata hawajui maana ya rent ni nini na wanaambiwa lazima wawe wakilipa rent ya hilo shamba kila mwaka, kila mwaka. Wengine hata yale mavuno wanavuna huko kwa shamba hakuna kitu inawaletea na City Council inadai wawe wakilipa rent. Hiyo kwanza nataka muangalie mjue ni nini.

Com. Wambua: Haya mashamba wanalazimishwa kulipwa rent, ni ya kulima sio.....?

Lucy Njeri: Sio ya kulima. Eti kwa sababu iko under City Coucil.

Com. Wambua: Nakuuliza,

Lucy Njeri: Eeh,

Com. Wambua: Plots zenyewe ni za kulima ama ni za.....?

Lucy Njeri: Ni za kulima,

Com. Wambua: Za kulima.

Lucy Njeri: Ni za kulima, ni shamba lakini wakaambiwa ni lazima walipe rate.

Com. Wambua: Ingingine nayo, unaweza kuwa na nyumba hapa Nairobi, umenunua hiyo nyumba na leo hiyo ploti ni yako na umenunua, unalazimishwa na City council uwe ukilipa rate ya kila mwaka na hiyo nyumba ni yako umeshalipa already. Unaweza hata kuachia watoto, hawajui hata hiyo ni nini na wakikosa kulipa itatangazwa eti hiyo itauzwa.

Com. Wambua: Ungependelea tufanye nini? Tuondo hiyo rate, isilipwe?

Lucy Njeri: Mimi naonelea hakuna haja ya kulipa..

Com. Wambua: Ama zipunguzwe?

Lucy Njeri: Si ipunguzwe?

Com. Wambua: Itolewe?

Lucy Njeri: Iachwe kwa sababu hicho ni kitu chako. Mimi naonelea isiwe ikilipwa kwa sababu hicho ni kitu chako. Turudi tena,

Com. Wambua: Una nyingine mama?

Lucy Njeri: Turudi tena upande wa City Council. Wale wanaishi kwa nyumba za City council nikiwa mmoja, ile tank yao wanatupatia ya nyumba, iko na mawazo eti ukikaa kwa nyumba muda ya miaka mitatu, uwe ukulipa hiyo nyumba na uwe na receipt zote, hiyo nyumba yaweza kuwa yako. lakini, nauliza, sisi tunaweza kuishi kwa nyumba ya City Council more than 40 years ukiwa kwa hiyo nyumba umekaa na unaendelea tu na kulipa hiyo nyumba. ukikosa kulipa hata mwezi mmoja, unafukuzwa kwa hiyo nyumba. Kuna wakati mwingine tunasikia wale wanakaa nyumba za City Council wanataka kuuziwa hizo nyumba. Na hizo nyumba umekaa, umelipa hata ile pesa imejenga, miaka na miaka hata faida ukalipa. Sasa kwa hiyo nyumba hakuna kitu City Council wana-need na wanataka kusema watakuuzia hiyo nyumba. Ikiwa si kuuza wanasema mtajengewa nyumba halafu mwambiwe ile kiasi mtakuwa mkilipa na mwingine hata ni watoto wa watoto wale wameishi kwa hiyo nyumba, mtu ambaye hana kazi hana nini na amekaa kwa hiyo nyumba miaka na miaka. Ukiambiwa eti ujengewe nyumba ulipe ukose kulipa utanyang'anywa nyumba. inaweza kuwa namna gani? Ningependekeza mwangalie, mtu akiwa amekaa pahali kwa muda mrefu, hiyo nyumba ikiwa ni ya City Council awe akipatiwa lakini asiambiwe eti anauziwa kwa sababu wanaweza kuuza na ukose pesa ya kulipa na umeishi kwa hiyo nyumba kwa miaka mingi.

Com. Wambua: Na ungependekeza mtu akae kwa miaka mingapi ili apewe ile nyumba iwe yake?

Lucy Njeri: Sijui kwa sababu sijui wanaweza sema ukae kwa miaka mingapi. Lakini, mimi nimeona kuna watu wamekaa hata more than 40 years.

Com. Wambua: Okay. Kuna mambo mengine mama?

Lucy Njeri: Kuna mambo mengine tena upande wa Citu Council. Nimesikia upande wa City council eti councilor anatakiwa awe amesoma ndio awe councilor. Mimi kwa maoni yangu vile nimefikiria, nimefikiria hakuna haja ya councilor awe amesoma sana. Ile kitu ya maana sana ni awe amezaliwa upande ule amechaguliwa. Tena awe na elimu kidogo tu kwa vile ni raia ana-deal nao. Kazi yake ni ya raia na kuna raia wengine anaenda kuangalia, hawajui hata Kishwahili, hiyo Kizungu hawajui, ana-deal nao kwa lugha ile wanaelewa. Kwa hivyo mimi ningependelea, kila councilor akachaguliwe kwa lugha ile inalingana na watu na amezaliwa huko na anajuana nao kwa sababu hakuna raia anaenda kuzungumzia Kizungu.

Com. Wambua: Akiwa hawezi kuzungumza Kizungu akienda huko atafanya kazi namna gani na wale wengine?

Lucy Njeri: Sio eti Kikuyu. Nimesikia councilor akisema eti wawe watu wa form foru na hata mtu wa standard seven anajua kuzungumza Kizungu. Ikiwa ni watu wa kizungu,

Com. Wambua: Kwa hivyo ungependa ile ya

Lucy Njeri: Wawe hata akiwa ni wa standard seven anaweza kuwa councilor kwa sababu majority wale anasema nao si watu wana degree ya elimu.

Com. Wambua: Sawa sawa mama, endelea. Kuna nyingine ama umemaliza?

(End of Side A)

Com. Wambua: Fupisha maneno.

Asha Ali: Ah sina maneno mengi.

Com. Wambua: Yeah karibia mic.

Asha Ali: Mimi kitu cha kwanza,

Com. Wambua: Jina kwanza.

Asha Ali: Ningependa kumpinga mwanamme mmoja hapa alikuwa amesema eti mwanamke akifiwa na bwanake, akiwa na mali anyang'anywe ile mali kwa sababu eti watakuwa sugar mummy anatupa watoto. Hapo itakuwa ni upumbavu wa mwanamke mwenyewe kwa sababu huwezi tupa watoto wako uwe unampenda yule mwanamme uko naye ambapo mwenye kukuachia mali amekufa, si watoto wako watapata taabu? Hiyo itakuwa ni ujinga wa mtu binafsi. Hapo nimemaliza. Kitu kingine, ningependa kusema katika huu mtaa wetu wa Pumwani kusema ukweli,

Com. Wambua: Kwa hivyo mama kidogo hapa, Asha. Baba akifa mama akiachwa aachiwe mali?

Asha Ali: Awe na mali ya bwanake.

Com. Wambua: Yote?

Asha Ali: Ndio.

Com. Wambua: Na asigawe na mtu mwingine yeyote?

Asha Ali: Hakuna kitu kama hicho.

Com. Wambua: Lakini watoto wakiweko pia wawe.....

Asha Ali: Lazima awaangalie watoto wake, eeh.

Com. Wambua: Haya, endelea.

Asha Ali: Kitu kingine ningependa kusema katika huu mtaa wetu wa Pumwani kwa kweli, tunataka hawa waziba serikali itutolee kabisa. Kwa sababu hawa waziba kusema ukweli, yaani serikali na landlord washirikiane sababu ma-landlords ndio wanawapatia hizo nyumba kwa sababu hawa watu kwa kweli watumia vitu kama condoms wanatupa pale. Hana mtoto pale atashika hizo, hao makahaba wengi hawana watoto hapa. Mtoto atachukua ile kitu atapuliza na ugonjwa, si utamshika. Lakini mimi niko hapo na watoto wangu, siwezi tupa ile kitu pale kwa sababu najua mtoto wangu atapuliza na atashikwa na ugonjwa. Hiyo ni pointi ingine. Kwa hivyo, tafadhali ningependelea hawa makahaba waondolewe kabisa. Kuna wakati vijana wa hapa

walifanya fujo sana nikawatandika na nikawatoa. Wakachanga pesa wakaenda kwa balozi wao hayo maneno yakafunikwa na story ikaisha hivyo. Tunaona wanaelendea na sisi tu. Kwa kweli hao makahaba tungetaka waondolewe hapa kabisa.

Kitu kingine ningependa kupendekeza kwa upande wa serikali, akina mama wenye kujifungua nyumbani, serikali inatakikana iwatambue kwa sababu sio watu wote wana-afford kulipa hospitali. Sasa kwa wakati huu wa sasa hapa kwetu kwanza mtaa huu wa Majengo, ukijifungulia nyumbani upeleke mtoto clinic unaambiwa, oh, huyu mtoto tutajua aje kwamba ni wako. Unasumbuliwa na unafukuzwa, hata hataandikishwa na hutapatiwa kadi na yule mtoto ni Mkenya, utafanyaje? Lazima serikali itambue sio watu wote wanaweza ku-afford kuenda hospitali. Hiyo ni pointi ingine nimemaliza.

Kitu kingine, ningependa ku-support wengine wale walikuwa nyuma kusema kuhusu elimu. Elimuya primary hasa specially iwe ya bure kwa sababu kwa kweli hata ukiuza maandazi yako upate shilingi tano yako, unajing'ang'anisha mtoto wako asome. Lakini akimaliza eight akiwa amepita, hawezi kuendelea kwa maana ile pesa yote ishaisha katika primary. Hiyo ndio kitu ningependa haswa sana serikali ituangalilie.

Com. Wambua: Na hiyo free education iwe ni ya primary ama ya secondary ama iwe ni kutoka primary mpaka mwisho, ungependelea nini?

Asha Ali: Okay, najua haiwezi kuwa ya bure kwa sababu pia walimu wanataka kulipwa. Wajua lazima tuangalie pande zote. Primary iwe ya bure lakini mtu akipass ikiwa ataendelea na masomo, at least fees ya secondary iwe chini kidogo ndio yule mtu wa hali chini anaweza ku-afford.

Kitu kingine ni hawa City Council. Sasa sisi maskini tunajaribu kung'ang'ana ufanye biashara ujisaidie lakini city council wanatusumbua sana sana sana. Kila akikuta umeuza, atabeba pesa yako na atabeba mali yako na atabeba mali yako ile uko nayo. Kesho utauza nini? Serikali kila siku nafikiri inatangaza inataka kupungumza umaskini, itaupunguzaje na maskini akijaribu kujiinua, city council inaturudisha chini. Hiyo kwa ukweli haitawezekana, lazima pia serikali ituangalie.

Kitu kingine cha mwisho nataka kuongea ni juu ya askari wa Kenya; polisi kwa ufupi. Ukutane na askari Kenya hii una balaa, ukutane na mwizi una balaa. Hatuna amani. Ukikutana na polisi ile kiapo kidogo uko nayo, kwanza siku hizi polisi wana tabia ya kutia mtu pingu, anakutoa pesa yako yote ndio wanakuachilia. Ukijaribu kudai wanapiga, ni kitu nimeona na macho yangu na mwisho utatiwa ndani na huna makosa yoyote. Kwa hivyo, tafadhali ningependa serikali iangalie sana sababu sasa huwezi tofautisha mwizi na serikali. Ukikutana na mwizi unahofia utaniua aniibie ama ataninyang'anya kwa nguvu. Ukikutana na askari pia, atakusimamisha na aseme ni askari na atakunyang'ang'anya. Hata uwe huna makosa, askari wamelaaniwa, hawezi kuachilia bure hata kama amekushika bure. Lazima umtolee TTK kitu kidogo ndio akuachilie. Tena raia, serikali itoe watu, raia wasomeshwe kuhusu haki zao. Ikiwa askari amekunyanyasa, amekudhulumu utaenda kushtaki wapi na utafanya nini na utaendelea vipi uwe utasikizwa?

Com. Wambua: Ukijaribu kuwashtaki hufanyika nini? Umejaribu kushtaki kama mkikutana huko mtaa anakupokonya mali yako na pesa zako,

Asha Ali: Ndio.

Com. Wambua: Ukijaribu kushtaki, umejaribu hiyo (inaudible).

Asha Ali: Sijajaribu, ndio nasema, wajua raia wana shida moja, wanaogopa polisi sana kusema ukweli. Ama nasema urongo?

Interjection: Inaudible.

Asha Ali: Sisemi urongo? Sasa utaona ah, huyu ni polisi ni mtu wa serikali hata kama amenidhulumu, wacha tu ninyamaze kwa sababu nini ni raia wa kawaida.

Com. Wambua: Na hiyo si ni makosa?

Asha Ali: Ni makosa ndio. Sasa raia pia lazima wajue haki zao. Askari akikushika bure utafanya nini, utamshtaki kiviipi? Si alikudhulumu tu.

Com. Wambua: Basi tuambie hivi mama,

Asha Ali: Eeh,

Com. Wambua: Ungelipenda katiba ifanye nini?

Asha Ali: Katiba ningependelea iangalie kuhusu hawa askari wenye kudhulumu watu. ikiwa askari amekushika bure huna makosa yoyote akuachilie na akikupeleka ndani aseme amekushikia nini. Asichukue bangi akutie mfukoni ati nimemshika na bangi, hapana, eeh.

Com. Wambua: Okay, asante sana mama.

Asha Ali: Nafikiri sina mengi ya kusema.

Com. Wambua: Okay, jilandikishe hapo mama tafadhali. Sasa nafikiria ni kama tumemaliza akina mama kwa list, Julius Maina. Tafadhali endelea hapo Julius, maneno yawe mafupi ndio tumalizie kila mtu, kila mtu apate nafasi.

Julius Maina: Kwa majina naitwa Julius Maina. Ningependekeza sheria iwe kama funzo kwa shule kama vile watoto wanafundishwa subjects kama vile Kiingereza, Mathematics and CRE. Halafu pande ya slum areas, ningependa kutoa maoni yangu, serikali iweze kutengeneza hospitali ya bure huko. Halafu pande ya ma-private sectors, wale watu wanaajiri watumishi wa sector hiyo ya private, wawe wanasaidiwa na serikali pande yao ya mishahara juu kuna wengine wanafinywa sana pande ya mishahara kama vile shule, hospitali za private na hata kama pande za mawakili huko. Wafanyi kazi hao wawe wanachunguzwa na serikali, mambo yao yaangaliwe na serikali na hata mishahara yao iangaliwe.

Jambo lingine ni kuhusu watoto wanaorandaranda mitaani. Hao watoto ningependekeza wajengewe shule na wapewe elimu ya bure kuliko kuachiliwa wavute gum. Jambo lingine ningependa kusema, ni kuhusu wakulima. Wakulima wakifanya kazi yao tuseme for example, wakulima wa majani chai ama wakulima wa kahawa, wakifanya hiyo kazi, ikiwa tayari wanaenda kuuziwa na ma-union na kadhalika wengine wako hapo katikati, iwe tu ni biashara ya mkulima kutoka kwake mpaka kwa mnunujaji.

Pendekezo lingine ningependa kusema ni kwamba serikali iangalie madaktari ambao imeajiri, iwe inawafuatilia kulingana na sheria wasiwe wanahangaisha watu kama vile unaenda kwa hospitali, uko mgonjwa na unaanza kutusiwa na madaktari wenyewe. Hayo mambo ningependa yaanaliwe. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Wambua: Ulikuwa umejiandikisha Bwana Maina? Julius Maina, just confirm whether the name is there. Hussein Sakwa.

Hussein Sakwa: Jina langu ni Hussein na nitatoa maoni katika ngazi mbili, moja kama a member of the tribalized urban minority, pili nitatoa maoni yangu kama yangu kama member wa KCCA, yaani Kamukunji Constituency Consultative Forum.

Com. Wambua: Lakini maoni Bwana Sakwa, yote yawe mafupi na uyaweke kwa muda ya dakika kumi. Ukipitisha hapo tutakusimamisha tafadhali.

Hussein Sakwa: Dakika kumi nitakuwa nimemaliza. Moja, nitazungumzia juu ya udhaifu wa parliament yetu na kisha nitapendekeza suluhisho ni kwamba parliament iondoke kutoka katika ku-controliwa na rais na iweze kuwa na tume ya kuisimamia vizuri nafurahi hiyo ilikuja.

Pili, kuandikishwa kwa kura kusiwe kunaenda sambamba na wakati uchaguzi mkuu unapoitwa, yaani voter registration should be a continuous exercise na during voter registration, ningelipendekeza kwamba raia wale wenye kukaa sehemu fulani, wale si watu wanaofanya biashara pale ndio wapewe kipao mbele, yaani waangaliwe wakati wa registration. Hii ni kwa sababu utakuta sehemu kama Pumwani ni sehemu ambayo area moja kuna watu wameishi kama wakaazi na watoto wao wanakwena shule pale pale, lakini unakuta kuna wengine wamekuja kufanya kazi, kibiashara na wao waishi kwingine mfano Kiambu. Lakini

wakati wa kupiga kura, utakuta wanang'ang'ana sana kujiandikisha. Kwa hivyo, ni rahisi wao kuweza kumuingiza mbunge ama diwani ambaye anatoka pande ya wafanyi biashara. Kwa hivyo, mimi ningependekeza and it's a radical suggestion, voter registration in a cosmopolitan place like ours ambayo iko mixed up na business centers, may be should be done at night, kwa sababu yule chokora wa Majengo utampata usiku Majengo. Hawezi kuwa yeye ni chokora wa Majendo na anekwenda sehemu nyingine.

Another thing ni tuweze kuwa na system ya government ama tuweze kuwa na bunge ambayo iko na kazi mbili. Kuna upper house na lower house. Kwa nini nazungumza hivyo? Ni kwa sababu tukiweza kuwa na bunge ambayo ina ngazi mbili, kuna minorities katika nchi, hawawezi kukosa representation. Lakini tukiendelea na mfumo wa parliamentary system based on constituencies, ni rahisi kuwana minorities ambao hawawezi ku-vote mtu wao katika parliament because sidhani kuna constituency fulani ambayo ni ya minorities.

Kisha suggestion ingine ni kusema kwamba parliament yetu haina role ya kuamua majeshi yetu yanafanya kazi vipi. Mimi ningesuggest kwamba, parliament iwe na uwezo wa kusimamia majeshi wanafaa kufanya kazi gani, most of the times majeshi wetu wako idle na ningelipenda wawe involved katika mambo ya civil engineering kama kutengeza ma-bridges, kutengeza barabara badala ya kushughulikia miradi ya jeshi peke yake.

Kitu kingine ni lazima kuwe na constituencies ambazo ni proportionate to population. For example, unakuta Nairobi ni mji wa wakaazi karibu milioni tatu na ina majimbo manane na inakuwa represented na only 8 MPs. Mimi naweza kusema this is the most unfair of all representations. Nairobi ingelifaa at least iwe represented by MPs kama 15 or 20 because population ni kubwa na watu wanaishi wengi na matatizo ni mengi.

Kiti kingine ningepropose ni kwamba, mambo ya foreign affairs yetu, parliament yetu haihusishwi sana. Unakuta rais anaweza kuamua tu by degree he is entering into corporation na pengine nchi kubwa kama Marikani. He is entering into a treaty na nchi kubwa kama Marikani kuhusu ku-fight terrorism. Hakuna pahali referendum imefanywa ama bunge imekaa ikasema tunaingia katika vita vya terrorism vipi, sisi tumekuwa affected vipi? Pros na Cons zake ni zipi? Most of the times ana-make unilateral decisions. Kisha katika elections za presidency, civic na ..

Com. Wambua: What is your proposal?

Hussein Sakwa: Aah?

Com. Wambua: What is your proposal on that issue?

Hussein Ali: Of?

Com. Wambua: The question of the president, the unilateral making decisions and entering into treaties?

Hussein Sakwa: Ningelipenda foreign policy yetu iwe ikipita before parliament, ipitishwe katika bunge before the president enters into unilateral decisions. Kisha, nitaingilia mambo ya election ya presidency, MPs na civic seats. The presidential election zifanyike separate na parliamentary na civic so that Kenyans wapate nafasi ya kuweza kumchagua rais kwa wakati ambao wametulia na makini. They should not be mixed up with civic, parliamentary and at the same time presidential elections.

Kitu kingine ningependa kusema ni kwamba the constitution should allow also for a

Com. Wambua: Uko na dakika moja tu, na wewe unajua. Kwa hivyo malizia tafadhali.

Hussein Sakwa: Eeh. Constitution should allow for, naona watu ni wachache sasa

Com. Wambua: Wengi, nimepewa list

Hussein Sakwa: Lakini most of them are absent.

Com. Wambua: No, let us follow the.....

Hussein Sakwa: Sawa, I will follow what you are saying.

Com. Wambua: If you were alone, I would listen to you the whole day. So long as there are other people, we must give them a chance and they are there by the way kuna wawili.

Hussein Sakwa: Okay, the law should be amended to allow for independent presidential aspirants instead of presidential aspirants being tied to party affiliations. Another thing is, my proposal for MP, an MP for a cosmopolitan area like Kamukunji should at least have spend, if he is above 50, at least a third of his life time here. Kama he is youthful below 40, at least half of his lifetime here so that he could be, ndio aweze kujua matatizo ya wakaazi wa hapo.

Civic seats, ningepropose kwamba, councilor if he is over 50, at least a third also of his lifespan should have been spent there and if he is below 40, at least half. Na pande ya salary ya councilor, I am sorry I am not campaigning so that they get a better pay, nazumgumza kwa sababu ya matatizo yao. Wakati mwingi councilor ndio wanasimamia mazishi, matanga na vitu kama hivyo. So, I suggest for the increase in their salary.

Mwisho ni Bill of Rights. Ningependa watu wale ambao ni wa chini waweze kupata protection from the law this way; kwamba government iprovide paralegal services and it possible, poor people should be allowed to get legal services kwa sababu hapo ndio dhuluma ya ma-askari inaingilia. Another thing, salary za watu wa chini should always adjusted pro rata to the inflation rates.

Okay, ni hayo tu.

Com. Wambua: Asante, jiandikishe hapo tafadhali. Maina, jiandikishe hapo. Tutamuita Hussein Sakwa ndiye huyo. Tumwite Waithaka Stephen, ulijiandikisha Waithaka? Utapata jina lako hapa? Liko wapi?

Interjection: Inaudible

Com. Wambua: Yeah, lakini ulijiandikisha wakati gani?

Waithaka: Asubuhi.

Com. Wambua: Asubuhi. Do you remember the page?

Waithaka: I was in number 90's, from 90's.

Com. Wambua: Okay, endelea. Endelea tafadhali.

Waithaka Stephen: Asante, Salaam Aleikum Wakenya? Kwangu nitaanza na huma rights. Katika human rights ningependa UN Charter iwe domesticated katika constitution yetu kwa jumla. Pili, naitwa Stephen Waithaka. Pili, rights to get full employment and the means ziwe recognized. Tukiwa na ajira, hiyo itakuwa matatizo mengi ambayo tumekuwa nayo haswa kama vijana tunapunguziwa.

Ningependa pia basic needs, mahitaji ya msingi yatambuliwe kama haki za kimsingi. Pia tungependa wananchi ama citizen apewe full kwa kikamilifu ile residual power ya hiring and firing na iwe entrenched katika constitution.

Tukiingia katika housing rights, ningependa kila raia awe na haki ya kuwa na nyumba, haki ya makao. Na hii, it should be made necessary by the government of the day. Tukiingia upande wa sheria, ningependa tuwe na constitutional office ama koti. Pili, kuna sheria ambayo hatujui hata inasumbua vijana sana inaitwa peace board. Hii ni sheria ingine tungependa iondolewe maanake hata sijui kama ni ya kikatiba. Ni kwa njia hii tuna (inaudible) na ushikwa na kutishiwa kwa hii sheria. On the part of elected leaders,

Com. Wambua: Nani anafanya hayo kwanza? These Peace Bonds, who is harassing you using them?

Stephen Waithaka: It's the police.

Com. Wambua: The police?

Stephen Waithaka: Yeah, ukipelekwa kule, it's not even legal, interpretation hatujui. It's peace bond.

Com. Wambua: Yeah, it is a.....

Stephen Waithaka: It's like uondoke kwa raia, I don't know, for the benefit of raia of all kinds peaceful, we don't know how
(inaudible).

Com. Wambua: Mmh mh, we don't want the.....(*incomplete*)

Stephen Waithaka: Tunasikia tu ikiitwa tu peace bond.

Com. Wambua: Can I explain, so that you can understand and then you can tell me whether you need to have it or you don't need to have it. The peace bond it the the police would normally take you to court when they are suspicious that you may commit a crime or breach the peace, mostly breaching the peace. Therefore, they want to take you to court so that you can undertake not to breach peace.

Stephen Waithaka: Yeah

Com. Wambua: Do you get what I mean?

Stephen Waithaka: Yes.

Com. Wambua: So that it is a preventive action. The police would want you to commit, they don't know what action you may take, but you are a threat to peace and therefore they take you to court and you commit yourself that you shall keep peace. So, that is essential what you call, so what you do is you sign a bond committing yourself to keep peace.

Stephen Waithaka: And are you let free after signing that bond?

Com. Wambua: Yeah, you walk around but the idea is that you have committed yourself not to commit, not to breach the peace. You are saying I undertake to keep the peace but you walk around like any other person. So the question is, now do

you have a proposal, do you want it out, now that you have understood it or do you want it to be retained?

Stephen Waithaka: We want it out kwa sababu at what level is somebody a suspect? You have to be proved. The degree of suspicion has to be determined but how? What is the mechanism that you are a suspicious fellow? You have to be proven in a court of law.

Pili, katika elected leaders, nimesikia wakizungumzia kuhusu pay rise. To me payrise is not an issue. Infact, they should be paid less. Sisi wenyewe hapa ndio tunawafanya, I don't know whether I elected my councilor ndio anifanyie shughuli ya matanga kwangu nyumbani. I don't know whether I elected the councilor ndio anifanyie shughuli ya harusi. I elected him for the development of my area. So, and I am being taxed for that purpose, the pay should be less and commensurate to the types of work they are doing, both for the MPs or the elected leaders.

According to lugha, lugha iwe ya Kiswahili. Our current constitution ni kizungu. It's causing nightmares to us. Social issues; tungependa tuwe na free health and ombudsman and an independent office free from the executive. Ombudsman whereby public may be making their complaints. Na social amenities zimetajwa, ningependa ziwe extended na ziwe recaptured. Zile zimenyakuliwa zirudishwe kwa sababu we don't even have grounds, we don't even have kila kitu cha kuwezesha mtoto kukua.

On the issue of elections, we want elected leaders to come from the area of representation and they should still reside there for them to bear with us the brunt of the difficulties we get. Na electoral commission should be independent of the executive and on the issue of local government, I would like mwananchi ahusike moja kwa moja katika maendeleo, katika maamuzi katika local government by being consulted.

Thank you asante.

Na taxes ambazo zinachukuliwa na local government ziwe kwa manufaa ya the respective areas. Issue of administration; I suggest that this administration be overhauled. There is no need of administration as far as I am concerned kwa sababu haujui ni wakati gani DO anafukuza watu kijijini na ni wakati gani City Council ina-evict watu kijijini. Sawa na masokoni, wherever we go, these two people are always there. So we should have one entity that is accountable to us.

Com. Wambua: So you are suggesting we scrap the provincial administration?

Stephen Waithaka: We scap provincial administration. Issues pertaining to land; tuwe na commission ya land, a permanent one and independent. This will cater for maswala ya ardhi. It will even, mambo ya ma-chief will be nowhere when we have this kind of thing. All people should have access to land and we should have a sealing of land, kila mtu. An individual should not own more than 20 acres of land in that the other laying lands ziwe zinatumiwa na serikali for the interest of the communities.

This law of adverse possession should apply also to the government land. This law(*incomplete*)

Com. Wambua: You have just talked of individuals. I don't know whether you are separating this from companies or what you have in mind.

Stephen Waithaka: Okay okay. For the(*incomplete*)

Com. Wambua: When you talk of individuals.

Stephen Waithaka: For the companies, you might find that companies are there for developmental purposes. A company may want to own over 50,000 acres in order to do a certain purpose like agriculture and that will employ. You know, that's a company but we have individuals owning over 10,000 acres of land lying idle.

Com. Wambua: Suppose the individual would want to use the land in the same way as a company. I mean, it doesn't have to be a company doing commercial work, what you are calling developmental. I as an individual can choose to do commercial ranching and I want land for that purpose so that I can export and earn for the country. Are you still saying that if it's an individual out, if it's a company aendelee?

Stephen Waithaka: If it's for corporate, that is, but if I am an individual.....(*incomplete*)

Com. Wambua: It is co.....get my point please. Don't rush to nini, get my point so that you can contribute properly. Is it a question of whether it is an individual or a company or is it the question of what use the land is being put to?

Stephen Waithaka: For the use.

Com. Wambua: For the use. So, if it is for commercial purposes for earning a kind of a foreign exchange, then it should be no limit?

Stephen Waithaka: Sure.

Com. Wambua: But if it is individual ownership?

Stephen Waithaka: There should be a limit.

Com. Wambua: There should be a limit and that is what you are suggesting 20 acres.

Stephen Waithaka: Yes.

Com. Wambua: Okay, carry on and wind up because the time is out.

Stephen Waithaka: In terms of, I am winding up yah, education, let it be free upto secondary and constitution and civic education should be a compulsory thing in formal education. Elimu ya katiba iwe ni lazima katika masomo ya msingi na last katika preamble in our constitution, ningependa constitution yetu iwe na preamble tangulizi hii kwamba pawe na historia ya ni wapi tumetoka. Kenya ina historia ya kutoka kwenye vita, kwenye minyororo ya colonialism, hii ningependa iwe highlighted and pia tuwe na locality. Hili eneo la Kenya ni nini? Our constitution does not say Kenya yetu ina eneo aina gani, what are our neighbours and that is why you find neighbours wengine wanasema mipaka yao iko Nakuru and we have no paces.

Pia, citizens lazima watajwe pale because ndio wenye hii Kenya and their supremacy na pia lazima kuwe na our fears kwamba tulitoka kwa vita, tulitoka kwa nini na hii fear ndio itajenga ndoto yetu ya hapo usoni. A vision whereby tunapenda jamii ya kidemokrasia inataka kutia for a na wananchi wake wanahusika moja kwa moja kwa maendeleo yao. Asante.

Na hii katiba lazima isahihishwe na mtoto, military, every citizen representative from all walks of life kwa kuidhinisha. Nashukuru.

Com. Wambua: Asante, ajiandikishe hapo. Hanginton Oluoch. Ni wale waliokuja hapa mbele amepotelea wapi sasa? Ametoka. Basi tutarudia sasa, tutarudi kwa ile list ya kawaida, nimemaliza wale ambao walikuweco. Naona watu wanaendelea kuja kwa hivyo Nelson Mbugua yuko? Nelson Mbugua, Jowali Abdi, John Evans Owade, John Evans Owade, John Tera, John Tera, Zena Hussein, George Otieno, Otieno Ezra, Otieno Ezra, Aziza Abdalla, Aziza Abdalla, Leonard Moki, Otieno Amos, Stephen Ibili, (inaudible). Fatma Hassan, she spoke. Abdul Osao, Borani Swalle, Michael Kiiti, Juma Omar, Dr. Savai, Dr. Shiada Savai, if you want we will give you an opportunity shortly. Let's see who else is there. So, Dr. Savai is there. Esha Mohammed, Ali Swalle, Reuben Said, Benson Kimani, Halima Nyakinyua, Fatuma Ali, Mwanaisha Hussein, eeh? She contributed?

Interjection: Inaudible. She is an observer even her.

Com. Wambua: Amina Kisii, oh ni wewe mama, basi utafuata daktari. Amina Kissi atafuata daktari. Nduku Kilonzo, mwangi Macharia, nataka kuwachukua watatu. Maimuna Bakali, Maimuna, Hadija Husia, Saumu Gulam, Fami Mustafa, Edward Karanja, George Kitiko, Gitonga Runo, ameongea huyo, Gitonga spoke yes. Waida Wambui, Godfrey Ambwao, James Waweru. Haya basi tufike hapo kwanza tumwite daktari. Savai tafadhali, just come in front and let us have your views.

Tape 5 & 6

Dr. Lihanda Savai: Mimi namjua na nimefika mbele yenu kutoa maoni yangu kwa Katiba, nimetoa wakati mwingine lakini ni

lazima tuungane na wananchi mahali waonanao. Mimi ni daktari wa elimu. Mambo ya Katiba yetu ni mambo mangumu.

Com. Wambua: Jina tafadhali, taja jina ipokelewe kwa machini huko. Urudie jina lako ndio liingie huko.

Dr. Lihanda Savai: Okey. Mimi ni Dr. Lihanda Savai na nikiwa mwana sheria tena na kuongea habari ya Katiba, Katiba yetu inakosa mwelekeo ya kwamba haikuandikwa kihistoria. Iliandikwa na Waingereza ambaye inatumika sasa kwa ajiri ya wakati wake ambao walikuwa na pambana wa Mau Mau, walikuwa karibu kuandika hiyo Katiba walinyanganywa na ikaandikiwa London ambapo watu wetu hawakutoa maoni hata akiwa nani. Wale wanasema waliandika Katiba hawakuandika. Ni Waingereza waliandika. Na Katiba ina haki ya wananchi wa Kenya, Waafrika, kwa hivyo Katiba hii Commissioners walianza vizuli kazi yao lakini mwelekeo umekuwa wa pole kwa ajiri ya kukosa kusikizana pengine. Kwa sababu gani niseme hiyo? Wote ambao walitakiwa kuulizwa kabisa habari ya Katiba mimi nafikilia ni kuanzia miaka ishirini na moja kuendelea hivyo. Lakini unaona wanauliza hata mtoto wa miaka kumi. Mtoto wa miaka kumi ana haki yake kwa wazazi hawezi kuamua kitu hata sisi tangu zamani. Kwa hivyo hiyo ndiyo imecheleweza Katiba na kitu ambao naweka hapo cha kwanza ni lazima history ianze na Katiba hii mbele history ya Waafrika wa Kenya ambao walijikomboa kutoka kwa Waingereza.

Nikiendelea mbele nagusia kidogo habari ya land. Nchi ya Kenya ilikuwa koloni ya Wingereza na haingeweza kuwa koloni bila ardhi kwa hivyo ni watu million sita ambao walikomboa nchi ya Kenya na kura zao si wale ambao wanatuhudumia kama viongozi peke yao. Kwa sababu gani? Nchi ya Kenya ilifanywa koloni na Waingereza mwaka wa 1920 na kila kitu ilikuwa chini ya Wingereza na kufikia mbele Waafrika walipambana wakomboa nchi yote. Kwa hivyo kama ilikombolewa si ya Wakikuyu ama si ya Wakalenjin kwa sababu kufika sasa hata kama umaskini uko Wakikuyu wamehudumiwa na Kenyatta, Wakalenjin wamehudumiwa na Moi inaonekana ni viongozi walichaguliwa wajifanyie tu na watu wengine wamedhoofika tu na kuna nchi katika Kenya mahali pa watu wanaweza kulima. Inaonekana wengine hawana hata mahali pa kulima na wanatafuta kazi. Unaweza namna gani kutafuta kazi bila nyumbani? Lazima mashamba ya Kenya ni mengi. Watu wa Kenya wapewe mashamba. Nikiwa natoka upande wa Western Kenya niliona mwaka wa 56 Waingereza walichukua kule watu, population moja wakasema hakuna land katika Kenya wakapeleka Uganda katika mahali ilionekana palikuwa na ukoma upande wa Unyoro watu hawa walipotelea kule. Waingereza wangali na deni katika Kenya na ni lazima watalipa. Na walikuwa wanapelekwa na land iko hapa tu nyingi hata sasa ukienda kuangalia mahali pengine Wazungu wana buga ya wanyama na hakuna inakaa bure. Na watu wako hapa hawana mahali pa kulima hata kidogo. Mwingereza mmoja aliongea juzi Mbagathi, Assistant Deputy Commission alisema Waafrika hapa ni lazima wasahau habari ya land ilikuwa tu history. Yeye amejikosea huyo anaitwa Paul Harvin alisema vile lakini Kanja alipomkataza akasema hapana hii ni nchi ya Waafrika hata Ogweno akasema ni lazima nchi ilete complain. Kwa hivyo sisi hapa tungali na mzigo mkubwa kukomboa Kenya kutoka kwa Waingereza kwa sababu wakati wa case ya Kenyatta alifungwa miaka saba wakati alifanya appeal kwenda London, Lord (inaudible) ambaye alikalia hiyo appeal aliangalia case tu dakika kumi na tano akasema hakuna appeal.

Com. Wambua: Daktari tafadhali ungetusaidia ukitupatia proposals.

Dr. Lihanda Savai: Kwa hivyo I will have gone quickly kwa hivyo nchi yetu ingali mikononi mwa wakoloni. Kitu kikubwa Parliament, lawyers, judicially na professors wametukalia saana kwa sababu wametuweka sisi kwa Kiingereza tu hawajafundisha watu wetu hata Kiswahili hata kidogo. Elimu yetu watoto hawawezi kuifuata vizuli kwa sababu wengine hawawezi kusika Kiingereza na Kiingereza sisi ni taifa la Kiafrica bona tuendeleo kuongea Kiingereza na tumezaliwa kwa nchi zetu za Kiafrica cha kugha yetu. Kwa hivyo ningepomba commissioner watie mwenendo wa kuandika lugha ya Kiswahili ifundishwe na lugha zingine zizafilishiwe ndani katika kiscience iwe wakismewa humu.

Na nikiingia kwa habari ya dini, dini hapa mbili Christianity na Islam. Hakuna kitu zimesaidia Africa vilitufanya watumwa wa koloni kwa hivyo ni lazima waangalie habari ya dini watu wako, wanatumia watu kuleta pesa na kula na watu wanasema dini haisaidii sisi huwezi kusaidia watu wakaenda kwa Mungu na hapa wanasubuka bila matumizi yeyote. Kwa hivyo dini hizi ni lazima zichukuzwe kitu kikubwa ni kutu kinaitwa common wealth. Common wealth ni dominion ya Waingereza ambao sisi tulijikuta dani tu tumefungiwa dani. Lazima hiyo to be abolishd in Kenya kwa sababu nchi zingine zimejitegemea na sisi hapa common wealth imefanya Waingereza kuwa wananchi wa Kenya si wananchi wa Kenya. Imefanya Wahindi kuwa wananchi wa Kenya si wananchi tena wanapokonya sisi wanatoa watu ng'ambo kuja kufanya kazi hapa expertise na watoto wetu wamesoma hapa university hawawezi kupata kazi. Tena wamesikilia industries zote. Sasa hata hawawezi kupanua watu wetu wafanye kazi. Wanataka kupata faida tu kutengeneza vitu kidogo na kuuza bei ya juu na watu kungatodhika. Yuzi,

(Inaudible comment from the Commission)

Dr. Linanda Savai: I am finishing. Yuzi Wahindi mia tatu waliandika katika, wametuma petition in London kwa Balair kusema bona wanataka kutoa sheria yao kwa Waingereza. Na kwa hivyo mimi I am national chairman of Kenyan reformation experts na chama changu kitapambana mpaka kila MKenya atoke hapa hatakuwa hapa hata kama ana nguvu gani. Kwa hivyo hatuwezi kuwa tunazaliwa hata kama kuwa mchanga ni wetu ambao wananyonya hata sasa. Na pahali ya poverty, poverty watu kuwa maskini ni folders tu wanajifanya wamesika kila kitu ile nilikuwa ninatajirisha hapo ni utajiri iko katika mikono ya wageni. Mageni walitoka tu nje hawajui kitu wanakaa kwa industry wanauza hapa katika maduka. Watu wetu wamefukuzwa hapa hawkers kila siku na wageni wako na uhuru gani tunayo sisi. Hatuna uhuru.

Nikija kwa department nitasema President – President tunataka achaguliwe na narrow majority watu wa Parliament hapana raia kwa sababu anaenda kundanganya raia na anachaguliwa. Tunataka achaguliwe bila kuwa MP kila chama wafanye kama zile zingine zinasema. Inachukua tu mtu alikuwa mzuri kule nje halafu wanamuandika hapa wanamfanyia katika Parliament, vyama vinafanya awe elected halafu wanamtoa yule wanataka. Kwa hivyo naomba Commissioners wachukue maoni hiyo ya President. Na tunataka tuwe na serikali ya unitary wacha mambo ya majimbo. Watu wetu ni maskini sana twataka kazi ikiwa Mombasa waende kufanya, ikiwa wapi mpaka tunajijenga. Vitu ya majimbo itaturudisha nyuma kwa sababu hatuwezi

kutengeneza kazi kila mala, tutatengeneza kwanza Nairobi na Mombasa industries watu waingie ndani halafu tutafikilia wana nyumba, wana nini. Kwa hivyo vitu ya majimbo usahau hiyo ni ya wageni kutugawanya halafu kukaa ndani ya sisi wanatusaidia. Utasaidiwa mpaka miaka mingapi? Kwa hivyo hapa serikali ya umoja itatoa kitu kinaitwa wamaskini na watajiri tunataka watu wote wafanye kazi pamoja, elimu iwe watu wote.

Com. Wambua: Sasa wakati umeisha.

Dr. Linanda Savai: Asante nimemaliza hata mimi. Health iwe free, kuna utajiri hapa mwingi na unanyonyeshwa tu na watu Fulani. Hospitali za wageni zimejengwa hapa mimi nilikuwa uraya naenda kutimbiwa kwa hospitali ya wageni siendi kwa yetu hatuna hospital na sisi hawa wanahonga serikali na wamejenga hapa clinics wamenyonyesha sasa wazazi wetu. MPs wanaenda huko na sisi wananchi kordi yetu hatujui inafanya kazi gani. Kama hapa Majengo unaweza kuuliza kuna kordi inalipwa kutengeneza hapa kuna constituency division, zinaenda wapi? Kwa hivyo wananchi nikimalizia kitu ya mwisho ni manpower creating here.

Manpower ni lazima hiyo ni national cake. Tuwe na unitary government mtu akienda kwa course ya waalimu ama military ama nini anachukuliwa kwa kila tribe. Hiyo ni national cake apana chukua kwa Kalenjin peke yake ama kama vile Kenyatta alifanya Kikuyu.

Com. Wambua: Asante, asante tumesikia.

Dr. Linanda Savai: Kwa hivyo haya ni maoni yangu and nina kitu cha mwisho. You abolish foreign military here, British military, American military hatuwezi kujijenga, hatuwezi kutengeneza nuclear bomb ya kutengeneza vitu wanatufunga tuwe tukiwauzia tu kama walifanya

South America. Tunasikia wanatengeza vitu kama boar wachukuwe wacreate agriculture na watu wetu hawana kazi na wale wakulima hata hawapati kitu. Asanteni.

Com. Wambua: Jiandikishe hapo tafadhali. Nitamuita Amina Kinsi ndiye atakaefuata.

Amina Kinsi: Hamjambo? Mimi kwa majina naitwa Amina Kinsi na ninasukulu maCommissioners kufika kwetu leo hapa na kutupa nafasi hii kupeana maoni yetu. Mimi pia ni committee katika constitution ya hapa constituency ya Kamukunji na ningependa kuzungumzia habari ya parties. Tunaona maparties wanawapa nafasi watu wachache kama watu ishirini ambao wanafikilia wachague wale watawaakilisha wananchi katika constituency. Hiyo tunaona hatukubaliani naye kwa ajiri inaleta hatari tunaona hiyo watu wanajikota wenyewe kwa wenyewe wanaweka rafiki zao na jamaa zao na watu hawapewi nafasi kuchagua wale wanawataka. Ni wakola tu wako ndani ya hizo grassroot committees na hawataki kuondoka hapo na kama itakuwa chama haikuji kwa grassroot kutatua hiyo maneno hawa wakola wanarudi tena pale pale kwa ungomvi wao. Sasa

tunaona itanyima mwananchi wa kawaida kumtoa yule mtu hajamfanyia kazi miaka tano anarudi kama hiyo ni kama mali yake. Hiyo tunataka serikali ikae chini na itie manani na chama zote ziangalie uongozi kuchaguliwe urudi kwa grassroot. Sisi wenyewe tuchague watu wanatufaa.

Ningetaka pia kuzungumzia watu wanaitwa adults – Watu wanaitwa adults hao ni minority na hawako kwa forum ile ya mbele, minority ni aina mingi, kuna minority wale watu tunaita disabled, wanawake pia wanajiita minority lakini hawa ni watu wako kwa forum ya mbele na wamepiganiwa saana tunataka minority ambao wanajiita adults wako hapa si kwa ajiri ya mapenzi yao, wamezaliwa kwa wazazi wa kabila mbili na hakuna kabila wanatabuliwa. Hiyo kabila mbili imeoana, hawa watoto hakuna pande wametambuliwa wala upande wa mama wala upande wa baba. Na hawa wanakuwa special family, special people, hakuna pahali watasema hapa ni province yao. Pia watu walikuja hapa miaka na milele na wamekaa Kenya na wamekuwa wananchi wana ID card ya Kenya therefore tunawa-consider hawa ni Kenyans. Kila nchi watu wanaenda na wanakaa miaka na wanakuwa wananchi wa hiyo nchi. Kama ni registration, kama ni kuchukua citizenship mala nyingi wanabaguliwa na wana shida sana kwa ajili they are not represented. Hawa-representiwa katika Parliament tunataka hawa watu constitution hii i-address sawa na waone vile watashugulikiwa. Ningependekeza kama hawa watu wanaweza kupata representative katika Parliament kwa ajili hawawezi kuweka mtu wao na election. Wapewe nominated councillors ama nomination elections ama kama kitu yeyote katika serikali wafikiliwe.

Ningetaka pia kuzungumza habari ya ID cards. ID card ni right ya mwananchi na ni kitu inafanya mwananchi asaidike akifika miaka kumi na nane ametoka kwa hali ya utoto. Sasa huyo ni mtu mzima hatapata kazi, hapati salama kwa police ama mtu yeyote hawezi kutembea kwa barabara bila (inaudible) la sheria, hawezi kwenda course fulani kama driving na hiyo ID card iwe ni haki ya mtoto kama itaweza kurudi kwa mashule. Watoto wachukulie ID cards kwa shule kwa ajiri wazazi siku hizi wanahangaika saana kutafuta ID card kwa mtoto huyo na mala nyingi mapato ya nyumbani ni ngumu sana. Sasa ukiwa na watoto nne, tano, kutafuta ID card yao au kutafuta vile unaweza kuwasaidia kwa mambo ingine inakuwa ni shida na uzito saana kwa wazazi. Sasa hiyo irahisishe watoto wapate ID cards katika shule. Kwa ajili mimi sioni kama mtoto amekumbaliwa kwenda shule na hajamwambia wewe si mwananchi huwezi soma kwa hii shule akoshe ID card.

Nikiwa baado kwa ID card unakuta watu wengi siku hizi wamekuja mtaa kama Nairobi wametoka reserve wako kazi ya watchman mapato yao ni kidogo saana na akiwa na watoto tatu, nne ametimisha yule wakati wa ID card serikali haina mpango wanamwambia wewe unatoka border Fulani kama Wajaluo, Masaai, Wasomali, Wateso na kabila zingine wanaambiwa waende nyumbani kuchukua ID card. Katika hiyo nyumbani hakuna mpango wa serikali wametangaza leo siku Fulani ID card zitachukuliwa ili mzazi ajikakue atafute pesa atume mtoto wake siku hiyo kwenda na kurudi. Mtoto unamtuma pahali mbali kama Busia, ama Masaaini ama Mandera, ama Wajir.

Com. Lethome: Amina what you do, just recommend give the recommendations please.

Amina Kinsi: Sasa tungependa watoto wapate ID cards na wakiweza kupata hizo ID cards pahali wanaishi wakati huo.

Pia ningetaka kuzungumzia habari ya NGOs, kuna NGOs nyingi saana ambao wanazugulikia umaskini na wanazulikia mambo ya AIDS. Hawa NGOs tunataka serikali ipate report yao na walete kazi wanafanya kwa ajili hawa wanapokea pesa na wanandanganya wajamini na wanandanganya serikali na huko grassroot hakuna kitu wanafanya ugonjwa tu unaendelea na umaskini kwa ajili there is nothing going on there.

Ningetaka pia kuzungumza habari ya sex workers ambao mala mingi imezungumziwa, sex workers wamelete shida saana kwa huu mtaa kwa ajili hatupati watoto wetu wakifika miaka kumi na tano hawaendelei kutoka hapo kwa ajili wako na adui inawachukua kutoka fifteen years na kila mzazi ana shida hiyo katika mtaa huu na ni mambo ya dharura hiyo mambo ichukuliwe haraka saana kwa ajili watu wanachoka na italeta shida watu kuchukua sheria kwa mkono yao. Wamelia saana na hakuna hatua inachukuliwa.

Com. Lethome: Amina kuna ufafanuzi kidogo ambao commissioner angetaka.

Com. Githu Muigai: Nataka kuelewa watoto wakifikisha miaka kumi na tano, ni watoto wa kike wanapotea nyumbani au ni wa kiume ama ni wote?

Amina Kinsi: Hasa saana ni watoto wa kike kwa ajili watoto wa kike wanakitu ya kuuza na nyumba ni maskini na mwenye kununua ni jirani yake. Mama akiwa mzee yeye ni sex worker ana-target neighbors na imekuwa too much. Pia pombe iko kwa kila nyumba inauzwa na kutandazo.

Ya mwisho ninataka kueleza Commissioners tuna shida saana kwa mambo ya security kutoka police. Police wanatuhangaisha hawatafuti wakora wala wezi wanatuhangaisha na imefika hata kiwango wanaingia hata kwa manyumba bila idhini na kuchua chochote wanapata na tungependa kama zamani police wakiwa na msako ama serikali wakiwa na jambo wachukue local leaders watembe nao. Juzi mheshimiwa mmoja kabila jamii ya Wasomali anatembea hapo Estleigh kama raia kawaida alisikwa na police na wakamchapa kofi. Walipojua yeye ni mheshimiwa ni Member of Parliament na hiyo mameno nafikili ilizimwa lakini ilifanyika ndiyo unaona sasa police wamepoa katika area yetu lakini katika Sauri Moyo inaendelea baado na tunapenda hiyo mambo i-addressiwe.

Com. Lethome: Amina, ungependekeza kwa mfano wewe ukiwa harassed na police, ungependelea hatua gani ichukuliwe au ungependa uende ukastaki au ulalamike kwa nani?

Amina Kinsi: Mimi kama mmoja wa leader mala nyingi nimefuata watu na tumelalamika lakini hakuna pahali unaweza kulalamika.

Com. Lethome: Sasa katika Katiba mpya ungetaka kuwe na pahali pa kulalamika?

Amina Kinsi: Ndio kwa ajili OCS na police siku hizi yaani mkubwa wa police na mdogo wamekuwa sawa, saa ile unamwambia mdogo wako umeniletea nini huna say ya kumuamliza.

Com. Lethome: Wanjua majina ni mengi hapa lakini tukiita hatuoni wenyewe ni akina nani. Nduki Kilonzo yuko? Mwangi Macharia. Omlo, kuna mtu anaitwa Omlo? Hayuko. Maimuna Bakari? Ni Maimuna? Maimuna njoo.

Maimuna Bakari: Habari zenu wamama na wazee na vijana? Mimi naitwa Maimuna Bakari nimeishi Majengo lakini nilikuja nilifanya kuja lakini ningependekeza kuwa unaona kama sasa ni police wanatuhangaisha saana. Kwa sababu police ikiwa unawaita wakusimamisha wanakuitisha ID card ukiwapatia hawataki kujua wanakupeleka mbele ukifika pale mbele wanakuambia utoe kitu kidogo wakuachilie na hakuna kitu yeyote umefanya.

Halafu ya pili mimi ningependekeza hospitali – sisi tuna shida saana kwa upande wa hospitali kwa sababu ikiwa mtoto anaweza kuwa mgonjwa huna hata ndururu kwa nyumba na mtoto yuko serious utatoka hapa uende Kenyatta. Ukifika Kenyatta kitu ya kwanza unaabiwa kununua card ni shiringi 150 na labda hukuwa unategemea. Sisi ni watu wa biashara hizi dogo dogo za jua kali saa zingine upate. Ukisema kama ni hiyo biashara unaweka, City Council wanaanza kukuhangaisha wakinja wanambemba vitu zako zote hawajali kama wewe ni mwananchi wa Kenya halafu ukisha enda kwao inakuwa ni pesa utatoa. Sasa hiyo pia ningependekeza kuwa City Council waache kutusubua saana.

Halafu ya pili shule – shule tuna shida saana kwa sababu ikiwa utampeleka mtoto shule, ukisha fika pale kwa headmaster kitu ya kwanza unaulizwa kama wewe ni mzazi mpya unaambiwa utoe 7,800 na wewe labda hauna, labda mapato yako ni madogo. Sasa unaona mtoto hatasoma. Sasa kama mimi ningependekesha shule ziwe kama ni za bure kama zamani. Asanteni.

Com. Lethome: Asante Maimuna. Sasa wale walioki hapa kuna watu walikuwa wamejiandikisha tangu asubuhi lakini hawajapata nafasi ya kuzungumza embu nione mkono. Wewe nakuona unaenda ukinarudi. Hebu joo uzungumze sasa hivi, joo. Ni Mashaka ama ni dadake Nzoa, ama ni dada ake nani? Ni mke wa Nzoa. Tupe jina lako halafu uzungumze.

Rukia Mwetite Ali: Salaam alieku? Mimi naitwa Rukia Mweteti jina lingine la kujulikana naitwa Subira, bibi ya Nzoa yaani. Mimi mapendekezo yangu kuna kama sisi Waislamu. Kuna wengine judge na jadi hawana majina ya kinyumbani. Sasa leo hii wewe umeshaa chukua kitambulisho mfano kuna vitu vingine unafuata kama vile passport unaabiwa huna jina la kinyumbani wewe si MKenya. Sasa mimi si MKenya na birth certificate mimi si MKenya nina kitambuzo si MKenya vipi? Sasa tungeomba saana sisi Waislamu saana tunanyanyaswa, ukienda pahali wewe ni Muislamu kama hakuna jina la Wanjiru, Wanjiku, husaidiki. Lakini kama uko na majina yote ya Kislamu Wanjiru na Wanjiku liko pale utasaidika. Sasa mimi naweza

saidika kwa sababu unasikia msaidieni huyu haraka haraka kwa sababu mimi lazima nitaenda mbele na yule mwingine hajui kwenda mbele atafanya aje? Muislamu ananyanyasika kabisa kila pahali ukienda ukijulikana wewe ni Muislamu mambo yako yanarudishwa nyuma.

Kitu cha pili, kama sisi hivi ni artist – kwa kweli sisi artist wote wanatoka hapa Majengo. Kizazi, Sina ni hapa Majengo. Walianza mababu tukafuatia sisi sasa wajukuu. Lakini unakuta kama hivi mnaenda kuchezea Rais ikijulikania huna jina la Kikristo, mnatupwa. Wengine kila siku mnaona ni wale wale na wakati talent yote imetoka hapa kwetu Majengo na sisi hiyo kazi tunajua vizuli saana hata tukiwekwa tusindane na wale wenye kucheza kule labda sisi twaweza kuchukua kikombe kwa sababu mchezo yao ni ile ile na sisi ni wageni tunaweza shida. Lakini sasa inajulina huyu Rukia Ali, weka kado. Huyu sijui Solomon Musaadi weka kado, huyu mwana mgeni Kelekani Juma weka kado. Sasa inabidi tunyanyasike akina Mgongo ni kama mtu mzima sasa lakini hata ukimuangalia hali yake, lakini angeenda kwa Rais hivi aone vile anavyocheza amuone umri wake, kwa kweli angepata msaada. Lakini sasa yeye anaitwa Mohammed Ali atafika lini huko. Kwa hivyo inabidi sisi Waislamu tunanyanyazika mimi naomba hii Katiba inatengenezwa sasa Waislamu lazima tuwe na sisi tuko mbele. Utaona maendeleo ya wanawake, ehh ukifika sijui ni Halima huyu Halima atakanyangiwa utasikia tu huyu Halima wekeni hapo meri. Sasa hii nchi yetu kwani kuna umbaguzi kuna umbaguzi hawa ni Waislamu tuwe na Rais wetu basi wa Kiislamu na Wakristo wawe na Rais wao Kikiristo ndiyo uendeleo kwa sababu ukisikika unaenda kwa Rais utalia malalamiko kama hayo, unasikia hii group iondolewe kwa sababu tunaenda kusema ukweli. Isikizana mawazili, wambunge wanakuja unasikia, ahh usiwaweke hawa usiwaweke, watasema mambo mengi siri zitatoka nje. Wewe naomba mkitengeneza hii Katiba ya sasa lazima na sisi tuwe huru. Muislamu akitaka akiunda group yake kama ni ya kichekezo lazima kama ni siku ya Rais hao wengine wanaenda, wao pia waende si Wangoma peke yake artists tuko huku tumelala huku, hatuna mtetezi. Kuwa mimi naomba ikitengenezwa lazima na sisi tuwekwe ndani. Shuklani.

Com. Lethome: Hauna lingine la kuongeza Rukia? Na upande wa elimu una lolote ungetaka kusema?

Rukia Mwetite Ali: Ni kweli elimu yetu ni chache lakini wenzangu walikuwa washaa gusia gusia.

Com. Lethome: Usiangalie wamezungumzwa yasiozungumzwa unayatilia mkazo ukizungumza.

Rukia Mwetite Ali: Okey, elimu pia huku imekuwa kuna yule mnyonge hawezi somesha mtoto wake. Sasa akifika kuna shule zingine zinalipisha 10,000, kuna ingine 7,000, kuna ingine 15,000, ukiwaona basi mtoto hasomi. Lazima utakuja huku nyumbani eti unasikia kuwa eti ukienda kwa chief unapata msaada, ukienda wapi unapata msaada. Huo msaada huoni, kwanza msaada ukisha julikaniwa kutokea hapo mwanzo nimesema, wewe jina lako ni la Kiislamu hupati msaada sasa inabidi uanze kidini sasa uende Musikitini, jamani nichangieni. Na kwa nini wakati kuna misaada si unaweza saidika hapo MKenya watoto wasome? Watoto wengi hapa sasa tuko chokora kwa sababu mamake hana uwezo hana uwezo wa kula.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependekeza nini kuhusu elimu?

Rukia Mwetite Ali: Ningependekeza kama elimu iwe kama wanaamua ni ya bure iwe ni ya bure. Kama ni kitu kidogo hata kama ni 1,000 afadhali, hii 1,000 nitalipa kidogo kidogo nitamaliza. Ukiniitisha 10,000 nitamaliza mwaka gani.

Com. Lethome: Rukia kuhusu kubaguliwa wajua umelalamika saana kubaguliwa mpaka nimestuka lakini nataka kuuliza hivi kwa mfano ukienda katika ofisi ya serikali kweli unabaguliwa kwa sababu ni Muislamu? Na ukibaguliwa unapenda kulalamika wapi? Kuna mahali ambapo unaweza kwenda kulalamika kuwa umebaguliwa?

Rukia Mwetite Ali: Kwa kweli mimi sijaona hiyo ofisi kwa sababu nimekueleza, mimi nitasaidika mimi ni Subila lakini huyu mwingine ataenda kulalamika wapi kwa sababu hajui pahali pale ataenda kulalamikia lakini ingekuwa kuna ofisi maluum. Mtu anafaa kwenda kulalamika hata mimi pia naweza kumsaidia kwenda kumtolea ushaidi kweli huyu alinyanyaswa nilikuwa na nilisikia. Lakini sasa hakuna ofisi utaenda kumsaidia wapi?

Com. Lethome: Asante, jiandikishe hapo. Hadija (inaudible) ama nilikuwa nauliza ni nani walikuwa wamejiandikisha lakini hawajazungumza na wangependa kuzungumza. Karibia hapa, joo, joo dada. Wale walikuwa wamejiandikisha na hawajazungumza ebujoo hapa mbele. Joo, joo mzee macho nne joo na kuna mama? Sorry anza wewe.

Salima Rashid Hassan: Hamjambo?

Com. Lethome: Hatujambo tuanzia kwa jina lako.

Salima Rashid Hassan: Kwa jina langu mimi naitwa Salima Rashid mimi ni mzaliwa Pumwani, mimi kwanza tu ningerudia kwa upande wa Uislamu kwa sababu kusema ukweli sisi kwa mwaka tunashelekea (inaudible) yetu mala moja ambapo tunajua cerebrate zetu zinakuwanga mbili. Kwa sababu ikifika saa ya Iddi kubwa unakuta unaabiwa uswali na urudi kazini. Sasa hii ni kitu hututatiza ama sisi husindwa ni kwa nini?

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependa aje kuhusu hizo sikukuu?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Ningependa kama ni Iddi kubwa iwekwe kwa calendar kama hizi celebration zingine zote.

Com. : Haya lingine?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Lingine ni kuhusu upande wa maland lords. Ukweli unaweza kuwa kwa mfano vile mimi niliona kwamba nilianza kuonea kwa upande wetu. Mimi nasikia mama yangu akisema alisaliwa kwa hiyo plot na tena akatuzaliwa sisi

pia kwa hiyo plot lakini inakuwa kwamba tunavitishwa kwa plot. Saa yeyote unaweza ondoka. Sasa niambie mtu kama huyo ameishi miaka 30 miaka 40 ataondoka aende wapi?

Com. Lethome: Plot ni yenu?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Plot si yetu. Sisi ni wapanganji tu.

Com. Lethome: Sasa unapendekeza nini mpanganji akikaa mda mrefu kwenye plot?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Sasa mimi ningependekeza mpanganji na land lord, yaani mpanganji ajue haki yake na land lord ajue haki yake juu ni wengi hatujui haki zetu.

Com. Lethome: Inginge Salima?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Lingine ni pia mambo na passport. Ni watu wengi saana hupata shida ya passport kulingana na hizi majina. Kwanza jina lako likiwa unaitwa vile mimi naitwa Salima Hassan sina bahati kwa sababu najua passport najua hakuna siku ile nitaitia mkononi.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependekeza aje Salima?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Sasa mimi ningependekeza pia sisi Waislamu tuwe na ofisi zetu.

Com. Lethome: Kivipi? Ofisi kama zipi?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Yaani tuwe na mtu mkubwa wetu wa Kiislamu ambae atakuwa anatutetea ama anatusimamia kuhusu maswala kama hayo.

Com. Lethome: Sasa unaona sawa ni kuwa wananchi wote wahudumiwe sawa au Wakristo wawe na mtu wao, Waislamu wao, Wahindi wawe na mtu wao, sawa ni vipi?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Sawa ni kwamba wananchi wote tuhudumiwe sawa tuwe equal.

Com. Lethome: Na ukikosa kuhudumiwa uende ukalalamike wapi?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Sasa ndio tunauliza hiyo swali kwa sababu hatujui.

Com. Lethome: Sasa wewe ungependa ukihundumiwa, ukinyanyaswa, ukimbaguliwa ukalalamike wapi?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Sisi hunyamaza tu juu hatuna pahali pa kulalamikia.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependa katika Katiba mpya tuwe na ofisi maluum ambapo unaweza kwenda kulalamika?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Ndio.

Com. Lethome: Sasa unataka iwe ni ofisi ya chief, ya police, ama nyingine ambayo haihusiani na hizo?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Yaani ofisi yoyote tu bola tuwe tunapata usaidishi na bola tuwe tutahudumiwa kulingana na taabu zetu ama na shida zetu.

Com. Lethome: Ama yote muitwe Wanjiru, lazima muitwe Wanjiru?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Hapana.

Com. Lethome: Haya, lingine Salima?

Salima Rashid Hassan: La mwisho ni kuomba kusema kweli huu mtaa wetu umekuwa mtaa mwingine wa ajabu ama wa hatari kwa sababu tukiangalia kuanzia mwanzo mpaka mwisho ni pombe za halamu ndizo ziko.

Com. Lethome: Sasa unapendekeza nini kuhusu pombe za halamu?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Mimi kulingana na maoni yangu ningepomba zifungwe kwa sababu kusema ukweli hizo pombe za halamu zinadhulu ndugu zetu, mama zetu na pia watoto wetu. Unakuta mtu ameenda kwa pombe amemaliza pesa yote. Kusema ukweli hata kama ni kusoma utasomesha mtoto na nini bwana yako ameshaa maliza pesa.

Com. Lethome: Na miraa unasema nini kuhusu ngumba?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Hata hivyo hivyo.

Com. Lethome: Ipigwe marufuku?

Salima Rashid Hassan: Ehh. Na kwa sababu ukisema ukweli hauwezi patia bibi yako shringi mia mbili zote ziishie kwa chakula, lazima ataweka nusu ya kwenda kwa miraa halafu kesho mtoto akifukushwa shule anakwambia mimi sina pesa. Sasa iko hivyo. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Lethome: Asante Salima. Kuna swali? Kwa hivyo miraa itapigwa marufuku ishaa... Mzee jina?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Jina langu ni Maalim Hassan Asmani.

Com. Lethome: Endelea Maalim.

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Jambo la kwanza ambalo ningetaka kuzungumza ni kwamba sisi WaKenya tunasema kwamba Kiswahili ndio lugha yetu ya taifa lakini huo ni uongo mkubwa kabisa na ni aibu saana kwa nchi kama yetu ya Kenya leo tuna miaka 38 sijui 39 kutoka tupate uhuru na watu hawakitii manani Kiswahili lakini kule kinaambiwa Kiswahili ndio lugha ya taifa hata wabunge wetu hawajui Kiswahili. Hata media zetu TV na nini matangazo yoote ya biashara ni ya Kiingereza. Sasa ni watu wangapi wanaelewa Kiingereza? Jambo hili linaonyesha kwamba ikiwa sisi hatuzungumzi Kiingereza tunaonekana kwamba sisi hatujastaarabika. Lakini huo ni upumbavu kwa sababu lugha ile yetu ya taifa ndiyo lazima inatakiwa tuizungumze. Kwa hivyo naomba katika Katiba mpya Kiswahili kiitiliwe mkazo saana na iwe ni lazima maanake iwe ni compulsory watu kujifunza Kiswahili.

Jambo la pili ambalo limezungumzwa lakini nitalia mkazo saana ni habari ya police. Nchi hii inaonekana ni kama police state kwa sababu police ndiye ana uwezo kuliko bunge, kuliko judicial, kuliko kitu chochote. Police anaweza kukuambia wewe hautakaa hapa na hautakaa na sijui kwa nini iwe hivyo. Ukienda kwa administration nao ni hivyo hivyo. Swali nitawauliza bwana macommissioner, ni haki kumpiga mwananchi viboko bila kupitia kortini?

Com. Lethome: Si haki wewe unapendekeza nini sasa kuhusu administration?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Administration nao wanapiga watu viboko. Hiyo haiwezekani bwana, sisi tunataka watu wapewe heshima yao sawa sawa bwana. Kwa sababu mtu hata kama hajafanya kosa lakini akipelekwa tu pale ni lazima atakubali kufanya hivyo kwa sababu anaogopa asije akapigwa na ukishaa pigwa pale hakuna pahali unapoweza kwenda kulalamika.

Com. Lethome: Maalim?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Naam.

Com. Lethome: Tumewahi kukaa katika vikao ambapo police wenyewe wamekuja mbele yetu na kuzungumza kutoa maoni

kama unavyotoa baada ya wananchi kulalamika kuwa police wanawanyanya. Na wakapendekeza kusema kuwa hali zao za kikazi nao zingevaliwa na serikali basi na wao uhusiano wao na raia ungekuwa mzuli zaidi. Sijui wewe unapendekeza kitu gani ukiwa na hilo katika fikila yako.

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Mimi nataka nifanye kazi pamoja na police lakini police hawawezi kunipa nafasi hiyo.

Com. Lethome: Sasa wewe pendekeza unaona ni mabandiliko gani ambao tunaweza kulete mpaka huyu police awe ni mtumishi wa uma kweli? Unaona saa hii tunaabiwa ni utumishi kwa wote lakini hakuna huo utumizi. Sasa unapendekeza nini kwa sababu mabandiliko ni lazima yaje sasa kwa mapendekezo yenu nyinyi.

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Sisi tunataka police wafanye kazi na sisi. Wakifanya kazi na sisi uharifu utapungua saana kwa sababu uharifu tunakaa nao ni ndugu zetu, ni watoto wetu, tunawanjua lakini mpaka kuwe na cordial relation baina ya askari na sisi.

Com. Lethome: Na hali za police za kikazi unaona ni za kulidhisha ama sio za kulidhisha.

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Upande mwingine hatuwezi kuwalaumu saana kwa sababu pia wao wanalemewa na kazi nyingi.

Com. Lethome: Na upande wa mishala unaona wanapewa mshahala wa kutosha?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Mshahala si mzuli, nyumba si nzuli.

Com. Lethome: Pendekeza.

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Police wapewe mshahala mzuli, wapewe na nyumba nzuli kwa sababu mimi nakwenda huko naona watu watatu wanakaa ndani ya nyumba moja kila mtu ana bibi yake. Sasa hiyo inakuwa ni makosa makubwa saana, sasa akitoka huku nje anakuwa ile frustration ya kule ndiyo anakuja kutumalizia sisi huku.

Com. Lethome: Na mafunzo anaopata Kiganjo unaona yanatosha ama hayatoshi?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Mafunzo yaongezwe mengine. Lazima wapewe public relation.

Com. Lethome: Sasa mahali leo hii ukikutana na police hapa akudhulumu, akunyanyashe, niambie utaenda kulalamika kwa nani? Saa hizi ukitoka hapa akunyanyashe utakwenda kulalamika kwa nani?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Mimi pengine labda na rafiki zangu wakiri naweza kwenda huko nilalamike ama najuana na mkubwa kule nakwenda napiga report lakini kuna mtu mwingine hajui mambo hayo. Sasa huyo ndiye ana tatizo kubwa hana pa kwenda.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependa katika Katiba hii mpya tudhuni mahali pa kwenda?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Ndio kuwe na desk ya watu kwenda ku-complain.

Com. Lethome: Desk yenyewe iwekwe wapi? Iwekwe police station ama iwe wapi?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Iwe mahali popote ambapo mtu anakwenda pako karibu na yule mwananchi anayedhulumiwa.

Com. Lethome: Haya endelea.

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Haya sasa ninakuja upande wa kazi. Sisi tunataka korti ya kazi isiwe subordinate kama ilivyo sasa. Iwe ni korti yenye uwezo ya kujiamlia kitu na isiwe korti hiyo ya kazi inaangalia habari ya divorce, uridhi na nini. Iwe inaangalia kila kitu kama korti nyingine. Na wakati inapokatwa (missed words when turning the tape) ifanywe kule sio mtu akisindwa katika korti ya kazi anakwenda High Court halafu High Court inamu-overrule kazi. Hatutaki. Tena tungetaka pia tuwe na appeal judge wa Kiislamu ambao watakuwa waki-review zile case wakiona hata kwa Chief Kadhi appeal ilifanywa lakini huyu mtu hakupata haki wawe wana-review kwa sasa wanatoa uamuzi wao.

Na ningependa kitu kingine kwamba nndoa ziwe ni za dini either za Kikristo, za Kiislamu au katika customary law. Lakini civil marriage isiweko.

Com. Lethome: Buru marriage ni gani?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Civil marriage. Zikubalike?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Haya kwa sababu yule anayefanya ile pengine ni Attorney General ama nani yule hana dini bwana serikali haina dini.

Com. Lethome: Wewe ni Muislamu na unamhesimu Mkristo, na unamhesimu Myahudi,

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Ndiyo.

Com. Lethome: Unamhesimu yule mtu ambaye yeye mwenyewe ameamua asiwe na dini yeyote ni haki yake ya kibinadamu sisi tuiheshimu au ungelipenda tuambie kila mwananchi lazima uwe Muislam au Muyahudi au Mkristo au Hindu?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Hapo hamjanielewa mimi. Mtu asiyekuwa na dini mimi sijamrasimisha aende katika hizi dini nyingine ndiyo mimi nasema customary law kienyeji sisi tunaikubali na kama ni mtu hana dini ni sawa akienda kwa civil lakini isiwe civil inaenda baina ya Muislamu bibi au bwana Muislamu bibi Mkristo wanakwenda kufanya civil marriage, hiyo isikumbaliwe.

Com. Lethome: Yaani ina maana kuwa sheria mpya imlazimishe Muislamu ndoa yake ifanywe Kiislamu

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Ifanywe Kiislamu, Mkristo ifanywe Kikristo?

Com. Lethome: Asiye kuwa na dini, civil marriage?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Civil marriage.

Com. Lethome: Okey sawa, na kuna ndoa ingine inaitwa 'come we stay' sijui ungependa katika Katiba mpya tufanye vipi?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Hiyo ndiyo dhiki inayotupata sisi 'come we stay' hata sitaki kuisikia hiyo wala isikubaliwe katika Kenya kabisa.

Com. Lethome: Unapendekeza nini sasa kuhusu hiyo ndoa?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Ni lazima watu wale waamue especially wazazi wasikubali kabisa watoto wao wafanye vitu kama hivyo kwa sababu ikiwa ni mtoto hajaoa.

Com. Githu Muigai: Mzee korti yetu hapa iko wapi? Iko makadara?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Korti ipi?

Com. Githu Muigai: Korti ya eneo hili letu?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Eeh unaweza kupelekwa Makadara ama unaweza kupelekwa town.

Com. Githu Muigai: Wewe vile ni mzee hapa, naumeishi hapa miaka mingi, ungesema aje juu ya korti vile tunaweza kuwa na

korti ambayo wananchi wana imani nayo ama wana imani na wale majudge na wana imani na wale wenye kusimamia sheria kwenye hizo korti. Ungependa tufanye nini kisheria?

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Asante. Kwa sababu kuna mambo mengi ambayo hupita dani ya korti, ikiwa ni mambo ya criminal ni sawa ifanywe vile vile inavyofanywa sasa lakini kuna mambo ingine ambayo saana huwa ni ya kisocial. Sasa korti ile ilioko pale ningetaka mimi kuwekwe na wazee ambao watamsauli yule hakimku kutokana na mambo ya kujamii.

Com. Githu Muigai: One last one. Hapa kuna chief na kuna yule mdogo wake chief. Wameteuliwa kutoka ofisi ya Rais. Nyinyi wananchi wa hiki kijiji hamkuulizwa kama mnamtaka huyu chief ama hamtaki au mnamtaka mtu mwingine. Wewe unafikilia aje inaongeza ile imani watu wako naye kwa chief wakimchagua mwenyewe au akichaguliwa na serikali.

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Haya asante. Imani yetu bwana ni wakati tutamchagua chief sisi wenyewe kwa sababu kila mahali anatakiwa yule chief haswa awe ni mtu wa pale kwa sababu hutaweza kumndanganya yeye anatoka pale, lakini ikiwa chief watachaguliwa kutoka huko office of the President, mnaweza mkaletewa mtu yeyote pengine hajakaa hata mwezi mmoja ndani ya mtaa huu. Sasa mkifika pale na yeye pengine ni assistant chief wako ni lazima upitie kwake anakwambia mimi sikujui na kweli hakujui. Sasa sisi tunataka chief tuwe tunachagua sisi wenyewe.

Com. Githu Muigai: Nitakurudisha nyuma kwa kadhi – hivi sasa wakadhi huwa wanateuliwa na serikali, jee ungependekeza nini katika Katiba mpya kuhusu uteuzi wa makadhi na kuhusu pia viwango vyao vya elimu.

Maalim Hassan Asmani: Asante bwana. Kwa sababu hilo ni jambo nzito sana kwa sababu twataka kadhi awe qualified pande zote mbili kwa dini na elimu ya sheria. Kwa hivyo sisi tungetaka kadhi achaguliwe kutoka judicial commission. Sasa ikiwa watu wataulizwa maoni ni sawa lakini achaguliwe kutoka judicial commission.

Com. Githu Muigai: Asante. Jiandikishe pale. Jina lako? Ndio Maimuda huyu? Tupe jina lako?

Zahara Mbone: Naitwa Zahara Mbone. Mimi kitu cha kwanza kile naweza sema ni kuhusu skuli. Skuli zimekuwa bei gali saana na unapata kwanza katika skuli zingine mtoto akitaka kusoma kwanza haswa sisi Waislamu lazima tutoe waalimu kutoka ule amesoma dini ndiyo tumpeleke kwa skuli ya City Council aweze kufundisha watoto dini. Kwa nini serikali isitoe mwalimu wa kutoka katika serikali afundishe watoto wa Kiislamu wasome dini inakuwa sisi wazazi ndio tunatoa waalimu kutoka nje tunawalipa?

Na ya pili nataka kuzungumza kuhusu police. Police ni watu wengine wamekuwa sijue aje badala ya wakusaidie inakuwa wao ndio wakuharibu. Police mtakutana naye akuulize kitambulisho, umpe. Ukisha mpa kitambuzo anakuingiza mkono kwa mfuko anatafuta pesa. Akipata huna pesa, anakupiga anakwambia kwenda. Akikupata na pesa hata uwe na pesa ngapi atazichukua

ziwe ni zake. Police wa Shauri Moyo. Hayo tu.

Com. Lethome: Ngonja, Zahara ungependekeza kitu gani? Unajua sasa umelalamika kuhusu huduma ya police. Unapendekeza kitu gani katika sheria mpya?

Zahara Mbone: Katika sheria mpya police asiwe na nguvu hivyo saana kwa raia sababu watu wote wangekuwa wazuli police hangeandikwa. Hiyo tu. Na pia tupewe serehe Iddi , Iddi kubwa iwe pia ni public holiday.

Com. Lethome: Baado hatujamaliza mambo ya police tutarudi tumesikia mambo ya Iddi tutarudi kwa police tena. Sasa kwa mfano wewe akikunyanganya pesa zako wewe mama akupige, kawaida huwa unakwenda kulalamika wapi? Na kama hakuna mahali pa kulalamika katika sheria mpya ungependa nini?

Zahara Mbone: Kulalamika kuhusu police kama sasa vile amechukua, mimi hajachukua yangu amenyanganya mtu kama mwana mme, wanaume saana ndio wanatumbukizwa mikono kwa mifuko. Sasa kama huyu police yeye mimi sijui ni nini kwa sababu analipwa msahala. Kwa sababu angekuwa yeye hataki hiyo kazi ya police kunyanyaza raia hangeenda course ya police. Yeye angekaa tu atafute biashara ama kazi ingine.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependa mwananchi aliye dhulumiwa akalalamike kwa nani ama hawa jamaa..

Zahara Mbone: Ijengwe ofisi tu ya watu kwenda kulalamika kuhusu police.

Com. Lethome: Sio kwa OCS?

Zahara Mbone: OCS ni yule yule ukienda huko hatakuziza.

Com. Lethome: Sasa turudi kwa upande wa mishahala ya police. Kuna watu wengi wanasema police wananyanyasa wananchi kwa sababu hali zao ni mbaya za kikazi, mishahala ni mimbaya, hawana nyumba nzuli za kukaa. Sijui unapendekeza nini kwa sababu tusione kama ni wanyama, wamezaliwa kama vile sisi tumezaliwa, ni WaKenya wenzetu na tutaishi nao siku zote. Twataka kidogo hali iwe nzuli zaidi. Sasa ungependekeza nini kuhusu mishahala yao na kuhusu hali zao za kazi?

Zahara Mbone: Unajua pesa kuhusu msahara, mimi naweza nikakuwa nalipwa 1,000

Com. Lethome: Sasa tuzungumze mambo ya police.

Zahara Mbone: Sasa police, si ndiyo, analipwa tuseme 1,000 kama hajui kuipangilia hiyo pesa lazima tu atanyanyasa raia

hata akiongezwa 20,000 lazima tu atanyanyazwa sababu azaa zoea.

Com. Lethome: Sasa unaona kama wanafundishwa Kiganjo mambo haya ama vipi?

Zahara Mbone: Sijui, siwezi elewa sasa kama fundundishwa kikazi ama hufundishwa kiviipi. Siwezi elewa hapo.

Com. Lethome: Asante. Zahara akaniandikishe pale. Haya tunaona kufuata list naita majina na watu hawako. Nataka watu wengine ambao walikuwa wamejiandikisha kuzungumza na hawajazungumza wanje hapa mbele. Joo. Ingawa wewe ulitoa maoni siku ile ingine saana wewe ushaa toa maoni yako saana. Umelete leo memorandum sawa keti hapa.

Daniel Orantis: Habari zenu? Mimi kwa jina naitwa Daniel Orantis kwa jina marufu sana hapa Majengo naitwa Coach Orantis. Nitazumza kuhusu mambo ya nyumba na land na masomo.

Ya kwanza nikizungumza kuhusu mambo ya nyumba kwa kweli sisi wakaazi wa hapa Majengo hizi nyumba zetu ni nyumba za zamani saana ambapo mpaka wa leo hizi nyumba zasemekana kwamba hazifai binadamu.

Com. Lethome: Unapendekeza sasa nini kuhusu hizi nyumba?

Daniel Orantis: Hizi nyumba mimi nikipendekeza ambapo kulingana na mipangilio ilikuwa ya serikali ilikuwa watu watengenezewe nyumba mpya, waishi nyumba mzuli na nyumba ambazo jamii, jamii iweze kuishi pahali pazuli ikiwa nyumba room kama tatu, nne. Kuna wakati Rais wetu alikuja hapa mwenyewe akasema pia hizi nyumba hazifai sababu ni za zamani na ambapo raia kwa ukweli sisi wakaazi wa Majengo tulikuwa tumeambiwa kwamba tutatengenezewa nyumba Majengo nzima.

Com. Lethome: Hiyo sasa tusaa pata. Ya pili ningongelea kuhusu hizi lands ambapo lands kusema kweli viwaja vingi hapa vilinyakuliwa na kunyakuliwa kwa hivi viwaja kumetokana na ofisi ya DO ambapo alikuwa akipeana kama chief anapeana viwaja ambapo viwaja zingine hatuna pahali pa kuchezea, hatuna pahali ya kupumzika. Na ningependa kusema kwa sasa, sisi kama vijana wa Majengo kitu kama michezo imetusaidia saana.

Com. Lethome: Sasa turudi nyuma. Ardhi inanyakuliwa anayetoa ni DO na chief. Sasa pendekeza katika Katiba mpya kuhusu mamlaka ya DO na chief na pia kuhusu wale waliochukua ardhi kwa kunyakua. Tuanze sasa kuhusu chif na DO. Pendekeza.

Daniel Orantis: Pendekeso tungependa ikiwa vitu kama hivi viwanja kabla chief hajapeana ama kupeana sisi wananchi kwanza tuwe na ile nguvu ambapo pia ule chief hawezi akapeana hii area bila sisi wakaazi wa Majengo kusauliwa, ambapo leo unaweza kaa unakuta mtu amepewa hii sehemu ameipiga bei na ameitengeneza nyumba. Wewe ukija kuongea unakuta amri

ilitoka kwa chief na DO inakuwa hauna uwezo na huyo mtu amechukua hiyo sehemu siku kidogo unakuta ametengeneza nyumba.

Com. Lethome: Turudi kwa chief na DO tena. DO hivi sasa na chief wote wawili ni watu wanaoteuliwa na ofisi ya Rais? Ama watu wa Majengo mlipiga kula kumchagua DO? Sasa katika Katiba mpya unapendekeza nini kuhusu uteuzi wa DO na chief?

Daniel Orantis: Katika hii Katiba mpya ningependelea kwamba ikiwa hata kama mtu wameletwa na serikali ambapo sisi tungependelea watu kama chief na DO tuwe tunawachagua sisi wakaazi wa hii sehemu. Chief yule anakuja hapa tunamchagua akiwa atafanya vibaya pia tunaweza mngoia wakati wowote.

Com. Lethome: Endelea sasa na mengine.

Daniel Orantis: Zingine ni kuhusu mambo ya elimu. Elimu yenyewe kulingana na elimu tuko nyuma saana kwa sababu wengi wetu husemekana kwamba hatuwezi fanya vizuli katika primary ni kutokana hatuna nursery ambapo hapa majengo hii mzima ukiulizwa kwamba councilor gani ama administration mgani wametingia nursery kwanzia mzingi wa chini hamna isipokuwa tu ni hili sirika ndizo zimeaza kama St. John na hawa (inaudible) ndio wameanza kutuwekea nursery saa hii hapa Majengo. Ndio unakuta watoto wetu wakienda katika primary, hatu-perform vizuli kutokana na nursery na pia hatuna ile bursary ambapo ukiangalia kwa ulefu hapa ofisi ya DO inatakiwa iwe kitu kama hiyo mapeni ya kusaidia watoto wasio jiweza.

Com. Lethome: Pendekeza kuhusu bursary na kuhusu nursery schools, unapendekeza nini kuhusu nursery?

Daniel Orantis: Ningependa kwamba tuwe na nursery nyingi hapa Majengo za serikali ambapo za kusaidia sisi wakaazi wa Majengo.

Com. Lethome: Na kuhusu bursary unapendekeza nini?

Daniel Orantis: Hizi bursary ikiwa hizi misaada ambazo zinatokea kwa hizi serikali kama NGO na nini, iwe ikitumika katika wale watoto hawajiwezi kwa sababu unakuta mala nyingi sisi husikia kuna bursary ya Pumwani lakini ukienda kwa ofisi ya DO usaidizi unakuta hakuna lakini kila mala unaabiwa kuna poverty eradication pesa imewekwa pale, iko ya bursary lakini ukienda pale haupewi kulingana na vile mahitaji yako na vile yule mtoto yuko, hali ya ile jamii. Sasa ningependa pia tuwe na committee ya community ile inaweza kutusaidia ipate hizo misaada kutoka kwa DO. Nadhania ni hayo tu ningependa kuwaelezea. Asante.

Com. Lethome: Onesmus yuko karibu, Onesmus bora.

Musa Muguma: Habari zenu wote? Jina langu naitwa Musa Muguma. Ningependelea katika Katiba mpya hii itakayekuja Rais wa nchi Katiba isimuluhusu Rais aende zaidi ya miaka kumi. Iwe Rais tutakayemchagua awe ni mtu atakaa kutawala nchi kwa miaka tano peke yake maanake hii Katiba iko saa hii imempa Rais nguvu saana kwenda saana. Sasa mimi ningeliomba katika Katiba mpya Rais yaani achaguliwe kwa miaka tano.

Kitu ya pili, mimi kama vile niko kijana hivi nalalamika pande ya police. Ukiwa kijana inakuwa shida kutembea usiku, police wanatusumbua. Police kama mimi wengine walinipiga wakaningoa meno nilisidwa pahali nitaenda ku-report kwa sababu alinitisha nikashindwa nitaenda ku-report pahali gani. Sasa ningomba serikali katika Katiba mpya inakuja police wawe ni watu watakaeandikwa wawe wanalinda raia wasiwe watu wa dhuluma wawe wanafuata sheria sawasawa.

Com. Lethome: Na wakidhulumu wapelekwe wapi?

Musa Muguma: Wakidhulumu wanatakikana wasimamishwe kazi na wachunguzwe haraka iwezekanavyo kulingana na Katiba mpya itakayokuja.

Com. Lethome: Na hii mambo ya kutembea tembea usiku ni kunyume cha sheria ama inaruhusiwa na sheria kutembea usiku?

Musa Muguma: Unaweza ukatembea usiku saa zingine unatoka ishahi unatoka kwenye kuswali unakutana na police wanakwambia simama leta kitambulisho labda hauna kwa bahati mbaya umesahau nyumbani inakuwa ni kofi kupigwa na kusema nyinyi ni wezi.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependa katika Katiba mpya mambo ya kumbeba kitambulisho iwe ni sheria ama sio sheria?

Musa Muguma: Ningependa iwe ni sheria lakini ningependa askari awe na understanding ya kuelewa huyu ni MKenya hata kama hana kitambulisho yuko katika nchi yake si lazima awe na kitambulisho.

Com. Lethome: Endelea mzee.

Musa Muguma: Ya tatu ningependa kama mimi Muislamu ningependa katika Katiba mpya serikali iruhusu Waislamu wenyewe wamchague Chief Kadhi. Waislamu wenyewe si serikali ituchaguliwe yani katika Katiba mpya sisi Waislamu wenyewe tujichagulie wenyewe Chief Kadhi kwa maana tumekuwa na matatizo Kenya Waislamu kwa Chief Kadhi kwa maana chief kadhi yeye anakuwa tunagongana ikifika wakati wa sikukuu yetu inakuwa kuna magongano na ningependelea hiyo ni aibu kwa upande wetu. Kwa hivyo ningependa katika Katiba mpya inakuja serikali iweke sheria Waislamu wenyewe wajichagulie Kadhi wao wenyewe.

Com. Lethome: Na huyo kadhi ungependa awe na elimu kiwango gani?

Musa Muguma: Chief kadhi ningependa awe ana elimu ya dini kwanza ni mtu amesoma sheria ya Kiislamu na amesoma sheria ya nchi na vile vile ni mtu anaelewa dini kabisa katika mwinendo yake ya mtume Mohammed (in Kiislam). Nafikili umenielewa vile mimi nimesema.

Lingine ningependa kama sisi tuna viwaja kama sehemu ya Huruma huko. Tulipewa na NCK hatuna uwezo wa kujenga tumekaa zaidi ya miaka 30 kutoka wazazi wetu wafe hatuna namna hata huku Majengo kuna watu wako namna hiyo hiyo. Kama serikali ingeweza kutusaidia katika Katiba mpya ije wasaidie watu kama sisi watujengee hata kama watakuwa wanakata pesa yao tuwe tuna pahali ya kujistili hata sisi tuonekane sisi pia tuna mahali ya kujistilili ndivyo tungependa.

Lingine ningependa serikali katika Katiba mpya isiwapatie hawa macouncillor nguvu saana maanake macouncillor wa sasa wa Nairobi area wote ni macouncillor wanaimba saana kwa hivyo ningependa katika Katiba mpya inakuja councilor awe ni councilor sisi tunamchagua wananchi wa mtaani na tunamjua tabia zake kwa maana macouncillor wengine tunawachagua badala waende city hall kutusaidia hawa wengine ni kukimbia watu na kuwandanganya watu kwa masaa.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependa katika Katiba mpya councilor kama huyo muweze kumchukulia hatua gani?

Musa Muguma: Councillor kama huyo akiwa yeye ni mtu wa kunyanyasa pia serikali imchukue impeleke kortini imuhukumu.

Com. Lethome: Na wananchi ungependa wawe na mamlaka yeyote juu ya huyu councilor kwa sababu wao ndio walimchagua?

Musa Muguma: Ndio wananchi pia kabla hajafikishwa kortini wanazeza keti chini wakaamua kama wanaweza msamehe arudi lakini ile mali alikuwa amenyakua arudishe. Hivyo ndivyo ningependa.

Com. Lethome: Endelea Musa ya mwisho.

Musa Muguma: Ya mwisho ningependa sisi Waislamu tuna jina Musa, Mohammed, Hadija, Athmani nani. Kuanzia sasa tunahangaiswa saana kupata kitu inaitwa passport. Ningelipenda Katiba mpya hii itakaechaguliwa na wananchi iruhusu Waislamu pia wakienda kuchukua passport tusiwe tunaulizwa maswali mengi kwa nini wewe unaitwa Musa Njuguna, Musa Mohammed, kwa nini unaitwa namna hiyo. Ningependa serikali ituangalilie hiyo hali tunateseka saana juu ya ndugu zetu hawa wengine. Na sisi wengine hatuna pesa kwa maana kule ni kutu kwa kuhongana na sisi hatuna pesa za kuhongana.

Com. Lethome: Ndugu zetu hawa wengine ni akina nani?

Musa Muguma: Ndugu zetu hawa wengine ni Wasomali ndio wanaharibu.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependa wachukuliwe hatua gani?

Musa Muguma: Hawa Wasomali ningependa wachukuliwe hatua wakipewa passport ihakikishwe kama hawa ni wa Kenya. Kwa maana hawa wengine si wa Kenya na unakuta mtu ana passport ukimuuliza anakwambia nilitoa pesa nikapata.

Com. Lethome: Sasa kutoa pesa ina maana wamehongana?

Musa Muguma: Eeh. Ina maana wamehongana.

Com. Lethome: Sasa hapa mwenye makosa ni mwenye kutoa ama ni mwenye kupokea?

Musa Muguma: Makosa ni mwenye kutoa na mwenye kupokea.

Com. Lethome: Tuwachukulie hatua gani katika Katiba mpya?

Musa Muguma: Katiba mpya wachukuliwe wawekwe dani.

Com. Lethome: Wote wawili?

Musa Muguma: Wote wawili.

Com. Lethome: Hawa unewaita ndugu zetu, wanambeba vitambulisho viwili, unapendekesha nini? Anambemba kitambulisho na ingine intatwo screen card. Unapendekesha nini?

Musa Muguma: Hawa WaKenya wana vitambulisho vya Kenya, serikali inafaa kuwa na watu mhimu.

Com. Lethome: Wana viwili nakwatambia hivi sasa. Kama kuna Musomali hapa atakwambia ana vitambulisho viwili, kile ambacho huyu mtu amebeba na kingine kinaitwa screen card. Sasa unapendekesha nini, Kenya nzima wao tu ndio wanambeba viwili. Wewe unapendekeza nini?

Musa Muguma: Mimi ningependekeza kama wanambeba viwili waongezewe ingine ya kujulikana kwamba hao ni WaKenya

kabisa.

Com. Lethome: Maoni yake Musa lazima yahesimiwe. Jiandikishe hapo Musa, wajua asuhi tulisema kila mmoja ana uhuru wa kutoa maoni yake anavyotaka.

Hannington Oluoch: Habari yenu. Jina naitwa Hannington Oluoch. Mimi hii Katiba mpya ukiangalia ukiangalia kama hii Nairobi yetu siwezi kuwa safi raiya hawapati zile huduma wanatakiwa wapate. Hii kitu yatokana na mayor hana kuwastaki. Tukiangalia kama mayor Waweru alikuwa ameamua ku-retrench watu. Macouncillors walikataa, hii kitu ilitokana na councilor kupewa powers ya kuajiri watu kazi. Sasa ilikuwa mtu anataka kutolea kwa kazi macouncillors kule wanapinga. Inakuwa hawa wafanyi kazi wanaprotectiwa na councilor wale walimchagua. Sasa hawa wafanyi kazi mayor hawezi kuwaambia kitu wakafanya. Sasa mimi naomba pande hiyo mayor anafaa apewe powers zake kuhusu wafanyi kazi wa City Council. Hiyo kwanza ndiyo inafanya City Council imeisha kabisa. Hakuna mtu yeyote anachunga wafanyi kazi na kuhusu hii Kenya yetu ukiangalia mahali kama pande ya civil servants, inafaa ichaguliwe na Parliament. Utapata mtu kama President, the high commissioner anachagua Permanent Secretary, Parliament will be required to accept or reject President appointed such as cabinet ministers, Cabinet Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Public Service Commission and high commissioner. Hiyo inatakiwa iangaliwe na prarliament lakini tukiachia mtu fulani achagua inakuwa hata hafanyi kazi. Yule anajua kazi hiyo kitu inatokana saa you yote.

Ukiangalia upande wa sheria, sheria ya mtu kuchapichwa mambo zake analeta zinapitizwa juu yeye ame-appointiwa na Moi. Ie ndiyo kitu itafanya WaKenya wanyanyaswe kabisa.

President should not be a member of Parliament. Ye achaguliwe na Raisa lakini asikuwe mbunge yeyote in the constituency.

Com. Lethome: Asante Hannington. Karibu. Sema jina halafu ueleze maoni yako.

Hawa Ahmadi: Imeandikwa Hawa Ahmadi. Liko hapo. Mimi kusimama hapa nasimama kwa sababu ya Pumwani. Pumwani hii tangu tuzaliwe tulikuta hivi na Mwingersa alituacha hivyo hivyo, na Kenyatta ametuacha hivyo hivyo, na sasa Moi ni huyo tena tuko vile vile. Nyumba hizo zinaharibika hatuna kwa kuingia, hatuna kwa kuketi. Sisi wenyeji hatujapata nyumba hata moja na sisi ni wapangaji, wazee wetu hawakuwa na manyumba. Baada ya kuwa ni wapangaji, nyumba zajengwa sijui wapi, wapi, waona watu wakiingia. Sasa hizi kama hizi za High Rise, California imembeba nyumba nyingi saana za wapanganji lakini sisi wapanganji mbado tuko hapa hapa, zikijengwa zingine kama hizi juzi amejenga za wapanganji baado zimejaa wapanganji watu wamejaa. Wapanganji wale sisi wa Pumwani tuliozaliwa hapa bado tuko wapi, tuko hapa hapa. Isitoshe mbunge anaokuja kuchaguliwa anachaguliwa hatumjui, hatumchagui. Mimi kwa maoni yangu sitaki mbunge wa nje. Twataka mbunge wa hapa mwenyewe tuwachague, makosa la wa hapa wenyewe tuwachague. Lakini wa kuletewa nje aje kufanya nini? Tumempigia Maina Wanjigi mwisho wake anafuata hivyo hivyo, vile vile, tumepigia wenginee, wametua hivi hivyo, sasa sisi tutakuwa

wageni wa nani? Kila siku tutakuwa tukitawaliwa na watu wa kuletwa na wale macouncillor na wabunge si wachaguliwe kuja kututetea sisi kwa nyumba yetu. Kututegea sisi maisha yetu, sasa maisha yetu ni hayo.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependa wabunge kama hawa na macouncillor wachukuliwe hatua gani?

Hawa Ahmadi: Wachukuliwe wa hapa Pumwani, Majengo na mbunge wa hapa, councilor wa hapa, chief wetu wa hapa, DO wetu wa hapa kama hivi sasa maDO wako hapa na machief ni wetu ni wa hapa.

Com. Lethome: Sasa na machief pia mungependa muwachague na maDO?

Hawa Ahmadi: Machief pia ehh ni wetu tuchaguliwe tuletewe hapa wetu.

Com. Lethome: Mchaguliwe ama mchague wenyewe?

Hawa Ahmadi: Tuchague wenyewe.

Com. Lethome: Na DO?

Hawa Ahmadi: Na DO pia lakini hata kama serikali itachagua, ichague mtu wa hapa. Kama DO atachaguliwa, achaguliwe wa hapa hapa, kama ni chief wa hapa hapa, kama serikali itatuchagulia. Lakini haifai kuchaguliwa wa wapi, wa wapi, atujua aje? Hatujui. Amekwisha malisha kazi yake amekula amekwisha amekwenda zake tunabakia pale pale, hali ile ile. Sasa juzi zinakuja kujengwa na Rais hapa, amefungwa, hazikujengeka tena, zile hujengwa zikaingia mbawa zikazikana na Majengo. Sisi watu wa Majengo tuko pale pale.

Com. Lethome: Sasa katika Katiba mpya ungetaka nini kuhusu nyumba hizo ambazo zilijengwa watu wa Majengo zikachukuliwa na wasiokuwa wa Majengo unapendekeza nini?

Hawa Ahmadi: Napendekeza zijengewe zetu wengine sasa.

Com. Lethome: Hizo tuwawachie?

Hawa Ahmadi: Hizo tuwawachie walishaa ingia, washaa ingia. Tujengewe zetu sasa hicho kiwaja kijengwe.

Com. Lethome: Haya mengine mama, hicho kiwanja kijengwe, tukishaa maliza hivyo watupe manyumba yetu na sisi sasa hebu angalia kwanza vile vinakaa. Vibanda vile vinakaa vimefungwa mpaka vichocho, hakuna hata pahali pa kupita maiti, hebu niambie? Hakuna pahali hata pa kupita maiti yetu hakuna, vichocho vinajengwa vinajengwa, vibanda vinajaa kila kitu ni

kwa Majengo hana hiyo kitu.

Com. Lethome: Sasa hivi vibanda zimejengwa

Hawa Ahmadi: Wapangaji wapewe ruhusa.

Com. Lethome: Kuna mtu anapewa ruhusa?

Hawa Ahmadi: Wanapewa ruhusa tu.

Com. Lethome: Na nani?

Hawa Ahmadi: Sijui watoa wapi.

Com. Lethome: Nani anaewape ruhusa hawa?

Hawa Ahmadi: Wenye maplot.

Com. Lethome: Ndiyo wanawapa ruhusa kujenga?

Hawa Ahmadi: Eeeh kama wanaomba ruhusa kwa wenye maplot yao hakuwa wakienda kwa chief watapewa ruhusa.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependa chief awe na hayo mamlaka ya kutoa mahali pa kujenga ama iwe vipi.

Hawa Ahmadi: Asiwe na mahali ya kutoa, atoe plot ya mtu nini sasa pahali ya kujenga mtu mwingine? Ya nini?

Com. Lethome: Pendekeza jambo lingine mama hilo tumesikia la nyumba za Majengo tumesikia.

Hawa Ahmadi: Ni hizo tu mimi nataka za usaidishi wetu tusaidiwe Majengo. Usaidishi wetu tusaidiwe Majengo, Majengo yetu iwe kama zamani safi na manyumba mazuli.

Com. Lethome: Mara nyingi ukiambia mtu sio mimi, mimi nimezoea mtaani, ukiambia mtu mwingine joo mtaani atakwambia siendi kule ni kwa waharifu. Kuna uharifu mwingi saana. Unakumbali kuna uharifu mwingi saana huku?

Hawa Ahmadi: Uharifu unakuja kwa sababu ya mambo mengi kwa mambo ya campaign hawa watu wa macampaign

watuletea mambo mahoarifu.

Com. Lethome: Sasa katika sheria mpya ungependekeza?

Hawa Ahmadi: Twataka iwe sawa sawa. Sawa sawa kwa majengo kama kawaida. Kama kawaida yetu ilivyokuwa.

Com. Lethome: Kawaida yenu hatujui.

Hawa Ahmadi: Ya ustaarabu. Kawaida yetu ni ya ustaarabu.

Com. Lethome: Mama zamani kulikuwa na ulevi wa pombe za kienyeji?

Hawa Ahmadi: Hizi pombe za kienyeji zinajam tele na hata nasikia zinawekwa ..

Com. Lethome: Kulikuwa na miraa mingi huko....

Hawa Ahmadi: Miraa hakuna mingi lakini ilikuwako.

Com. Lethome: Sasa unapendekeza nini kuhusu ulevi wa pombe za kienyeji na ulevi wa miraa?

Hawa Ahmadi: Na iondoke.

Com. Lethome: Na urevi wa miraa?

Hawa Ahmadi: Na iondoke.

Com. Lethome: Iharamishwe katika sheria?

Hawa Ahmadi: Tangu hapo inshaa haramishwa.

Com. Lethome: Mpaka sasa hakuna sheria ya kumstaki mtu kwa miraa?

Hawa Ahmadi: Ehh kumstaki kwa miraa? Sijajua hiyo.

Com. Lethome: Mimi nakwambia hakuna. Ungependekeza sheria ya kupiga marufuku miraa mtu akishikwa naye mtu

afungwe?

Hawa Ahmadi: Siwezi kutoa hiyo sheria hiyo.

Com. Lethome: Kwa nini?

Hawa Ahmadi: Maanake ni wengi eehh. Hiyo sheria hiyo siwezi kutoa.

Com. Lethome: Na ya pombe?

Hawa Ahmadi: Hata ya pombe iondoke hapo.

Com. Lethome: Okey, kwa sababu ni ulevi huo?

Hawa Ahmadi: Ni ulevi mkubwa.

Com. Lethome: Na miraa?

Hawa Ahmadi: Miraa ni ya watu nyumbani wenyewe. Hiyo ni starehe ya watu manyumbani hiyo wenyewe lakini pombe hii bwana hata wewe ukipita unalewa maanake inatandikwa.

Com. Lethome: Na wenye kukalia viti?

Hawa Ahmadi: Hawa hata hatuwataki.

Com. Lethome: Sasa kazi wanayofanywa ipigwe marufuki ama wahamishwe? Niambie unapendekesha nini?

Hawa Ahmadi: Wakae tu kawaida kidunia, kidini.

Com. Lethome: Sasa kazi wanayofanya ipigwe marufuki ama wahamizwe?

Hawa Ahmadi: Hawa watu wakuweka vitu nnje? Na wahamizwe wakae nyumbani kawaida kama wabinadamu wengine waache hiyo vituko. Maanake tukisema wahamishwe twasema tuwafukushe mijini kwetu, lakini waache hizo vituko.

Com. Lethome: Na mtu akipatikana na vituko hivyo?

Hawa Ahmadi: Na mtu akipatikana na vituko hivyo sauri yake atajua vile atafanya na serikali.

Com. Lethome: Sasa unajua hakuna mambo ya sauri yake? Serikali iko hapa sasa inataka wewe upendekeze wachuliwe..

Hawa Ahmadi: Akipatikana na hizo vituko achukuliwe hatua.

Com. Lethome: Ipi? Pendekeza hatua wewe?

Hawa Ahmadi: Yeyote.

Com. Lethome: Hata kama ni kupewa zawadi?

Hawa Ahmadi: Aende zake.

Com. Lethome: Unajua ukisema achukuliwe hatua yeyote, inaweza kuwa ni hatua ya kupewa zawadi?

Hawa Ahmadi: Si hatua mbaya sasa kwani mtamchukulia hatua gani?

Com. Lethome: Kama kufungwa?

Hawa Ahmadi: Eehh.

Com. Lethome: Asante.

Hawa Ahmadi: Hatua gani utamchukulia mtu mhalifu. Mhalifu si utamchukulia hatua ya mtu mhalifu? Ya uharifu.

Com. Lethome: Haya asante.

Hawa Ahmadi: Hawana makosa, hawana usaidizi na sisi wabunge hawa hawana uzaidishi, na sisi faida yetu ni nini? Hata ukiwa na shida yako kwenda kumwambia atakukubalia? Hawezi kukusikia haswa. Hazikii chochote na waliwekwa wa nini? Si waliwekwa wa kutusaidia? Lakini hawezi kukusikiza atakwambia mimi sina nafasi.

Com. Lethome: Lakini mama si mliwapigia kula nyinyi wenyewe?

Hawa Ahmadi: Hatukuwapigia kwanza wengine.

Com. Lethome: Walichaguliwa na nani?

Hawa Ahmadi: Wanachaguliwa na wale wanaowachagua mimi sijui.

Com. Lethome: Sasa swali nililokuuliza ni hili, unajua ukimchagua anakaa kule miaka mitano na sheria iliyoko hivi sasa huna mamlaka juu yake mpaka hiyo mitano ikiisha atakuja atakundanganya tena na sukari, utampigia kura.

Hawa Ahmadi: Na atanindanganya.

Com. Lethome: Sasa twataka hivi, katika Katiba mpya ungependekeza nini? Huyu mkishaa mchagua tungonje mpaka miaka mitano atusumbue, atuhali bie au katikati tuweze kumsimamisha ..?

Hawa Ahmadi: Anaweza kuzimamizwa tumpigie mtu mwingine.

Com. Lethome: Sasa na elimu ya hawa macouncillor ungetaka wawe na kiwango gani cha elimu?

Hawa Ahmadi: Sijui macouncillor wanaehusika kwa elimu ya kiasi gani kama ni form six, kama ni ngapi, mimi sijui wanakuwa form ngapi.

Com. Lethome: Wewe ungependa wawe wamesoma mpaka kiasi gani au masomo sio lazima?

Hawa Ahmadi: Masomo sijui.

Com. Lethome: Haya asante.

Hawa Ahmadi: Sijui masomo gani huchukuliwa macouncillors ama maDO, au nani sijui huchukuliwa na masomo gani, eehh.

Com. Lethome: Macouncillor siku hizi hata bila masomo wanachukuliwa tu.

Hawa Ahmadi: Wachukuliwa hata tangu zamani.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ungependa tuendelee hivyo hivyo?

Hawa Ahmadi: Wachukuliwe tu lakini wawe ni wa hapa mjini.

Com. Lethome: Sawa.

Hawa Ahmadi: Wawe ni wa hapa mjini, awe alisoma, awe hakusoma lakini ni wa hapa mjini anajua sisi tuko vipi. Yangu ni hayo tu.

Com. Lethome: Kajiandikishe mama pale. Have I called you? Nimekuita? Ngoja kidogo tuna taratibu ambayo tunafuata. Wewe bwana nafasi ni yako sasa. Lakini mzee ujue tunakukumbuka vizuli ulitoa maoni kwa ulefu zaidi last time. Sasa nisikize mimi ndiye nazungumza sasa nizekize kwanza. Nakupa dakika mbili tu u-highlight kwa sababu leo uko na memorandum. Last time tulikupatia 30 minutes hapa ukazungumza. Sasa leo twakupatia..?

Geoffrey Riba: Sijui niombe nikiwa nafasi kesho naweza lete.

Com. Lethome: Kule Bahati? Tumia leo dakika zako mbili, mambo ya kesho Mwenyezi Mungu ndiye anaejua. Sasa wewe dakika zako mbili tumia saa hizi na ngoja kwanza ni wangapi wengine wanataka kuzungumza walikuwa wamejiandikisha wataka kuzungumza? Haya nizekizeni nitawapa numbers, mzee ulizungumza asubuhi. Nawapa number sasa, one, two, kaa na number yako hivyo, three mama mwenye buibui yenye maua, four kijana mwenye orange T-shirt, five, halafu mama mwingine kule nyuma, wewe number sita, number saba mama mwenye blue, number nane mwenye jacket, number tisa lakini nitakupa dakika moja kwa sababu asubuhi ulizungumza. In that order tutafuata utaratibu huo. Haya sema jina halafu uendelee.

Geoffrey Riba: Sijui ndugu ningeomba, unajua ni vibaya tuahindiane saa hii ati nitatumia dakika mbili na halafu..

Com. Lethome: Unataka tukutane kesho Bahati?

Geoffrey Riba: Eeh tukutane bahati. Memorandum peana Bahati kesho tutakupatia nafasi na uje mapema. Kwa sababu ukizungumza mimi nakujua vizuli unazungumza kwa mda mlevu. Kwa hivyo niongezee angalau dakika ziwe tano.

Com. Lethome: Bahati kesho ni sawa?

Geoffrey Riba: Aah aah tafadhali naomba.

Com. Lethome: Zungumza, sema jina na ...

Geoffrey Riba: Jina yangu ni Geoffrey Riba naongea kwa niamba ya Wakulima Market Traders Association. Kitu ya

kwanza ambayo nataka kuongea hata vile watu wamesikia ni ...sujui hebu nichukue hii kitu nisike.

Geoffrey Riba: Sasa hasa vile mlisikia mimi nilikuwa hapa wakati hui mwingine injapokuwa kulikuwa na nafasi ndogo sana. Mimi ningetaka saana kuongea juu ya Katiba yetu ambayo kwa kweli imekuwa imetunyanyasha na mapendekezo yangu kwanza ni ya kwamba Katiba yetu tungependelea iwe na utangulizi. Hiyo nasisitizwa Iwe na utangulizi na ieleze Katiba imeundwa na nani na ni akina nani wameunda na ni akina nani wamechangia katika Katiba.

Ya pili, upande wa usajiri ama citizenship ningetaka kuguzia saana ya kwamba citizenship imekuwa na umbaguzi moja wakati mwanamke anapojisajirir kwa mfano akienda ng'ambo na akarudi akija hapa na kijana kutoka ng'ambo na waelewane wataishi hapa, Katiba ya Kenya ambaye iko sasa humbagua yule kijana ambaye ametotka nchi ya ng'ambo ama ametoka nchi ya ugenini na kumpatia nafasi mama akiolewa kutoka ngambo. Kwa hivyo unaona kuna umbaguzi katika citizenship.

Ya tatu, ningetaka kusema juu ye pesa za uma. Zimekuwa zikiharibiwa ihorela na ningependekeza saana pesa za uma zilindwe ili iweze kutekeleza mahitaji yetu. Hebu nisikane na mtu tunaita editor general ambaye amekuwa akiteuliwa na executive na huwa anatumikia executive. So ningetaka kupendekesa ya kwamba awe akitembeswa na kuiidhinishwa na bunge ili akaweza kulinda mali ya uma ama mahesabu ya uma kulingana na mapendekezo ya Bunge. Na ikipatikana yoote akiwa na pesa ambao zimeliwa kutoka mahesabu ya Auditor General astakiwe. Ningependekeza kuwe na public finance prosecutor ambaye atakuwa akihushika na kustaki wote ambao wamedhulu ama wamehalibu mali ya uma. Kuwe na public finance prosecutor ambaye atahusika na anapochaguliwa awe anahidhinishwa pia na bunge ili awe answerable to Parliament na anapopatikana na ruswa ama kuonekana akiwa katika pilika pilika za wizi naye awe discussed kuwe na tribunal ya kumu-discuss. Hiyo imeelezwa katika taarifa ambao hiyo imeelezwa katika memorandum yangu.

Hembu niruke kidogo zingine zitafuatisha nitaruka sasa mbali. Ningetaka serikali ambayo tunauda iwe na Prime Minister na iwe na deputy Prime Minister na iwe na President na Vice President. Ningetaka wawe namna hiyo kwa sababu naye kazi zao ziko tofauti na ningesema ziko tofauti kwa sababu Katiba ambaye tuko naye sasa President amerundikwa kazi zote za nchi hii mahesabu, mapesa na kila kitu. Tungeonelea kutenganizwe President awe kazi yake ni security ya nchi na awe anatumia soko ama international relationship na nchi zingine kwa sababu amechukua hizo makazi zote na zingine zinaanguka mbila yeye kunyua. Kwa hivyo kazi hizo zigawanywe Prime Minister awe ndiye mkuu wa serikali naye President awe ni security ya nchi bila kuingilia. Na kitu ingine ningeguzia hapo President immediately akichaguliwa anawacha kuwa mwana chama wa chama chochote ambacho kiko chini awe ni kiongozi wa nchi kwa sababu tumechoka na masiasa ya kusema chama yangu na kile na hiki. Kila ukienda anaongea juu ya chama. We are tired of that.

Kitu ingine ya maana saana ningetaka kuguzia hapa ambayo watu wetu hawana, upande wa uandikizaji wa kazi katika nchi yetu umekuwa wa umbaguzi saana watu huwa wanaajiriwa kutoka kwa kabila fulani kwa sababu kabila hilo inatoka mahali kumechaguliwa sijui mtu fulani. Kumekuwa na ukabila ama umbaguzi mkuu katika uajiri. Ningependekeza iwe fair na kuwe

public service commission inateuliwa na inaidhinishwa na bunge ili iwe answerable to Parliament ili iwe ikiangalia maslahi ya watu wote. Nina mfano mmoja, nikiangalia ninaona ya kwamba unakuta maaskari wanaajiriwa kutoka mahali sijui akina fulani ametoka kwa sababu ndiye mkubwa wa mahali fulani. Sitaki kuingia sana sina saa.

Kuna kitu hapa ambao zijaguzi hapa ni kitu ya maana, ofisi ya raia. Kuna ofisi ambayo tunataka Katiba hii ama kamati hii ya Katiba iidhinishwe ofisi ambayo inaitwa Ombudsman. Ombudsman ni ofisi ambayo inajali maslahi ya raia kama vile mama alisema hapa watakuwa waki-report wapi? Ukipigwa na askari unaenda police station. Ukifika police station unawekwa dani. Kwa hivyo tunataka kamati hii ya commission iidhinishwe Ombudsman ofisi ya raia na iende mpaka sinani to the sub-locational area mahali sub-chief yuko ikiwa office ya sub-chief ni hii, ofisi ya Ombudsman iwe next door.

Uteuzi ambao nitatanja moja moja hapa ni lazima uhidhinishwe na bunge. Moja governor wa Central Bank akiteuliwa aidhinishwe na bunge. Kuwe na independent media yani uhuru wa kuongea vile ninaongea hapa, uhuru wa maoni, uhuru wa kuandika, kama sio vile juzi tulisikia ati kuna control ya maandizi ati gazetti ikiandikwa leo lazima ipelekewe sijui nani ndio iidhinishwe. Hiyo tunaamulu sasa na tunapendekeza hiyo order ambayo ilitolewa juzi na Attorney General ifutiliwe mbali. Kwa sababu hata nchi za ng'ambo kuna uhuru wa kuongea na uhuru wa kuandika. Mapendekezo yetu ni ya kwamba kamati hii iidhinishwe uhuru wa media, ama wa magazetti, ama wa radio. Sio kama KBC inaongea juu ya mtu mmoja masaa nne.

Now civil education – Civil service kama hii elimu ya jamii nataka, ningependekeza, elimu ya jamii kwa sababu watu wetu Katiba imekaa sana bila kumalizika kwa sababu watu wetu wengi hapa hawajui Katiba ni nini, na tumechukua mda mwingi saana kuwafundisha Katiba na pia kwenda kuokota maoni. Tungeidhinisha ningetaka kamati hii iidhinishwe civic education iwe totally continuous kwa sababu pesa ni zetu za kulipa hawa watu wanafundisha na sisi ndio tutalipa kutoka mfuko wa uma. Kuna kitu ambacho kimekuwa kimefunjwa saana, protection of fundamental right yaani uhuru wa kila mtu. Hapo ndiyo mwananchi anaonekana na tukipatiwa Kenya ni moja ya human right partner katika ulimwengu lakini tukifika hapa kwetu nyumbani askari anakutega na hiyo ma-rights zote anabomoa. Tunataka kamati hii iidhinishwe na iseme we should be obedient to international law of human right sio ati kubembelesha.

Kuna kitu kinaitwa economical, social and cultural right. Uhuru lazima tupatiwe dawa free, lazima tupatiwe masomo free na ni lazima pia serikali ambayo tutateua itafute kazi, iite donors kutoka international bodies ili iwe na urafiki ambao unafaa ili watoto wetu ambao hawana kazi wapate. Nimeshuhudia katika graduation nyingi vijana wetu wakipatiwa degree but no job. Hiyo inatokana na jambo ambayo niliona juzi, mtu ambaye ameenda ng'ambo siku saba akija badala ya kuongea kile amepata huko, anaongea juu ya KANU. What is that?

Com. Lethome: Fanya hivi ndugu yangu, pendekeza mambo ya Katiba.

Geoffrey Riba: Napendekeza President akienda ng'ambo atuletee report nzuli sio siasa za jua kali.

Com. Lethome: Nyingine?

Geoffrey Riba: Ya mwisho, ningependekeza pia disabled people wale ambao hawana uwezo, wale ambao wana viwete, wakati ninaona hawa viwete wakiwa mjini, watupwa juu ya lorry kiholela na wanapigwa mateke na askari wa KANU. Mimi nasikia vibaya saana, mama hawa ambao hawana kazi, hawana chakula ya kula, wanatumbukizwa kwa lorry hata hakuna aibu mama anaonekana uchi wa mgondo. Hiyo ni adabu ya nchi yetu kweli? Tungependekeza akina mama na wasio jiweza wajue akina mama are people, si ndiyo. Wachukuliwe kama vyombo dhaifu na wachukuliwe..

Com. Lethome: Kama vyombo ama kama watu?

Geoffrey Riba: Kama watu wadhaifu, si ndiyo? Si kumsukuma na kumtupa, lazima wahesimiwe na ningependekeza hapo hapo, disabled kuwe na funds ambazo zinaweza tolewa wawe wakipatiwa loan wanalika soft loan.

Kwa agriculture tena,

Com. Lethome: Ngoja nikwambie kuhusu mambo ya disabled unajua nyumba inaitwa Rehema House?

Geoffrey Riba: Yes.

Com. Lethome: Unajua nyumba inaitwa New Rehema House iko Westlands? Nyekundu kubwa saana ya ngoroova?

Geoffrey Riba: Yeah.

Com. Lethome: Hiyo ni fund ya people with disability. Mzimamizi wake hadi hivi karibuni ni Mathenge aliyekuwa PC siku moja. Sasa ningependa upendekeze fund kama hiyo ungependa isimamiwe vipi?

Geoffrey Riba: Asante saana. Ma-fund kama hizo kwanza mimi nimetoka mahali kuna viwete hata wewe na mwingine. Ningeshangaa kuona bado viwete vya kwetu kwanzia mwaka 63, mimi nilikuwa kijana mzima sijaona moja na Mahihu ni jirani wa kwetu. Kwa hivyo sijui ni taratibu gani zinatumiwa. Ningependekeza hivi, katika sub-location, for every sub-location ikiwa kuna pesa zinapatianwa kuwe na ofisi next to the chief. Chif's office, Ombudsman's office iwe next ni ya disabled people.

Kitu ingine ambao ni mgeni mgeni ningetaka kuguzia,..

Com. Lethome: Ngoja kuhusu mambo ya disabled pia, mambo hupitizwa bunge, si ndiyo? Na kila mbunge hutetea watu

wake? Ungependekeza kuwe na wajumbe maluum ambao wanawakilisha matatizo ya watu wasio jiweza ama vipi?

Geoffrey Riba: Nasukulu saana kwa jambo hilo kwa sababu ningependekeza kuna nominations kumi na mbili hata memorandum yangu imesema, kuwe na nomination kumi na mbili ambazo huteuliwa bungeni. Kati ya hawa kumi na wawili, wawili wao wawe wa disabled na akina mama pia wapatiwe nomination, one third of nomination of the twelve. Ni kwa nini ninasema hivyo? Kwa sababu idadi ya akina mama ni wengi saana lakini wanaendelea kulaliwa na wao mama wana qualification karibu nne. Yeye ni mama, yeye ni sister yangu, yeye ni bibi yangu na ana qualification nyingi. Wewe mwanaume ni kukaa tu. Napendekeza akina mama watambuliwe vizuri. Na Katiba ambao iko sasa haijui mama, haijui nini, haiwatambui. Kwa hivyo ndiyo tunalekebisha Katiba.

Com. Lethome: Sasa maliza.

Geoffrey Riba: Namalizia na kusema ya kwamba tunataka kuwe na supreme court. Supreme court ni court kuu ambao itazugulikia mambo ya Katiba ambao tunaandika sasa. Tunaweza andika Katiba baadaye iwe inafunjwa siku baada ya siku. Askari anaweza pigana teke lakini hakuna mahali hawezi pelekwa. We need a supreme court that will be catering and manouvering in every aspect ya kuchunguza kama Katiba yetu inafuatiliwa. That is very important. Si kuandika tu makaratasi and the other day somebody said, si Katiba tu ni karatasi? Hii tunaandika sio karatasi, lazima ifuatiliwe na itafuatiliwa na supreme court. Ukiharibu Katiba, tunakuchukua huko na ninahidhinisha wananchi hawa tunapendekeza wananchi muanze kuanzia mwaka ujao Katiba ikiidhinishwa kuanza kustaki civil servant yeyote ambaye ataku-mistreat. Okey? See the Ombudsman office.

Com. Lethome: Sasa ingine si ni ya Bahati kesho? Nafikili hiyo inatosha ndiyo nipatie ndugu zangu, karatasi hii kesho nitaongea kidogo Bahati. Naomba muendeleo kuchangia hivyo na ninasukulu kwa vile mmekuja na ninawapenda. Bwana awambaliki saana.

Com. Lethome: Unatafuta kitu cha (inaudible). Jiandikishe pale. Number one.

Nornaël Goganyo: Habari zenu. Nikiwa mbele yenu nimekuja kuwakilisha...

Com. Lethome: Jina?

Nornaël Goganyo: Kwa majina naitwa Nornaël Goganyo kwa jina ya matani ama kwa jina ya mtaa ni Orengo. Nimekuja kuakilisha vijana wa Gwangi Youth Group. Pendekezo yao ya kwanza ni juu ya askari, mtumizi kwa wote. Askari ambaye ni mtumishi kwa wote inastahili kwa Katiba awe amelazimizwa kufaa vazi rasmi ya kazi masaa ishirini na manne. Na hawa vijana wanaomba hivyo kwa sababu katika mtaa wetu wa majengo, sio kote Kenya mbali Majengo tunaona ya kwamba hatuwezi jua

kwamba huyu askari yuko kazini 24 hours or 48 hours, mara nyingi tunaona wako katika plain clothes. Unatembea chochoni uko nyumbani utamkuta yuu akusimamisha pale kwenye kicholocholo huwezi kujua ni jambazi ama ni askari. Hata identity hata hakuonyeshi. Kwa hivyo tunaonelea ya kwamba angalau kama askari yuko kazini awe ana uniform na ikiwa hana uniform, raia hata tukimvamia tumpige, tusichukuliwe hatua yeyote.

Upande tu ya askari, tungependekeza ya kwamba askari wote angalau wawe angalau wamefika katika kidato cha mne ndiposa wapate kujua vile wanaweza kuhudumia wananchi wa Kenya maanake haki zetu nyingi wamelalia hata kama tunajua haki zetu labda ni moja kati ya watu kumi. Inginge tungependa kwamba maaskari wetu, (inaudible). Kwa hivyo kwa salary ya maaskari yetu tungependa angalau waongezewe salary iwe juu ndip hata askari akipatikana kwa mambo kama ya corruption, akistakiwa asiwe na jambo lolote la kujitetea maana unakuta ya kwamba kuna umbaguzi katika payment ya maaskari, administration police bei yao unakuta iko juu kidogo, utumishi kwa wote bei yao iko chini kwa hivyo wanaona afadhali wadhulumu raia ndiposa wakapate kuendelea. Kwa hivyo kama kwa Katiba wanaweza kuongezewa salary na hata mahali wanapoishi, nimeoa nina bibi na watoto na in the same room tuna-share watu watatu, wanne. Kwa hivyo inabidi nifanye mambo mengi pale ndiposa nikapate kuona nami ni raia wa kawaida.

Kwa upande wa mashomo – Kwa upande wetu tungependeza ya kwamba kila family, nimeoa nina bibi, serikali wanichukue jukumu ya kunisomeshea watoto watatu, nikizaa wanne, watano hawa wengine nilazimizwe kuwasomesha lakini hawa watoto watatu wa kwanza wasomeshe kutoka nursery school mpaka hata kama watafika campus. Na kama kutakuwa na sheria kama hiyo tunaweza shukulu saana.

Upande tu bado ya masomo, tungependekesha ya kwamba kuanzia primary school, hadi chuo kikuu, kuwe na masomo ya sheria iwe ni lazima. Maana tungekuwa tunatambua sheria kutoka primary school mpaka mahali tunagraduate hatungekuwa tunalia kwamba tunanyanyaswa, hatungekuwa tunalia mambo mengi yale kwa sasa tunalilia serikali yetu, ambapo kama hayo yanaweza pitishwa tunaweza shukulu saana.

Upande tu baado ya masomo mala nyingi unakuta ya kwamba tunakuwa na harambee ya kwamba watoto wetu wanaelekea masomo nje ili hali Kenya tuko na zaidi ya ten campus ndani ya nchi yetu. Kwa hivyo mimi naona tu ni kuharibu pesa ya kwamba watoto wetu tunawapeleka nje, sijui nikitaka kusoma sheria, nitaenda law society of Kenya, sijui nitaenda India ndiposa nikapate kuwa shujaa iwe ni nchi yetu tunaheshimu zile campus tuko nazo na kuliko tuziongeze ni afadhali zile ziko tukapate kuongezea ujuzi zaidi. The same same thing katika university zote, Kiswahili iwe ni lazima maanake twasema kwamba Kiswahili ni lugha ya taifa na tulipofika katika university tunakuta ya kwamba hakuna shehemu ambayo ya kwamba ni Kiswahili peke yake, ni Kingereza inatumika.

Nimetoka kwa masomo naingia kwa wafungwa. Wafungwa ni wale wako ndani na hata mimi leo ama kesho naweza kuwa mfungwa. Wafungwa tunakuta ya kwamba ni haki zao wamenyimwa maana unakuta mfungwa umefungwa, ulikuwa umeoa una

familia yako, umefungwa 30 years after that 30 years ndio utakuja tena uone jamii yako. Labda nimeoa leo, kesho nikafungwa ni badalaka nikifungwa ten years after ten years nitakuja nikute mke wangu. Nitakuja nikute amezaa na wengine. Kwa hivyo kama ni mke amefungwa ama ni mme angepatiwa uhuru wa kuonana na mke mme wake ama na mke wake kimwili akiwa pale ngerezani, hiyo mimi ningepomba ama vijana wenye wamenituma wanaomba. At the same time wafungwa wasiwe wanachukuliwa tu kama wafungwa, mtu amefungwa for about ten or twenty years akitoka anatoka mkono mtupu. Tungependekeza ya kwamba mfungwa umefungwa saa hiyo umeanza tu kifungo kuwe na kama fifty shillings daily unalipwa ambapo ukitoka ile pesa unaweza enda na ukaanza nayo maisha. Hapo kwa wafungwa tunakuta ya kwamba tumefungwa tuna mahala pale, before tufungwe nimesikwa nimepelekwa Shauri Moyo Police Station ama mahali popote, nitastakiwa ya kwamba unastakiwa siku fulani ulifanya kizanga fulani, ikiwa haukufanya wewe utasema la. Unakuta umefanya halafu unaabiwa kwamba unatupwa fourteen days Industrial Area unaenda ku-suffer kwa kitu ile haujui. Kwa hivyo tungeomba ya kwamba kabla kufikisha mtu kotini inastahili uwe na usaidi wa kutosha kutoka police station ya kwamba fulani amefanya jambo fulani. Hapo kwa wafungwa ningependekeza ya kwamba wakati huu kuna magojwa kama HIV/AIDS. Wenzetu ambao ninajua kwamba niko na AIDS na nimeamua sasa mimi na ujana wangu nataka niambukishe wanarika wenzangu ambao ni wasichana ukimwi. Mtu kama yule akipatikana tungeomba ya kwamba afungwe maisha ngerezani asionekane tena nje, awe ni msichana, awe ni kijana.

Kuhusu mapato – Mapato tungeomba ya kwamba kila MKenya ambaye amefikisha umri wa miaka kumi na minane, serikali wangetenga fedha ya kujali watu kama wale. Ikiwa umefanikiwa umefikisha 18 na umepata kazi ni sawa, lakini ikiwa hauna kazi serikali wawe wako na ofisi ambapo unaweza enda pale nikapata angalau hera kidogo kila mwisho wa mwezi. Na nafikilia tunaweza kusikia vizuli saana. Upande wa mapato tunakuta ya kwamba serikali yetu kuna wafanyi kazi wa serikali wana mali nyingi mtu mmoja anasimamia kazi kama tano. Kuwe kuna uwezakano ya kwamba kazi moja unafanya katika nchi hii. Usiwe na kazi zaidi ya tatu, nne ndiposa na wengine pia tupate kazi. Ni hayo tu labda nikimalizia nitaongea juu ya chief ama administration yote.

Tunakuta ya kwamba chief anachukua mamlaka ni kama yeye ndiye ana mamlaka zote. Ndio kuna zile anastahili atatu na kuna zingine zikifika kama kupeana ardhi ningepomba angalau sisi wazaliwa wa hapa tuwe tuna uwezo zaidi ya chief ya kukubali mtu huyo ajenge ama asijenge. Na huyu chief tuneomba awe ni mtu wa mtaani tusiwe tunaabiwa na serikali ya kwamba tumekuletea Mr. Harji atakuwa chief wenu. Ajaabu ni kwamba mtu yule mnaletewa hata Kiswahili hajui vizuli, Kiingereza hajui vizuli, nikiingia kwa ile ofisi ninasindwa mtawasiliana kwa njia ipi. Mkiletewa mtu wa mtaani angalau munaweza njua vile mtapelekana na yeye. Na ikiwa tumemchagua na hatulidhiki na kazi ile anafanya tuwe tuna uwezo wa kumtoa wakati yeyote. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Lethome: Asante sana, number two.

Samuel Ndirangu Karanja: Yes habari yenu? Hamjambo yote? Jina ni Samuel Ndirangu Karanja kutoka Wakulima

Market. Mimi ile ningetaka kuchangia zaidi ni uhusiano wa kimataifa. Uhusiano wa Kimataifa usiwe katika mamlaka ya mkono ya mtu mmoja. Ihuzizwe bunge kuhusu uhuziano wa kimataifa.

Na kuhusu wakuu wa kikosi cha nchi, wakuu wa majeshi, wakuu wa GSU, na wakuu wa police, nataka wachaguliwe na President na wadhihimishwe na bunge. Bunge ihusishwe.

Kuhusu haki za kimsingi, natoa maoni nikisema watoto wote wasome kwa sababu watoto wote ni sawa kutoka nursery mpaka mahali mtu atasindwa kuendelea mbele na elimu.

Kuhusu kilimo napendekesha wale wanunusi wa kibinafsi waende wanunulie wakulima mavuno yao katika mashambani ili waende nyumbani na pesa sawa wanavyouza mavuno ingine.

Na kuhusu hii Katiba mpya napendekeza hii Kamati ya kulekebisha Katiba ihakikishe tunaendelea mbele na uchaguzi ujao na Katiba mpya ili Rais ataochaguliwa aape na Katiba mpya na ninakalili nikisema atakaochaguliwa Rais atangaze sio mwana chama chochote a-withdraw awe ni kiongozi wa nchi. Na agawiwe kazi ile ambae ataendelea mbele naye iwe ni kupokea wageni na kuzidikisha wageni na kutafuta mahali tunauza mavuno ile tunakuuza na mahali tunanunua na kufalisha wana jeshi medhali wakati wanafusu katika ile course yao na kuhutumbu siku za holiday za nchi, kazi yake ifike hapo.

Hiyo ingine ya wazee, Prime Minister – Prime Minister atoke katika ile chama abacho kina wabunge wengi katika bunge na aunde serikali akisilikisha vyama vyote.

Na kuhusu haki za kibinadamu – napendekeza police wawe wakitimiza haki za kibinadamu na kuendelea mbele.

Na kuhusu vikozi vya usalama, kuhusu budget ya hiyo kikosi isikalibiwe na mtu mmoja idhihimiswe na bunge hiyo budget ya kikosi cha usalama.

Na kuhusu msahara wa mtu wa chini Kenya, napendekeza iwe 1,500 siku moja kwa sababu ni family budget watu sita, bwana na bibi na watoto wainne. Na mtu ambaye hajaajiriwa napendekeza awe akipewa mshahala wa shiringi 150 siku moja na bibi naye awe akipewa namna hiyo na wakiwa na mtoto awe vile vile akisajiliwa kupewa hiyo mshahala ili kulasimisha serikali kuajiri wasio na kazi ili kufufua viwanda ambae vimefilishika.

Na kuhusu barabara nachangia nikisema uchumi ama maendeleo yeyote hutokana na barabara. Barabara ndiyo mwanzo wa maendeleo ya nchi yeyote. Nataka wawe wakiweka budget ya pesa ya barabara sawa ikishirikishwa kama ya hospitali ama elimu iwe ikiwekwa na njia ambaye inakumbalika. Sitazindisha hiyo.

Com. Wambua: Mr. Karanja, hii pesa umesema 1500 kwa siku itakuwa ni kwa familia au ni kwa ambaye amekosa kazi?

Samuel Ndirangu Karanja: Yaani hiyo ni mtu anaajiriwa siku moja awe akipewa shiringi 1,500.

Com. Wambua: Yule ambaye ameandikwa kazi?

Samuel Ndirangu Karanja: Yule ameandikwa kazi msahala ya chini iwe ni pesa hiyo sababu hatutaki uhuru wa bendera tena na crown, tunataka uhuru wa utajiri kwa sababu huo utajiri iko pahali imependekezwa na Kenya Development Plan 1946 per capital income inajulikana 74251 inasema shiringi mia moja, 57 ni ya Mzungu akiwa kwake uraya eti hiyo ndio iliandikwa Lanchester House walipoandika Katiba. Sasa tunataka biashara iwe huru mwenye mavuno auze mahali anataka. Hiyo serikali ijue ni kiwango gani ya kukarabati barabara na ile huduma inafanyia hiyo mavuno ya mkulima.

Com. Lethome: Asante sana bwana Karanja tumeelewa hayo maneno kwa hivyo jilandikishe pale. Nani aliyekuwa anafuata number ya tatu? Number three?

Naima Wamaitha: Wasalaam waliekum? Hapa hivi nakubuka nilikuwa asubuhi lakini hapa hivi zaidi twazungumzia ya dini,

Com. Lethome: Mama si ulikuwa hapa wewe?

Naima Wamaitha: Ehh saa hii ni ya dini.

Com. Lethome: Ngoja kidogo utarudi tena kutoa mambo ingine ama ya mwisho? Haya endelea, jina twambie tena.

Naima Wamaitha: Sawa. Kwa jina naitwa Naima na zaidi (words missed when turning the tape) kwanza ikifikia wakati ule wa ramadhani ama wakati wa Iddi utakuwa wengine wa swali ipi wengine bado wanafunga like that. Ikifika tena ramadhani tena same thing inaendelea. Kwa hivyo iwe kwamba ni sheria zetu kwamba dini ya Kiislamu ina sheria. Kwa hivyo twaifuata ile sheria na Waislamu kwa jumla na mathebebuyao tofauti tuwe kitu kimoja, twaswali pamoja. Si wale waswali, kesho wengine, kesho kutwa wengine kwa sababu mwezi ni huu huu mmoja. Ya kwanza ni hiyo nimepitisha.

Ya pili ni kuhusu mathehebu. Mathehebu ya Kiislamu kusema kweli kwa wakati huu yamezidi. Katika kuzidi haya mathehebu ni kila mmoja ana jukumu lake provided hajachukua ngurue akaenda akachija msikitini. Kwa hivyo kila thehebu lina jukumu lake. Kwa hivyo isiwe thehebu hili litachokoza thehebu ile ambalo wote ni katika dini moja wakisaa pigana wao makufalo wakija watapigana na akina nani? Kwa hivyo tupate ile haki kwamba wanaoleta anti-corruption we call like that, wanao-disturb watu katika tuseme mna sheria zenu za katika dini wanakuja kuwa-corrupt. Wachukuliwe sheria watiwe dani na wahukumiwe kama mwingine.

Kuna ya tatu ambayo wamama wanaweza kuzungumzia ni kuhusu kazi, akipata may be report kwa siku hizi utakuta wasichana wa Kiislamu zaidi wanaishi na vijana wa Kikristo ambao kisheria (in Kiislamu). Wale mwanamme dakika yote yuko juu ya mwanamke. Ikiwa mimi mwanamke wa Kiislamu nitakaa na yule kijana wa Kikristo next time I will be a Christian. Na ikiwa tuseme mimi ni kijana, ikiwa ni yule msichana, msichana itabidi amfuate yule bwana. Lakini ikiwa ni bwana yeye ana mwanamke, sihizi yule mwanamke anaweza kuzilimu. Kwa hivyo watu kama hawa, vijana wetu wa Kiislamu kwamba wapewe hata kama ni kiwango kidogo katika Uislamu tunayo (in Islam) ambao inaweza saidia wale vijana wanapata wasichana wetu wa Kiislamu na kuwasili kuliko leo mimi nakataliwa na huyu kwa hivyo itanibidi nikaishi na yule. Kwa maana huyu mtu amekubali kuishi na mimi. Kwa hivyo ni (in Islam) ambayo iko katika

(interjection) Zungumzia mic mama.

Naima Wamaitha: Oohh sorry. (in Islam) ambayo iko katika ile pesa ya

(in Islam) ziweze kusaidia vijana wetu ili waweze kujiolea ili wasichana wetu waache maugojwa manini na kadhalika. Let's go on.

Twarudi kwa tuition kwa watoto wa Kislamu. Katika tuition za watoto wa Kiislamu ni kwamba isiwe ni lazima, wajua kwa maskuli kuanza asubuhi mpaka saa kumi ukitoka saa kumi unakwenda mandarasa hiyo ndiyo fursa yako ya kusoma dini. Kwa hivyo isiwe ni lazima I have to pay may be two hundred whatever ni kwamba mimi mwenyewe nitachukua jukumu ya kumfundisha yule mtoto badala ya ku-wate that time yule mtoto hapati zile mbinu kwa sababu mchana mzima amesoma, ikifika saa kumi asome mpaka saa kumi na mbili fursa akifika nyumbani ni kwamba yeye atalala.

Tunaendelea twaenda kwa talaka. Talaka kwa wakati huu kwa jumla tuko hapa tumechanganyika, kuna waume kuna waake lakini utakuta mwanaume saa ya harusi

(in Islam) vile ataoa haiwa yeye mwenyewe harusi hiyo ni kubwa mmo, lakini itakapofikia kwamba huyu mwanamke ameendelea kuzaa, anamwachia lile jukumu yule mwanamke may be ana mimba na amtalaki. Akishaa mtalaki, lile jukumu la wale watoto linabaki kwa yule mama. Unaona, kwa hivyo iandikishwe siku zile huyo mtoto atazaliwa akiwa kijana wa Kiislamu, tunazungumzia zaidi, akiwa yeye kijana wa Kiislamu may be ana kazi yake wakati yule yule mtoto atakapozaliwa kuwe kwamba inapitishwa kwamba kiwango fulano lazima kiende kwa huyo mtoto. Kwa sababu siku hizi ndio unaabiwa kuo wanawake wanne lakini may be lazima utapendelea hakuna uadili, no justice katika marriage. Kwa hivyo itabidi wewe yule mwanamke akizaa mtoto wale watoto wanapata hata ukipata kumi si wewe mwenyewe umekataa kupanga family? Kwa hivyo itabidi wewe pesa yako igawanywe na wale watoto. Mimi nitaolewa na mme mwingine. Kwa uchache haya.

Sasa ingine ambayo inaingilia may be kiserikali ni katika Rais. Rais atayechaguliwa awe na kamati kutoka mashinani. May be

the President being elected, amekuwa elected, amekuwa kule, ni kwamba apate katika mashinani. Tuseme ni hapa Majengo, tunachagua kamati fulani shida zetu ndio wanatuelewa zile shida. Kwa hivyo hizi shida wanasifikisha kwa ule Rais na kupeleka zile shida zetu kwa maana shida tunazo lakini kiwango hata wewe kuingia kwa mbunge wakati huu, kusema kweli utalia, na wewe ndiye ulimchagua lakini kuingia ile bunge utachukua mda. Unasikia? Kwa hivyo tukipata ile kamati tukikutana kama ni Jumapili watu wa Majengo tunakutana tunapata ile kamati tunasema shida zetu, zile shida inakuwa ni rahisi kumfikia mbunge wetu, mbunge inakuwa ni rahisi kumfikia Rais wetu.

Twendeni kipesa. Pesa nafili wakati huu mda mlefufu alipokufa hayati Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, tulikaa mda mfupi tukaweza kubandilisha tukatoa ile sula tukaweka sula yetu sasa ya Rais Moi. Kwa hivyo kwa wakati huu tunaonelea kwamba Rais yeyote atakayechaguliwa, zile pesa zimbaki na sula ya mti kwa maana mda mfupi waweza fia katikati tena tumbandilishwe. Kwa hivyo hii ni katika kuharibu uchumi wa nchi kwa maana every time you are misusing money kwa sababu wataka zile pesa lazima ziwe na sula yangu. Kwa hivyo hatuhitaji ile sula ya mtu inaweza wekwa matunda, inaweza wekwa mnyama, yaani kitu attractive lakini si sula ya kila mtu.

Ingingine ni kuhusu bendera – May be sasa tuko katika multi watu wako katika different, vyama tofauti, si ndiyo? Twaweza pata may be Rais kutoka chama kingine. Tukimpata huyu Rais kutoka kwenye chama kingine, haitakuwa kwamba ile bendera yetu itabandilishwa tukimpata ni SDP, ile bendera inabaki ile ile ya tangu awali. Tuweze bandilisha bendera yetu. Yeyote atakaekuja na chama chake ni yeye atafuata ile bendera alieyoikuta wala hatumbandilishi. Kwa uchache hayo tu ndiyo nilikuwa nayo mtanisamehe kama nawakosea.

Com. Lethome: Jiandikishe tena mama. Nambari inne fuata tafadhali halafu toa maoni.

Abdi Bakali: Salaam aliekum? Kitu ya kwanza ningependa kuguzia iko ni

Com. Lethome: Jina tafadhali, taja jina.

Abdi Bakali: Jina langu naitwa Abdi Bakari.

Com. Lethome: Abdi Bakali endelea.

Abdi Bakali: Kitu ya kwanza nilikuwa nataka kuguzia ni police harassment. Tunaona mapolice wamekuwa wakitusumbua saana hasa hasa sisi vijana. Unakuta police hamjui ametokea wapi, hana uniform anakuja tu anaanza kukushika. Sasa tungependa kwanza kama anataka kukushika kwanza yeye akuonyeshe kitambulisho chake cha kazi yeye ni police ndiyo akuitishe yako wewe umutolee.

Kitu ya pili ni ID. Mambo ya ID unakuta sisi WaKenya kuchukua ID kwanza ukiwa na jina ya Kislamu inakuwa ni ngumu saana. Unakuta wewe jina unaitwa Abdi Bakari unaulizwa kwani wewe ni Msomali? Na wewe umezaliwa hapa na wanaona wewe ni MKenya wanakuwa wakisumbua saana nenda ukaleta sijui ya mama yako, ya baba yako, ya sijui mpaka wanakwambia mpaka ya mbabu sijui ati mbabu amekuwa na jina ya Kislamu kwa nini ukaleta pia ya mbabu. Inakuwa sasa ni mambo ingine.

Jambo la tatu ni illegal brewing kulingana na hapa mtaani kwetu. Tunaona mapombe halamu zimekuwa zikipikwa hapa na watu wamejaribu kwenda kwa DO, wapi wameenda lakini baado inaendelea hakuna tofauti yeyote na hakuna hatua yeyote inachukuliwa. Unakuta buzaa inapikwa, changaa na mapolice wanakuja hapo si eti hawaji. Wanakuja wanapewa kitu yao kidogo wanaenda.

Jambo la nne ni kuhusu commercial sex workers – Wamekuwa wakienesha hizo biashara hapa. Na ninaona hiyo si vizuli, hizo biashara pia unakuta watu wanakuja hapa, wewe wanakuuliza wewe unakaa wapi hata ukitoka wapi, unakaa wapi? Majengo. Wanakuangalia saana hata ukipanda bus ukipatia conductor pesa umwambie unaenda Majengo, watu wote wanakuangalia kwa sababu wanashidwa kwani huko unaenda ni wapi? Kwa sababu ya hawa commercial sex workers.

Kitu ingine ni justice in court. Korti zetu siku hizi, vile waliamua kama ulipitia mlango wa nyuma ni hivyo hivyo tu hata ukienda wapi utakuta wewe ndiye unaumia. Sana sana sisi maskini ndio tunaumia juu hauwezi pitia mlango ingine.

Kitu ya sita ni vigilant mambo ya security. Unakuta wao ni wambaya lakini wao wanawandama nyinyi ndiyo wapate say sijui waumwa shingo wanakutoesha fine hata hujafanya kitu unakuta wao wenyewe wanatunyanyasha sisi na unakuta mtu hata hana kitambulisho. Yeye amekuja huo mtaa amekukuta, wewe ni mtu wa hapo halafu amekuja sijui amepitia wapi amekuwa vigilant anakuja anaanza kutu-harass.

Kitu ya mwisho ni mambo ya kuelimisha watu kuhusu haki zao. Sisi watu wengi tumekuwa tukisumbuliwa, tunaenda kwa ofisi ya serikali hufanyiwi vile unataka, mala unaitishwa hiki na hiki, unakuta hakuna kitu vile unaweza fanya, Police nini, tunanyanyaswa saana kwa sababu hatujui haki yetu. Asanteni.

Com. Lethome: Asante saana Abdi, jiandikishe hapo. Nambari ya tano. Ni tano ama ni inne? Tano.

Michael Misoi: Habari zenu?

Com. Lethome: Taja jina.

Michael Misoi: Mimi naitwa Michael Misoi.

Com. Lethome: Karimbia mic tafadhali.

Michael Misoi: Mimi kwanza kwa upande wangu ningependekesha Katiba ya Kenya maanake inaonekana kwamba ina makosa fulani hapo. Ikiwa uchaguzi ifanywe kila baada ya miaka mitano hatuna tarehe kamili. Ningependea tuwe kama nchi zingine ambazo zimeendelea kama vile America tuwe tuna tarehe fulani kabisa tujue kwamba hii ndiyo tarehe ya uchaguzi bila kuwa na wasiwasi wowote kwamba huyu mwingine nini, nini. Bila kutegemea mtu mmoja kutuambia tarehe.

Com. Lethome: Ongezea shauti.

Michael Misoi: Jambo lingine la pili ambalo ningependelea naona kuna makosa saana katika nchi hii yetu ya Kenya ni kuchaguliwa kwa mawaziri. Utakuta mawaziri wengi hapa huchaguliwa na ile kazi hawaiielewi. Ningependea kwamba iwe ikipitia kwa bunge wakachunguzwa kama ni ufisadi kama alikuwa na makosa fulani zamani awe mtu very clean. Ile kazi ambayo amechaguliwa kama ni waziri wa afya ni waziri wa afya, ana ujuzi wa kiafya. Kama ni mambo ya nje mchaguzi ana ujuzi wake ambayo wale wabunge wamepitisha kwamba huyu anafanya kazi hii.

Jambo la tatu ambalo ningetaka kusema ni ya (inaudible) makosa kubwa katika nchi kama hii yetu ni uteuzi wa chief. Ningependelea kila area kama ni mtaa kama Pumwani chief ni mzaliwa wa hapa hapa ambaye amesoma council ana kiwango kama cha form four ambaye ana ujuzi wa mtaa na amezaliwa hapa kabisa ambacho ni si mtu wa kubandikwa kama labda ametoka upande wa kwa mfano Ujaluoni ama Kikuyuni ama whatever it is. Kabila hatujali lakini awe ni wa pale pale.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependekeza ni upande wa vitambulisho. Kuna makosa moja ambayo hutokea hapa ambao tunaonekana imechangia ukabila saana hiyo kitambulisho kuulizwa wewe ukoo gani? Wewe mlango gani? Jee mtu amezaliwa Pumwani, baba ni Mukikuyu, mama ni Mnandi, jee atandika ukoo gani? Vitu kama hivyo vingondolewa kama mimi jina langu haswa vile mimi huona kitambulisho maanake kuwe na number na jina. Si jina ya baba yako ni nani, mama yako ni nani, wewe sika kitambulisho bola tu wewe alama zako za vindole basi hiyo inatosha. Mimi ningependekeza kwamba kwa Katiba iwe namna hiyo. Sina mengine, nasukulu saana.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana bwana Misoi. Nambari ya sita ni nani? Aje hapa. Taja jina mama na uendeleo.

Amina Yusuf: Salaam alieku? Kwa majina mimi naitwa Amina Yusuf mimi mkaazi wa Kamukunji. Nafikili sina mengi ya sema yote yaliosema ni yangu tu kuongeza na kusisitisha. Nafikili sisi tukiwa wakaazi wa Kamukunji kinacho tusumbua ni machiefs. Na nitarudia hiyo naomba saana hii commission iangalie juu ya machief. Wakati woote sisi wakazi wa Kamukunji huwa tunaletewa machiefs kutoka area nyingine na kila kitu kinachoanza grassroot huwa inapitia kwa chief. Ikiwa ni bursary, ikiwa ni district development committee kila kitu kinapitia kwenye chief. Ikiwa chief hakutambui ama hajui huyu mtu mama

yake alikuwa nani, baba yake ni nani, matatizo yao ni nini? Hiyo bursary itakufikia direct kweli?

Ya pili naye nafikili sisi tukiwa wakaazi wa Kamukunji ama Nairobi kwa jumla hatuna mashamba. Wengi wetu kama sisi minority tribe hatuna uchagoo. Mimi mwenye kusimama mbele yenu ni born and bread Kamukunjian. Ile kitu tungetitisha zaidi ni manyumba kuongezwa usiku na mchana. Land lords wanatunyanyasha saana. Ikiwa leo unaamka may be umeingia hiyo nyumba haujakaa hata mda wa mwaka moja, huyo land lord anasitukia wakati wowote kuongeza kordi. Tungesisitiza saana kuwe na rent tribunal court which wakati huu iko lakini ina-deal with houses below 2,500 na hiyo 2,500 I don't think there is a house ina-exist ya hiyo bei sasa. Kordi iwe ni kordi moja ikiwa ni one bedroom iwe ni kiwango fulani, two bedrooms iwe ni kiwango fulani na iwe huwesi pitisha. Ikiwa wewe umejitolea kuingia nyumba fulani unajjua unaweza kujitolea. Sio wewe umepanga mipango ukijua umeingia nyumba pesa kadhaa kesho land lord akashitukia either utoke ama uongezee kordi. Nafilili sisi wana Kamumunji ama Nairobians hiyo ndiyo ile kitu inatusumbua saidi.

Na lingine nafikili sisi wakaazi wa Eastleigh zaidi biashara imezidi saana kule Eastleigh. Imefika kiwango nyumba watu wanaishi na inajengwa kwa juu. Nafikili kuna city planning kwani wenye kuishi kwenye nyumba si wanadamu? Majengo yataendelea aje juu na watu wanaishi chini? Nataka sheria ziangalie kwamba mladi watu wanaishi kwenye hiyo nyumba mjengo usiendele.

Na ya kumalizia yangu, nafikili Kamukunji ni one of the richest places lakini wakaazi wanakaa hali ya chini kabisa. Ikiwa tuna Kikomba hapa kwetu, mkiona Eastleigh kuna biashara kila aina. Tungezizitisha wafanyaji biashara wawe wana kiwango wanajitolea iwe inakusanywa na iwe inaangaliliwa ikiwa wana Kamukunji wana matatizo yote, ilifika kiwango wakati huu wa civic education wakitaka kufundisha akina mama haki zao, tulishindwa kuwaleta pamoja because hakuna mfanyaji biashara yuko tayari kutoa. Na wamekuja kwetu kufanya kazi, ukiona matatu zote ni ya foreigners ni ya Waethiopia, yeye anakuja kufanya kazi hapa lakini hafikili mkazi wa Kamukunji. Ni lazima wafanyaji biashara wawe wanajitolea pale wanafanya kazi kwao wawe wakaazi wanafaidika. Na serikali iangalie hiyo zaidi.

Ya kumalizia ni mimi nikisimama mbele yenu mkiniona mnaona kama mimi MKenya, lakini mimi sio MKenya. Vile mnavyoniona mimi ni second class citizen muladi mimi nambeba vipande viwili sioni hata mbunge yuko Parliament atajitaje MKenya na anabeba vipande viwili akiwa Msomali? Atakaa aje kwenye jeshi atawakilisha aje nchi ya Kenya na anabeba vipande viwili? Ningetaka saana hiyo mambo ya vipande viwili iangaliwe otherwise tuambiwe sisi sio WaKenya na tukae tukijua sisi si WaKenya. Na wale police wanawa-harass watu usiku na mchana nataka wakae wakijua kwamba kuna kabila inaitwa Wasomali na ni wazaliwa wa Kenya kwa sababu inafika kiwango wewe mzaliwa Kamukunji unasikwa na police, akiangalia kitambulisho chako anakwambia Nairobi? Wewe hujazaliwa Garissa na pengine hiyo Garissa hujaiona. Nataka hiyo pia iangaliliwe saana.

Nyingine ni juu ya single mothers. Sana sana kwa sheria zetu za Kiislamu huwa wengi wanakaa kwa nndoa. Lakini kuna wale mama wenzetu, mama ni mama, either wa Mkristo ama Muislam kuna wale single mothers. Ikiwa yule single mother hana

(inaudible) bwana ama hana identity ya prove, can't she make her child a Kenyan citizen? Mladi yeye ni MKenya why not her child?

Com. Wambua: Ungelipenda nini mama?

Amina Yusuf: Ningelipendekeza kwa hakika mwenye kudhibitisha na kuhakikisha huyu mtoto ni mtoto wa nani ni mama. Jukumu zote za mtoto iwe ni juu ya mama, mama ndiye anaweza ku-approve yeye ni MKenya, yeye sio baba, yeye sio MKenya, jukumu zote ziwe ni za mama.

Na nyingine pia ukienda kutafuta passport unaabiwa ulete barua kutoka mume wako. Naye yule mume akienda kutafuta passport asiambiwe lete barua kutoka kwa mke wako? That means you are not a Kenyan, ukishaa olewa you are below that man. Ikiwa mimi nitaleta barua kutoka kwake nipate ile passport ni lazima na yeye atoe barua kwangu apate hiyo passport. Nafikili yangu ni hayo tu. Shuklani.

Com. Wambua: Asante mama, jiandikishe hapo tafadhali. Nambari ya saba? Aliyechukua nambari ya saba ni nani? Ni wewe? Nambari ya saba ni nani? Kuja kama saba hayuko mama kuja harafu nani alikuwa tisa? Tisa ni wewe? Si ulizungunza asubuhi mzee. Endelea, taja majina mama na uendelee.

Jessy Wangare: Kwa majina yangu naitwa Jessy Wangare. Mimi mapendekezo yangu upande wa Rais nilikuwa nikisema Rais akae miaka mitano.

Com. Wambua: Peke yake?

Jessy Wangare: Miaka mitano peke yake.

Com. Wambua: Halafu atoke?

Jessy Wangare: Halafu achaguliwe tena mwingine. Halafu habari ya machief, chief tuwachague sisi wenyewe. Halafu kuna hii habari ya HIV imezidi itangaziwe katika maskulini yaani mtoto aanze kufundishwa akiwa mdogo hatari ya hiyo HIV hata hivi makanisani watoto wanaanza kufundishwa wakiwa wadogo ndiyo waelewe hatari ya hii kwa sababu ishaa maliza
(inaudible).

Upande ya skuli, skuli wazazi wanatoa pesa nyingi kwenda kuingiza nini na matextbook wenyewe ndio wanajinunulia. Kwa nini hawa waalimu matextbook ziwe huko huko.

Com. Wambua: Sema mapendekezo yako ungependa nini?

Jessy Wangare: Mapendekezo yangu iwe sisi ikiwa ni skuli isilipwe pesa nyingi primary halafu textbooks ziwe ziko huko huko skulini ndio mapendekesho yangu.

Com. Wambua: Okey, endelea mama.

Jessy Wangare: Halafu hiyo habari ya bursary ya skuli isiwe kwa chief iwe huko huko skulini waalimu wachague sababu wanajua watoto kuanzia mwanzo. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Wambua: Asante saana. Kwa hivyo jiandikishe hapo mama. Yule wa mwisho aliyepewa dakika moja. Dakika moja tu tafadhali.

Moses Oyugi: Yangu nilisahau kitu ingine maanake ilikuwa hapa

Com. Wambua: Jina.

Moses Oyugi: Jina Moses Oyugi, Shauri Moyo, Kamukunji.

Com. Wambua: Endelea.

Moses Oyugi: Habari ya education, nilisahau education naomba tena napendekesha serikali yetu ya Kenya, education iwe free from class ya kwanza na 'O' level. Maanake shida iko kwa wazazi na watu wanataka kusoma ili government wanaweza compensate kordi maanake kuna wengine hawana watoto lakini wanaweza kusaidia Kenya education iwe free from standard one to 'O' level. Sasa mtu akiingia university anaweza kutoa kitu kidogo maanake education ndio inaleta Kenya inarudi chini kama watu hawawezi kusoma. Ulisikia wengine wanasema councillor wengine wanaenda hata hajui kusoma minutes. Wanapigana huko na karatasi na kama unajua kusoma utasoma minutes na utapenda majibu. Mapendekesho yangu tuwe na education free na tutoe kordi.

Com. Wambua: Tumelewa hayo.

Moses Oyugi: Number two habari hii, watu wanakufa Kenyatta every day. Sababu gani mtu wako ni mgojwa unapeleka Kenyatta mbando hawezi kuwa admitted na huyu yuko serious inawekwa bando unashugulika kutafuta card, kutafuta nini, sheria iwekwe share (inaudible) kitu ilikuwa ni government wanaweka cost sharing iondolewe. Government walipe dawa na watibu mgojwa mala moja ndio Kenya inaweza kuendelea maanake dakika hii ukienda Kenyatta, ukiingia X-ray lete 10,000 na

mshahala yako haijafika hata 10,000 wengine wanapata mshahala wa 3,000 utapata 10,000 wapi huyu mtu anakufa. Government wachukue jukumu kuweka hospitali iwe free.

Ya tatu, nilisahau upande wa serikali. Vice President achaguliwe na raia. Awe na home constitution, President akitoka nje ama anaenda pahali ingine a-act with full capacity maanake hawezi kufanya kazi anaogopa boss yake eti President ali-appoint yeye. Awe elected kama President. Hivyo atakuwa na nguvu na atafanya kazi kulingana na raia vile alichagua yeye.

Nikiingia ya inne kuna wengine wanasema rejected. Moja ni yangu mimi nilisimama haha Shauri Moyo watu waliwacha mimi. Sheria itengenezwe, mjumbe ambaye anakuwa rejected asichaguliwe tena, mimi nilisema asubuhi ya kwamba sitaki nomination, tunataka special elected member na mtu kama huyo asisimame tena maanake raia aliwacha yeye. Kwa nini sasa amekuwa appointed anenda Parliament bila idhini ya raia?

Ya mwisho, habari ya wafanya kazi – Mimi ni (inaudible) na tena wafanyi kazi wako na taabu katika Kenya hii. National Social Security Fund, wakubwa ndio wanapata hii, kwa nini hatuwezi kutengeneza sheria tufanye amendment ya national social security act ili mfanyi kazi apate loan ajenge nyumba, akizeeka yuko na nyumba yake anaweza kuweka mtu, apate kitu kidogo. Watu wanazeeeka na wanaenda nyumbani wakimaliza mwezi sita wanakufa kwa sababu ya jaa. Thank you very much.

Com. Wambua: Elijah Kihoro yuko? Ni wewe? Wewe utapata nambari ya kumi baada ya huyu mzee. Rafiki Chege, eleven. Sally Nyambo, Nyambo yuko? Suleiman Karanja twelve, nambari yako ni kumi na mbili. Mbakali Suleiman, kumi na tatu. Katuira Edwin, kumi na nne, Dr. Mohammed Kassim, kumi na tano. Pauline Maluara, Pauline yuko? You are an observer, okey, sawa sawa. Eliath Ombando, Merabdish Abdulaziz, huyu ndiye atakuwa wa kumi na sita na pengine kuna wengine, wa mwisho. Mfuatane tu na nimewapatia number ndiyo tumalize mbila shida.

Korky Ahenda: Mimi kwa jina najulikana kama Korky ahenda. Asanteni saana kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili niweze kutoa maoni yangu. Maoni yangu ya kwanza kabisa ni mamlaka ya Rais. Ikiwa sheria za sasa zinasema the President is above the law, tusiwe na sheria kama hiyo kwenye Katiba ambayo tutaunda tuwe na sheria ambaye tunaweza kushitaki President ikiwa amekosea. Hiyo tu ndiyo maoni yangu kuhusiana na Rais.

Ya pili ni kuhusiana na muda wa bunge. Maoni yangu kuhusiana na muda wa bunge, bunge iwe ikifanya kazi kwa miaka minne tunachagua mwingine maanake hii miaka tano anakaa pale saana mpaka tunanyanyasa huu mbunge anajua baada ya miaka tano atakuwa ameondoka anatunyanyaza zaidi. Anaona hizo siku ni mingi. Afadhali bunge ingekuwa inafujwa kwa kila baada ya miaka miinne na tunajua siku ya kupiga kula ni tarehe fulani, mwezi fulani, tuwe tumejua kabisa.

Ingingine ni kuhusiana na ufizadi, hawa jamaa ambao wanaimba imba pesa za uma. Inafaa mtu akishikwa awekwe dani na mali

zake itaapisha na serikali ili irudishwe pale alipoimba zile pesa aliimba zirudishwe hapo maanake mimi naimba naenda nanunua Nisan, inafaa hiyo Nisan ninyanganywe iuzwe irudishwe pale niliimba. Hiyo ni maoni yangu kuhusu ufnisadi.

Corruption – Kutoa yule anayepeana ile pesa za kuhonga, yeye pia anafaa kustakiwa na yule mwenye kuhongwa wote wastakiwe kwa sababu wote hawajafanya kazi mzuli, kazi yao imekuwa ni kazi ya uragai na hiyo haifai.

Kuhuziana na mambo ya mchezo, mimi kama mwana mchezo, mimi mwana mchezo ni coach wa ngumi, ningependelea kwamba ama maoni yangu nimeonelea kwamba michezo ianze kuazia shuleni. Siku zile tulikwa tunasoma hivi kulikuwa na kipindi ingine inaitwa PE time, siku hizi sioni kama kuna PE katika shule. Ndiyo maana utakuta hata mpla, ngumi, nini, tunarudi chini kwa sababu hivi vitu hatujazianza kuanzia shuleni. Tungekuwa tumezianza shuleni huko hata ukifika miaka kumi na tano unajua huko PE tunaweza fanya kitu fulani.

Kuhisiana na mengine, ni masomo. Hii mambo ya 8-4-4 system tutoe maanake 8-4-4 system unakuta mtoto wangu ni mtoto wa standard three lakini amembeba vitabu chungu nzima bag kubwa anatoka skuli na hakuna kitu. Mimi ile ya zamani 7-6-4 ile ilikuwa ni afadhali.

Tape 7.

Korky Ahenda: Unakuta mtoto wangu yuko standard 3, lakini anabeba vitabu chungu nzima, bagi kubwa. Anatoka shule na hakuna kitu. Turudi hile ya zamani 7-6-4 ile ilikuwa ni afadhali. Na pia maoni yangu tena iwe katika shule kuna text books. Sio vile mzazi anawakelewa mzigo wa kununua text books. Mbona mimi nimesoma na 440/= kwanzia standard 1 mpaka standard 7, 440/=. Maanake nilikuwa nalipa school fees kila term ilikuwa ni shilingi ishirini, 20 bobe. Building fund ilikuwa maybe 10 shillings (inaudible) space fund ilikuwa shilingi mbili. Sasa wewe imagine siku hizo mimi nalipa 440/= mpaka standard 7 vitabu text books zilikuwa shuleni mingi. Nikitaka exercise book napeleka ile dirisha, napewa ingine mpya kwa hiyo hiyo shule. Je pesa zilikuwa zinatoka wapi siku hizo?

Haya mengine pia ni kuhusiana na, ya mwisho kabisa ni kuhusiana na mtoto ambaye amezaliwa Kenya. Kama mimi ni Mkenya na nimeenda maybe United States, nizae huko mtoto kijana au msichana. Yule mtoto kwanzia saa sita (inaudible) amezaliwa made citizen wa United States. Mbona mtoto yule akizaliwa hapa Kenya hata kama baba yake ni Mhindi, baba yake in Mwarabu hawa wazazi ni kutoka wapi Malawi, mbona (inaudible) mtoto wao asiwe Mkenya shauri, kitovu chake kiko hapa Kenya kama ni machachae yame (inaudible) mengi, Pumwani Maternity hapa Kenya. Kwa hivyo atakuwaje yeye no foreigner na amezaliwa Kenya? Hiyo pia inafaa tuangalie. Yangu ya mwisho ni hiyo tu. Asanteni.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana Bwana Korky. Yule atakayefuata tafadhali, nambari ni kumi ama kumi na moja. Kumi na moja endelea hapa tafadhali. Taja jina na utaambie maoni yako.

Talib Nitifadha: Salam Aleikum. Mimi kwa jina naitwa Talib Nitifadha. Nina machache ya kusema, kwanza ningetaka kuanzia na economy. Economy ya Kenya tunaona imedidimia hasa kwa sababu ya wale viongozi tuliweka kule. Wameweza kujipatia mapesa nyingi na kisha wanayatoa Kenya wanapeleka nchi zingine. Hao watu wote wanafaa, maoni yangu ni kwamba, hao watu ambao wamechukua pesa nyingi especially kwamba ile tulikuwa tunajua ilikuwa ikiitwa list of shame, irudishwe na hao watu waweze kuwa prosecuted, na hizo pesa kufomiwe committee ama commissioner kama hii, waweze ku-recover zile pesa zote waliiba na ifanyike hivyo kama election hii inayokuja ndio tujue nani tutachagua na ni nani hatutachagua.

Na pia mambo ingine ni mambo ya Parliament. Tunaona wabunge wetu kwa mwezi mmoja wanaweza kujipatia shilingi milioni moja, more than a million shillings because basic salary yake ni four hundred thousand, ukianza kuangalia allowance sijui nini, traveling, housing, nini hizo zote, eventually (inaudible). Halafu ukirudi ukiangalia waalimu wetu wanalipwa peanuts. Ukiangalia madaktari wanalipwa nothing. Unakuta kuna massive exodus ya this profession. Watu wanatoka Kenya wanaenda kutafuta makazi pahali pengine kwa sababu hawa watu wanajipatia pesa nyingi wanakaa na hao peke yao. Maoni yetu ni kwamba hao wakipata pesa kama hizo, pesa the highest salary ya MP isikuwe imefikisha fifty thousand in a month.

Com. Wambua: Ya MP?

Talib Nilifadha: Ya MP?

Com. Wambua: Its fifty thousand?

Talib Nilifadha: Yes. Halafu mambo ingine tunaona ni police harrasement. Hawa ma-police wanatu-harrase sana. Kama tuna shida zingeni tunasikia zinaitwa peace board hata sijui ni kitu gani. Wanakushika wakikupata, wakikuona tu mskikosana wanaenda wanakuandikia peace board. Ukienda kule anakupeleka fourteen days. Na ukienda fourteen days rumande ukirudishwa tena ndani you are under the mercys' of judge. Kama yuko, kama hayuko ameenda sijui vacation ameenda wapi, utakaa mpaka siku ile atarudi. Hata kama ameenda six months ameenda vacation, mpaka ule ule alikupeleka fourteen days arudi ndio utawachiliwa. Hiyo mambo ya peace bond, loitering, drunk and disorderly hizo zote zitolewe.

Na mambo ingine ni kwa judiciary, huku kwa koti. Mna kesi, kesi kidogo kesi kidogo inachukua almost two years. Kesi inaweza fanywa within one month inachukua soo long mapesa mengi yanatumika, manini, masiku watu wanaendelea tu kuteseka huko rumande wanakaa na hakuna ile kazi ya maana wanafanyiwa huko. Na mambo ingine ni, judiciary iwe very much independent. Tunaona judiciary yetu kwa mfano unasikia maexpert wanakuja, ma-expert (inaudible) mavitu kama hizo

(inaudible) wakuwe hawana intimidation yeyote kutoka kwa serikali because wanaona waki-rule against (inaudible) za mtu fulani watafutwa kazi, sijui watafanywa nini. Hawa watu wasikuwe appointed wakuwe elected either in a Parliamentary committee whatever itakuweko lakini wasikuwe appointed na mtu mmoja kwa sababu wanamuogopa. Na ni hayo tu.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana. Sasa kidogo tu. Wale waliochaguliwa na huyu mtu mmoja tuwafanyeje? Na wako kazini wanafanya kazi tu.

Talib Nilifadha: Wale wame?

Com. Wambua: Wale tayari wamechaguliwa na huyu mmoja na hawajafikia umri wa kustaafu, tutawafanya nini?

Talib Nilifadha: Ah, mimi nimesema yaani wale kama wakubwa wamakoti na manini, hawa watu wasikuwe appointed na mtu mmoja. Constitution ikikuwa implemented wasimamishwe hizo immediately, yaani ianze kufanyia kazi immediately vile hiyo Constitution imesema. Kwamba hawa walikuwa appointed na mtu mmoja, hawa waachishwe kazi, kama (inaudible) wakitaka tena kuridi, waulize wavotiwe tena.

Com. Wambua: Okay, asante sana, thank you very much. Kumi na mbili. Taja jina na utoe maoni tafadhali.

Christopher Kitheka: Kwa jina naitwa Christopher Kitheka, mimi ni mkaaji wa Pumwani.

Com. Wambua: Christopher Kitheka

Christopher Kitheka: Yes.

Com. Wambua: Haya majina yalitoka wapi, mimi siku.....wale niliotaja ni Elijah Kihoro, Safig Chege, Salim Nyambu, Suleiman Karanja, Gakare Suleiman, Katwira Henry, Dr. Mohammed Kasig basi na Abdul Aziz. Uletokea wapi?

Christopher Kitheka: Kulingana na record inaonekana hawa waliandikisha nyuma yangu. Nilikuja mbele yao na sikusikia jina langu.

Com. Wambua: Sasa nilikupatia twelve, number twelve? Nilikupa nambari gani wewe?

Christopher Kitheka: Hiyo twelve.

Com. Wambua: Haya endelea.

Christopher Kitheka: Kwa jina naitwa Christopher Kitheka, mimi ni mkaaji wa Pumwani. Ningependa kutoa maoni kuhusu utawala. Ningependekeza machief wawe na manaibu wawe wanachaguliwa na wananchi wale wa sehemu hio. Kwa mfano kama kuna nafasi za machief, DC ama mkuu wa wilaya anaita baraza, kama anataka nafasi ya machief wawili au watatu, wananchi wanachagua machief wa area yao kwa sababu inaonekana wakati mwingine, mtu alikuwa mwizi Mandera ama Kisumu na ana-godfather yake hapa Nairobi ni mkubwa kwa ofisi fulani. Anapitia mlango wa nyuma anaandikwa tunaletewa chief hapa na hatumjui. Ile wizi anarudia kutunyanyasa sisi. Kwa hivyo tungependekeza ya kwamba machief wawe wanachaguliwa wale wako hapa area hii na wananchi. Na wawe wanachaguliwa kwa mda wa miaka mitano. Ukifanyia wananchi vibaya, hao ndio watakutoa. Hiyo ndio pendekezo la kwanza.

Pendekezo la pili ni kuhusu polisi. Mimi mwananchi wa kawaida ambaye sina gari, na yule ako na gari, sisi wote ni wananchi wa Kenya. Ninaonekana saa moja, saa mbili polisi hata anajua mimi ni mkamba, mkikuyu, mjaluo, mimi ni mwananchi wa Kenya, anakutana na mimi ananiambia toa kitambulisho. Na pengine ananijua sababu anataka kitu kidogo, na mwenye gari tajiri anapita, kwa nini asisimamishe mimi na asimamishe mwenye gari atumie usawa? Kwa hivyo ningependekeza sisi wote wananchi wa Kenya mwenye tajiri anapita ana personal car, na yule ambaye hana gari tuwekwe sawa. Na polisi wajue ni wananchi wenzetu. Ni kuajiriwa wameajiriwa kazi na atawacha kazi arudi raia. Kwa hivyo awache kunyanyansa wananchi.

Ile ingine ni ningependa kupendekeza ni kuhusu wale watu ambao wako jela na rumande. Sana sana wale wako rumande. Serikali iko na pesa nyingi sana ambazo hazina kazi, ambazo ziko kwa mifukoni ya matajiri wale wako serikalini. Ningependekeza serikali iajari mawakili maalum wa kutetea wale watu ambao hawawezi kugharamia kuweka mawakili wa kulipa. Ndio mtu awe, wakili anaweza kwenda kumdhamini, atoke rumande awe anaenda kotini akiwa nyumbani, anasaidia jamaa yake.

Ile ingine ni mamlaka kuhusu Raisi. Ningependekeza ya kwamba mtu kama ni mkuu wa polisi aki-retire, mkuu wa jeshi, wa jela, wa prison, wa tuseme kampuni ingine ama parastatal kama ni permanent secretary, Raisi asiwe na mamlaka ya kuteuwa huyu mtu tena kwa sababu inaonekana, ukiwa mkuu wa majeshi una-retire, meizi mbili tatu, unasikia wewe ni mwenye kiti wa parastatal fulani. Na ila kuna mtu ambaye alimaliza shule university na anaweza kufanya hiyo kazi na hana kazi. Kwa hivyo naye Raisi hapo, asiwe na mamlaka ya kuteua mtu alikuwa kwa kazi ingine. Kwa sababu inaonekana ulikuwa permanent secretary, umekula mali ya serikali yote na una tena miezi mbili, tatu unakuwa chairman ama director wa Kenya Pipeline, wa Posta na Simu. Kwa hivyo hapo naye Katiba iangalie, Tume ya Katiba iangalie.

Ile ingine ni kuhusu masomo. Serikali iko na pesa sana na kila mwananchi akinunua nguo, anatoa ushuru. Kuanzia nursery mpaka form four, serikali ingefaa kusomesha mtoto wa shule amalize kutoka nursery mpaka form four, amalize. Hapo pengine pia kama ni university, mzazi atagharamia lakini isiwe kodi ya juu zaidi. Iwe kama zamani, sababu kama zamani wakati wa Kenyatta kama mimi nilikuwa nalipa school fees nikiwa primary twenty shillings. Hata nikifukuzwa siendi kwa mzazi. Nafanya

kibarua narudi kwa shule, shillingi ishirini. Wakati huu ni maelfu na unanunua kitabu. Wakati huo tulikuwa tunapewa exercise book, ikiisha ninarudisha napewa ingine, pencil, rubber kila kitu. Wakati huu unanunua kila kitu na unatoa pesa mingi, sijui zinaenda wapi. Na usisema wakati huo watu walikuwa wachache, sasa ndio tungefaa kuwa hata tuko kama wazungu. Kwa sababu wazungu walienda sisi ndio tumbaki. Hapo Tume ya Katiba iangalie. Asanteni sana.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana. Jiandikishe hapa tafadhali. Nambari kumi na tatu. Ameenda wapi tena? Thirteen, hapana. Ni wewe? Kumi? Hapana. Sasa wewe ulikuwa wapi wewe sasa? Kumi na tatu ni nani? Kumi na nne? Haya tuanze na huyu, kuja hapa, kuja umalize huyu mwenye kusema nambari kumi. Lakini tutakupa dakika moja manake ulisahau. One minute umalize maneno yote kabisa. Taja jina na uendelee.

Elijah Kihoro: Kwa hivyo kwa majina yangu naitwa Elijah Kihoro.

Com. Wambua: Nilimwita Elijah Kihoro.

Elijah Kihoro: Elijah Kihoro. Kwa hivyo mambo ambayo ningeweza kupendekeza kuhusu watu wengi wamenena, ni kuhusu upande tu wa shule. Kwa sababu upande wa shule tunafinyika sana. Ukianza kusomesha mtoto kuanzia nursery.

Com. Wambua: Bwana Kihoro ikiwa jambo limezungumziwa tumeipata. Kwa hivyo si mda sana kuzungumza kama kumi na mbili....(*sentence incomplete*)

Elijah Kihoro: Ni kuhusu shule. Serikali itusomeshe watoto bure. Pia tena hospitali pia wachukue huduma ile, iwe ni ya bure ndiposa mzazi aweze, hata ingalao siku moja kujipima hata ka-suit, kwa vile tumekuwa mambo yote ni mzazi amechukua, unaona watu wote wakati huu, kila mtu anakimbia kwa nguo ya mtumba. Mpaka hata kununua hata siku moja ka-suit uonekane hata kama ukiingia katika ofisi, wewe ni mungwana, unaingia tu na ile mtumba kwa sababu ya kuchukua hali ya masomo, hospitali....(*sentence incomplete*)

Com. Wambua: Ungelipenda tuwe na free education na tuwe na free medical services, yaani hospitali ziwe bure, shule ziwe bure, education kufikia kiwango gani?

Elijah Kihoro: Education?

Com. Lethome: Yes ifikishwe wapi ikiwa free education? Form four ama standard eight?

Elijah Kihoro: Form four.

Com. Wambua: Form four, haya, jambo la tatu sasa Bwana Kihoro endelea. Hizo mbili tume-record.

Elijah Kihoro: Jambo la tatu ni barabara. Tuweze kutengenezewa barabara, ziwe za lami, si barabara ya kupangwa pangwa mamawe. Magari zetu baada ya kutengeneza, baada ya siku tatu unarudisha tena kwa garage. Kwa hivyo hiyo shida tuko nayo. Baada ya siku tatu gari imeharibika, magari pesa inaenda namna hiyo. Kwa hivyo mabarabara ichunguzwe sana kwa upande wetu. Ni hayo tu. Mbarikiwe.

Com. Wambua: Asante sana. Na ile nambari kumi na nne ako wapi? Kuja hapa tafadhali. Taja jina lako na utoe maoni na ufupishe. Maneno yawe mafupi kama yametajwa usiharibu wakati kurudia tena, taja tu na uendele.

Henry Katwira: Hamjamboni? Jina langu naitwa Henry Katwira. Mimi natoka hapo Pumwani. Ningependa kuzungumza kuhusu representation in Parliament. Uwakilishi katika bunge. Some areas utakuta zime (inaudible) zaidi kuliko areas zingine kwa sababu Katiba haijasisitiza kwamba mtu akiwalisha constituency fulani, lazima awe amezaliwa katika hiyo constituency ama amekaa hapo kiasi cha miaka fulani. Utakuta kwa mfano kama Nairobi mtu hutoka mahali popote akaja akasimama na kule kwao, kunachaguliwa mbunge, unakuta hiyo area ina wabunge wawili. Sasa huyu mbunge wa Nairobi yeye ndio anatetea area ile ametoka iendele na bado huyu mbunge amechaguliwa pale anatetea hiyo area iendele, sasa unapata hiyo area inaendelea zaidi kuliko area nyingine. Kwa hivyo ningependa Katiba iangalie upande huo. Libadilishwe as voters.

Uandikishaji wa kura. Mimi nafikiri kila siku watoto wanafika miaka kumi na nane. Watoto hawafiki miaka kumi na nane ati siku ile uchaguzi inakaribia, (Inaudible) tunaadikisha kura. Ningependa uandikishaji wa kura (inaudible) January mpaka December kila mwaka. Isiwe vile uchaguzi ukokaribu.

Retirement age iwe mandatory. Mtu kwa mfano kama baba yangu akifika miaka sitini, ama mimi nimefika miaka sitini, naambiwa nita-retire. Lakini unakuta mtu kama mbunge anafika miaka sitini ana-retire, halafu anaenda anachaguliwa kuwa bungeni. Anaendelea mpaka anafika miaka sabini. Sasa mimi nashindwa retirement age ni kwa watu wa aina gani?

Peoples power. Watu wawe na power ya, ikiwa councilor ama MP ameenda Parliament amekaa miaka mbili hafanyi chochote, watu wapewe uwezo kutoa maoni yao na kumtupa nje, hata kama amekaa mwaka mmoja ama miaka mbili kulingana na vile Katiba itaonelea.

Number five, criminals. Mtu ambaye amechagiwa na criminal charges, asipewe kazi ya kuwakilisha watu ama kazi yeyote. Yeye akisha kuwa criminal bas, mambo yake yaishie pale. Lakini usipate (inaudible) na huku uliiba halafu unakuja kuwa councilor ama mbunge, ama unaenda kuchaguliwa kama chairman wa parastatal. Na wewe umesha haribu upande mwingine, umevunja pengine company.

Number six ningesema kwa unemployment. Tungependa employment iwe one man one job. Isiwe mtu ni commissioner na yeye ni director wa Kenya Breweries, at the same time ni director East African Industries, at the same time ni director General Motors na kuna watu wengine wanamaliza shule wana qualification wanakosa kazi. Mtu awe na one man one job.

Basic needs. Basic needs kama shule, hospitali, nyumba hizi vitu ziwe ni za free, ama ziwe ni za bei rahisi sana. Ili wananchi waweze kufurahia na kuweza ku-afford hizi vitu.

Administration: Mimi ningeonelea administration posts kama Chief na Assistant Chiefs ziwe abolished. Hazina maana kwa sababu unakuta area mna-councilor, mna Members of Parliament na kila mtu. Halafu sasa Chief anakosa kazi yake anaingilia kazi ya councilor. Chief anaingilia kazi ya OCS, sasa nashindwa kazi ya Chief ni nini? Ama kazi ya huyu Assistant Chief ni nini?

Ningependa pia government, government utawala, iwe ni serikali ya wapi, kwa wapi na ni ya watu. Watu wawe na power. Ikiwa President amefika miaka sabini, kuna mandatory age ya President aweze kuwa na miaka mingapi? Kama President ni 74 years, yeye atawale kipindi kimoja. Kama President aliingia akiwa na 66 na mandatory age ya retirement ni 74, huyo President aweza kutawala vipindi viwili. Na kama President mandatory age ni 74, na huyu mtu yuko 78, 79 basi awe barred kusimama, asiwakilishe watu. Asanteni sana.

Com. Wambua: Jiandikishe hapo tafadhali. Asante sana. Namba kumi na tano. Nambari kumi na tano daktari. Tafadhili uje na ufupishe maneno.

Mohammed Kassim: (inaudible) Jina langu Mohammed Kassim ni mkaaji wa hapa Pumwani.

Injection: Karibia mic kidogo.

Mohammed Kassim: Haya asante. Nina pointi tatu bwana commissioner nashukuru kwa kuwa na nafasi hii, nawashukuru nyote kwa kupata nafasi hii ya kueleza mapendekezo fulani kuhusu Katiba yetu. Kitu cha muhimu ambacho ninataka kuzungumzia ni vitu vitatu. Cha kwanza ambao sisi waislamu haswa tunapata taabu sana nchi yetu hii. Jambo la kwanza ni mis-spelling of names. Majina yetu kwa mfano kama naitwa Mohammed Kassim kuna spelling yake ya kuandika Mohammed na ile Kassim ina namna yake ya kuandika vile vile. Ni Kassim. Wengine wanaandika Kasimu, wanatia mu si neno lakini huwezi kuandika Mohammed Kassim ile Kassim jina la pili ukaandika Kazzim, haiandikwi hivyo. Labda kuna (inaudible) au Pakistan. Kwa hiyo ukienda kufwata neno hili kusema libadilishwe, utakuja kwa lawyer ambaye serikali imemsomesha University of Nairobi mpaka amekuwa mwana sheria, amepewa mamlaka kwenda kotini kusimama mbele ya crown ya nchi yetu kuakilisha watu wenye kesi. Huyu anakutengenezea affidavit. Karatasi maalum ambayo inatowa wakikisho kwamba unamweleza vile taabu zako ni nini. Anakupa (inaudible) serikali kama kubadilisha lile jina liwekwe sawa sawa kwa hiyo hii karatasi ya affidavit lazima iheshimiwe. Ikubaliwe kwamba ni ya hakika na ya ukweli kuna mabadiliko fulani

inataka kufanya. Kwa hivyo kama ni neno limeitwa Kazzim na linasemwa Kassim, yule mpigaji machini kama computer au typewriter kawaida au kwa mkono aandike vile spelling ilivyo bila kumwangaisha mwislamu au mwananchi wa Kenya. Na inachukua dakika kumi tu au nusu saa tu amalize mambo yote sio kumwambia njo kesho kutwa, njoo wiki ijayo kwa jambo kama lile. Na neno hii ninasema sio kwa waislamu tu, hata ndugu zetu wakristu majina yao pia yanakuwa misspelled, yanaandikwa vingine. Akienda kutaka kubadilish anapata taabu. Sasa wote hawa wananchi wa hii nchi, waende wapi majina yao yana namna mbali mbali? Kama Okongo lazima utie apostrophy utie ngo, iwe Okongo atakataa yule mjaluo atakasirika ataona wewe umetharau jina lake. Na lazima tuheshimu majina ya watu yaliowakilisha mila zetu.

Point ya pili haswa ni hiyo ya misspelling ya names lakini ni kuhusu ile change of names. Sasa hii ni misspell na hii ni change. Jina langu mimi naitwa Mwanaisha. Nimezaliwa siku ile nilipozaliwa nyumbani kwetu wakaniita Mwanaisha. Sasa hii Mwanaisha nilipopewa jina lile nikaenda darasa la kwanza, nursery. Nikasoma huko mpaka nikafika darasa la kumi na nne au la kumi na mbili, form four, form six. Sasa nilipofika kule, kwa kawaida nchi ingine wanaandika karatasi fulani, wewe mwaka huu uta-graduate. Sasa jina gani unapenda uchukue katika maisha yako katika certificate yako, utaitia ndani ya frame uiweke ukutani, jina gani kuna jina lingine la kikabila au la kimila linakaa pale katikati? Sasa ile Mwanaisha siku hizi watu wetu wanasema hawataki Mwanaisha wanataka Aaisha, ile mwana ni kiswahili. (inaudible) mwana mtoto Aisha

(inaudible). Sasa kubadilisha ile mwana ukienda kwa lawyer ukipata affidavit, ukienda kwa Chief, ukipata barua ingine wazee wanaokaa na kujua jina lako ibadilishwe. Ipelekwe vile vile inabadilishwa. Unaandika Aisha ile Mwana iondolewe na mwislamu au kabila yeyote asizungushe siku kumi na tano. Ahangaike achukue gari aende huko achukue basi ana mimba mama ana taabu, lazima ifanywe kwa siku moja ama masaa machache tu. Hili barua akitoa kwa lawyer affidavit lazima ma-lawyer they have to be respected. Kwa sababu wamefundishwa na pesa tunazolipa sisi ushuru kwa serikali (inaudible) hiyo point ingine ya kubadilisha jina, change of names na kumispelling of names.

Ya tatu ni kuhusu birth certificate. Hii ndio very very important. Sote tunazaliwa hospitali au nyumbani tunaenda kuandikisha watoto birth certificate yao. Sasa mtoto yule akipewa hiyo birth certicafate aitumie kwenda shule primary school anakwenda zake mpaka anamaliza secondary school mpaka anamaliza university. Sasa siku nyingine hii birth certificate yake hii imefanyiwa makosa. Unaambiwa ubebe vitu vyote, birth certificate ya baba, ya mama, sijui yako makaratasi mengine yote ubebe uweze kupata ID card. Sasa hii ID card, ukipata vitu vya muhimu vinayohitajiwa vya baba na mama na wazee wako hapa, labda tufanye mfano mmoja. Wazee kama kumi wakichaguliwa katika area hii hapa ambao wanajulikana, watoa hakika kwamba mtoto amezaliwa hapa na certificate yake ni hii, na mama yake ndio huyu na baba yake ndio huyu haijakufa bado, sasa ikienda kwa Chief, Chief akitoa barua ukienda kuchukua affidavit ya lawyer ikipelekwa, hii birth certificate isifanye taabu kwa sababu kuna siku ya kufa, itakuwa ile (inaudible) death certificate. Ya muhimu kwamba (inaudible) mtoto ni yatima, he is an orphan, anataka kulipwa pesa, asaidiwe asomeshwe, inatakiwa vitu hivi vya muhimu. Na vitu vyote hivi hana, sasa utapata ataenda kuhonga watu atengezewe (inaudible) mambo, makaratasi ya ovyo ovyo kusudi (inaudible) hatutaki mambo hayo. Tunataka civilized people na sisi watu waafrika ni wazuri, basi tuoneane huruma. Basi wageni wakiingia hapa wanaingia kirahisi. (inaudible) ni mzungu (inaudible) sasa ni muhimu kuwepo

katika mapendekezo yapewe mbele ya serikali kwamba misspelling ya names jamani ni mambo ya kawaida. Amejua kupiga machine ya computer amekosea na akienda (inaudible) passport yake, jina lake, nitakupa mifano limefanyiwa makosa. Zahara ndio imetakiwa, Zahra. Huwezi kuandika Sahara, ni jangwa lile Sahara au Sahara. Na Isa, Isa ni jina utajua ni Jesus kwa kiswahili, kwa kiharabu, kwa kislamu kiswahili ni Isa. Mtu hawezi kuondika Iza halafu akakataa ku-change akasema si u-retain hiyo hiyo. Sasa utamtia yule mtu hali ya taabu, ya masikitiko, kwa hivyo change kwa hili jina Mwana nimetumia kusudi Mwana. Kuna Mwanaidi, kuna Mwanahamisi, Mwanahuruwa, Mwanamombasa, wana majina Mwana. Sasa ikiwa hataki Mwana hili, Aisha au Idi ni binti Idi, basi andika hiyo hiyo. Iwe jambo rahisi na akitaka passport yake watu wahakikishe kwamba kuna karatasi kama yule mtu passport anataka, ile affidavit kutoka (inaudible) basi akubaliwe. Kwa ufupi mawazo yangu ni hayo na mapendekezo yangu ni haya, nashukuru kwa kunipa nafasi hii na tutaomba watu wote watafaidika (inaudible)

Com. Wambua: Asante sana daktari Kassim. Jiandikishe hapa tafadhali. Sorry

Mohammed Kassim: (inaudible) kitu kinachoitwa dual citizenship kuwa mtu anaweza kukubaliwa kuwa na uraia wa nchi mbili kwa sababu kwa sasa hatukubaliwi. Hiyo point nzuri sana. Tena ningependelea, lea nchi nyingi za duniani wamekubali kwamba watu wawe na citizen mbili. Hizi dual citizenship ni nzuri kwa kitu kimoja. Leo kuna international election, kuna mambo makubwa wanahusiana, mikataba mikubwa inakuja, wadhamini wakubwa wanakuja kupiga watu mashindano, kuwapa mavyakula kufanya kila kitu. Na ndugu zetu wako, mathousand elfu ngapi wako wanaishi (inaudible) Ujerumani na kila mahali. Serikali hii ya sasa itakapokuja, iwaulize wale vijana waliokuwa kule nchi za nje, kila mwezi waweke shillingi dollar mia moja. (inaudible) serikali ya Kenya na (inaudible)mwenyewe atie banki. Dollar mia moja kwa mwaka mmoja atakuwa amefanya dollar elfu moja mia mbili. Elfu moja mia mbili hizi zitasaidia wanaita foreign income intaingia hapa. Na wale jamaa wawaruhusu wachukue uraia wa kule. Kwa sababu wakikaa kule wakifanya kazi watasaidia ndugu zao. Kwa nini (inaudible) kwa kichini chini wapitishie watu wengine sijui nchi ingine apeleke jirani aende achukue huko alete huku, halafu (inaudible)

Kwa hiyo naamini kuwa na dual citizenship hakuna ubaya wowote. Kila moja ni loyal na nchi yake na kila moja ni patriotic ya nchi yake. Kwa hiyo sithani utatilea watu mashaka kwa sababu wana citizenship mbili, kwa hivyo wakija hapa sijui ni mhaini anataka kuifanyia serikali (inaudible) Serikali ina mkono mrefu. Serikali inajua mambo chungu nzima. Wakipatikana sita, saba watahukumiwa na kitu kingine hata ukimpata mwanamke, mtoto (inaudible) usimoe mzungu kwa sababu ukija hapa, yule mwanamke atakugeuka, ataleta maneno mabaya hapa, atapeleka siri za (inaudible)Hii maneno ya kawaida, magazeti ukisoma nation, ni kama kawaida tu. Kwa hiyo naamini mtu (inaudible) anataka kuelewa na Mkenya atamwoa, alete hapa, a-create mapesa yote yasaidie watu na ni kama kuwa na citizenship mbili. Kwa hivyo mke wako asiwe na citizenship ya uingereza, akija hapa Kenya (inaudible) maasaini, akae siku saba, sita akichelewa, ana (inaudible). Hii inakuwa tension. Kwa hiyo naamini kabisa tena hii point yangu ilikuwa rohoni mwangu nataka kusema, lakini nashukuru bwana commissioner akaniuliza na mimi natia mkazo kwamba, lazima mda usimalizike, hii serikali inakuja wawaruhusu jamaa wapate citizen hata nchi za Africa hakuna taabu. Lakini je, nchi za ulaya ambapo zina uchumi mkubwa na

pesa nyingi ziko, lazima wale watoe (inaudible) yenye kuisaidia nchi kama shilingi elfu moja mia tano kwa mwaka ni hela nyingi (inaudible). Asante sana.

Com. Wambua: Daktari jilandikishe hapo. Tutamuita yule wa mwisho ambaye alikuwa nambari kumi na sita nafikiria ni Rab Abdul Aziz. Yuko. Ako wapi? Ulikuwa unataka kutoa maoni? Tumemaliza sasa manaake, basi utatupatia memorandum inaonekana hutaki kuzungumza. Basi ni kama tumefikia mwisho wa kikao hiki. Manaake wale wote waliojiandikisha, na waliokuwa hapa tumewaita na wakatoa maoni yao, na nafikiria hapo mwanzoni tulianza na maombi, kwa hivyo ningelipenda mtu mmoja atuombee ndio tufunge kikao rasmi. Lakini kabla hayo, ningelipenda kwa niaba ya wenzangu Commissioner Lethome ambaye ndie alikuwa mwenyekiti wa kikundi hiki cha macommissioner, na yule mwenzetu ambaye yuko hapa Commission Ngithu Mwigai kuwashukuru nyote waliofika hapa, na wale wengine waliosaidia kupanga mipango kuhakikisha mipango imefaulu, nataka kuwahakikishia kwamba maoni yenu ambao mliyatoa leo, tutayatia maanani wakati tutakapoanza kuandika reporti yetu. Na ikiwa sheria haitapinduka tutarudi hapa hapa kumletea reporti ambayo tutaiandika halafu mchunguze hiyo reporti kuhakikisha ya kwamba maoni ambao mliyatoa kweli yaliwekwa kwa reporti. Kwa hivyo ningelipenda kuwauliza, mmoja tu aje atuombee halafu tufunge kikao na mara ya pili, nataka kuwashukuru sana wale waliofika hapa na wote ambao walitoa maoni yao. Sijui kama commissioner uko na (inaudible)

Com. Ngithu Mwigai: Neno moja tu. Kuna baadhi ya watu wanaona pengine, baada ya leo ndio mwisho wa kutoa maoni. Bado unanafasi hasa nyinyi ambao mko hapa Nairobi. Ofisi za Tume ziko hapa hapa, Kencom House. Na muna mwakilishi wenu, district coordinator ambaye yuko karibu na nyinyi hapa. Na mna wanakamati wa 3cs kama Abudl Aziz ni mmoja wao na nafikiri kuna wengine. Kuna wanakamati wengine wa 3cs ambao wako hapa? Yule kule nyuma pia ni mmoja katika 3cs. Nafikiri pia hata yule mama Mugi pia ni katika 3cs yuko hapa. Kwa hivyo bado mna nafasi. Msiende nyumbani (inaudible) ukalele upate wazo nzuri halafu ulibanie, la. Hakuna nafasi nyingine ya kutoa maoni baada ya Tume kumaliza kazi yake. Utangoja miaka mingine hamsini au mia moja. Tumengoja miaka thelathini na tisa kupata fursa hii. Hatujui nyingine ikija, bila shaka sisi wengine hatutakuwapo. Itakuwa ni karne nyingine. Sasa usiende ukapata wazo nzuri rukia ukalala nalo. Liandike lifikishe kwenye tume litachukuliwa. Umefahamu? Kwa hivyo sio mwisho wa kutoa maoni. Kesho tuko Bahati Inshalaa.

Com. Wambua: Kuna mmoja wetu ambaye anaweza kutuongoza kwa maombi.

Maombi: Kwa jina la Mwenyezi Mungu mwingi wa hekima, mwingi wa ukarimu. Ee Mwenyezi Mungu tupe uwezo wa kutii amri zako na kuwa mbali na madhambi. Nia zetu ziwe safi, upande wako. Ee Mola twakuomba utupe utulivu na amani katika nchi yetu na dunia kwa jumla tupe amani. Ee Mola kila kitu kinatii amri yako, basi utulinde na utunusuru na uturehemu ewe mlinzi. Ewe mwenye nguvu, ewe mwenzi utusaidie. Ee Mola wetu tunajilinda kwako utuepushie mbali na elimu ambayo haifai na kwa moyo ambao hauogopi, na kwa nafsi ambayo haishibi, na kwa maombi ambayo hayakubaliwi. Ewe Mola twakuomba utukeremu kwa mwongozo na msimamo na uziongoze ndimi zetu kutamka maneno sawa na ya hekima. Zijaze nyoyo zetu kwa

