

CONSTITUTION OF KENYA REVIEW COMMISSION

(CKRC)

VERBATIM REPORT OF

CONSTITUENCY REPUBLIC HEARINGS,

RONGAI CONSTITUENCY, HELD AT

RONGAI ACK

ON

11TH JULY 2002

CONSTITUTION OF KENYA REVIEW COMMISSION

CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS – RIFT VALLEY SOUTH, RONGAI CONSTITUENCY ON 11/07/02
AT RONGAI ACK

Present:

Com. Riunga Raiji
Com. Salome Muigai
Com. Domiziano Ratanya

Secretariat Staff in Attendance:

Samuel Wanjohi - Programme Officer
Mathew Ngugi - Asst. Programme Officer
Gladys Osimbo - Verbatim Recorder

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m. with Com. Riunga Raiji as the chairperson.

Com. Raiji: Hamjambo wananchi. Sisi ni Tume ya Kurekebisha Katiba ya Kenya, tuna furaha kuwakaribisha wananchi wa constituency hii, katika kikao hiki rasmi, cha tume. Kabla hatujaanza, tutamwomba mmoja wenu atuongoze kwa maombi, halafu tutamwambia yafautayo. Pastor wa hapa yuko karibu? Okay, pastor.

Pastor Hezron Maina: Naitwa Hezron Maina wa kanisa hili, kwa hivyo nawambie nyote karibuni. Na yote yatakayotendeka, yalete baraka kwenu wote. Natuombe;

Mwenyezi Mungu, tunakuomba baraka yako wakati huu, utusaidie kwa kila jambo watakao zungumza, wazungumze kama yalivyo mapenzi yako. Tunawaomba wanaoshughulika jambo hili, maana ni jambo la maana sana katika nchi yetu. Uwaongoze, hili watakao tayarisha, iwe ya kutukuza e Mungu. Wakati tunapokaa hapa, uwe pamoja nasi, ukituongoza na kutusaidia katika kila jambo. Twaomba uwongozi wako, maana bila wewe, hatuwezi kufanya chochote. Na tunaomba haya katika jina la Yesu Kristo, aliye Mwokozi wetu. Amen.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana pastor, na hata tunamrudishia asante kwa kutupatia kanisa hili, ili litumike kwa shughuli zetu za leo. Kwanza kabisa kabla hatujaanza, tungetaka kumtambua Mheshimiwa wa hapa, Hon, Eric Morugo, ambaye amefika kusikiza maoni ya watu wake, na kama mnajua Mbunge hata yeye mwenyewe ni mwanachama wa Constituency Committee. Nilisema hapo awali kwamba, hiki ni kikao rasmi cha Tume, na pamoja nami, wale wanachama wa Tume ambao wametumwa hapa, tuko na commissioner Salome Muigai, tuko na Commissioner Domiziano Ratanya, na mama naitwa Commissioner Riunga Raiji. Pamoja nami tuko na ma afisa ambao wanatusaidia, kutoka afisi yetu ya Tume, tuko na Programme Officer, Bw. Wanjohi, tuko na Bw. Ngugi, na tuko na Verbatim recorder, Gladys. Hao ni wakutoka head office, ambao watakuwa wakiandika na ku tape maneno yetu ambayo mtasema hapa leo.

Kabla hatujaanza, ningetaka kuwaambia kwa ufupi, utaratibu utafuatwa. Kwanza kabisa, hiki ni kikao rasmi kama nilivyosema. Na kila mtu atakuwa uhuru kuzungumza na kutoa mapendekezo yote, kuusiana na urekebishaji wa Katiba. Kwa hivyo tungetaka kuwakaribisha nyinyi nyote, kulingana na sheria ambayo iliunda Tume hii. Kila mtu atakuwa huru, na hakuna hatua yoyote inaweza kuchukuliwa, yeyote katika nchi ya Kenya, kwa yale mapendekezo ama maoni utatoa mbele ya Tume.

Tungetaka tena kuwatangazia kwamba, mko huru kutumia lugha zetu rasmi, Kingereza, Kiswahili, au kama uko na shida na hizo lugha mbili, uko na haki ya kuzungumza lugha ya mama na kutakuwa na mtafsiri. Tena, hata wale wasiosikia, nafikiri sign language interpreter tulimwona hapa, ako. Kwa hivyo, tafadhali mtuambie, hao wananchi wengine wakija, hili tujaribu kuwapatia nafasi. Hata ningemwomba kwamba, kwa sababu hii vifaa vya kunasa sauti, kelele yoyote mtafanya intaingia, ningemuuliza mzime mobile zenu zote, hili isije ikaingiliana na recording. Nafikiri nitaanza na mimi mwenyewe, na ma commissioners hata waheshimiwa. Kwa sababu si mnaona hii ni wireless, kwa hivyo inaintereferu kidogo.

Tena, sikuwa nimesahau, lakini kuna watu wengine ambao nitataja hapo kidogo, ambao wametusaidia sana na hii kazi ya kutayarisha kikao cha leo. Na bila shaka, kila mtu anamjua district coordinator hapa, Bwana Kirui ebu simama watu wakuone. Tuko na members wa Constituency Committee, wasimame tuwaone. Kila mtu akisema jina lake, hata Mheshimiwa, mic iko hapa, hili watu wajue ni nani ambaye wametahirisha.

Kirui John: Jina naitwa Mr. Kirui John, district Coordinator, CKRC.

Eric Morogo: Naitwa Eric Morogo, Mbunge wa sehemu hii, member wa kamati wa 3C, thank you.

Shem Arap Ushene: Mimi naitwa Shem Arap Ushene, mwenyekiti wa 3Cs.

Councillor David Akoech: Kwa jina naitwa Councillor David Akoech, member wa 3C.

Com. Raiji: Haya, nafikiri kuna wengine ambao labda wako njiani, wakija tutawachulisha. Hao ndio watu ambao wamekuwa waki represent Tume katika constituency, na vile mnaona wamefanya mipango mizuri, hili shughuli zetu za leo, ziweze kuendelea bila tatizo lolote. Kwa hivyo, bila kupoteza wakati, sasa tuko karibu kuanza, lakini ningetaka kuwatangazi kwamba tutakuwa tukipatia kila mtu dakika tano.

Na uko na namna tatu, au jinsi tatu unaweza kutumia kutoa mapendekezo yako. Kwanza unaweza kuwa na memorandum ambayo umeandika, uko na haki ya kutupatia katika pale ofisi yetu, hapo ndio ofisi sasa. Tuko na register ya hii constituency, na kila memorandum yote, itakuwa recorded, na tutaweka hapa, na tukirudi huko Nairobi, tutaisoma sisi wenyewe, na wale ma commissioners wengine, na tutatumia mapendekezo hayo, kwa kurekebisha katiba.

Unaweza kuwa unataka kuongeza maneno machache kuhusu hiyo memorandum yako, uko na uhuru wakati ukifikiwa, lakini ile ningetaka kuwaambia kwa sababu dakika ni zile zile tano, na tunataka kusikia sauti ya kila mtu. Kwa sababu sisi wote tunajua kusoma, kwa hivyo tungemuuliza mtupatie tu, highlights au summary. Kwa sababu tukianza kusoma memorandum yote, wengine wameandika vitabu, hiyo ni vizuri, lakini watachukuwa muda na wengine watarudi nyumbani bila kusema lolote. Kwa hivyo kama uko na memorandum, tafadhali utupatie summary ama highlights, within five minutes. Hata ukiwa haujandika memorandum, umekaribishwa, utakuja hapa mbele, utuambie maneno yako kwa hiyo dakika zako tano. Kwa sababu tungetaka, kabla hatujatoka hapa, yule mtu yeyote ambaye alijitokeza kutoa mapendekezo, haone kwamba na tuhakikishe kwamba ametoka mapendekezo.

Na ningemwomba kwa sababu ya masaa, watu wajaribu kulenga point zenyewe, badala ya kusema maneno mengi, au story nyingi. Kwa sababu muda hautaturuhusu. Kwa hivyo nafikiri, tukifuata hiyo kanuni, tutaweza kuendelea na shughuli zetu za leo.

Kama kawaida, tunafuata first come first served. Yule wa kwanza kujiandikisha, ndio tunafuata. Lakini sisi kama Tume, tuko na haki ya kurukia hiyo list, hili tukiona kama akina mama, walemavu au wengine, hatujasikia sauti zao, au vijana. Kwa hivyo hata ukiona commissioner anarukia, ako na mipango na sababu ya kufanya hivyo.

Nafikiri sasa tutaanza na mtu wa kwanza, ambaye anaitwa Joseph Mbugua, Catholic Justice and Peace, dakika ni zile tano, utataja jina lako, ili liweze kuingia kwa recording machine.

Joseph Mbugua: Jina langu ni Joseph Mbugua Mungai, nawakilisha Catholic Justice and Peace. Kwa hivyo nitataja ama

nitasema highlights zangu.

Kwanza nitasema kizungu.

We feel that the constitution should have a preamble. The wording should effect our historical past, economic experience, and our future aspirations.

Halafu, we come to citizenship. We have thought that, anybody born in Kenya should qualify, for automatic citizenship, regardless of parents citizenship.

Anybody who has resided in Kenya, for more than ten years, should qualify for Kenyan citizenship.

Spouses of Kenya citizens, should be granted Kenyan citizenship, but we can limit.

Kenya should not allow duo citizenship.

Halafu, I come to land and property right. The state should be the ultimate owner of the land.

Private companies should not own land, but should utilize land or lease.

The state should not compulsorily acquire land for any use, it should establish in the constitution, a maximum of plot acres per individual.

Productive bare land, should not lye idle intentionally. It should be leased by force. So as to be exploited for national benefit.

Non citizens, should not be permitted to own land, but should lease it.

On national security and defense, we feel that actually, national security consist of all matters, pertaining the welfare of Kenyans, and not necessarily (Inaudible), but should also include disasters, epidemic and civil rights. The national security should be established by constitution.

On political parties; Kenya should remain a multi party state. Political parties should be used positively in that, apart from operating the agendas, they should also act as an act of (Inaudible) be used in exercising masses in national disasters and calamities.

The constitution should regulate the formation of political parties, they should not be more than ten political parties. And it should have at least one million members to be registered.

On structures and systems of governance; we should retain the presidential system of government, but parliament should be empowered to ratify and vet major presidential appointments.

We should also retain a unitary system of government and register.

Then we come the legislature; we should maintain a unicameral legislature. The parliament functions should be expanded to include ratification of presidential appointment.

Parliament should be a full time job, Monday to Friday.

Parliament should be allowed to do its own calendar.

And the minimum academic qualification of MP should be O'levels.

MPs should act on (Inaudible) conscience on matters, and take instructions from parties or some others.

People should have the right to recall their MPs, if he does not attend the parliament for 6 consecutive days.

And at least 25% of parliament seats, should be reserved for women.

And 50% of the nominated MPs should be women.

The executive; the functions of the president should be defined in the constitution.

The president should acade the parliament as (Inaudible) that is the (Inaudible) the parliament.

The president should be a holder of university degree.

Aged between 35 and 55 years. And should be (Inaudible)

The judiciary; powers should be exorbitated at the court.

We should abolish court fees in order to make courts more accessible to common man.

There should be a constitution for a level age incase of (Inaudible) and we should have a supreme court.

Fundamental rights; the fundamental rights are adequate but not respected. The Bill of rights does not cater for the rights of minority, women and children.

Death penalty should be abolished and replaced with life sentence.

The constitution should guarantee the right of life, security, education, employment.

Kenyans should have accurate information but not of (Inaudible)

The rights of vulnerable and minority group. The constitution should pay attention for the rights of people with special disability, with the view of assisting them.

They should be (Inaudible) education, employment, et cetera.

People with disabilities in life should be given a special property set for them, employment both in private and public sectors.

Racial and ethnic minorities, need to be addressed according to the need of that community, be it social, economical and (Inaudible)

The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of children.

There should be no child labour, should have access to education, medicine and employment. Thank you very much.

Com. Raiji: Just a question, ukimaliza commissioners wako na haki ya kuwauliza mfafanue. Na mkimaliza kutoa maoni , mtaenda mjiandikishe hapa, na kupatiana. Kwa hivyo ngoja kidogo commissioner ako na swali.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Bw. Mbugua, kwa maoni yako. Tafadhali ukisoma kwa haraka hivi, haitupi nafasi hata ya kuweza kutake note. Kwa hivyo wenye watafuatia tafadhali msisome kwa speed, jaribu tu ku highlight ile na sisi tuweze kukuelewa na kuandika maoni yako.

Sasa, maswali yangu ni mawili. Moja, umesema kuwa, kila mtoto mwenye kuzaliwa hapa, hata ikiwa wazazi wake sio raia wa

hii nchi, anaweza kuwa raia. Sasa, Kenya ni nchi ya watalii, kila mtalii mwenye atapata mtoto hapa, akiwa na uraia, hiyo pia inasema kuwa, tulikuwa mbeleni tukipata kama watalii million moja kwa mwaka. Tuseme hata watoto mia tano wamezaliwa hapa, wamekuwa watalii, hiyo ni kusema wana haki pia ya kufanya uchaguzi kwa nchi yetu. Hii bado nafikiria, tunataka kuwapa hawa wenye sio waKenya, ama mtu mwenye kutembelea Kenya, haki za uchaguzi kama mwana raia. Hilo ndio swali langu la kwanza.

Swali langu la pili, umezungumzia right of minorities, halafu kati yao ukawaweka akina mama, women and children, are these minorities.

Joseph Mbugua: Nilimanisha kwamba, saa ingine huwa wanabaguliwa akina mama, that is what I meant. So, for instance, until recently, they were not being recruited on Armed Forces, for some reasons I don't know which ones. So that is what I had in mind, alright. So, they should have each and every right, just like a man.

The other question is on citizenship. I meant that actually, if there is a child whose both parents are leaving here, but they are foreigners, and they are legally married. So, that child has a right to be a Kenyan citizen that is what I meant.

Com. Ratanya: Okay, nina swali ingine.

Ningetaka hapo ufafanue vizuri hapo kwa citizenship, kwa sababu haikuwa clear sana, kama hii mambo, kama kijana akienda kuowa uko Ulaya, ama msichana aolewe kutoka uko Ulaya, aolewe hapa na MKenya. Sasa hayo ukufafanua sana mambo ya citizenship. Kwa sababu umezungumza tu mambo ya watoto ambao watazaliwa na wao, lakini wao wenyewe, mme na mke,

Joseph Mbugua: Ni waKenya. Kama wako Ulaya, wanasoma uko Ulaya, ama mmoja wao ni mKenya, and he is living over there, halafu aowe huku na wapate mtoto huyu. Sasa regardless of the gender, huyo mtoto ana haki kuwa mwanaKenya akitaka.

Com. Ratanya: Na huyu kijana Mwingereza, akiowa pengine msichana wa hapa, atakuwa, mpango wake utakuwa nini wa citizenship, na huyu mama ameolewa. Hiyo ndio nilikuwa nataka ufafanue.

Joseph Mbugua: Ikiwa ni msichana ameolewa na mzungu huku, na yeye originally ni Kenya citizen. Pia ana haki, huyo mtoto kuwa mKenya.

Com. Ratanya: Inaudible

Joseph Mbugua: Si huyu msichana bado ni mKenya, before ata renounce that one.

Com. Ratanya: Na bwana wake huyo mzungu.

Joseph Mbugua: Bwana yake, hayo atukuaddress.

Com. Raiji: Msiwe na hofu hiyo ni maoni yake. Okay, the next one is Joseph Gitau, jiandikishe hapo. Joseph Gitau atafuatwa na Jonathan Mbugua, Michael Kamau, Barbara Meto, na Paul Muthama.

Joseph Gitau: Jina langu naitwa Joseph Gitau, kutoka St. Francis Catholic Church Kiamunyi, Rongai Constituency.

The preamble; the preamble to a constitution should emphasis the following;

The sanctity of life,

The nobility of work,

Generation of wealth and protection of property,

Equitable distribution on natural resources,

The right to free movement, association and ownership of property, anywhere within Kenya,

The need for peaceful exstence, within neighbouring countries,

The need to exploit national resources, in all parts of the country, hence, developing all areas equitably.

The preamble must recognize the supremacy of the Kenyan people, above the individual Kenyan tribes.

Tribes must be totally be emphasized in this identification document, like birth certification, ID cards, et cetera. And only bear the names and nationality of individuals among other requirements and not tribes.

Further, the preamble should note that, all human being are born equal. The difference in line arises from different individuals abilities or disabilities.

The constitution must guarantee optimal conditions for every body to realize his or her potential to the fullest.

Leaders in any capacity, must always remember, that they are chosen to be servants of the people, not their masters.

At all times therefore, the interest of their subjects, must come first.

In this political leaders, while swearing to abide by the constitution in their duties, must also swear to freely and consistently serve the people according to the law.

The preamble must urge Kenyan citizens, to live by the law at all times. Promote visible and profitable coexistence, and demand services from leaders, accord the law at all times.

The supremacy of the constitution, above all other laws, must be emphasized.

Good governance, efficiency and consistent accountable leadership, must be stressed.

National resources should be autumnally utilized, and the environment keenly conserved.

Greed of individuals, leaders or communities, must not be allowed.

The electoral system and process; electoral system to be practiced, that is, proportional system, not representative system.

MPs and Councillors may win by simple majority.

Design of electoral process; a third of electoral post, should be reserved for women, both in parliament and the local government.

To be declared as a winner in an election, MPs and Councillors, need only a simple majority. But the president, and I repeat, the president, must gather over 50% of votes cast. However, even for MPs and Councillors, elections to be varied, 51% of the registered voters, must participate in the election.

Defections; MPs and Councillors, they must lose seats upon defecting.

Crossing the floor in parliament, lose seat like defection.

Candidates failing to get nominated in one party, may switch to another party. However, once a candidate has been nominated by a party, and then defects before a general election, or a by election, he or she, should face a jail term, which is not less than 5 years, without the option of a fine.

The 25% vote in presidential election should be abolished and replaced by the 51% majority vote, cast nationally.

Counting votes at polling station; vote registration should be continuous, birth certificate, driver's license and passports, should enable registration as a voter, not only IDs, as of now.

Com. Raiji: I think your submission has been very clear and focused Bw. Gitau, thank you very much. please register yourself. Jonathan Mbuthia from Undugu Community is next, he will be followed by Michael Kamunya and thereafter Barbara Meto.

Jonathan Mbugua: My name is Jonathan Mbuthia, I am representing Undugu Community Development Welfare Group. This groups deals with social and the economic interest of the old.

Well, we first embark on the constitution, to emphasis very much on the rights of the people. Whereby, people should live in a dignified life. Without stress, to have their own freedom, freedom of votes, self expression, movement, freedom of association, freedom of assembly, which have lead many of the people in Kenya to have fled out and to (Inaudible) due to lack of freedom of assembly.

There should be no discrimination, especially on the line of settling like, squatters, in some of the areas, in Rongai and other areas, whereby you find that the squatters are not well taken care of.

There have been some threats from other individuals and some parts of Rongai, whereby people were being threatened to get out of Rongai, and some kind of threats of tribal clashes. This are the kinds of rights that the constitution should really consider more.

The constitution should also emphasis on the line of the national resources. Where water should be subjected as a national resource. Whereby you find in areas like Rongai, water facility comes from a different place, Rongai people cannot use the pipes that are rotting on the ground. And by that it is an abuse to a natural resource.

Free and fair election. Constitution to guarantee popular election of the governing and also tight rules, to secure which, to which it will guarantee a periodic elections, and other changes in the constitution.

Changes in the constitution should not be done without, the need of the people. It is the people to decide on what type of constitution and when to change the constitution. So for that, the current constitution of the election should not take place.

The type of government that we need is a unitary system government, whereby with a creation of a government of national unity.

We also consider the split of powers of the executive, legislature and the judiciary.

We would also consider, the current constitutional review, to continue, until it completes its mission and election to be done this year, with the old constitution.

Under presidential allowances; it has affected areas, where the president lives. Especially in Rongai, which has already (inaudible) since independent. So, we would request, the allowance given to the president, to be also considered in the constituency, so that the constituency can be well developed. You find in a place like Rongai, there are only two tarmacked roads, and they lead to the farms of the two presidents.

We also consider, that water being a natural resources, should not only remain in their own farms, it should also be distributed, since those boreholes were made by people. Thank you.

Com. Raiji: One question, and thank you for keeping exactly to your time.

Com. Ratanya: Mr. Jonathan Mbugua, there is one question; you have talked about changing the constitution, and you say that the wananchi should be consulted. Do you want to rule out the normal amendment of the constitution by Members of Parliament or you want to dismiss it completely and refer to wananchi.

Jonathan Mbugua: Yes, I would like to dismiss it.

Com. Raiji: Michael Kamunya, then Barbara Meto will follow, and Paul Muthama.

Michael Kamunya: My names are Michael Kamunya, I am here on behalf of Center for Conflict Resolution. Center for Conflict Resolution is a non-governmental organization operating within the Rift Valley Province. Its activities include promoting peace among the communities living in the Rift Valley Province, among other activities, civic education included. The organization together with the youth of Rongai, with which it has been working together, would like the following issues addressed in the new constitution;

Infrastructure; there should be proper communication and road networks, throughout the country.

There should be clean water supply for all.

There should be increased employment opportunities.

Agriculture is to be made meaningful to the farmers and the people who are practicing agriculture.

There should be industrial growth for development as well.

Dairy farming should be improved, especially around Rongai.

Security; security is to be enhanced for Peaceful co existence of various cultures and ethnic groups.

The police should be impartial in the administration of their duties.

Corruption to be checked among the security personnel.

Thirdly; politics. All political parties and political parties and politicians should be free to hold meetings and campaigns without harassment by police or the state.

On politicians; the electorate should decide the salaries of the Members of Parliament or their allowances.

The electorate should be able to recall Members of Parliament if they are non performing in their constituencies.

On elections; elections should be held after five years.

Each presidential candidate should be vetted by the citizens and should come up with manifestos.

Any aspiring candidate, who propagates violence, should have his papers nullified.

The government of the day, should encourage voter education, especially to the up country and less educated citizens.

On social life; all citizens should be considered equal, despite ethnic, cultural or political status.

Social amenities, like stadiums or monuments of cultural venues, should be well maintained and promoted by the government.

National aspects like Football Federation should be left to operate independently without the government trying to manipulate the officials.

On education; primary education should be free to all children.

And then the education system should be reviewed, with the aim of making it more comprehensive. Thank you.

Com. Raiji: One question.

Com. Salome Muigai: Thank you very much Mr. Kamunya. I would like to hear your proposals on issues like dairy farming improvement. What does that and tell out like some concrete proposals from you. Also, saying that agriculture be made meaningful. I am sure, it makes a lot of sense to people of this area because you are agriculturist. But you must have very concrete proposals that you think would move the agriculture into meaningfulness that you are talking about. So this would be harmful for us.

And also when you talk about security for various ethnic groups. Could you be more concrete on your proposals please, because you have thought about these things, and your thoughts will be very useful to the commission.

Michael Kamunya: On agriculture, basically the youths, most of them practice agriculture, and they feel probably is their only source of income. And they would like to see a kind of structure, where the government probably creates good market for their products, and support in terms of fertilizers and things like that.

On dairy farming, an issue like the collapse of K.C.C, that leave the farmer without a market, for the dairy product that they have. And they should like to see, maybe the constitution create a market for them, something like that.

And then on security; peaceful coexistence of various cultures and ethnic groups. In the past we have seen problems arise with the clashes and you know like, there isn't a peaceful coexistence between the various communities that live around. And the youth feel like maybe the constitution should provide that kind of peaceful coexistence. Okay thank you.

Com. Raiji: Barbara Meto, Foundation for Dialogue.

Barbara Meto: My name is Barbara Meto, I am representing Foundation for Dialogue. This is a non-governmental organization, mandated to carry out its activities in Rift Valley region. Okay these are our contribution to the constitutional review. **(Interjection)**

Com. Raiji: Wanjohi, there is a lot of noise from there, please you are interfering, can you please start, I will start timing from now, and put the mic close hili tuweze kusikia, uzunugmze na nguvu kidogo.

Barbara Meto: I start with my name again?

My name is Barbara Meto, I am representing Foundation for Dialogue. This is an NGO operating in the Rift Valley region. And these are our contributions.

First of all, the present constitution does not have a preamble. We would like our new constitution to have a preamble, stating the country's vision and to whom the constitution is dedicated to. This will enable the Kenyans to feel that, the constitution belongs to them, and that it is not imposed on them.

We also propose that the constitution be made accessible to everybody. In both Kiswahili and English and in simple language.

In legislation; the majority 65% needed for an amendment of an Act of parliament, should be increased to 80%. This will ensure that there is reduced domination by parties with majority seats in the house.

On citizenships; spouses of Kenyan citizens and their children, regardless of gender, should be entitled to citizenship. This is in the case of where the couple would have proved that they want to settle in Kenya.

Political parties; the number of political parties should be limited to five. This will enable the government, to partly finance the party, through the taxpayers money.

All political parties should be free to hold political meetings and campaigns without harassment from the police. So long as they don't breach peace.

Then, in the office of the president, the president tenure, should be a maximum of two terms, of five years each. But the constitution should allow for the president impeachment, in case he is involved with a criminal offence.

The president should not be a Member of Parliament, though he should be a member of a political party.

And his powers should be limited, such that all appointment, all government appointments should be made from specific committees which are non-partism.

In the judiciary; all judges should be vetted by parliament, especially the judges of the highcourt.

There should also be a constitutional court, in which breaking the rules of the constitution will be punished.

Then on local government; citizens should elect mayors and council chairmen. This is because holders of these offices are the ones

most directly involved with the citizens.

Councillors should at least have attained secondary education, for them to effectively communicate to the citizens.

They should not have a criminal record for at least four years, presiding the election.

And in the election process; the election commission should be given the powers by parliament to be able to pursue and deal with any malpractices in the electoral process.

Women make up about 51% of the total population; to ensure their full participation in the electoral exercise, 30% of the civic and parliamentary seats, should be made for women. In this way, women will be more confident in vying for both parliamentary activities and also for the presidency.

The electoral commission should be able to nullify papers of any aspirant involved with violence, during campaign and election period.

The government of the day should encourage voter education especially to the up country and less educated citizens.

Each presidential candidate should be vetted by citizens and should come up with manifestos.

On basic rights; the constitution should ensure that all citizens know their basic rights.

Primary education should be free.

And on security; the security should be enhanced for peaceful coexistence of the ethnic groups in Kenya.

On environment; to ensure that forests remain intact, the government should make sure that all stakeholders involved, should replace any deforested area, with new trees in a span of six months.

The government should also encourage the use of recycled paper and plastics, by giving incentives to recycling companies of paper and plastic.

On land and property rights; individual should own a maximum of hundred acres, and that it should ensure that all land is used productively.

Idle land should be highly taxed, to avoid wastage of (inaudible) land.

And also encourage citizens to own land that they can comfortably utilize without straining their finances too much.

The government should also give acumen ownership of land to the citizens.

Men and women should have equal access to land. Women should not be restricted by the fact that they are married.

Title deed should be under the name of the owner of the land, regardless of gender.

And in the case of married couple, both names should appear in the title deeds.

Com. Raiji: Okay, asante sana Barbara, tafadhali peleka memorandum huko. Paul Muthama, ambaye atafuatwa na Councillor Joshua Cheruiyot.

Paul Muthama: The authors of the following recommendations are Mr. Josphert Wang'ondy, Mr. Mithamu Kifue. I am Paul Muthama, representative of Rongai PCEA church. The authors of the following recommendations are Mr. Josphert Wang'ondy, Mr. Mithamu Kifue, Mr. Paul Muthama, and Mr. Harrison Nthairo as a contributor, who is not a member of the PCEA church. In our memorandum, we have touched and not exhausted issues pertaining to governance, fundamental rights, environment and economic factors, which have been existing in the Kenya Law Chapter. But have been neglected or bend to favour a particular lineage while the majority have been oppressed. Otherwise, ours is to pressurize on the noble obligation of the law in existence and amend the clause which might interfere with the well being of the Kenyan citizen, as far as his freedom is concerned. We however hope that our recommendations will have a positive impact on the facial look of the liberated Kenyan constitution.

We have started by giving a structure of how the government should be. I think it would be read later, it would be viewed later.

Qualities of the president and vice president; first the presidency; age not below 35 years, education university degree holder, term, not more than two, by five years. Must be elected, must be with limited powers and not above the law. Must attain not less than 50% of overall votes countrywide. Must attain not less than 50%.

Prime Minister and their Assistants, hand their names to the president, and then to the parliament for ratification. Professionalism to be considered in appointing.

Constitution; we disagree with the federal majimbo form of government. any major amendments to be referred to the electorate in form of a referendu.

The office of the ombudsman to be included in the constitution.

Create a government of national unity whereby various political parties are involved in making objectives.

Parliament should not be extended, and elections be held asschedule after the period of five years.

To qualify to be a Councillor; should not be below form four level of education, not below 25 year of age, must not have any criminal record, must be a resident of that particular area, should have enough powers in finance, land, education, health, security planning, and other social affairs.

Council chairmen to be elected directly by the people.

Provincial Administration to be scrapped, transfer all duties performed by Provincial Administration, to the local authority.

A mayor should be elected, should have a university level of education, with a degree in finance and administration.

Must be of upright morals, not bankrupt. Must not have any criminal record.

Nomination of Councillor should be done away with.

Local courts be erected to cater for any misunderstanding, between mayors, council chairmen, and Councillors.

Establish county police base, whereby the officer in charge is under the county.

To qualify as a Member of Parliament, you must not be below form four level of education, not below 25 years of age, you must not have any criminal record, you must be elected by the people and you must not be bankrupt.

We propose the formation of only three security forces. Namely; regular police, prison police and army, air force and navy.

Any other security partisan groups e.g. Kamjesh, Munguki, Talibans, K.A.N.U wings, e.t.c, should be banned.

Officers in the police, regular force, should be of;

- form four and a above.
- Training duration of minimum two years.
- Training curriculum to include administration and social sciences.
- Recruitment should not favour any particularities or tribe.
- Promotion to be on merit.
- Lowly paid constable to earn not less than Ksh. 10,000 per month.
- Should be well housed and ensured.
- Should be provided with modern working equipment.
- Police ranks of commanders and above, be vetted in parliament.
- Prisons and police commission should have tenure of office, establish communal policing work, and accounted by laws.
- Retain all the trainable police and retire possibly those who show no signs of change, from criminal or indiscipline records.

Corruption; to get rid of corruption, a public awareness campaign should be made to the public, through education. Corruption in any form and to any person whatever the position should be rotted.

Posters showing bribing and being bribed is an offense. Should be posted in all government offices and social places. Including police stations.

Both parties in criminal act should face criminal charges as speculated by law.

All bribery cases should be reported to the office of the Ombudsman.

Those tampering with public funds and property, should be jailed as per the offence, and their property sold to compensate for the stolen funds.

Harambee contribution has been sighted as the mother of corruption, and therefore, a commission through parliament, should be appointed to monitor their donations, e.g. by registering and accounting all fund raisings done at a particular time.

Workers in public institutions should declare how they got their wealth, as a gauge on how they would manage public wealth, thank you.

Com. Raiji: Councillor Joshua Cheruiyot.

Councillor Joshua Cheruiyot: My names are Councillor Joshua Cheruiyot, I am presenting a memorandum on behalf of Parole Enlight Group, areas covered;

Preamble, Constitution supremacy, defense and national security, political parties, structures and system of government, legislature, land issues, insensitive, cultural ethnic, management, participatory governance, international relationship, constitutional commission, extensional office, succession and transfer of powers.

I will start with the preamble. Our constitution should have a preamble that we people of Kenya belong to one nation, and irrespective of our ethnic background. And therefore, it is a duty of Kenyan citizen to maintain patriotism and national hood. It is our duty to work for cohesiveness of our nation. All the people of Kenya were subjected to (inaudible) operation and justice. Therefore we are obliged to work for one goal and that is our independence.

Kenya should be a God fearing nation. Before we need all freedom of worship a true living God, the freedom should be limited, and should not allow worshipping the devil (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Excuse me Councillor, can you go a little slowly, we want to pick the points and even when we tape, when we are typing. Do not go too fast, that is why we are emphasizing on summarizing, rather than reading. Because, if we can highlight the main points, the rest we will read. But we don't want to rush you until we cant get the points.

Councillor Joshua Cheruiyot: I will start again with the preamble. (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: We have got that, just go to the next point, but a little more slowly please.

Councillor Joshua Cheruiyot: Kenya should be a God fearing nation, therefore we need a freedom of worshipping a true living God. The freedom should be limited, and should not allow worshipping of devil, satanic or Masonic.

Constitution supremacy; the parliament should still amend the constitution, within 65% majority, but through people participation.

Defense and national security; the discipline forces and military, police and prison, should be established by constitution.

The head of state should be Commander in Chief, to avoid private armies like Chinkororo, Mungiki, and Jeshi la mzee.

And political parties; the party should reflect unity, regional and national, and also have (inaudible).

The party should be granted some finance, through governance revenues or national ground.

In structure and system of government; the role should be separated with the head of state having specific powers on defense, national security, and other specific, national, international issues.

And also, we should adopt the federal system of government, to foster development, to have equal distribution of national resources, for better budgeting of finance.

Legislature; the parliament should be given powers to carry out part of presidential wants and to vote senior public service judiciary and parastatals.

The voters should be empowered by the constitution to call back the MP, if he cannot meet the public expectation.

There should be a commission, to determine the salary of MPs. We should have two chamber, upper house and lower house. Upper house for the ministers and lower house for original representatives.

Presidential have powers to dissolve the parliament, and only during wars and any situation of emergency and other crisis.

Land issues; the land is our development and economical backbone in Kenya. Therefore we should care for it properly and constitutionally.

The state should own, control the land issues, or to avoid grabbing and other injustice.

There should be ceiling of not more than 200 acres of land. More than that, should be taxed per acre.

Women issue; women and men should have equal rights in land inheritance. They should have joined ownership in registration, of both husband and wife.

There should be state land for specific purpose, research, field days or demonstration, and experimental and development.

There should be a good policy, enough for the food of the nation.

Proper protection and against middlemen between farmers and buyers.

Importation of food and commercial purposes, limited of the liberalization.

And offer cheap taxation for free drugs and veterinary services.

On executive, I need to mention this; it should be, since the executive authority is vested in president, the president should be educationally qualified and university level, and of sound mind.

The constitution should have a specification of qualification for presidential candidate, and he should be also be a Kenyan.

The president tenure should be fixed only for five years term.

The functions of the president to be defined in the constitution, to attend and extend the national during the functions both on national and international.

Some powers of the president should be limited.

Should not appoint some civil servants, and without consultation of parliament.

On cultural and ethnic regional; Kenya ethnic and cultural diversity contributes on a national culture. Therefore, our ethnic and cultural diversity should be protected by the constitution.

Good positive ethnic culture, should be captured in the constitution.

Respect between the young and the old.

Security should be paramount. The constitution should provide, revolution, respect, love, among members of different ethnic groups, in unity, security.

On succession and transfer of powers; the results should be announced in every polling station, by presiding officers, and

therefore forwarded to the chairman.

The mode of transfer of power, should be through supervision of Chief Justice of electoral commission.

The constitution should provide for the former president the following; Security, welfare, amenity from legal office. Thank you.

Com. Raiji: I think there is a question.

Com. Salome Muigai: Thank you very much Mr. Cheruiyot. My question is on the, you have said that the president should be the Commander in Chief, to stop the operation of such operations like Jeshi la mzee. At present, the president is the Commander in Chief, at present we have Jeshi la mzee, we have Mungiki, we have Kamjeshi, and all those. So what does the constitution need to do, to ensure that, that doesn't happen?

Councillor Joshua Cheruiyot: Since, this Jeshi la mzee and Chinkororo are not registered, it should be abolished and not recognized in our nation.

Com. Ratanya: Councillor Joshua, maybe this is just a clarification; it might be covered by your memorandum. About the education qualification of the president. You have not given your proposal, what level of education should a presidential candidate have?

Councillor Joshua Cheruiyot: Should have a university level.

Com. Ratanya: Okay.

Com. Raiji: Okay, asante sana Bw. Councillor, asante kwa hayo maoni, tafadhali utusaidie na hiyo memorandum hapo. Sasa atafuata Councillor, nilisema ni David Akoech, kutoka Turkana community, David, unatoka kwa hiyo community? Okay, karibu, kwa hivyo wewe ndio unawakilisha hiyo Turkana community. Okay, ni sawa tu, utasema jina lako mama.

Ningetaka kuwajulisha kwamba, mko uhuru kutumia, kama haujui Kiswahili au uko na shida kidogo na Kiswahili na Kingereza, unaweza kutumia lugha ya mama, na tutatafuta watu wa kutafsiri.

Safina Achor: Majina yangu kamili ni Mrs. Safina Achor, na ninaongea kwa niaba ya Turkana community.

Sisi tunaishi sehemu ya Rift Valley Province, katika district ya Nakuru, division ya Rongai. Wengi wetu wa kabila la wa Turkana hatuna makao, tunaishi kwa shida. Tumeshindwa kuelimisha watoto wetu kwa sababu ya kuhamia hama. Nyuma tunamokaa

kwa wakati mwingi, pesa zinakosa ya kulipa nyumba. Tunafukuzwa, kwa hivyo tunaangaika na watoto na mizigo.

Point ya pili; kwa upande wa elimu, tungeomba serikali itukumbuke, kwa vile wakati mwingi hatujiwezi. Kwa mfano, unaweza kuwa umeajiriwa kwa kawaida, pesa ni ndogo, haitoshi elimu ya watoto, kula kunywa na kuvaa. Kwa wakati mwingine, bursary imetolewa na serikali, na kwa kawaida pesa hizo zinaenda kwa njia isioeleweka. Ama kwa watu tajiri ambao wako na kila kitu.

Mtoto labda amefaulu vizuri kwa mtihani wake, anakosa karo ya shule. Labda angesaidia serikali kwa njia fulani, mwishowe tupoteze mtu wa maana katika serikali yetu.

Upande wa kazi; tunaangaika sana, kwa vile kazi siku hizi ni kujuana. Ni lazima uwe na mkubwa ambaye anamjua, ndio akutengenezee laini ya kazi. Kwa upande ya wa Turkana, tumesahaulika kwa vile, hatuna mkubwa ambaye tutamwendea hatutee kwa upande wa kuajiriwa. Ingawa watoto wetu wanaweza kufanikiwa kimasomo. Kwa mfano, wakati wa kuajiriwa watu kama hapa Nakuru, tunaelezwa turudi kwetu Lodwar, tuajiriwe huko. Kwani sisi sio wazalendo wa Kenya, ama wenyeji wa Kenya? Tunaomba hii Katiba mpya, itukumbuke wakati inapobadilishwa. Mambo yetu ijulikane kwa serikali ya Kenya.

Wakati Mturkana anapohitaji kitambulisho, hata akiwa hapa Rongai, anaambiwa aende apate kitambulisho Lodwar. Ni kwa nini anaelezwa hivyo? Yeye ni mzaliwa hapa, kura yake ni hapa. wakati wa kupiga kura, anapiga kura yake hapa Rongai, ni lazima amchaguwe Councillor wa hapa Rongai. Tunataka Katiba hii mpya itukumbuke na kuelewa ya kwamba sisi ni WaKenya, ingawa tunaishi katika penbe mbali mbali ya Kenya. Tunahitaji huduma kama ya wengine, labda katika Katiba ile ya zamani, Wakoloni walitusahau, lakini sasa tunauliza mtukumbuke katika Katiba hii mpya.

Tunaomba majimbo ya mseto, ambaye itatusaidia sisi, makabila ndogo ndogo kama Turkana katika Rift Valley Province. Jambo lolote mbaya likitendeka hapa Rongai, ama Nakuru district, mtu wa kwanza kulaumiwa ni Turkana. Kufikiria kwa sababu hana makao ya kuishi, kwa vile hawana viongozi ambao wanawatetea. Wanadharauliwa kama sio watu wasio na mwelekeo.

Mungu anapofungua njia ya Mturkana, awe kiongozi wa jambo ama mahali fulani, inakuwa sio furaha kwa makabila mengi, inasemekana hao hawana makao wala hawastahili, na hiyo inaonyesha vile tumebaguliwa. Ni kama sio waKenya, ikiwa ni elimu tuko nayo, hiyo inadhiirishwa kuwekwa kando kwetu Waturkana, katika sehemu ya maendeleo ya Kenya.

Kwa upande wa biashara, yaani vibanda ya kuuza; inakuwa ni shida kwa sisi Waturkana kupata, kwa vile sisi ni masquatter kama vile tunajukina. Ni hayo tu asanteni.

Com. Raiji: Ngoja kidogo. Okay asante sana Mama Safina kwa hayo mapendekezo yako, tutayatia maanani. Jina lako la pili,

hatukusikia vizuri.

Safina Achor: Safina Achor, A-c-h-o-r.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana, tafadhali jilandikishe hapo, na utupatie hiyo memorandum. Keneth Karungu, ambaye atafuatwa na Rev. David Mutai. Keneth Karungu hayuko? Kama hayuko, Rev David Mutai, Reverend yuko, munamwona Reverend hapa? Okay, akija tutakuwa tukisikiza, Mary Wanjiru Kinyanjui, ambaye utafuatwa na Joel Kosgei, ama Rev. David Mutai akiingia.

Mary Wanjiru Kinyanjui: Majina yangu ni Mary Wanjiru Kinyanjui, haya ni maoni yangu binafsi.

We should maintain a unitary system of government, to avoid division.

The president should be highly educated, and between the ages of 40 to 60.

He should not win by a simple majority.

His duties should be clearly defined to the Kenyans.

He should also be morally upright, and a family man. That is, a married man with a good family.

The presidential powers should be reviewed and minimized.

The appointment of the ministers should be guided by the education level and career. Such that the ministries are headed by people who are experienced in the areas concerned.

The MPs should not have the powers to decide on their salaries. The wananchi should be consulted, since basically we are the employers here.

The salaries of the MPs should be cut down, since the economy is ailing, that is to avoid the creation of an island of the rich.

The budget should be practical to the last detail.

Teachers are very important and should be paid fairly.

The MPs and ministers, have so many vehicles, which is affecting us the common mwananchi. They should have a maximum of

two vehicles each. If they need more, they should put it to their personal budget, and not the government.

MPs should be paid per seating, such that absenteeism is corrected.

They should also have offices in their constituencies, for easy reach by the wananchi.

We should also have more women appointed to head ministries, because we have very educated women, and we know that by nature, women are good organizers.

The less abled persons, should also have a fair representation in the government.

Also, details of tribe and clan, should not be important in the issuing of things like IDs and Passports. Since we should learn to be Kenyans. Ethnic details, only manage to divide.

The quota system is unfair. Birth children are left out of good schools, just because of the quota system. While children who have not done well, manage to go to the university. by the end of it all, we have graduates who should not be graduates, and the bright people left aside.

Ministries should be left to operate independently, without interference from the politicians and the president. Thank you.

Com. Raiji: Tuko na swali.

Com. Salome Muigai: Thank you very much Mary Wanjiru Kinyanjui, we have not heard many voices of women, so we are happy to hear you. I would have liked to hear more of women issues from you, because as I said, there have been very few women. So, if you, with the chairs permission, if you have anything else to add on women, we would like to give you a minute or two.

But, my question is on the marital status of the president with a good family, what is the definition of a good family?

And the other question is on, more women to head ministries, can you give us concrete numbers, recommendations.

You also talked about less able have more representation, what do you mean by less able, and what kind of number would you propose?

Mary Wanjiru Kinyanjui: By, a good family I mean, if we follow the Africa tradition, we used to have Chiefs to head communities, and Chiefs were appointed according to the family they have. the people would look at this man, how is his family,

how does he run his family, how are his children, how is he treating his wives. And that is why I think, because we are Africans, we still remain the Africans we are. We should have a president, who has a stable marriage, and basically is a good family man. Because if you fail to organize your own home, then it will also be difficult to organize the whole country.

When it comes to more representation of the less able people. Like currently we know, it is only Josephine Sinyo, who was appointed. She is only one among so many, and the burden, for her alone to carry the burden of the blind, the lame, the deaf, it is just too much for her. And I think if they were more than that, well I haven't thought of a number in particular, but I thought like, if they are like even two or three, it would be fair, because she would have somebody to consult with even in the parliament. But you see now, she just sings alone, she debates alone, I think it is unfair.

When it comes to the women, honestly, I think us Kenyan ladies, we are as educated as our men, and I think we should be given equal opportunities. Like we see how our ministries, I don't think at the moment we have any minister as a woman. Why is that so? We know schools that are headed by women, do quite well, if women do quite well in heading schools, why cant we do well in heading ministries?

Com. Salome Muigai: Can you give us numbers Wanjiru, because we are making a constitution, so generalization like more, if they were one and they gave us two, or if they were non and they gave us one, is that what you want. Give us concrete numbers.

Mary Wanjiru Kinyanjui: Okay thank you, I think like if we have, given that at the moment we have more than 200 MPs in the parliament, if the government can set aside, like 10, it would be fair.

Com. Raiji: Another question

Com. Ratanya: Okay Wanjiru, there is this point of quota system, you have just merely said it is unfair. Now, I would you like this to operate, what is your proposal?

Mary Wanjiru Kinyanjui: I have this in mind, this quota system lock out bright children out of good schools. For example let us take an example of Nakuru, you may be pupil with over 500 points, you will not go to a government school. Somebody is for example and forgive me, like in Turkana or another place. You see such a person has lower as 200 points going to Alliance High School, I think this is not fair to that child who scored more, she worked or he worked more, to score high, why should she/he not go to a good school, just because of the quota system.

Com. Ratanya: We understand as you have explained, but should we retain it or do away with it?

Mary Wanjiru Kinyanjui: I think we should do away with it.

Com. Raiji: Okay thank you very much for your contribution, please register yourself. Rev. David Mutai amekuja, okay, kwa hivyo nilikuwa nimemuita nafikiri Bw. Kosgei Joe, karibu. Utafuatwa na David Ekitena.

Joel Kosgei: Asante, kwa majina kamili ni Joel Kipkorir Kosgei, nataka kuchangia kuhusu elimu.

Ningependekeza ya kuwa, serikali ingetusaidia kwa busara ya elimu sana, kwa sababu ya jinsi ambavyo tunaelimisha watoto. Kwa sababu ya kuwa, tunavyojua ya kuwa, Kenya yetu wakati huu, watu wengi wako na shida nyingi, kwa sababu ya mapato. Uwa unapeleka mtoto shule kuanzia kiwango cha chini ya nursery, mpaka secondary school, na mtoto anaweza kufaulu, na kuenda chuo kikuu. Na bado unaulizwa mzazi yule yule, huna kazi, huna shamba, upeleke huyo mtoto chuo kikuu. Na imeonekana ni mtoto ambaye anaweza kuja kujisaidia, anakuja kujitegemea baadaye. Ningeomba serikali ama ningeomba Tume hii, waweke katika Katiba yetu ya kuwa, mtoto akishaonekana, kufikia kiwango cha darasa la kumi na mbili kuenda chuo kikuu, iwe ni gharama ya nchi, sio ya mzazi. Hiyo ningependekeza iwe, kabisa katika Kenya yetu iwe hivyo, kwa sababu tukiwekea hiyo mzigo mzazi, kuanzia primary mpaka chuo kikuu, watoto wengi watashindwa kuelimika kwa sababu ya shida ya wazazi wao.

Kwa mfano, sana sana tunaambiwa ya kuwa serikali inatoa msaada wa elimu. Na vile inatoa msaada ya elimu, hatujaiyona hata siku moja, tukiambiwa mtoto huyu katika kijiji hii, amesaidiwa hivi. Kwa hivyo, ningeomba ya kuwa, wakati msaada hiyo ya elimu ikitolewa, iwe, ifikie kijijini, wale wa kugawa kabisa ni wale wa kijijini, tusije tukaambiwa ya kuwa ati, msaada imetolewa na serikali ya masomo, na hali atuoni kwenye inaelekea. Kwa sababu akipelekwa katika shule, tuseme shule ya upili, igawe, anagawie pengine jamii yao, ama pengine ni watu ambao wanajiweza. Na wale ambao hawajiwezi, huwa na hiyo shida. Kwa hivyo ningeomba Tume hii, iweke pendekezo hilo langu, iwe ni kabisa kuanzia kuenda chuo kikuu, iwe ni mzigo ya nje, sio ya mzazi.

Jambo lingine ambao ningependa kuchangia, ni kuhusu mashamba. Unakuta kuwa, kuna mamilioni ya ma acre ambayo haionekani ni ya nani, hamwezi kujua ni ya nani. Unaambiwa hii shamba ni ya fulani wa fulani, ukienda kuingine, ni shamba ya fulani wa fulani, na kuna wananchi ambao hawana mashamba hata kidogo. Na tungependekeza ya kuwa, mashamba, iwe ni kiwango fulani ambayo, ingeweza kuwa ya mtu mmoja. Halafu ile nyingine ipewe wananchi.

Kwa mfano, ikipewa mtu mmoja, acre mia mbili hivi, naona itafaa, hali na wale wengine wajipatie mahali pa kujisaidia kulima ama makao. Kwa sababu unakuta WaKenya, katika nchi yao, anakaa kama wakimbizi. Kwa hivyo, hiyo pendekezo pia, ningependa Tume hii iweke maanani sana, kwa kuwa tunajua WaKenya wakati wa ukoloni ulipoingia, Mwafrica alinyang' anywa ardhi, na mwishowe ikachukuliwa na Wazungu. Na hivi majuzi wakati wa uhuru, ukafikiria ya kuwa Waafrica watapewa mashamba, na hali anazidi kila siku kuwa masikini. Kwa hivyo, pendekezo langu, ilikuwa ni hiyo, sina nyingine asante.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana Joel, okay tumeelewa mapendekezo yako, tafadhali jiandikishe huko. David Ekitera, to be followed by Jackson Muraya.

David Ekitera: Mimi kwa majina ni David Ekitera Rafua, ninawakilisha kanisa la Christian Church, ninatoa maoni ya Marekebisho ya Katiba.

Ya kwanza, uwogonzi; kama jamii ndogo ya Waturkana, sisi tumesahaulika kamwe, tunasema hivyo kwa sababu, katika uwongizi wa serikali, sisi hatuonekani. Sio eti ni kwa vile hatujasoma, tumesoma kama wale watu wengine, lakini sisi tumedharauliwa kuliko wale makabila mengine. Kwa hivyo tunaomba serikali inayokuja, ijaribu sana kutusaidia, bila kubagua.

Ya pili elimu; kwa upande wa elimu, tumeelimika, lakini utakuta waliosoma, hawana kazi. Ukienda kutafuta kazi, jibu utakalopata ni, uende utafute kazi katika Wilaya ya Turkana. Kwani hapa tunapoishi na Turkana, kuna tofauti gani, hii nauliza? Kitambulisho ya Kenya tuko nayo. Eti ni serikali inasema. Tunafuata haki za kina binadamu kama vile haki ya kuishi.

Uraia; utaona katika uraia vile vile, tunadharauliwa kwa sababu, katika uvunjaji wa sheria ya nchi, sisi ndio mstari wa mbele kudhaniwa, kwa sababu eti hatuna seti. Kwa mfano, ubebaji wa silaha, pengine sheria, Mturkana udhaniwa sana sana.

Nne, haki za binadamu; katika haki za binadamu, zote ni sawa, isipokuwa haki za kuishi, sisi jamii ya Waturkana, hatuna mahali pa kuishi, namaanisha, hatuna mashamba, tunaishi katika nyumba za kokedisha, hali kuna mashamba ya serikali inakaa hivyo bila ya kulima. Ndio imekuwa mapishi ya wakora, kwa hivyo, tunaomba serikali angalao pahali pa kuishi, mashamba tupewe.

Na ya tano ya ya mwisho, usalama; tunaomba serikali inayokuja, itoe usalama wa kutosha, kwa jamii ya wa Turkana, maana, chochote kunatendeka humu nchini, jamii ya wa Turkana udharauliwa ya kutosha. Utakuta hawana jamii wengine, ufanye uhalifu, uwachiliwe huru, lakini kama ni Mturkana, utapigwa bila kupingwa. Asanteni ni hayo tu.

Com. Raiji: Ngoja kidogo, niko na swali kidogo nataka unifafanulie, kwa sababu hiyo pendekezo ilitolewa hata na yule mama alikuja. Hatujaelewa kamili, mnasema kwamba wakati kisa ya uwizi au mambo ingine ikitokea, Waturkana ndio wanaingiliwa kwanza. Hii ni kusema gani?

David Ekitera: Asante sana Bw. Mheshimiwa, ama Bw. Commissioner, ningependa kujibu hapo kwa sababu, hapa kwetu Wilaya ya Rongai hapa, tuseme tarafa ya Rongai, kuna wakati uwizi ilikiwa imezidi hapa sana, hata kuna watu wengine waliwawa, kama Manager Obure. Sasa, utakuja pata, wale watu ambao waliingi cell ya polisi, ilikuwa ni Waturkana, sisi ndio tulisemekana kwa vile nyinyi ndio pengine watu ambao wanapigana Karimojo, watu wa Sudan na Paposi kutoka upande wa Uganda na Donyiro. Inasemekana hakuna watu wengine ambao wanajua kushika silaha ama kubeba bunduki, ni Waturkana. Hiyo ndio maana tumechangisha hii, hapa hivyo kwa marekebisho ya katiba, ama tumetoa kwa maoni.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana, tatizo lingine lenye tuliambiwa na mama mwenye alikuwa hapa na pengine pia wewe unalijua, ni hili la kuambiwa mwende mkachukuwe kipande Lodwar.

David Ekitera: Ndio.

Com. Salome Muigai: Hata mkienda kwa Chief mwenye yuko hapa karibu, bado anawaambie mwende kwa, Chief anayewajua, bado mlazimishwa kuenda Lodwar kuchukuwa Kipande.

David Ekitera: Asante sana, hapo nitachangisha nikisema hivi. Chief hana shida, Chief unaweza enda kwake na akujazie form, lakini kufika kwa ule afisa ambaye anadeal na mambo ya kitambulisho, baada ya kuangalia kitambulisho yako, apate pengine mzazi alizaliwa Turkana na wewe umezaliwa hapa. Ile jibu ambayo atakayokupea, enda Wilaya ya Turkana. Kwa upande wa afisi ya Chief, hiyo ana shida yoyote. Kwa hivyo, shida mahali inatokeanga, kwa wale afisa ambao wanadeal na mambo ya kupeana kitambulisho.

Com. Raiji: Okay asante sana David, hayo maoni yako tutayatia maanani, tafadhali jaindikishe hapo.

David Ekitera: Asante sana.

Com. Raiji: Jackson Muraya, utafuatwa na nafikiri ni Nguyo Robate.

Jackson Muraya: Kwa majina ni Jackson Muraya, na nataka kutoa maoni yangu, kuhusu hii Katiba mpya.

Na nitaanza na president. President awe akienda kwa tenure ya miaka tano.

Na asiwe juu ya sheria.

Na akikosa, anaweza kushtakiwa.

Na nguvu zake zingine, ziwe reduced, ikatwe kidogo, kama vile kuappoint armies, police, ama P.S. na badala yake, hiyo kazi iwe ikifanywa na Bunge. **(Interjection)**

Com. Raiji: Inaonekana uko na shida, kuweka hapo karibu kama vile nimeweka.

Jackson Muraya: No, sina shida.

Com. Raiji: Tafadhali ukae karibu.

Jackson Muraya: Na, president awe akichaguliwa na hamsini na moja, kwa ile vote ambayo tutakuwa.

Na, mambo ya elimu, kuwe na free education, kuanzia nursery, mpaka university.

Na mambo ya elections, parties ziwe zikipewa usaidizi na serikali, yaani wanapewa pesa na serikali, kutoka kwa consolidated fund.

Local government; mayors na chairmen, wawe wakichaguliwa moja kwa moja na watu.

Kusiwe na wakati wa ku extend parliament. Na kama kutakuwa hivyo, wananchi waulizwe, kutokana na kura nyingi.

Councillor awe akichaguliwa na kura zaidi ya elfu tano.

Upande wa matatu, kuwe tu, gari inakubaliwa road license na insurance. VSP na TLP, hapana.

Passangers, yaani wasafiri kwa magari hizo za matatu, wawe wenyewe wakijiwekea insurance.

Matatu na buses, madereva wao, wawe tu na driving license, wasiwe wakiuliswa PSV ama kitu kama TLP.

Parliament kuwe, mtu akichaguliwa kwa parliament, iwe kama kuna elfu ishirini na tano watu, watakuwa wanaweza kukubaliwa kuchagua Mbunge wao, wakiwa watu elfu ishirini na tano.

Kama kuna kitu kama majimbo, Kenya ingehitaji watu wote wa Kenya kwanza waulizwe, kupitia kwa kura.

Ma Chief na D.O na P.C wote wawe wakichaguliwa na raia. Yangu ni hayo tu.

Com. Raiji: Iko swali.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Bw. Muraya, maswali yangu ni mawili kwako.

Jackson Muraya: Kwanza unasema kukitakina kuwe na majimbo, tukuwe na kura ya maoni. Wewe ni nafasi yako kutupa kura ya maoni yako wakati huu. Kwa hivyo tungeomba utupe kura ya maoni yako, habari ya majimbo wakati huu.

Swali la pili ni kuwa umetueleza kuwa, wasafiri wajiwekee dhamini zao wenyewe, waweke insurance. Sasa jukumu ya mwenye gari, ndio asibebe wananchi na gari lililo haribika ama nini, itakuwa jukumu yake ni nini?

Kwanza nitakujibu kuhusu majimbo. Kwa majimbo mimi nasema hivyo kwa sababu, areas zingine kama vile Turkana, hakuna kitu kinatoka kule. Na tukisema tuweke majimbo, kuna watu wengine wataumia sana.

Com. Salome Muigai: Sasa unataka majimbo ama hutaki?

Jackson Muraya: Sitaki.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante, swali la pili, jibu la pili.

Jackson Muraya: Swali la pili, ningependa abiria mwenyewe anayebewa na matatu, awe mwenyewe amejjiwekea bima. Kwa sababu, tuangalia (Interjection)

Com. Salome Muigai: Tafadhali zungumzia kwenye mic, usipozugumzia kwa mic, hiyo habari yako haiendi kwenye record, tafadhali.

Jackson Muraya: Tunaona abiria mwenyewe, ajiwekee bima, kwa sababu, vile tunaangalia kwa sasa, tunaona kama wale wanaweka bima sasa, kama hizi za matatu, inabaka kampuni moja tu. Na kwa hivyo, ni maoni yangu mbeleni, itakuwa hakuna kampuni ambaye ianweka bima ile. Kwa hivyo, nitaona vizuri kwa maoni yangu, abiria mwenye ajiwekee bima.

Com. Raiji: Okay, hayo ni maoni yako Bw. Muraya, asante sana kuchangia, tafadhali jiandikishe hapo. Nafikir ni Guyo Roberte or, Boran community, Guyo, ni wewe mzee, karibu.

Guyo Rupate: Mimi naitwa Guyo Rupate, mimi ni mtu wa Rongai, kutoka 76, mimi niko hapa. Mimi kama nakaa hapa, mimi nakaa na kabila yote arubaini mbili. Mimi ninachaguliwa hapa kama kati kati ya watu, hii kabila arubaini na mbili. Mimi kutoka siku hiyo, mimi niko hapa tu, mimi nazaa watoto nane, hapa wote wako na kitambulisho hapa. Kutoka Nakuru, kutoka hapa mimi ni mzee wa Borana hapa, Borana ni nyingi hapa, lakini nyinyi mnaona mimi mmoja tu. Kwa sababu, sisi watu kuandika huko na huko, si nafasi kupata siku yote. Siku lakini serikali inataka kuona hawa kiwanja hii, kama mimi nafanya siku hiyo, hawa wote wanakuja, hao hapana, maneno yangu tu, kwa sababu hao wenyewe na chagua na serikali pamoja.

Mimi watu hawa wote, kati kati ya watu hawa wote, sisi, hata mimi nakaa Rongai, hakuna taabu, taabu namna gani, mimi nasikilizana na watu wa Rongai, na Councillor na Chief, idara ya serikali yote. Hata sasa kujenga, mimi nakaa hapa tu kwangu,

watu wa council wanasema kaa hapa sisi tunawatafutia wewe makao. Hata kulima mimi nalima, balance ya kichinchio mimi Islamu tena nakata ng'ombe ya kichinchio hiyo. Sasa, sisi tuko na taabu, taabu gani, sisi watu wa kuhama hama. Sisi tunaona ni Kenya moja, kweli Kenya ni moja. Mimi mtu hata wakati wa Waingereza, niko, niko kipande ya Ingereza, niko ya 78, niko yote, hata mara tatu. Mimi naona mingi.

Mimi kijana yangu ya hapa, kitambulisho ni hapa. Mtoto wetu kama anasoma, sisi hatuna makao, sisi Rongai Borana area hii, iko Borana mia moja na kitu, akina mama na wazee pamoja. Sasa kukosana na tajiri, sisi mizigo yetu na tupa tupa tu. Sasa, Kenya ni moja, hata wakati wa Ukoloni, sisi tunakaa kidogo na nyinyi ni korosh namna gani, Ingereza kama anakuja huko, naona sisi iko naogopa hapana lima, sisi tuko na ngamia, sisi hakuna taabu. Wakati wa 63, kukakua na maneno ya shifter, nakuta Wakikuyu wengi huko. Zamani wakati wa Ingereza, sisi kama nafunga, hapana kuingisha na watu wengine pamoja. Wasema Worja wanakuja, mambo yetu ni kando, chakula, mchele, nyama, mkate, chapate, sisi nakula kitu kama hiyo.

Wakati Kenya inatapa uhuru 63, inapeleka sisi huko, tunashtakiwa mambo ya shifter, naingiza sisi Kikuyu huko pamoja, manyani. Siku hiyo sasa, siku hiyo inaleta chakula hii, ugali, na maharagwe, uji, sisi nakataa. Mpaka mkubwa yote anakuja, Kenya sasa ni moja tu. (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Bwana Guyo, tungetaka upendekeze, unataka tufanye kitu gani sisi kama tume inatengeneza Katiba. Unataka tukufanyie nini?

Guyo Rupate: Sasa sisi kama iko pamoja, sisi tuko pamoja. Sasa tafutia sisi makao, sisi ni Kenya moja, sisi tukae sisi wote sawasawa. Hata kama ni pahali kidogo, uje mzigo yake na uweke hapa, shamba yake ni hapa, sisi tunataka namna hiyo, maoni yangu ni hiyo.

Com. Raiji: Okay, asante sana mzee, tumesikia hayo mapendekezo yako, tafadhali ujiandikishe hapa. Baada ya Bwana Guyo tuko na Rev. Hezron Maina, ACK church, ambaye atafuatwa na Paul Ndung'u. Hezron Reverend karibu.

Rev. Hezron Maina: Asante sana, mimi ni Hezron Maina, nawakilisha ACK, Rongai Parish.

About preamble (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Ngoja Reverend, tafadhali tujaribu kukimya. Wananchi ambao wako laini ya pili ya tatu, hao ndugu zangu, tafadhali tujaribu kukimya. Kwa sababu kila mtu atapata nafasi yake, hili commission isilikilize yule ambaye amepata nafasi, na tuweze kunakili maneno yao vilivyo, asanteni.

Rev. Hezron Maina: About preamble; we need a preamble in our constitution, stating why the constitution is being enacted. And also with the national vision, also common experience of Kenyans should be reflected in that preamble.

About directives, principles of state policy; we need statements in our constitution, recapturing the national philosophy and guiding principles and values that governs how the state power is exercised.

About constitutional supremacy; the parliament power to amend the constitution should be limited and the public should be involved through referendum in amending the constitution.

About citizenship; spouses of Kenyan citizen, and the child born of one Kenyan parents, regardless of parents, gender, should be entitled to the automatic citizenship.

About defense and national security; the president should be the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces. Disciplined forces, the military and paramilitary, the police and so on, should be established in the constitution.

The constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary power in emergency situation and parliament, should have a role in effecting the emergency power.

About political parties; all political parties should be financed by the government consolidated funds. For they represent all Kenyans who pay the tax.

About the structure and system of government; the prime minister should be appointed from the majority party in parliament.

The president remains more or less ceremonial. But executive authority should be shared between the president and the prime minister.

About legislatures; the Attorney General and the high court judges should be vetted by the parliament.

Moral and ethical qualification for parliamentary candidates and the other public servants should be required. (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Reverend you have one minute, please summarise we can read the rest of the memorandum.

Rev. Hezron Maina: About the executive; presidential functions, should be defined in the constitution, and the presidents power should be limited. Then he should be removed from power, for his misconduct.

About the Local government; mayor and council chairman should be directly elected by the people. They should be well educated with morally upright. They should not be bankrupt and should be God fearing persons.

About electoral commission (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: And that is your last point, your time is up Reverend.

Rev. Hezron Maina: About Electoral commission and the process, seats should be reserved for specific interest groups. Such as women, youth, people with disabilities and religious groups.

Electoral commission (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: I think your time is up, in fact I have added you a minute, if you could please us the memorandum we shall read. Otherwise that we can now have Mr. Paul Ndung'u.

Paul Ngung'u: Asante, kwa jina ni Paul Ndung'u na natoa maoni yangu kwa niaba ya wazee wa kijiji kama chairman wa Village Elders, Rongai Location elders.

We the elders of the above mention location, we hereby present our views, proposals to you. In the regard to Kenya Constitution changes, we feel that, the following issues should be looked into;

One; the Chiefs Act should be strengthened, for we feel that, through the Act we are more safe in the grassroots. For this is where the majority of Kenyans live.

Two; since 1963, when we attained our independence, the present constitution has safeguarded our people. Interest for free. We would like to thank the Kenyans Patriots who took their time on the formation of constitution. The present constitution is good, but the implementations are poor. For instance, there are no proper roads, no clean water, no electricity and pollution of environment as guaranteed in the constitution.

Three; we need one man one job system, for this will discourage corruption in the country.

Four; the question of squatters, should be abolished and discouraged in Kenya. Kenyans should be assembled.

There is a big merging of Kenyans people in settlement, who have over 10,000 acres, while others have no where to call home.

To eradicate illiteracy in Kenya, we should have free primary education.

For a healthy nation, people should have access to free education, because the majority of rural Kenyans, live in poverty.

Seven; all Kenyans of old age, over 60, should be taken care by the state, by providing medical care and other major necessity, awaiting for their departure.

The village elders are doing a commendable job, and therefore they should be paid.

Roads, health centres and primary schools, should be run by the County Council, as in 1960s.

For the election of mayors and chairmen, they should be elected direct by public, to discourage bribery, nepotism and corruption.

For an MP or Councillor who fails to attend the seating in the chamber for three days without any reason, the seat should be declared vacant.

The Harambee system of contribution has been misused, so it should be scrapped. Thank you.

Com. Salome: Asante sana Mzee Ndung'u, you have told us that this are the views of the elders, how many elders are you?

Paul Ngung'u: Well in my area, I have got 42.

Com. Salome: 42?

Paul Ngung'u: 42 elders.

Com. Salome: How many of this are men.

Paul Ngung'u: I think they are all men.

Com. Salome: Okay, so elders are actually elder men, according to this defination this is a point of clarification, I am not holding you to a debate, I just want to get it clear in my head, what we are talking about. So, for this group, the elders are elderly men.

Paul Ngung'u: Elderly men, yes.

Com. Salome: So when we talk about elders being paid, we are talking about elderly men being paid, are we, according to

this particular.

Paul Ngung'u: I don't say about men only, you see in the country we don't have men only, and even in may area, I have got those men, in other areas they are women, and they should be paid.

Com. Salome: But we are talking about the reality of Rongai, because this is the constituency we are discussing right now. So, the elders that are there, right now, are elders that are men.

Paul Ngung'u: This is only Rongai location, and we have got five locations in Rongai division.

Com. Salome: Okay thank very much.

Com. Raiji: Okay Bw. Ndung'u. John Kamande, ambaye atafuatwa na Elias Karanja.

John Kamande: Nimekuja kwa niaba ya walemavu. Shauri ya ile pesa ilichangishwa ya walemavu (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Sema jina Kwanza.

John Kamande: Jina langu ni John Fetha Kamande. Nimekuja kwa niaba ya walemavu, wale nilikuja nao waki (inaudible).

Iko pesa ilisemekana ilichangishwa milioni sabini na nane, na hizo pesa hatujawai kupata tangu mwaka huyo. Na sasa tunateseka sana kwa, tuko na watoto kwa shule, na hatuna pahali pa kuishi. Na ninaomba serikali ambaye itakuja, itafutie sisi pahali pa kukaa, ndio tuweze kuelimsha watoto wale tuko na hao. Ni hayo tu waheshimiwa, asante.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Bw. Kamande, mmekuja walemavu sita, ni wangapi akina mama. Kwa hao sita kuna wangapi akina mama?

John Kamande: Sijai kuona akina mama, isipokuwa ni wewe tu.

Com. Raiji: Niko na swali ingine. Umependekeza aje kuhusu ile pesa ambayo ilichangiwa wasiojiweza? Na sasa, kuna shida ingine sasa, kama wewe mlemavu, labda ungetaka tutie maanani, au pendekezo ambayo inaweza kusaidia, mahali popote, nyinyi kama walemavu mnaona mnanyanyaswa, ambao ungetaka sisi tutie katika Katiba.

John Kamande: Mimi ningeomba, tujengewe ofisi pahali tutakuwa tukikutana, tukitakikana.

Com. Ratanya: Bw. John Kamande, umesema kwamba walemavu wasaidiwe kwa elimu.

John Kamande: Kwa elimu na pahali pa kukaa.

Com. Raiji: Okay sasa kwa elimu, ni kiwango gani? Kwa sababu kuna watu wengi wanasema free primary education, wengine wanataka secondary, wengine university. sasa nyinyi mnaomba kama kiasi gani? Unajua ni maoni yako tunataka.

John Kamande: Tunaomba hata ikiwa ni primary au secondary, shauri hatuna uwezo wowote.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana Bw. Kamande, Elias Karanja, Karanja hayuko, kama hayuko tutaenda kwa Bw. Joseph Mibei. Karibu mzee, utafuatwa na Josphat Wang'ondu.

Joseph Mibei: Mimi naitwa Joseph Mibei, mimi ni mtu wa Rongai.

Mimi natuja, pendekezo yangu ni, iko mashamba kubwa sana hapa, hata ukiweke torobini, uwezi kuona, mwisho wake ni wapi. Ingawa sisi tunalaumi police, tunalaumu police bure, kwa sababu waizi kama wanakuja hapa kama juzi, anakuja kuuwa watu ovyo ovyo, akikimbia kuingia hiyo shamba usiku, police atarudu ataenda wapi, kwa sababu iko miba tupu kwa hiyo shamba. Ng'ombe hapana kula, tractor hapana lima, tena pendekezo yangu, watu wa serikali tuwache

Chiefs, askari ya utawala, askari ya police. Afadhali akae kwa miaka tatu kwa location, kuliko akae miaka sita mpaka analima, anafanya nini. Kwa hivyo, mimi naona corruption inatoka kama mtu anakaa mwaka moja kwa mtu wa serikali anakuwa corrupt.

Engine, ingawa watu wameshasema, mambo ya shule. Huyu mtoto anatoka nursery, na serikali ikamate mkono ya huyo mtoto mpaka afikishe mahali atashindiwa.. nafikiri ni hiyo tu, hata mimi nakuwa ngumu, kila siku mimi nakuwa mwoga kusimama mbele ya watu kama hii, nimejaribu.

Com. Raiji: Iko swali mzee, ngoja kidogo.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana mzee kwa kuweza kusimama mbele ya watu, ndio tulikuambia uangalie pande hii ndio usiwaone. Swali yangu ni kuhusu haya mashamba yenye hayalimwi na hayana mifugo na pahali yenye umetueleza kuwa, wezi wanajificha hata polisi hawawezi kuwatafuta huko. Wewe pendekezo lako kama mzee wa Rongai ni nini, ungetaka tufanye nini na hayo mashamba?

Joseph Mibei: Hii mashamba, pendekezo yangu, kama ingewezekana, hii tajiri, akae na acre hamsini peke yake.

Com. Raiji: Okay asante sana Bw. Mibei, utajiandikisha hapo. Okay Josphat Wang'onde, utafuatwa na John Kohera.

Josphat Wang'onde: This is a preparation of people from this area, I representing DP party in this constitution, my name is Josphat Wang'onde.

Constitutional rights; control of religious sect and ban devil worship in Kenya.

Women rights should be entrenched in the constitution.

Property ownership to be provided for both men and women.

To avoid illegal brew, there should be a national brew, which is legal and sold in social halls, in controlled time.

Every citizen has a right to own party, work and live free in any party of Kenya, irrespective of his tribal race.

Registration of person, should not require to go to his original place of birth.

Quarter system in our views of education, should be abolished.

Any kind of harassment should not be netted to a suspect until proved guilty by a court of law.

Terrible offences to be seriously considered, and fundamental rights to every citizens.

Harambees has been abused, it should be reviewed.

Education; provide free primary and secondary education.

Regular (?) interruption should be avoided.

Harmonise the education standard, so that private schools graduates should benefit equally.

School building maintainance should be the burden of the government.

All schools to own title deeds, to avoid land grabbing.

Employment of teacher in public schools to be monitored by the government. (Interjection)

Com. Raiji: Can you be a little less loud, it is interfering with the recording. And slow down a bit, we are trying to take notes.

All children of school going age, should be forced to go to school.

Chancellors of public universities to be elected by relevant university people and by the president.

Judiciary; we concur with the recommendation by the common of judges to the Ghai commission on constitutional review.

Speaker of the National Assembly, not to be an MP.

Electoral commissions to be fully independent and appoint its own chairman.

The electoral commission chairman, to have security of tenure and his own budget.

Constituencies to be created on population basis.

Pastoral areas to be considered on areas of expansion.

Registration of voters and insurance of ID cards, be a continuous exercise.

Application for ID cards, should not be based on areas of origin but rather on areas of residence.

We support that capital punishment be maintained.

We support organized communal labour, for petty offences, as proposed by the courts of law.

Promotion of judges should be on merit alone.

Lands; land (?) to be established to a maximum of 200 acres per person.

Any large scale farm to be bought by the government and then leased to the farmers.

Then, incentives, loans should be given to such farmers, and be supported by guaranteed minimum return and (?)

The government should repossess all the former gazetted government land, e.g ADS, Assortment Fund Trustees, and work at a national resources. This should also include the research (?)

Create a programme and retain officers of agricultura extension and economic.

All farm produce has an assured market.

However balance artificially or farm machinery and input be given to farmers, so as to have a progressive farming system.

Farmers or produces, be given the mandate to price their commodities as it is always done by the manufacturers.

Revive the expenses at the operation of the Kenya Bureau of standards and national price control.

Environment; communities living along the forest regions should be made use of the forest, by being allowed to cultivate and plant, as it was formerly done in the past.

Allow forest squatters countrywide, who should be taught at the economic importance of the forest produce.

Regulate; clay harvesting by the local community to decide on the issue.

Regulate clay harvesting by involving the local community to decide on the issue

Local forest should be owned and taken cover by the local people.

All illegal settlement in water catchment areas, be reposed and plant trees. So, it has to go the forest community, economically they should establish (?) we should be surprised by the trained (?) (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: I think time is up, and so you can please hand over the memorandum we will read it, but there is a question before you do so.

Com. Salome Muigai: Thank you very much, you have said that, constituencies boundary should be by population. We are also aware that there are some parts of the Kenyan population that is very very scarce, but still need to have representation that is effective and efficient, what are your thoughts on this, how do we make sure that we are taking care of everybody's welfare, within the constitution?

Josphat Wang'odu: There are constituencies in Kenya, like Embakasi, where you have 100,000 people of 150. There are constituencies where you have only, five thousand or six thousand people. I think what should be done, the constitution should look into the population of people. So as, the MP, working in that area, the mileage allowance and the money he get, to warrant his salary and whatever, rather than represent a small section of people in the national assembly.

Okay asante sana, na ningetaka kuomba wale watu wako na memorandum, tafadhali ujaribu ku summarise kwa sababu, ukijaribu kusoma na speed sana, hatuwezi kuipata point sawasawa.

Ilikuwa imebakia kamoja tu.

Jiandikishe hapa, saa yako iliisha. John Kwahera, utafuatwa na John Mwema.

Kwa jina ni John Kwahera, na ni mwenyeji wa Rongai, na mimi siwakilishi kikundi, lakini ninatoa maoni yangu ya binafsi.

Kwanza nitaanza na presidency; rasi asiwe juu ya sheria, the president should not be above the law, and should refrain from making degrees without proper consultation.

Political parties; political parties should be funded from the consolidated funds, depending on their popularity.

And a political party without a following of about a million people, or a million members, should be de registered, and this can be ascertained through the previous polls.

Parliament; there should be a permanent and an independent commission to review the salary of MPs forcing the life of parliament through the speaker and advice wananchi accordingly.

And defections; parliamentarians who defect after elections, should cease to be members of parliament, and should not seek re election in any by election, in any constituency in Kenya.

Districts and constitutions Boundaries, should be agreed upon, through a referendum, by the residents.

The system of governance; there should be a government of national unity, where all political parties are given a chance to participate in the nation building.

We go to courts; courts should be made to work for long hours and many courts should also be build. And the requirements that, whoever pleads not guilty to any offence, should be remanded for two weeks, such a procedure should cease.

Economy; any government of the day that drains down the economy, should be made to resign.

Corruption; our corruption courts should be, judges or magistrates should be hired from (?) and they should only serve for a tenure, not more than two years.

Land; land should not be left to lie idle. Land lying idle for more than ten years, the owners should be forced to surrender it.

And, the idea of calling people squatters, I think this should not be anywhere in the constitution's vocabulary, because, this is a word that was used by the colonialist and it is no longer there. If there is going to be government that can take care of, or cater for this so called squatters, then, we shall never have such a word.

Com. Raiji: You have one minute.

John Kwahera: One minute to go, maybe I have finished, I don't know.

Com. Raiji: I think you have finished, thank you very much.

John Kwahera: Thank you.

Com. Ratanya: Yes, Bw. John, about political parties. Now you recommend that, only those which are popular should be funded. I do I assess the popularities of this parties, for which qualified to be funded for by the state.

John Kwahera: I have thought it very clearly that, a party without members, members following of million members, does not qualify to be registered, it should be de-registered. So, the popularity, you see how, a million people, and this should be ascertained by the previous polls.

Com. Raiji: I think you have been very clear on that, thank you very much for that clarification. John Mwema, utafuatwa na Thomas Ruguti.

John Mwema: Asante sana, majina yangu kamili ni John Mwema, mkaaji wa Rongai. Meanwhile, we have our own party constitution, which will be read by our chairman. Lakini nina maoni yangu moja au mbili, ningetoa kwa hii commission.

Ya Kwanza, John Mwema. Hii tungepatia kuchangia mambo ya katiba, lakini inatutaliza kwa sababu hatujui makosa ile ya mbele, hatujasomewa, ni vigumu kuwa tunafundishwa, tunatoa maoni juu ya kitu ambacho hatujui. Lakini, sababu tungekuwa na kifungu, tunajua hii ni mbaya, ile ni mbaya, halafu tunaanza kurekebisha.

Anyway, kwa sababu mmeonelea tupite juu juu, wacha tujibu juu juu.

Maoni yangu, tuna shida, hasa kutoka kule mashambani. Mashida yetu, ni system ambayo inatumika, na tungetaka iwekwe kwa Katiba hii ambayo inatengenezwa mpya, kuhusu mwananchi wa kawaida. Kwa sababu tukisema juu ya mwananchi wa kawaida ama common man, kama juzi tuliona aibu minister kusoma budget, na hatujajuwa mwananchi wa kawaida anatakiwa kutumia kiasi gani ya pesa, hili haishi, kwa sababu yeye yuko katika community ya Kenya. Tunasomewa tu, mambo ya vitu kuongezwa, mshahara ya wale wameandikwa, na tuna watu kule nyumbani ambao hawajaandikwa. Sijui nani anafikiria, katiba inafikiria nini juu ya hao watu. Tungependa, wawe budget ikisomwa wawe budgeted, ili kuishi, mwananchi wa kawaida anatakiwa apate pesa ngapi. Ikiwezekana, hata kwa hii katiba, serikali iweke, mshahara yake kama ni shilling nne. Tunasikia kuna nchi inatakiwa mtu atumie kiasi fulani ya pesa. Wakisema ni 5,000, ni sawa, kwa sababu, ile loan inakodeshwa, na kama hatalipa hata kama ni unga atanunua, hatachangia kulipa ile loan. Kwa hivyo tungenesema awa akilipwa.

Ya pili, ni mshahara ya wajumbe wetu. Tumeona imeenda juu zaidi, imechukuwa kama ya watu kama sabini ama ishirini na kitu, mshahara ya kawaida. Tungependa iwe kiwango ya kulilia nchi yetu, au kulilia wengine wenzetu.

Hii mambo ya corruption; tumeona hii corruption, it maybe, ni sababu ya mshahara kidogo, ukiandika ofisi, kuwe na kiwango ya kutosheleza mahitaji yako. Kwa sababu kama inakosa, kwa mfano, kama ni mwalimu anataka elfu tatu ama tano, itabidi awe na kazi ingine extra. Iwe ni business, awezi kuwa committed teacher, kwa sababu ile mshahara analipwa haimtoshi. Itabidi afanye biashara kando, alime nusu. Kwa hivyo, wangetengewe mshahara ya kutosha, ili mambo ya corruption iishe, hata ofisi. Unakuta kama ni secretary, mshahara yake ni kidogo, anaondoka kwa ofisi before time, afanye biashara hata kama ni kuuza mambo ingine nje nje, hili apate kuishi.

Kwa hivyo, kwa maoni yangu ningeomba hayo katika sheria, iangaliwe, kiwango ya mishahara ya watu, hata wale hawana kazi, wawe wakilipwa na serikali, kwa sababu tunasikia kuna nchi watu wanalipwa, hata kama hawafanyi kazi. Walifanya na wakajenga nchi, kwa hivyo wangepewa marupurupu kidogo, wapate kuishi. Na iwe ikiwekwa kwa budget, wapate ya serikali. maoni yangu.

Com. Raiji: Okay asante sana Bw. Mwema, Thomas Rugut, jiandikishe hapo Bw. Mwema. Thomas Rugut yuko?

Thomas Rugut: Mimi naitwa Thomas Kibet Rugut, mkaaji wa Rongai. Nina haya ya kuchangia maoni ya katiba ambayo inatarajiwa kutengenezwa upya. Ni maoni yangu kibinafsi.

Ninataka kusema jambo kuhusu ardhi, makao; makao Kenya, inaendelea kuwa kidogo, na hata pamoja na hiyo, jinsi ya kupata procurement ya title deed, inafanywa mbali, kama shamba iko ardhi ya Rongai, inaenda inafanywa kule Nairobi, na kuna walagai wengi ambao wanaweza kutumia njia nyingi ya kuweza kutangulia kupata hiyo title, kabla mwenyewe kupata. Kwa

hivyo ninapendekeza ya kwamba, title deed iwe kwa jina mbili, bwana na mke.

Na hizi Act ambayo iko, ya 280 na 300, iunganishwe iwe moja. Hili title iweze kuwa raisi kutengenezwa, mahali pale pale, mahali shamba iko. Kwa mfano, kuna land registration of title's Act, ambayo inasema iko Nairobi, na kuna ingine pia ya lease. Ingingine iko Nakuru, lakini ingeunganishwa zote, iwe moja, hili iweze kuwa rahisi kupata.

Education; education iwe kwa wote, regardless of who is who. Halafu wananchi wa Kenya waelemika, ili mwongo nyingine ambayo itakayo kuja, elimu iwe imepatikana kwa wote, kumali illiteracy na hiyo mambo mengine. Na njia tu ya kumaliza, ni kutunza resources zetu.

Njia ingine, ama neno lingine ni quarter system of intake. Kama ni mashule, kama ni colleges, ifanywe katika constituency level, mpaka locational level, hata sub location level. Hili watu wengine, si watoe wengi, kuliko wale wanahitaji.

Neno lingine ni afya. Afya wakati huu imeenda juu sana, kwa sababu ya ma hosipitali ambayo imepatikana, hii clinics na zile zingine. Na watu wa kawaida, hawawezi kujimudu. Kwa hivyo, mishahara kwa wauguzi.

Madaktari, badala ya kutoroka kuenda nje, wapewe mishahara ya kutosha, hili waweze kuhudumu nyumbani.

Kitu kingine, ningependekeza katika Katiba hii mpya ya kwamba, mtu mmoja kazi moja. Hata kama ako nini, apate kazi moja.

Mimi ningependekeza pia kwamba, hii utawala ya majimbo. Kwamba, resources zetu iwe ikigawanywa hapa hapa. hapo awali, local ama central government, walikuwa wakipeana ma ploti kule Nairobi, hata kama iko Nyanza, ama iko kuinginepo. Watu wa pale pale, hawapati ma ploti hizo, inakuwa kama ya watu wa pahali pengine. Kwa hivyo, hayo ni maoni yangu, na nchi hii iwe ni nchi ya kuogopa Mungu.

Com. Raiji: Okay, asante Bw. Rugut, nilisema hapo wakati ulianza, tutarukia list, hili tuweze kuwafikia akina mama. Na labda wale wasiojiweza, na kwa hivyo sasa nitaruikia wazee, na niende kwa Councillor Priscillar Rop.

Councillor Priscilla Rop: Majina yangu, ni Councillor Mrs. Priscilla Rop, ninawakilisha maendeleo ya wanawake organization, Rongai division.

Naanza na preamble. The constitution should have a preamble that, lays down that every Kenyan is equal before and under the law, and that no one is above the law, except the president.

Also provides that, everyone has freedom of concerns, religion or expression, association, peaceful assembly, and should settle his/herself in his/her region.

Also lays down that everyone has a right to have equal protection, and benefit of the law without discrimination.

Citizenship; we should be regarded as automatic citizens of Kenya.

Children born within Kenya, persons born to Kenya citizens, in or outside Kenya, also has whether, the parent is the father or mother.

A person man or woman, married to a Kenyan citizen should be an automatic citizen, should be an automatic Kenyan citizen, unless they choose otherwise.

A child born of one Kenyan parent, should be entitled to be a Kenyan citizen, regardless of the parent gender.

A child of less than 18 years, whose parents are not Kenyan, adopted by a Kenyan citizen, should apply to be registered as a citizen.

Basic rights; all people should have a right to a national and international (?) and security.

Freedom of movement and residence within your region.

Try to help one's dignity respect and protected everywhere, and including at the domestic level.

Constitutionally provide, for affirmative action, of a minimum of one third representation of women, in the political arena.

Equal right to education and training opportunity, to eliminate inequalities, where women encounter are discriminated upon in participation.

Right to own property and use customary law, and practices do not allow women to hold property, and women have in fact been treated as part of the property to be passed between fathers and husbands.

The unmarried daughters to be considered in land also.

Women rights are God given, born with, and they should not be violated or taken away from them.

Rights of vulnerable groups; addressing women rights, rights of equality of all citizens irrespective of gender, and should not be

enshrined in the constitution.

Women rights should be oriented under Bill of rights.

Persons with disabilities, should be fully taken care of and be considered in job opportunities. Also they should be trained and promoted, just like any other Kenyan.

Unmarried girls also should inherit their father's land.

Equal opportunities in; no person shall be denied access to opportunities for a suitable employment, by reasons of fees or a disability or, there should be no discrimination in promotion, training, development and other related opportunities.

Positive discrimination, affirmative action, failure to the reservation of employment position, should also be developed within the legal policy frame work.

Political parties; the constitution must ensure that affirmative action is employed in the composition of political party structure. Also political parties should not be funded with public funds.

Any political party, should nominate one third women. For example, if the seats are 20, women be given at least 8.

Public finance; women contribute a lot to the paid economy, for example, the women normally form the highest agricultural workers. Women are majority even in markets, and due to high taxation, Kenyan women continue suffering. The best way of uplifting our girls and women, is by giving the development loan, and be included also in kenya budget.

Land and property rights (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: You have one minute.

Cllr Priscilla Rop: Land and property rights, okay, I will jump there, I go to local government.

The mayors and the council chairmen should be elected by people, and they should be O'level minimum education, qualification for councillors, but he/she must have a certificate at least.

Structure and system of government; at the moment, the constitution of Kenya, provide a unitary government, and Kenyans are saying they need change for now, we support Federal government, which is majimbo.

Com. Raiji: Thank you very much Coucillor, I don't know whether there is a question. Okay, asante sana, if you can please give us the memorandum. I am still on some form of affirmative action, I am jumping, Karen Akinyi, I think it is the deaf lady, I want to give her the opportunity, or she wants to come later. Okay, thank you very much, Edina Munai, nafikiri, naambiwa ni Edina, nashukuru, karibu.

Edna Munai: Mimi ni Edina Munai, ninaongea kuhusu wasichana wetu.

Sisi tuko na shida ya wasichana ambao wamezaa, kwa manyumbani mwetu. Msichana akisha zaa watoto wawili, tatu hivi, hawezi kupata kuolewa tena. Na ninaomba kwa katiba ya sasa, ikiwa wazazi wako na shamba, ikitiwe huyo msichana kama acre moja au mbili. Na ajenge nyumba, hili hata yeye alishe watoto wake, na ajue shida za kulisha mtoto, na ajuwe shida ya kusomesha watoto wake.

Ya pili; Katiba ya sasa, tusaidiwe kuandika kwa lugha zote, kama vile iliandikwa bibilia.

Masomo; tusaidiwe kusomesha watoto kuanzia primary mpaka secondary.

Na tena, tunaomba sisi wananchi, tujakuwe Chief sisi wenyewe.

Ya mwisho, hatutaki lease title, tuko na ma title ya lease, sijui tukimaliza tutaenda wapi?

Com. Raiji: Mama tuko na swali, tafadhali ngoja kidogo.

Tafadhili tukimye. Mama tungetaka utusaidie, nilona kwamba ulizungumzia, jambo lako muhimu lilikuwa hao watoto wetu ambao wanapata watoto wakiwa nyumbani, na ulikuwa ukipendekeza wapatiwe shamba uko nyumbani. Lakini sijasikia pendekezo lako, kuhusu, wale wanaume ambao ni baba wa hao watoto, unataka wafanye nini, wafanyiwe nini, kuhusu hao watoto.

Edna Munai: Kwa kweli, kama msichana ameshazaa ya Kwanza, ya pili, ya tatu atasema ukikosa ya Kwanza na ya pili, nikuwe mimi wa tatu. Kwa hivyo hiyo mzigo itakuwa ya mzazi. Na kwa kweli, wakati huu (**Interjerction**)

Com. Raiji: Swala ni, nauliza, wale wanaume waliwapatia hawa watoto, ungetaka tufanye nini na hao, kuhusu hao watoto ambao wamezaliwa, na hao watoto wakiwa nyumbani.

Edna Munai: Kwa sasa, kwa hao wanaume sasa, ni vizuri wachunge hao watoto na kusomesha mpaka wamalize mashule.

Com. Salome Muigai: Mama uendeleo kusubiri. Tafadhali tungenyamaza tusikie maoni ya mama Munai tafadhali.

Mama umesema huyu msichana mwenye amepata watoto apatiwe acre moja ama mbili na baba yake.

Edna Munai: Eeh.

Com. Salome Muigai: Na umesema yule mwenye hao watoto, hawasomeshe tu mpaka wamalize skuli. Je, uridhi wao, utakuwa kwa ile acre moja, ama ungekuwa na mapendekezo ipi, juu ya uridhi kutoka kwa ule baba aliye wazaa.

Edna Munai: Kwa hiyo baba, hata yeye achange huyo msichana.

Com. Ratanya: Ingingine, ni kuhusu hapo tu, kwa sababu hayo ni mambo ya maana sana, ndio unaona tunakuuliza maswali mengi.

Edna Munai: Sawa.

Sasa kitu kingine hapa ni kwamba, umesema, yule ambaye ana mtoto, ama wtoto, apewe acre moja ili aweze kuwalea hao watoto. Na kama hao watoto wakichukuliwa na yule baba, aende akawalee. Ungekubali huyu msichana still apewe shamba.

Edna Munai: Kama watoto wameshaenda na baba yao, hata waende na mama, sababu hao watoto (**Interjection**)

Com. Ratanya: Na mimi nauliza, kama akikataa, okay, kama huyu baba, ambaye wengi wamempatia watoto wakikataa, ama wakichukuwa watoto, huyu tu atapewa shamba, hiyo ndio ilikuwa swali.

Na ingine ambayo utajibu pamoja, na wale wasichana wengine, ambao waliolewa, watakuwa na haki ya kuridhi chochote kutoka kwa wazazi?

Edna Munai: Hebu rudia.

Com. Ratanya: Ya pili, tuanza na ya pili. Wale wasichana wameolewa, watakuwa na haki ya kuridhi kutoka kwa baba na mama zao?

Edna Munai: Wale wameolewa?

Com. Ratanya: Na wameenda.

Edna Munai: Wameenda? Wapate shamba, hiyo awezi.

Com. Raiji: Okay, asante sana mama kwa hayo maoni yako, jilandikishe hapo. Sasa Jane Wanjala, atafuatwa na Sofia Rajab. Jane Wanjala yuko, mama huyo yuko, karibu mama, Sofia Rajab awe akijitayarisha.

Jane Wanjala: Kwa jina naitwa Jane Wanjala, kutoka Rongai division, Maendeleo ya Wanawake. Mimi nachangia tu moja, kwa sababu memorandum yetu imepeanwa na Councillor Priscilla.

Yangu point moja ambayo ninayo, ni juu ya viti katika vyama mbali mbali kwa upande wa akina mama.

Tungependa akina mama nasi, tupewe nafasi ya kutosha, kwa vyama. Ikiwa ni chama cha K.A.N.U, chama chochote, au kamati yoyote, akina mama wapewe first priority. Hata hao wawe viongozi, wawe wenye viti, ndio wazee wetu, nao tuwe tumetoshana.

Upande wa Maendeleo ya Wanawake, tungependa sisi wenyewe, tuwachiwe kwa uchaguzi. Wazee wetu wasiingilie.

Pia tungependa, mama yeyote akichaguliwa, achaguliwe kutoka grassroot, kuliko kutolewa mama mbali, akuje atusimamie area hiyo, na hata hivyo, akina mama wako wale ambao wamesoma na wanaweza kuendelea hiyo chama cha akina mama.

Pia tungependa kwa nomination, kama ni Councillor, mama pia achaguliwe kutoka uko chini, kulingana na vile mama anajulikana na anaweza kusaidiwa. Kwa hivyo, nomination ya akina mama kwa Councillors, kwa MPs, iwe na kiwango ya kutosha, nasi tuwe na representative mmoja wa akina mama, tukiwa na shida zetu za akina mama, tunamwendea, hili awe akitusikiliza. Asanteni.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana Mama Jane Wanjala, umesema kuwa mngetaka kitu kimoja, kutokana na censors yenye akina mama walihesabiwa na wakenya wote, akina mama walikuwa zaidi ya nusu ya watu wa Kenya. Hii kiti kimoja, mkipatia, huyu mama ataweza akina mama wenye ni nusu ya wakenya wote.

Jane Wanjala: Kwa sababu mko hapa katiba, tumeweka tu hiyo mtisikilize, na muweke kwa hiyo katiba yenu, hili tuweze kusikizwa.

Com. Raiji: Okay, naona mama Sofia, nafikiri ni wewe umekaribia, asante jilandikishe hapo Jane.

Sofia Rajab: Asante, jina langu ni Sofia Rajab, Makongeni K.A.N.U Maendeleo.

Public finance, biashara ndogo ndogo za akina mama, ambaye wengi wao wanashindwa, hawajiwezi wengine ni vilema, wengine wamefiwa, na wengine hawakujaliwa kuolewa. Ni akina mama wengi wana shida, baisi ningependa, serikali iwapunguzie ushuru wa biashara ndogo.

Kwa akina mama, pia serikali ipange budget, iwakumbuke akina mama katika budget yao. Kusudu hao akina mama ambao wako sokoni, wanauza mboga, wanauza vitunguu, ambayo inawafanya wasaidie watoto nyumbani, waweze kujisaidia.

Ingingine, ningependa serikali au wakuu wa katiba, wafikiri sana juu ya vijana wa kenya, ambao wengi wamesoma na hawana kazi. Vijana wa kike na wakiume. Serikali iwaingize katika jeshi wote, wapewe mafunzo, wapate ujuzi wa kuwatosha. Kazi ikipatikana watafanya, na kama hakuna kazi, wataweza kuulinda nchi yao, na kuwa na uchuzi.

Ya mwisho tu, akina mama katika Rongai, ningependa tu, tupewe haki kabisa, wakati wa uchaguzi. Tusitolewe akina mama viongozi kutoka nje na mbali mbali, tuwachiwe wenyewe kwa sababu akina mama tunafinyika, tunaletewa akina mama kutoka mbali, ambao wana magari makubwa, elimu kubwa, lakini hawaju shida za akina mama huku chini, hawajui sub location iko namna gani, au division. Lakini wakati wa uchaguzi, wanaletwa na wanafika. Kwa hivyo ni hayo na asante.

Com. Raiji: Asante Mama Rajab, jiandikishe hapo. Safina Achor, nafikiri ulizungumza, unataka kuzungumza tena. Okay karibu karibu tu.

Safina Achor: Majina yangu ni Safina Achor, ninaongea kwa upande ya akina mama na upande wa uridhi. Yaani land and property inheritance.

Naongea upande wa uridhi; tunaona upande wa uridhi ni kitu kama shamba, biashara ama pesa ambazo ziko kwa bank. Na wakati mume anapofariki, tunakuta kwamba sisi akina mama, tunakuzwa na shida nyingi sana. Kwa sababu unakuta familia ya bwana, wanakuja pale, mwingine anasema anataka gari, mwingine anasema anataka shamba, lakini ilhali wanasahau kwamba kuna watoto ambao mume aliwacha.

So ningependa, kama ingewezekana, at least sisi akina mama, turidhi mali ya waume wetu. Kama ni title deed ya shamba, iandikwe kwa jina lako.

Na kitu kingine ni kwamba, tafadhali sana wazee, mnajua kuna msemu huwa inasema, mtegemea cha nduguye ufa masikini. So, mtu ajaribu kutafuta chake, atangenezee familia yake akiwa hai. Ni hayo tu sina mengi.

Com. Salome Muigai: Tumesikia malalamishi mengi sana kuhusu shida zenye zinawakuta wajane, eti bwana akisha kufa. Unaona tunaweza kufanya nini kwa katiba hili kuangalia mbele, kuonekana kuwa, kitu gani kina baba wanaweza kufanya wakati huu kuwalinda watu wao kama bado wangali wako hai. Kwani kila mara tunasema wajane walindwe, lakini kitu gani inaweza kufanyika wakati huu, hili hata baba, ama mama pia akiondoka, yule mwenye kubaki, asiwe na hizi shida.

Safina Achor: Kwa upande wangu, ningependelea, mume akiwa hai, aandike kitu ambayo tunaita Will ikiwezekana. Yaani asema nitakapokufa...., lakini hatusemi tunataka akufe ndio turidhi mali. Yaani nitakapo kufa, nafikiria kitu changu, inastahili fulani airidhi, nafikiri ni hivyo.

Com. Raiji: Kabla hatujarudi kwa akina baba, tutamwita mama mwingine mmoja, Mary Cheptoo, karibu mama. Na tafadhali nyinyi akina baba, tuwe kimya tusikilize sauti ya akina mama, hata yenu itasikika.

Mary Cheptoo: Mimi naitwa Mary Cheptoo, nikiwa mama wa Maendeleo na chama cha K.A.N.U, nikawa mimi nimekuja na machangie yetu ya maendeleo ya location, na nitaongea yangu Kwanza.

Ninasema kwa maoni yangu. Ikiwa atachuguliwa raisi katika Kenya, yule anachaguliwa, asisumbuliwe mpaka analize enzi yake. Na kama hana makosa yoyote amefanyia nchi yake, hadumu akiheshimiwa.

Ya kufuata, nchi yetu ya kenya, kila nchi zingine, zisiingilie, kukuja kuchokora, bila matatizo ile anaweza kuchokora nayo. Iwe mwenye kenya, anatatua mambo yao, peke yao, bila kusumbuliwa.

Ingingine, (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: I am sorry kuna makelele sana, na unajua hii yote inaingia kwa tape, hatutaki wakati tunarudi tukiangalia tape yaani tunoana kwamba kuna makelele sana, tafadhali tujaribu kuwasikiliza wale wanazungumza.

Mary Cheptoo: Haya, ingine maoni yangu, kama sisi wakenya, tuna shida nyingi kwa manyumba zetu. Tunataka kuingiza sheria yetu, hii sheria hii mpya, kama sisi tumetumia ya wabeberu, ama tulikuwa tunatoa katiba kwa njia ile haikufaa, tunataka nyinyi tume, chukueni maoni yetu, kwa lengo ya kutosha. Sisi wakenya wengine, iliposemekana ati mashamba ya wengine ni kubwa, na wengine hawana, tunataka hivi; mtu ule ananunua shamba lake kwa jasho lakei, awezi kunyanganywa, kwa maana hatujui pesa ile alinunu nayo, si hivyo.

Basi, yakufutwa, kama iko mtu ananunua dunia mzima, hata serikali iangalie, angalau, wengine wapape acre mbili, apate acre tano, na atoe pesa yake kidogo, serikali inaweza kuwa masikini, ipewe loan, halafu itatwanga pole pole, mpaka ajipatie shamba.

Haya yafuata, wale watoto wetu, wamesomeshwa, akisoma, akijipatia kazi ya serikali, asirudi kutatiza wazazi, ama sio mzazi, mzazi fulani amesaidia tu. Mwisho wake, anarudi kutaka kuuwa, apate hiyo shamba, ya hiyo mzazi, na pengine hapana mzazi wake, anataka kuridhi hiyo mbali kwa kibavu, bila huruma yoyote. Hiyo iangaliwe sana na serikali. kwa maana iko mambo kama hiyo. Wengine wanajikimbiza mbele, haende kuchukuwa tite mbele, ile ya haramu, akufuata taratibu, ile jina iko ndani ya register ya shamba ya mwenyew. Hiyo nimesema hayo.

Na elimu ya kimsingi inatakiwa isaidiwe wananchi, mpaka ifikie hata ya secondary, akifika hata hiyo secondary, ang'ang'aniwe na mzazi, na serikali ingaliange wale jamii wako chini sana, kwa shida.

Basi, hii nasema, hiyo mambo yetu chukueni, nyinyi watu wa serikali wanaju a mashamba ile kubwa kubwa kuliko ingine, nataka kuangaliwa. Kama ni ingine inachukuwa dunia mzima, igawiwe wananchi, na anunue.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana mama, jandikishe huko. Sasa tumerudi kwa akina baba (**Interjection**)

Mary Cheptoo: Bado, iko memorandum nataka Priscila asome, ile tumeleta kwa location yetu ya akina mama, asome.

Com. Raiji: Nafikiri ililetwa.

Mary Cheptoo: Hiyo inatoka pande ingine, wacha asome.

Com. Raiji: You brought another memorandum?

Mrs. Priscilla Rono: For a division, this one is a locational one.

Com. Raiji: Okay, ni sawa tu mama, atasoma.

Mrs. Priscilla Rono: Asante, nitasoma kwa haraka.

Upande wa kilimo (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Sema jina lako Kwanza, kwa sababu sasa hiyo ni ingine.

Mrs. Priscilla Rono: Jina langu ni Mrs. Priscilla Rono, Councillor Rongai Ward.

Nitaanza na kilimo; serikali isimamie bei ya kilimo, kama maziwa, mahindi na nyama.

Serikali ichuwe mamlaka ya kiwanda kama KFA, Cereals, AFC, na Kenya Meat Commission, na iendeleze shughuli zao kama zamani.

Siasa; tupewe mamlaka ya kuchaguwa Mbunge, kama hatutosheki na kazi yake, tusingojee miaka tano ikwishe. Kama watu wanaona kiongozi wao ni mzuri, akae kwa kiti mpaka yeye mwenyewe akipenda kustaafu kama raisi.

Mamlaka ya Chief iwe kama zamani, isipunguzwe mamlaka yake.

Matibabu; ugonjwa wa T.B unatibiwa na serikali bure, hata ugonjwa wa sukari na high blood pressure, imemaliza wakenya wengi. Kwa sababu ya gharama. Tungependekeza serikali, iwahudumie watu, bila malipo.

Tabia kwa jamii; ndoa tatu kwa serikali inajulikana, customary. Kanisa na serikali na kwa hizi, ndoa tatu. Mbili inapeanwa cheti cha ndoa, lakini ya kienyeji, haipeanwi. Tungependekeza serikali ipeane cheti yote tatu, kwa ajili inasumbua wananchi.

Elimu; serikali ikipitisha kuwa elimu ni ya bure, iwe bure bila masharti. Na ahadi yetu ya Kwanza, tulipopata uhuru tulisema, tutaondoa ujinga, na sasa bila elimu kuwa bure, hatutamaliza ujinga. Kwa ajili wengi wa watu hawa, hawataweza kulipa karo.

Uridhi; uridhi kwa akina mama kutoka kwa wazee wao, ihimizwe zaidi kwa ndoa. Sheria iwekwe kwamba, mmoja wao akifa, bwana au bibi mmoja wao awe msimamizi wa mali yao. Jamii isingilie mambo yao.

Siasa; nchi nyingi isiingilie mambo ya kenya. Wakenya wenyewe watatue mambo yao. Asante.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana Cllr. Priscilla. Kwanza, nafikiri sasa tutamwita Mheshimwa, ambye hata yeye ni mkaaji wa hapa, aseme au afanye mapendekezo ambaye angetaka, Mheshimiwa karibu.

Mheshimw Erick Murogo: Asante sana. Kwanza ningependa kusema sittoa maoni saa hizi, bali ni shukrani kwa commissioners. Hata, hatujazoe tukiongea, tukisimama.

Basi, commission, ikiongozwa na commissioners wetu watatu, ma afisa wao, wananchi wenzangu, Kwanza ningependa kusema vile tulivyo na furaha kuwakaribisha. La pili, noana.... My name is Eric Murogo, MP Rongai, thank you.

Nimeona vile flow inaenda, singependa hata kusumbua tena, ningetaka hiyo tempo iendelee mpaka mwisho. Lakini nilitaka tu kusema shukrani, na nimeridhika kwamba, wananchi wangu wa Rongai, wanatoa maoni yao, bila kushirikishwa. I would like

this to go in record, kwamba we are very happy, with the way mumehandle tangu asubuhi, mpaka wakati huu. Basi, nitatoa maoni yangu, baadaye. Na nina hakika yale tumesema, naona inaenda kwa record, na nitahakikisha kwamba, yale tumesema, mumeweka, na nafikiri mtaturudishia tuone yameenda namna gani. Mpaka kwa sasa, nashukuru sana. Kile tu nitasema, msikubali sisi wanasiasa, kuwasukuma sana, mpaka mnatoa reporti mbovu kwa sababu wanasiasa wengine wanataka kutoa wale wako ndani. Na wale wako ndani, wanataka kujiendeleza. Chukuweni nafasi yenu, mtupatie kitu ya haki, kitu ambacho kitatujenda kenya hii kwa miaka hamsini ingine. Mungu awabariki sana.

Asante sana Hon. Erci Murogo, MP wa Rongai, ambapo tuko leo. Tunataka kuwahakikishia Mheshimiwa kwamba, kulingana na sheria, tutatengeneza reports kwa constituencies, na tukimaliza zitarudi hapa, hili mwone kama maoni yenu kweli ilifika huko.

Com. Raiji: Kwa hivyo sasa tutaenda kwa Wesley King'ok, Wesly, ni wewe, sema jina ambayo utafuatwa na Shem Busenei.

Wesley King'ok: Naitwa Wesley King'ok, na natoa memorandum yangu, ambayo tumeandika na mmoja wa wananchi wa Kambiamoto, anaitwa Joshua Macharia.

Kwanza nitasoma;

The first thing is that, the sitting president should be open to impeachment, while he (?).

That vice president should be elected by the people.

That president, MPs and Councillors should have a limited term of two terms of five years each. But incase that person proves to be efficient, he can still contest for a third term.

That heads of parastatals public institution should be appointed by independent body, but not the president.

That, Attorney General and Chief Justice, should be appointed by a panel of judges.

That any Bill passed by parliament, must not await the assent of the president, but instead, a jurist of judges, should certify the Bill passed by parliament, with a two third majority.

That Provincial Administration, should be scrapped.

Public servants misusing their positions, and mismanaging the resources of the country, should be prosecuted. And if found guilty, their property be confiscated by the state, and banned from public office.

Politicians, must not hold a public office, that is, while still being a politician, we should not be given an office.

That parliamentary session should be a full time responsibility, and independent tribunal should be set up to oversee the salaries for MPs.

That the constitution should provide for a chance in which the civil society, that is churches, NGOs, should be guaranteed to participate, in case of the constitutional crisis, or issues of national concern.

That a council of elders should be legitimized in the constitution, in order to assist the public in village matters disputes. That is to replace the Chiefs.

Death penalty should be removed completely.

Nominated MPs and Councillor should be scrapped.

Council chairmen and mayors should be elected by the people.

That a country's currency, should not bear the mark of the president. But instead the currency, should bear and identity of national unity or a national monument.

The law should be that, one man one job.

People should have the right to recall their MPs. Procedures should be to solicit for votes of no confidence from the electorate, through a minimum number of vote casted.

That law society of Kenya, (LSK) and the judiciary, should be mandated by the constitution to appoint the electoral commissioners for one term only.

That every citizen who owns a land, should be given a free hold title deed.

Constitution should protect security, healthcare, water, education, shelter, food and employment, as basic rights for all Kenyans.

Constitution should provide a (?) and free primary education.

Men and women should have equal access to land and property right.

That a coalition government should be provided in the constitution.

The constitution booklet should be available at all libraries and public institutions.

That is my last memorandum, but I would like touch on few things that are not there.

That freedom of the press should be entrenched in the constitution. I mean, people should not suppress the press. When people are giving information, we have a society to be informed and it should not be cartelled.

The other thing is; people with junks of lands, with employed inside there, they should ensure that those people get basic facilities like education, and even health services.

Taxation should have a limit, Kenyans are not to be taxed highly, and they should not be taxed just because government wants revenue. We should have a limit of taxation, at a given time. And people should not be compelled to carry their IDs everywhere they go.

And also, the issue of passports, Kenyans should have a right to own passports wherever they want. Thank you so much.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana Wesley, jiandikishe huko. Shem Busenei, ambaye atafuatwa na Sammy Karenjo.

Shem Busenei: Sir, my names are Shem Busenei, I am a retired educational officers, and I come from this area.

I will just be able to give my views on five areas, of which I will Enlight. This is preamble, constitutional supremacy, structures and systems of the government, land and property rights, management and juice of national resources, and basic needs.

So maybe to begin with, I feel and I give my views that, our constitution should have a preamble. To be a vision to our nation, and also to give us obligation to feel that, we have a duty, to participate in the nationalhood. We being one nation, irrespective of our ethnic background, should uphold unity and nationalhood.

The other thing on the preamble is, to guide and to let us know that where the duty, to guard our nationality.

Now, I would like to say something on constitution supremacy. I feel the powers given to parliament, they should retain the power of 65%, but they should also have a commission to vet their decision making.

And I feel also, I feel our MPs should declare their wealth to avoid a suspicion of grabbing the public resources.

Now, the other thing is on structure and the systems of the government. I feel we should have an alternative on types of govern this time. We have been having a unitary government, whereby the powers are centralized. And I feel we should have the regional kind of government, whereby we shall try to decentralize the powers. So that we can be able to have the power within us, we can be able to discuss on our issues very closely. Particularly the management of our resources, budgetary of finances, and also maybe the sharing of the national cake.

Lastly on what I would like to say is about education. I feel, our constitution should address the education need very closely. If possible, we have a free education at least in the lower primary. Where so many children really, they have been cut out, because this basic needs.

Our educational system should be very relevant to our economic. That is what I mean, at the end of producing those who are learning, they should be able to have the skill for self dependence.

Lastly on retirement; the retired people have been neglected in one way or the other. Our constitution, should take care of this group because, after retirement, they should be given care 1, particularly the payment of their benefits.

Sir, I think maybe that is what I had, but in details I have in may paper, thank you.

Thank you very much Bw. Busenei, asante sana, jandikishe hapo. Sammy Karenjo, nilikuwa nimemwita, yuko? Okay, utafuatwa na Philip Bosire.

Sammy Karenjo: Kwa majina ni Sammy Karenjo, kutoka hapa Rongai, Bisei sub location.

Yangu nitatoa report ya kuhusu mashamba. There should be no squatters in kenya.

Land must be distributed and shared equally.

Land sincerely to be 50 acres per person.

Water; the government must give water to all Kenyans.

Reduce presidential powers.

Disabilities; people who are not employed to be given allowance of 5,000 per person.

Inheritance; a widow to inherit husband's property.

Local areas tax to be reduced in license. Nimefika mwisho.

Com. Raiji: Okay asante sana, Bw. Karenjo, tafadhali jilandikishe. Philip Bosire, to be followed by Jacob Chesang'. Wewe ni Bw. Bosire, karibu.

Philip Bosire: Asante, mimi ni Philip Bosire, nimetoka upande wa Kambiamoto.

Maoni yangu juu ya katiba;

Ningetaka kuzingatia upande wa haki za mazingira. Maoni yangu ya Kwanza, namaanisha hivi. Hakuna mwenye ako na haki, kama binadamu ambaye anaishi, aswa wakenya. Ninastaajabu kuona, kuna mahali kuna hii game reserve, wanyama unatapata ma tumbili, nyani, wanaishi acre kama elfu hamsini. Na hakuna resource inapatikana pale, na watu kabisa, mkenya haswa mwenye anaweza lima, anaweza utilize hiyo shamba, wanakaa kwa slum. Hapo unaona mkenya haswa, afanye nini? Hatutumii ile rasilmali ya hiyo shamba. Na hatuna kiwango cha kuweka, hati hiyo shamba, kama kuna shamba fulani, at least watakuwa na mavuno kiasi fulani. Hatuna mpaka wa sheria inasema, kama uko na acre moja, hii acre moja utoe mavuno kiasi fulani kusaidia nchi. Hakina kitu inatuelezea hapo. (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Unapendekeza nini?

Philip Bosire: Napendekeza, shamba kubwa, shamba kama National Park, to be minimized and Game Reserve to be abolished. And to be given to landless people.

Pendekezo la pili, ni juu ya elimu; elimu, watoto wengi wanawacha shule kwa sababu ya kukosa pesa, na kutopata mwelekeo mzuri. Kwa mfano, unapata mtu anasomea kuanzia form four, anasomea maybe Geography, Maths, anapopata college, anapata ya teaching. Na hiyo akusomea pale. Ningependekeza shule iwe kama polytechnic. Mtu asome kitu ili anajua kabisa, mwanzo mpaka mwisho, asije akasomea hesabu, halafu afanye vitu ingine tofauti.

Kama ni tailoring, tailoring mpaka mwisho. Awe kama mtaalamu kwa kitu fulani.

Mengine ni juu ya, maoni yangu ni juu ya uteuzi wa commission. Uteuzi wa commission, sioni haja ya raisi kuingilia vitu kama hizo, kuna ma judicial, hizo ndio ingekuwa kazi yao. Kuna commission ambazo zimeteuliwa, zimekwama, kwa mfano kama hii ya ma devil worshippers. Iiteuliwa kitambo, ikakamilisha kazi, lakini matangazo yake hayakuonekana, yaliishia pale pale tu. Sasa hatuna mahali pa kutete, tujue hii mambo ilienda wapi, na hakuna mwenye atauliza. Mwenye aliteuwa, ndio anaye, na ako na

ukweli, lakini hatuna nini (**Intejerction**)

Com. Raiji: Unapendendekeza nini?

Commission iteuliwe na ma judicials, wateuwe commission. Kama kuna mahali imetokea kosa, na hiyo kwa sheria hakuna, commission iteuliwe ya kutatua hayo maneno.

Ningependa kuchangia pia juu ya wasichana ambao wanapata watoto. Kam msichana amepata mtoto, anajua mwenye mtoto, wa share the same problem na mwenye amempea mtoto, kwa sababu kuna njia nyingi ya kuthibitisha mtoto ni wa nani. Isiwachiwe mzigo kwa msichana peke yake.

Na hali ya msicha kupewa mali, aridhi kutoka kwa baba yake, sioni haja. Sioni haja ati waridhi. Maoni yangu ni hayo.

Com. Raiji: Okay, asante hatuna maswali Philip. Jacob Chesang' nilikuwa nimemwita yuko karibu, karibu Jacob. Tafadhali naona makelele yameanza tena, tafadhali tusikize. Kazi ya leo ni ya masikio tu sio ya mdomo, isipokuwa tu ya mtu mmoja, ambaye yuko mbele hapa.

Jacob Chesang': My name is Jacob Chesang; I come from Kambiamoto.

First and foremost, our constitution should be an expression of hope for all citizens. There should be trust between the ruled and the rulers.

It should describe the degree and the extend of human rule, and the limits of power.

There should be a protection of fundamental and individual rights, that is, respect of human rights.

Judiciary should be dependent from executive and legislature.

There should be respect of the rule of law.

There should be regular, free, peaceful and fair election.

There should be no bribery in election.

Also, there should be equal playing ground for all candidates.

There should be freedom to join any political party, hence there will be no K.A.N.U zones and opposition zones.

Electoral commissions of Kenya, should be free from the executive and the legislator.

Members of the electoral commission should not be appointed by the president.

There should be a government of national unity.

There should be a fair distribution of power.

Our constitution must distribute power, and the rule should be one man one job.

And employment should go with qualification, there should be no corruption in that field.

Our Chiefs, should stop creating Kangaroo courts and cells in their areas of jurisdiction.

Finally; equal distribution and sharing of national resources and development should be enhanced.

Thank you.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana, jandikishe huko. Francis Kigumo, ambaye atafuatwa na Simon Mwangi Mbugua. Francis Kagumo.

Francis Kagumo: Thank you, my name is Francis Kagumo, I come from Kambiamoto. This are my recommendations.

On agriculture; we all know and agree that farming, that is agriculture, is a backbone of our economy. The rate at which our forests are being depleted and exercise for demarcation is alarming. Such that in future, our country will be a desert with no rains. With foregoing, many farmers do not heed extension officers advice, especially on soil conservation. Even when such work is done in affected farmers, many farmers do not undertake that exercise. And since the extension officer has no powers to prosecute, or he is unable to convince the farmer to do that work. If the farmer decides not to do, (Interjection)

Com. Raiji: Excuse me, excuse me, can you please go a little more slowly, and obviously try to summarise. So that you can read the point.

Francis Kagumo: Okay. If the farmer decides not to do that, that is the end of it. We all know the resort of soil erosion. So, if

the law is changed, in such a way that, the extension officer is empowered to undertake measures in ensuring such farmers do their work. Even be able to prosecute. In such a way, measures to prevent deteriorating of land, will be taken seriously by farmers, upon advice by those extension officers.

On presenting the certification, such measures as mandatory planting of trees, in each individual farms should be made lawful. Such that;

- One, if one piece of land is 3 acres and below, he should at least plant a woodlot of not less than a quarter an acre. Also depending on the advice of the extension officer.
- The second one; if one piece of land is more than 3 acres and not more than 5 acres, a woodlot of not less than 5 acres.
- Number three; a piece of land of 6 acres and not more than 10 acres, a woodlot of not less than 1.5 acres. The size of woodlot should depend on the size of the land. that is, the bigger the land, the bigger the woodlot. It is surprising that, even many large scale farms, have not decided what woodlot.

The presiding should always depend on the advice of extension officer, given at that time.

Number two; the local authority. The local authority should be made more powerful, in such matters pertaining to election of business premises. Depending with the area, population, requirement, et cetera, business premises should be started at designated areas. Currently, they are mushrooming everywhere, obscuring our countryside beauty. The result has its consequences, since the county council is charging levies, but legally no such services as cleaning the environment. Thereby for example, flying polythene or paper bags are a common occurrence everywhere, even within the villages. It is (?) affecting the environment, and especially livestock which roams our village. In this business premises, were designated areas, such services as garbage, litter collections, could have been possible. Since council employees will be there to clean it. Now it is not positive, and were applying for a license, one is charged for this service.

Special committee should be set up at local levels, to vet for such applications.

Environment; our environment, is of paramount importance, it should be maintained, et cetera. Therefore, everybody should be made responsible for its maintenance for our future betterment. It should be made a law for, it is mandatory for anyone to dispose e.g garbage, substances from houses, sewers, refuse, in a manner likely to expose the area into environmental hazard. Even the rural areas, disposal of refuse is done anyhowly, by many community members.

Public officers should be more empowered to undertake legal measures against such person or persons, who do not follow up the laid down regulations.

The next one, such industries which engage in production of packaging materials, especially polythenes, should ensure those materials are recycled after use, by opening up centers, where such materials can be taken care and collected.

But marketing, a law should be enacted, banning brokers operation in marketing places. Where farmers who are producers are taking their merchandise.

On administration; such post as Chief, Assistant Chief and village elders should be left at the hand of the community, who should select the best candidate, among those who applied for the said vacancies.

Also, a special allowance should be there for the elders who are assisting the Chiefs and the Assistant Chiefs.

Cost sharing; cost sharing in public offices should be done away with. Even cost sharing in public universities, should be minimized, such that, parent, guardian, should pay at least a quarter of the fees of the sons and daughters. That is all.

Com. Raiji: Thank you very much, please register. Simon Mwangi Mbugu, Simon utafuatwa na Stanley Kolum, na Peter Ndungu Mbugwa.

Simon Mwangi: Kwa majin yangu ni Simon Mwangi, na msisikize sauti kwa sababu sauti iko chini kidogo, kwa shauri ya homa, asante.

Mimi ni mkaaji wa hapa Rongai, na nataka kuchangia, sehemu ile ambao sisi tunaishi. Ile sehemu tunaishi, ni sehemu ina shida sana, kwa sababu wakulima wengi hawana mashamba ya kulima, kwa sababu mashamba kubwa ni ile iko na wale wakubwa, wale walitangulia.

Sasa, kile kitu ambayo ningeliomba kuchangia kwa hii kamati, ni serikali ile itakuja, ijaribu kutafutia mwananchi, ingalao apate nafasi ya nusu acre, aweze kuishi, hili maisha yake iwe inastahili. Kwa sababu, wengi hawana mahali ya kukaa, ni kama kilio tu. Kulea mtoto, ni kukomboa nyumba, jambo lolote, chakula ile yeye mwenyewe anataka kulisha watoto nayo, ni ya ile ile tu, kuchangiwa. Kwa hivyo naona, kama kunawezekana, kulikuwa na serikali ile ilikuwa inatangulia, ilikuwa ina mashamba ilikuwa inaitwa ya settlement, ilikuwa inapewa watu halafu wanalipa polepole. Hata angalao mtu akipewa acre mbili, au acre tatu, anaweza kulipanga polepole, kutoka kwa serikali. na akishindwa, ni serikali wenyewe ndio watajua jinsi watakavyomfanya.

Ya pili, tuna shida sana ya ma hospitali yetu. Watu wengi hawana uwezo. Watu wengine hata kusikia mtoto wake amekuwa

mgonjwa, anashindwa nitampeleka niende nikalipe na nini. Kwa sababu, kule kuenda kwa daktari, kunatakiwa ulipe kadi, hiyo ni jambo ya Kwanza. Urudi usonge mbele kidogo uambiwe ulipe shindano. Kama ningeliuliza, katika ule utawala ambao unakuja katika hii kamati, serikali ingekuwa na madaktari, na sisi tungeliulizwa wananchi wa kenya, tuchangie, ingalao tutoa kila mtu shilingi kumi kumi, au ishirini ishirini. Iwe ni kama kodi ya hosipitali.

Halafu, dawa ipatikane katika hosipitali. Nayo serikali waweke bidii, wawape madaktari mshahara wa kutosha. Hili madaktari waweze kutuhumia kwa njia ya mapenzi. Hiyo ni ya pili.

Ya tatu, kuna jambo inangaisha watu sana, hii ni security. Unasikia kidogo watu wakiwa dukani kwao, wanaingiliwa na majambazi dakika moja, na wanakwishanyanganywa pesa, na polisi yetu haiko. Sasa watu wanachanganikiwa, ni polisi, au ni waizi. Hiyo ndio kitu ambacho kinasumbua wananchi sana hapa. kwa hivyo, inaonekana tangu mwaka wa sitini ya tatu, polisi walikuwa ni watu hatari sana, na polisi walikuwa wako na nguvu. Kwa sababu polisi, kama wangesikia mahali inaibiwa, polisi walikuwa wanaingia hapo haraka sana. Lakini siku hizi, unaweza kuenda kuita polisi na wenyewe unaona hawako. Kwa hivyo naomba kamati, ile serikali itakuja, askari afutwe, kufanya kazi yake ni kazi gani anafanya.

Kwa upande wa utawala, nafikiri sisi tuko na machief, na machief wetu wanatuendesha vizuri tu, sisi hatujaona ubaya wowote. Na Chief, akiwa atakuwanga anakosea, akikosea, wananchi wenyewe ndio wanafaa kumng'oa katika ile mamlaka. Sio kusema ati labda apigwe akae, labda nini, aaha. Akikosea, anang'olewa mwingine anawekwa. Na akistahili kukaa vizuri basi, hiyo ndio kazi ya Chief. Asanteni.

Com. Raiji: Okay, asante sana Mzee Mbugua, tafadhali jilandikishe hapo. Sorry Mbogo. Stanley Kolum, utafuatwa na Peter Ndung'u Mbugua.

Stanley Kolum: Kwa majina ni Stanley Kipkorir Kolum, natoa pendekezo langu binafsi. Nitaanzia na raisi, raisi awe na uwezo wa kutawala wananchi wake, kamili. Bila mtu wowote kumtusi, wala kumchafulia jina.

Bunge; Bunge, Wabunge wasiwe na uwezo wa kujiongezea mishahara, au marupurupu yao. Wawe wakiuliza wale waliochagua kutuwakilisha Bungeni.

Viwete; Viwete washughulikiwe na serikali, wawe wakilipwa pesa ya matumizi yao.

Wazee; wazee zaidi ya miaka sitini, wawe wakipokea marupurupu, kutoka serikali yetu tukufu.

Mazingira; mnyama wowote ambaye anaishi katika mazingira ya serikali, ienshimiwe, isiwe ya kuzuritishwa, wala kuuwawa ovyo ovyo, kama nyani, punda milia, kifaru, nyati. Mtu akipatikana ametesa wanyama kama hawa, anashtakiwa.

Masquatters; masquatters wote ambao wanaishi mashamba kubwa kubwa, zaidi ya miaka mitatu, wana haki ya kukatia hekari isio chini ya hekari tano.

Elimu; elimu iwe ya bure, kutoka darasa la Kwanza, mpaka kidato cha nne.

Machief; machief ambao wanasiidwa na wazee wa mitaa, wawe wakipewa marupurupu. Asante.

Peter Ndung'u: Majina yangu mimi ni Peter Ndung'u Mbugua, na mimi ni mtu anatoka Lengenet location. Na hasa, kwa vile niliandika hapa, nilisema nimetumwa na wazee, na nitaongea juu ya regulate Kwanza. Na ningetaka commission yetu, ambayo tuko nayo leo, ifikirie mambo ya boundary ya sub location, kwa ajili hapa itawapa jawabu moja ya Rongai, na sijasikia ikitajwa.

Kwa ile Rongai constituency, inaonyesha, Rongai iko na eight locations, ambayo kila location ina sub location mbili. Ya Kwanza ni ya Budo ambaye inarutani na Nyadudo. Rongai location ambayo iko na Rongai sub location. Lengele sub location, na Menengai, related to read Visoi. Waseges location, ni ya Mamiji sub location, Asubukia West. Majitamu ni Majitamu location, na Roasorai. Shawa location ambayo ilitengenezwa juzi, imetana kurekebisha na kuitwa Boror, maana ya jina Boror hatujui, pengine wale wanajua, wanaweza kutusaidia, na hiyo inahusikana na Ngecha. Tuko na Kambiamoto location, ambayo iko na Kambiamoto sub location, na ingine sijui wanaita Menengai House, anything like that.

Kuko na Makongeni location ambayo iko na Ruthaga sub location na Majimingi. Ongata location ambayo ni ya nane, ina Kataro sub locatio na Piave sub location.

Sasa, saga iko hapa (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Mzee tunajaribu kusikiliza ni point gani unajaribu kulenga tafadhali.

Peter Ndung'u: Mimi nataka kulenga, kuonyesha commission itusaidie, karatasi hii nitawacha hapa. Kwa ajili sasa tungetaka, kama kwa hiyo mambo yote tuko, according to the list we have, hiyo Rongai location iko na nine location, including. (**Interjection**)

Nataka autonomous ya Rengenet location. Kwa ajili wazee wangu wameniambia, kama itakuwa chini ya Rongai, e include the Chief office, and ask the government where the vote of the Chief is coming from. So they will close it today, and I shall leave this to you.

Com. Raiji: Hiyo tumesikia.

Peter Ndung'u: Hiyo mmesikia.

Com. Raiji: Okay, ingine?

Peter Ndung'u: Haya asante sana. Sasa, yangu hii, ni point kidogo mimi naenda, sitawachikisha. Mambo ya preamble imeongelewa na watu wote. Lakini kwa constitution yetu, pahali inasema, this is the constitution of the republic of Kenya, it should read, this is the constitution of the people of kenya; 1. Kikuyu na customary law yao, mpaka 42, ndio tuwe catered without ethnicity.

Ya mwisho kabisa, tuna watoto na tumelia hapa mashamba, maquatter, nini nini. Lakini, kama serikali inangojea ufikishe miaka kumi na nane, upewe kipande, na uweze kutoa kodi. Mimi naona, na ndiposa tuko hapa, tuwe stakeholders wa commission na kutengeneza constitution. Kwa ajili nikiwa hapa na stake yoyote, sina nyumba, sina nini, ninakuja kutengeneza katiba gani. Itanihusu na nini na mimi sio stakeholder. Mkileta koti baadaye, isemekane wale walitengeneze hawakuwa Kenyan, nitakuwa wapi, Chief siwatanishataki. Ni kama wale watu waliandika ya Kwanza bila preamble, kwa ajili wakiwako, inastahili washtakiwa, kuandika kitu, ambayo haina wenyewe, ni nani aliandika kusudio lake.

Kwa hivyo ningesema, vijana, msichana ama kijana, iwe ni wajibu wa serikali. (End of tape)

Com. Raiji: Okay, hayo ni maoni yako mzee, lakini hata mtu masikini ni mkenya halisi na anapatiwa ulinzi na katiba, hata kama mtu sio tajiri. Katiba sio ya wale wako na mali peke yao, au wako na nyumba, hata shamba. Hata wale hawana shamba, nyumba, mali, pia ni wananchi wa kenya, na inatakiwa walindwe. Asante, jilandikishe hapo.

Ningeseme, hiyo katiba yenu inasema hivyo, sijui ni kazi ngapi. Wapewe matrimonial home, ndio wawe stakeholders.

Com. Raiji: Asante. S. K. Gitonga, ambaye atafuatwa na Sammy Muturi, Gitonga ni wewe mzee, karibu. Interpreter, Kikuyu interpreter.

S. K. Gitonga: *Ritwa riakwa ni Samuel Kaheni Gitonga*

Translator: Naitwa Samuel Kaheni Gitonga.

S. K. Gitonga: *Na njikaraga kuria Guitagwo Mang'u Enterprises, Menengai*

Translator: Nakaa Mang'u Enterprises, Menengai.

S. K. Gitonga: *Ndi kindu kimwe gwendaga kuga.*

Translator: Ningetaka kusema kitu moja.

S. K. Gitonga: *Gingo ndiri yaruga mutwe.*

Translator: Shingo haijaruka kichwa

S. K. Gitonga: *Gingo ndiri yaruga mutwe.*

Translator: Children respect their parents in the new constitution.

S. K. Gitonga: *na atumia mambe haheo gitiyo ni ciana. Riu niundu wa uguo-ri, ngwenda kuga Gatiba iria iguthondekwo athuri*

Translator: Because they brought them up.

S. K. Gitonga: *Tondu matangireretwo ni andu acio-ri, nu ungigitwika mundu mugima kana athii Parliament.*

Translator: Men and women have done a good job, which has not has made people obsessed, kama ile ya business schemes.

S. K. Gitonga: *Ingenicoka ndore-ri, wira uria urutagwo ni athuri na atumia ni wira mwega. Tondu niguo utumite andu marute njuwa iria ciari mwiri.*

Translator: We respect our parents, the older generation.

S. K. Gitonga: *Na nitwaheire aciari aitu ithui gitio.*

Translator: We demand that respect from our children.

S. K. Gitonga: *Na ithui ni tukuhoya u gitio kiu tuheo.*

Translator: We should respect the existing government and the future one.

S. K. Gitonga: *Riu ni undu wa uguo naithui tutie thirikari, iria ikuo na iria igoka.*

Translator: We should be united.

S. K. Gitonga: *Riu ni undu wa uguo-ri, tugie na kindu gitagwo gukorwo tuhana undu umwe.*

Translator: We should have one common language in kenya, like the English, people speaking English.

S. K. Gitonga: *Tuthondeke ruga iria yagiriire gukorwo Kenya, toria Kingeretha kiaragio Githungu.*

Translator: I recommend that Swahili becomes the national language and everybody speaks that language.

S. K. Gitonga: *Tuthondeke ruga iria yagiriire gukorwo Kenya, toria Kingeretha kiaragio Githungu.*

Translator: That all Kenyan people, should speak in Swahili.

S. K. Gitonga: *No mundu ndakaugage ati kau ni gatura kamuthemba muna, ka muthemba muna. Ruga yothe niituike ni githweri.*

Translator: That one national language, is going to unite all Kenyans.

S. K. Gitonga: *Kiria ngwenda gukiuga ni atiriri, thirikari ni irutite wira ona niguthii u ikirutaga no ningwenda ike oguo niguo gutikoneke mundu ugakorwo ena uru wa kurehe ndeto cia kuhitithania andu.*

Translator: That will enable kenya to sepa on evoice, and we shall have no problem.

S. K. Gitonga: *Tondu twaria na mugambo umwe, na Kenya yarie na mugambo umwe gutiri thina ukagia.*

Translator: That the constituti *No ndakai kwirwo aheo tuhu tondu gutiri kindu gia tuhu.*

on should protect private property, individual property.

S. K. Gitonga: *Na nii ndingitwika mugathiriria wa kuga indo cia mundu atunywo ati inengerwo mundu uria utari.*

Translator: That land should not be free, people should be made to buy land.

S. K. Gitonga: *Nonjugire thirikari irore kuria gutari andu, ikire mundu agure no ndakaheo tuhu.*

Translator: There is nothing free.

S. K. Gitonga: *Ona ahetwo kindu gia tuhu ndangihota gukirora.*

Translator: That you cannot be able to care for free things.

S. K. Gitonga: *Ndikwenda kwaria muno, tondu nu ndure haha njaragia. Ngukinyia hau. Na Ngai amuteithie.*

Translator: Mzee amemaliza, Mungu awasiaidie commissioners.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana mzee. Sammy Muturi, utafuatwa na James Kiragu, na Joseph Gitau.

Sammy Muturi: Basi majina yangu ni Sammy Muturi, mimi ni mwenyeji ama ni mkaazi wa hapa Rongai, na pia niko na jambo moja pengine mimi ningeguzia, ambalo nimejaribu kulitega, lakini watu hawajaweza kuliwazilisha.

Jambo hili ni kwamba, sisi wenyeji wa hapa Rongai, tumekuwa na shida nyingi, haswa katika kazi zetu za border border. Kwa mambo mengi ambayo serikali ama wale ambao wanahusika kama wabunge, MPs, macouncillors. Kuna accountabilities ambazo pengine kuna pesa ambao ameakirka ama amepewa waweze kufanyisha miradi hapa. Kwa kweli jambo hilo aliendelei

hapa kwetu. Kwa hivyo ni maoni yangu na wenzangu hao, kuwe na tume, au kuwe na sheria ambayo itakuwa ikifuata hao watu ambao wanapewa pesa kama zile za serikali, waweze kufuatiliwa, kwa sababu, wakati mtu ako kwa uwongozi, afuatwi, lakini baadaye ndio unasikia sasa. Kama ile kesi ya ule mama ambaye alikuwa ni kwa County Council, ndio sasa anafuatwa, lakini akiwa kwa ofisi afuatwi. Sasa tungeuliza, kwa sababu sisi wana border border tunaumia sana kwa ajili ya barabara, tunasikia kuna pesa ambazo zinapewa DDC na hazifanyi kazi kulingana na vile inastahili. Kwa hivyo ningeomba tume hii ya katiba, ione ya kwamba jambo kama hilo, linafuatiliwa. Pia upande wa security, hiyo tunashukuru upande wa polisi, maana sisi wana border border wanatusaidia sana. Maana tunaweza kushirikiana na hao, kwa upande huo. Pia, ningeomba pia, wale wa idara ya Chief, pia hao ningewaomba pia wakati kuna masherehe, hii mambo ya funds, wanachangisha funds, hizo waachane nazo kwa sababu, wakati kama leo tunaona kwa hao watu katiba, hao wenyewe wametoa soda kwa kila mtu. Lakini wale tunapochangisha hizo pesa, tunakuta ni hao ma chiefs, na wale ma officers peke yao wanakunywa. Kwa hivyo jambo hili, liondolewe kabisa.

Nafikiri yangu ni hayo machache, na ningeomba tu, kama groups kama hizo za vijana, kama border borders, tafadhali tujaribu kuonwa, na tuweze kusaidishwa, maana kazi hiyo ni ngumu. Lakini kama tungeweza kuwa na katiba ambayo inatulinda, tuweze kusaidishwa, tunaweza kushukuru na kufurahi, maana kazi hiyo ni ngumu, na kama serikali ama katiba inaweza kutukopesha ma motor bykes, hiyo kazi inaweza kuwa rahisi. Asante.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana Bw. Muturi, James Kiragu you are next, akifuatwa na Joseph Gitau. Okay, James Kiragu you have already presented, so Joseph Gitau, okay you have presented. James Kiragu is not there. Cllr Mary Kamau, hayuko. Martha Kipsang', karibu mama. Atafuatwa na Mutua Joseph.

Martha Kipsang': Kwa majina ni huyu Martha Kipsang, nikiwakilisha akina mama wa maendeleo, Rongai, nikiwa mwenye kiti wa division.

Yangu, ningetaka kuchangia, upande ya akina mama zaidi. Mzigo ule mama anakuwa nayo, akiwa ni mama kwa nyumba.

Ninaanzia upande wa mama akiwa mja mzito, mpaka wakati atakapo pata mtoto. Mama amekuwa na kazi nyingi. wakati anapokuwa na mimba, na wakati anapopata mtoto. Ningependa serikali, ipate ukumu wa kusaidia mama wakati huo sababu ya matibabu yake, na hata ya mtoto. Kwa sababu, wakati mtoto atapokuwa mgonjwa, hata kama ni mwezi moja, saa ingine mama hana pesa, kule hospitali atasema toa ya shindano, toa ya kila kitu hata wakati wa clinic. Kwa hivyo ningehimiza, kama serikali ingeweza kusaidia mtoto huyo anapozaliwa, mpaka afikishe hata umri wa mwaka kama tano na kuendelea.

Pia ningeomba, kama ingewezekana, kweli akina mama wana kazi nyingi. Kutoka saa kumi na mbili, hadi saa tano ya usiku. Wakati huu mchana wote, mama anaumia. Akiwa kama yuko nyumbani, kazi yote inategemea. Pia, wakati hata kama ni mama yuko kazini, kule nyumbani inategemea. Ningeomba serikali, iangalie akina mama, iwapatie allowance kidogo ya kujisaidia nayo.

Na ningeomba wazee pia, wakumbuke akina mama, wawafungilie accounts zao, ya kujisaidia, badala ya kuja kila wakati kuomba mzee hata kidogo, ya kusaidia jamii wakati yeye hayuko.

Pia, hii account ya mzee, kungekuwa ingine ya mama na mzee. Sababu, mkiwa joint account, mama ataridhika na mambo kama hayo.

Tukienda upande wa akina mama, wakati mume wake anapofariki, tumeona akina mama wengi wamesumbuka. Kwa kuwa baada ya hiyo unaona, akina mama wengine, sisi tunaita wezi, kwa sababu ni mwizi amejitokeza. Anasema huyu bwana ni wangu. Unaona mzee anakaa karibu wiki mbili wiki watu, kwa kesi. Ningependa serikali isaidie akina mama, ule wa kwanza kuolewa, awe ni mridhi wa kila kitu ya bwana, zaidi. Ikiwa ni pesa, mashamba, na hata magari. Sababu, baada ya hiyo, mama anaangaika sana.

Ningeomba pia, wasiaidiwe akina mama, vikundi, kupewa kama iko pesa, hili wafanye biashara. Ikiwa wakati huu iko kama COMESA, hii COMESA, ina biashara ya vitu hata kuenda nje. Na kama ingewezekana, akina mama wapewe laini kama hiyo, hili waweze kujitegemea. Kwa sababu akina mama wengi wako nyumbani, hawana kazi.

Ningeomba pia, upande wa kule ma reserve, akina mama wanaangaika juu ya maji. Wengi wanasumbuka mchana wote kutafuta maji, na hata masaa nyingi ni ya maji. Serikali ifikirie reserve kwa akina mama kupata maji, bila hata matown iko maji. Pia, ningeomba kwanba, wasichana wetu, wanapoenda kutafuta kazi, wengi wameangaika, wakifika office, na wako na kila kitu, na sababu labda waambiwe watoe kitu kidogo. Ama labda iko mambo ingine tofauti. Tungependa wakati anafanya interview, iwe ni watu wale wanafanya, ni wale watu wanarecognise kama wazee wa heshima. Hili hata wakati mwingi unaona iko kazi, mtoto amepita na ako na certificate ya kutosha, hata vijana wanasema waonge. Na tungependa hiyo kitu ipotee katika nchi yetu.

Pia ningeomba juu ya akina mama, pia natetea akina mama kwa sababu, akina mama wengi wangepata jereha nyingi ya kupigwa. Ningeomba ikiwezekana, kama iko sheria ya kotini ya jamii, mama akikosa ama mtu yeyote akikosa, itatuliwe pale, badala ya kiboko. Badala ya mateke. Akina mama wengi wamepoteza maisha yao, kwa kazi kidogo, ama makosa ikitokea. Kila mtu anafanya makosa, hata baba utafanya makosa, lakini hakuna mtu atachapa wewe. Kwa hivyo ni heri tuelewane. Hakuna mama anapenda kufanya makosa, labda ni bahati mbaya. Kwa hivyo iwe na court ya kusaidia jamii kwa problem ndogo.

Na pia hata wale wasicha wetu wanapopata watoto, wale wamewapatia watoto, hata hao wachukuliwe hatua. Kwa sababu wengi tunataka asaidiwe, lakini tukisema tuwe tukiwapatia mashamba, tuwapatie nini. Na ule aliwapatia mtoto, ako na raha, kwa sababu anaona ule mtoto ni wake, baadaye ataenda kuclaim. Kwa hivyo ichukuliwe hatua kwa wale wanapatia wasichana

hatua.

Pia ningependekeza kwamba, hiko mambo kama hii ya makaa. Kweli ni wengi wanashida ya pesa, na serikali tungependa iweke laini, kama mtu ako na ukweli na shamba yake, na anaweza kuomba DO a permit, afikie Chief, na Chief aone kweli hiyo shamba inawezekana kupata makaa. Wapate permit, ama wawe na kikundi ya kuongea mambo kama hayo, kwa sababu watu wengi kweli, nchi hii hawana pesa. Kwa hivyo wanategea vitu kama hivyo, kama makaa.

Pia ningechangia kuhusu hii ukunywaji. Hiyo ya mwisho ya ukunywaji. Wale serikali waangalie ukunywaji wa umri gani wanafaa kukunywa, halafu ni pombe haina gani, na ipitishwe kwa sheria, ule ameelewe kiasi, apelekwe kotini. Asanteni. Mimi jina ni huyu.

Com. Raiji: Jiandikishe hapo mama, na tumesema asante sana Martha Kipsang'. Mutua Joseph, hayuko. Joshua Chumo Joshua karibu, utafuatwa na Amos Ng'ang'a.

Joshua Chumo: Maoni yangu ni moja tu. Ile maneno nasikia nyingi ni hii maneno yote ya katiba. (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Tafadhali akina baba na akina mama, tafadhali tusikilise, utitaka kuzungumza kidogo, unaweza kuchukuwa break kidogo, uende uko nje, ukimaliza halafu urudi. Hii unaweza kutoka na kurudi, lakini ukiwa ndani hapa, tafadhali utege masikio tusikilize mzee, au mama.

Joshua Chumo: Asante sana. Mimi nitakosa Kiswahili kidogo na mimi nitaongea kidogo. Asante sana kwa maneno yenu yote ya katiba. Nyinyi mlitafuta ukweli, na ukweli yenu ni nyinyi. Hakuna wengine watakuja kuchaguwa ukweli ingine, ni nyinyi.

Kitu kimoja, inasumbua watu wengi, ni mtu anazaa watoto kwa bwana, na kuenda na watoto hapo. Ajambo arudishe watoto wa mwenyewe. Mimi naomba serikali kama hiyo, hata mimi ni moja wa kupeleka kitu kama hiyo. Asante sana.

Nyingine kuongea tena, utaongea tena mara ya pili. Iko kitu kimoja, watu wengine wako na shamba ndogo ndogo, na watu wa Bunge si kuulizana kura, wanakuja wanajazana huku. Siku inaenda, inaenda miaka tano, inaringia, nataka kuja tena, naye naenda kabisa. Hawa wananyanyasa, pesa ya maziwa, hakuna, ile shamba ndogo mahindi hakuna. Naenda cereal, hao wanararua, maziwa wanararua. Sasa, mimi naomba katiba ikuje, hii mpya itakuja, hii katiba mpya kukuja sasa, iweke sisi kuomba, iwekee sisi cereal. Halafu ile mahindi yetu kidogo kidogo ipelekwe huko, na ipeleke sheria ya kutosha, ya katiba. Mtu akifanya makosa, ndani, mtu akifanya makosa ndani. Tena K.C.C iwekwe, serikali hapana kosa chochote, iko na mali ya kutosha. Na hiyo watu wote wanakula elfu mia saba, wanakuja rarua tena sisi manyumbani. Hiyo mimi naomba serikali iangalie watu wengine, isaidiwe.

Pesa ya bursary, kuleta pesa ya bursary ya masikini, ile watu tena wanararua, ile masikini nakaa. Nakaa kabisa ,hao wengine wanaangaika hapa. hata wale wengine hapana kuja kukja hapa saa hii. Hao wameshararua sana, kama hii watu wa siasa ya ukweli. Hiyo ni maoni yangu mimi nasema. Mimi sina maoni nyingi.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana Mzee Chumo, jiandikishe hapo, hata hiyo maoni imetoshwa, asante sana. Amos Ng'ang'a, utafuatwa na Nelson Kibosi, na Sarah Kinyo.

Amos Ng'ang'a: Basi nashukuru kwa jinsi ya kupata nafasi hii. Yangu nawakilisha kanisa la Seventh Day Adventist, katika constituency hii ya Rongai, na nitasema kwa kifupi, maana tumeandika.

Jambo la kwanza, tungetaka kuwe na serikali ambayo ni wacha Mungu. Watu ambao wanaongozwa na Mungu.

Jambo ya pili, tungetaka serikali ambayo ingewa na katiba ambayo itafuatilia amri za Mungu zote, kama jinsi zilivyo. Kwa kifupi, maana ya hayo yote nimeandika mengine, tungetaka tena, sisi kama kanisa la Seventh Day Adventist, ambao ni watunzi wa Sabato. Kama jinsi ambavyo siku zingine, kama Juma pili inavyochukuliwa wakati wa holiday, ikiwa kuna holiday. Kana inalingana na siku ya Juma pili, inasongeshwa mbele. Tungetaka Sabato itambulishwe, maana ndivyo ilivyo katika neno la Mungu. Asante sana.

Com. Raiji: Okay, asante sana Amos. Mwingine ni Nelson Kobosi.

Nelson Kibosi: Jina langu ni Nelson Kibosi, na ninapenda Bwana Yesu. Ninachangia kuhusu jambo machache.

Ya kwanza, kuhusu mambo ya katiba, tunajua kweli ya kwamba sisi tunafundishwa katiba, lakini watu wengi hawajui katiba ni nini. Na ya kwanza, nilisema ya kwamba, tunataka, maoni yangu ni ya kwamba, kila district, iwe district moja, kila mtu achunge mali yake pale. Kwa sababu mtu anaweza toka Nairobi, anaweza toka kila mahali, na anaweza kukuja, mgeni akikuja, wale watu wa hapo hawawezi kuonekana.

Ya pili, ni ya kwamba, kuna mambo mengi katika Kenya yetu, kuna mambo ya uwizi, tunaona kule na kule. Na ningependa ya kwamba, mambo ya uwizi iangaliwe sababu kuiba si vizuri. Na ya kwamba, kuna kazi nyingi katika Kenya, lakini kuna watu ambao wanachukuwa pesa chungu mzima, kwa ajili ya mshahara wao. Hasa, wacha wabunge wetu, nimesikia wakienda parliament, wanababanda mambo ya pesa, iwe nusu million, elfu mia nane, au elfu mia nane, na wananchi wanataabika.

Kuna hata watu hawawezi kupata chakuwa ya jioni, hata lunch, mtu anaweza kuenda mpaka anaanguka barabarani. Ningeliza tu, tume hii, ama katiba ambayo inakuja, ili wananchi waone ya kwamba, katiba ama mshahara ya wabunge, watu raia wenyewe, wanaweza kutoa report kusema tunataka Wabunge wetu wapate kiasi fulani, kwa sababu tunaona ya kwamba, hiyo elfu mia nane, elfu mia tano, ingeandika watu vijana wetu, wengi. Na sasa vijana wakikosa kazi, wanasema uwizi, na wizi

inatokana na ulafi. Mtu awezi kuiba kitu kama ako na kazi, hata kama anapata shilingi elfu tatu kwa kila mwezi. Sasa umefuka pale kwa sababu ya kazi hiyo. Lakini, tukiona mtu anatangatanga pale, anachunga kule rafiki yake, akiona ako na pesa karibu mia tano, ananyemelea.

Ingingine, ya kwamba, tena, upande wa walimu. Tunaona ya kwamba, walimu wako na kazi nyingi, lakini tunaonba hata serikali iko sasa, ama ambayo itakuja, waangalie mambo ya walimu. Kwa sababu walimu ni nguzo ya kila kitu. Unaona wale watu wanakuwa ministers, professors, wanatoka kwa mwalimu. Kutoka chini, mpaka nursery, mpaka university, ni mwalimu. Lakini mwisho, tunaona ya kwamba, walimu wanapata mshahara kidogo, na wenyewe ndio wanafanya kazi kubwa.

Basi ingine, ni kuhusu mambo, sisi wengine ni watu wa kanisa, sisi zote. Kuhusu akina mama, tunaona akina mama kweli, hata wakati wa Yesu, tunaona kwamba, kuna jambo ambalo inasema katika Bibilia. Akina mama wawe wako na kazi zao, ambayo wanaweza kufanya kazi zao. Na kuna wanaume wanafanya kazi zao. Watu msichanganye ya kwamba, mwanamke ni sawa na mwanaume, mwanaume ni mwanaume, mwanamke ni mwanamke. Lakini mradi tu washirikiana kwa (?) hili watu waendele. Kwa sababu tukiona kwa bibilia inasema ya kwamba, usivae mavazi ya wengine, na wanawake siku hizi wanaona ya kwamba, wanapuuzua neno la Mungu. Sisi kwanza ni watu wa Mungu, tuangalie kabisa, tuingie kanisani, tufunze watu, tukiwa kwa mapastors, wafunze watu, ile neno la bibilia wanakataa, wamekataa. Akikubali yes, alright, ni sawa.

Basi ingine, ni ya kwamba, asante, ni kuhusu mambo ya magari, ambayo inatembea barabara. Mambo ya accident, kila wakati. Ipunguze speed yake, kwa sababu tunaona ya kwamba, watu wanakimbia mbio, na watu wa matatu hawajali mwanadamu, wanajali pesa. Jambo hilo, ninaona ya kwamba, ndio inaleta hasara katika kenya yetu. Kila wakati nasikia accident, karibu mara nne ama mara kumi kwa siku. Kwa hivyo ni hayo tu, ninasema asante.

Okay, jiandikishe hapo. Sasa baada ya huyu alikuwa ni Mee Nelson Kibosi, nilikuwa nimesema Sarah Kinywa, yuko? Sara? Kama hayuko, nitamwita Cllr. Mary Kamau, nilikuwa nimemwita alafu alikuwa ametoka, lakini amerudi. Na kabla mama hajazungumza iko tangazo fulani. Naona tuko na watu wengi sana hawajapata nafasi, na labda mapendekezo mengi yamesemwa, tungewaomba sasa, kwa sababu hili kila mtu apate nafasi. Labda tupunguze muda kidogo, kutoka dakika tano, hadi tatu, na tujaribu kupendekeza yale ya muhimu, na pengine yale labda hayajaguziwa na wengine. Hili kila mtu akitoka hapa, awe amepata nafasi, hiyo ni sawa? Kwa hivyo tu (Noises) Unajua vile tunataka ni kwamba, mtu akilenga ile pendekezo, kwa sababu ile tunataka ni ile kitu tuweke kwa katiba, lakini unajua wakati mwingi unapotea wakati watu wanatwambia story nyingi ni mzuri na tunaolewa lakini, ile tunataka tu ni ile tutaingisha uko kwa katiba. Kwa hivyo, tutapunguza muda kidogo, hili watu wote wazungumze. Au msemi tupatie mtu moja nafasi azungumze mpaka usiku, turudi, unaona hiyo sio vizuri.

Okay mama sasa, wewe ndio wa mwisho wa dakika tano.

Mary Njoki Kamau: Majina yangu ni Mary Njoki Kamau.

Na pendekezo langu la kwanza, ni ya kwamba, katika katiba, iteuliwe mahakama ya kuwashughulikia watu masikini, ambao wanashindwa kuweka wakili, na badala yake, kunyanganywa mali zao.

La pili, ni elimu ya msingi kuanzia nursery katika Kenya. Iwe ya bure, isimamiwe na serikali, kwa sababu wakenya wengi ni masikini na hata kupeleka watoto nursery, inakuwa vigumu.

La tatu; watoto werevu kutoka jamii masikini, waelimishwe na pesa kutoka katika hazina ya serikali.

La nne; mishahara ya walimu, ambao wanafanya kazi nzito sana katika nchi yetu ya Kenya, haiwezi ikalinganishwa na ingine yeyote. Wapewe mishahara ya kutosha, hawana nafasi ya kuenda kufanya kazi zingine, kwa sababu kazi ya walimu ni mchana na usiku, saa yote, na mambo ya watoto wetu. Mishahara ya walimu iwe zaidi.

Vile vile, macouncillors wapewe mishahara ya kutosha. Kwa sababu hao ndio wana kazi ngumu, kwa sababu hao ndio wanakaa na raia huko vijijini, na kila mwananchi anamtegemea Coucillor, kwa sababu wakati mwingi, wabunge wanakuwa Nairobi.

Na vile vile, mshahar wa Councillor ukishakuongezwa, uwe ukitoka katika hazina ya serikali, hili kupunguzia ma Council shida.

Vile vile, mamlaka ya raisi ipunguzwe.

Na mishahara wa raisi na wa mabunge, upunguzwe.

Vile vile, ma Chief ni wazuri, lakini wawe wakichaguliwa na raia wenyewe, baada ya muda wa miaka mitano.

Utawala wa Wilaya, yaani , P.C, D.C na ma D.O, wanafaa kufutiliwa mbali. Kwa sababu wanatumiwa kuwanyanyasa wanao tetea haki za wanyonge.

Na hili linge, wenye tunzi wa mali ya nchi, na wali pora mali ya taifa hili, iundwe mahakama ya kuwalizimisha warudishe mali waliopora ya wananchi hataka kama ni mashamba, hata kama ni pesa.

Waliopigania uhuru wa nchi hii mababa zetu, walikufa na wakapoteza ndugu zetu, hawajalipwa vidia na serikali, tangu ichukuwe uongozi. Kwa hivyo tunaomba katiba hii, iwalipe watoto wao vidia walio hadhirika wakati wa kupigania uhuru wa nchi hii.

Wahanga wa vita vya kikabila ya 1992 na 97, vile vile, serikali iwalipe vidia.

Vile vile, iwepo sheria ya kuwalinda akina mama, kutokana na dhuluma ya kudharauliwa na kunyanganywa mali zao. Na vile

vile, watoto wasichana, wagawe mali ya wazazi wao, sawa sawa na watoto wa viume. Kwa sababu hata watoto wasichana, tunawaona, ndio wanajali wazazi kuliko wanaume. Kwa hivyo wagawiwe mali ya wazazi wao. Sawa sawa na wanaume.

Lingine; katiba ya sasa, imulinde kila mkenya, popote alipo, pamoja na mali yake. (**Interjection**)

Com. Salome Muigai: Mama una dakika nusu ya kumalizia.

Mary Njoki Kamau: Na vile vile, katiba hiyo ya kenya, ambayo inalinda mali na maisha ya wakenya, zaidi iwashughulikie wananchi wanaoishi katiba sehemu za shida, kama vile Turkana na area zingine, wafikiriwe zaidi.

Na katika utawala wa uraisi, au Mbunge; ni vizuri raisi wa nchi hii, awe kiongozi ambaye ana familia. Kwa sababu hata bibilia inasema, kiongozi asiwe bila familia. Tuongozwe na raisi aliye na familia.

Vile vile, tutaiyomba katiba ya wakati huu (**Interjection**)

Com. Salome Muigai: Jambo ya mwisho Mama.

Mary Njoki Kamau: Yes, vile vile, tungeiomba katiba ya wakati huu, ihakikishe kila mkenya ana shamba, angalao hata kama ni kidogo, asipatikane squatter katika Kenya, kwa sababu kuna mashamba makubwa sana, ambayo hayana watu na hali watu wanaridhikana katika mavipanda.

Asante sana Mama Diwana kwa maoni hayo yako mazuri.

Na la mwisho tafadhali, watu wazee kuanzia miaka sitini , watunzwe na hazina kutoka serikalini, kwa sababu tunaona watoto wa siku hizi, hawajali wazee wao waliwazaa. Kwa hivyo, serikali ijenge kiwango cha kuwatunza wazee. Hayo ndio maoni yangu na ya wananchi wangu.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana, tunafurahia hayo maoni yako mazuri. Michael Mwago, Bwana wakili alikubali mfanye kelele kidogo kidogo, mimi ni mwalimu, na mmewatetea sana walimu kwa kazi mzuri yenye tunafanya. Moja yenye tunajua sana ni kuuliza watu wasipige kelele, wakati tuko darasani. Kwa hivyo tafadhali ningewaomba tunyamaze, hili tusikilizane. Hii wakati yenye tunapiga kelele pia inachukuwa muda, na huo ni muda wenye munahitaji kuzungumza. Kwa hivyo tafadhali tungempata Bw. Michael Mwago, yuko? William Kambo, William sasa wakati ni dakika tatu, so you have to be totally totally well prepared.

William Kambo: My names are William Kambo Muchai.

My first opinion is on the electoral system and process. My opinion is that all defectors, they lose their parliamentary position once they defect.

On basic rights; on the clause of human rights' freedom of worship, it should not infringe on other aspects of social justice. Especially when we have public speakers, and they interfere with the harmony and disturbance in the public places.

Then on the issue of trade unions; workers should have the right of representation, and the legal system should protect them and keep their immunity. Whereby they can be affected and abused by their employers.

We have the rights of vulnerable groups that, people with disabilities should be protected by law, to avoid abuse, by either omission or commission. For example, we have public place of worship or social places, there should be facilities that protect the disabled people, especially the pavement, instead of stairs and visual and audio facilities.

Children should be protected from abuse by parents and others, especially where they are denied the right of education.

Women as part of affirmative action, should be given this priority of having the provision of educating people, especially in primary and secondary and tertiary level, on issues of gender parity.

Then land and property rights; it is my opinion that pre independence KNUA treaties and agreements should be revoked. In order to promote national intake on land ownership. And those children should have the right to inherit.

On the issue of agriculture; farmers should be involved in regulating imports and exports, and marketing of farm products, especially when we come to some produce like maize, wheat, sugar and others.

And environment; it is my opinion that, littering, those found littering should be prosecuted in the court of law. Thank you.

Com. Salome Muigai: Thank you very much, have yourself registered, thank you for keeping to your time. Peter Korir. Na Peter atafuatwa na David Kamau, aje karibu, na Peter Theuri.

Peter Korir: Thank you very much. Mine I will start with the government. the government (**Interjection**)

Com. Salome Muigai: Utaanza na kutueleza jina lako.

Peter Korir: Yes, I am Peter Korir.

Government; we should have a president who is a ceremonial president, head of state.

We should also have a prime minister, who is in the head of the government.

The parliamentarians, should be people who have education, and as splited by the current constitution, let all that is there, be taken into consideration, but at least when it comes to constituency levels, let it be on population level, and marginalized areas be given more representation.

Also, when it comes to issues of policing, especially security, we have a lot of interference because, there is a ministry which has been dealt below. We have one to be reinstated the ministry of defence, who will in turn be appointing those who are heading all this police forces, and be approved by parliament. And again be assented to by the prime minister.

When it comes to the issues of human right, I would like to mention the statutory law, mentioning the human right issue to prospect human life. It should state from conseption to death. Meaning, it should do away with the capital punishment.

On the issue of disability, we are actually urging that, it should be entrenched into the constitution that, all constituencies, should have facilities for the disabled people. All constituencies should have facilities for disabled people.

Again now, when it comes to the issues of the representation in the councils. We would like to have within every constituency, they have a council or a town council at least. Or for those who have gone further in development, let us have a Municipal Council. So, in every constituency we must have an urban council or a town council, or a municipal council, depending on its level of development. For example here in Rongai, we don't even have an urban council. We are always subject to Municipal Council or County Ccouncil of Nakuru, and this delays and delays the development. Thank you very much.

Com. Salome Muigai: Thank you very much Mr. Korir, you kept to your time. David Kamau. David atafuatwa na Peter Theuri halafu George Waweru.

David Kamau: Thank you, My name is David Kamau. My contribution.

I want to start with on the preamble. I want to suggest that the preamble in the new constitution, be such that, its ownership will be the people of the republic of Kenya. And that, it will allow the individuals of this country to live anywhere in this country, without any kind of discrimination.

On the constitution itself; incase of amendment, it should not be done like the way it is done today, in the parliament, by 222

people. (**Interjection**)

Com. Salome Muigai: Hold the microphone at your mouth, so that you can go on record, we are recording.

David Kamau: I was saying that ,it should not be done by 222 people who are in parliament, as if it is done in the case today. It should be thrown back to a referendum by the public.

And on the commission, that will conduct that referendum, it should be elected by the parliament, and any other stakeholder, be it the law society of kenya, churches, this are the people who should come out with those who sit in the commission of the referendum.

On the legislative; all the appointments of the public institution, should be vetted by the parliament, that is by the sub committees of parliament, relevant to that appointment. For example, if it is an institution to do with telecommunication, it should be subjected to a sub committees, which knows about the telecommunication. And the individuals who preside such institutions should be dedicated enough.

Nominated MPs should only be people who represent interest which were not elected, during the normal election. For this one I want to emphasis that, if we didn't have lawyers within the first election by the voters, then the MP, the nominated MP, should now represent the absence of the lawyers or engineers in that matter.

The executive; the president should be a graduate in future, we are not short of graduates.

Second, he should be a model, a family person who is excelling in his family, we can see it as an example.

And in future, instead of having Kangaroo advisers, who we do not know what they are telling the president, we should have a think tank around the president. And established think tank of people who are achievers by their own virtues.

The president, the future president should not be above the law, can be impeached for breaching the contract, of which the public has given him.

Judiciaryl as the case is today, you can see that so many people have made into judicial position, and yet their education is questionable. I would like to say that in future, the stakeholders, the N.C.K, the Women Lawyers Federation, should all be involved in appointments of future judges and magistrate, into their position.

About land (**Interjection**)

Com. Salome Muigai: Lastly.

David Kamau: Land, I would say that, we change from freehold position, to leasehold. So that we can have proper use of land.

Com. Salome Muigai: Thank you very much for those provisions and observation. And before I hand the mic back to the chairman, I would like to say that the next person is Peter Theuri, to be followed by George Waweru, and then Alice Chelaiche, and Susan Chemweno.

Peter Theuri Ndirangu: My names are Peter Theuri Ndirangu, a technician by profession. I would like the government to provide with trade certificates for every businessman before he gets the licence from the county council so that this will help to eliminate the health and other hazard problems.

The government traffic police should undergo motor vehicle and petrol and diesel engine courses so as they should differentiate a bad vehicle which is supposed to be the main road and the one which is supposed to be out of the road.

Kenya Bureau of Standard is supposed to be at large because everybody who undergoes or think that he is supposed to do or make anything he just make, especially packing milk, packing waters, they just pack provided he got the licence without the Knowledge of the Kenya Bureau of Standard.

Private hospitals should provide with the treatment cards for further examination because in most clinics you just get numbers, you get one, three, twenty, then you just go and sometimes they treat you, some hedex, they get you some piritons and you got malaria. So it can only provide with the cards, its very earsier for another officer, a clinical officer to undergo the examination.

We go to inheritance; every child, either married or not married, she or he is supposed to inherit unless there is a will of the parent. Its only that. Thank you.

Com. Riungu Raiji: George Waweru, George Waweru yuko? Okay tutarukia tutafute akina mama. Alicen Cheraite, Nilikuwa nimemuita Alicen Cheraite, Which group? These are ladies here, Susan and then Anna Irungu, Sofia, these are different groups.

Alicen Cheraite: Here Mr. Chairman we have Bina Achimo, we have Loise, Susan myself and the rest so we are going to referend our recommendations together. Mr Chairman we have two memorandums one on issues affecting women in Rongai constituency and another one is on land issues and issues pertaining property rights of women. Mr. Chairman I'm requesting you give us 10 minutes because we presenting together. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, we are going to start with the issues affecting women. Mr. Chairman on citizenship Mr. Chairman, we as women of Rongai we feel everyone has to have a right to equal protection, freedom from discrimination, freedom from expression and association, the directive principles of equitable representation of both gender.

Equality before the law for all citizens regardless of gender of status should be enshrined in the constitution.

Mr Chairman on citizenship, we feel Mr. Chairman are being disadvantaged and we are asking for persons both at Kenyan citizens, within or outside Kenya, whether the parent is the father or mother should be an automatic citizen of Kenya. Watowo wetu wamepata shida kwa sababu ya wasichana wetu, zinakuwa discriminated, hawakubaliwi kuingia Kenya lakini ya wanaume, wote wanaingia; hata akileta mchichana kutoka nje, anakumbaliwa.

Mr Chairman, we also want to say that on citizenship, when issuing title deeds, watoto wa single mothers, wamekuwa discriminated wakienda kwa chief, wakienda kwa registrar, wanaambiwa walete jina ya baba na mama. Tungeomba tukiwa wamama ya kwamba, mtoto atabuliwe na mzazi yoyote, ikiwa ni baba ama mama. Kwa sababu kama single mother hana bwana, atatabua bwana kutoka wapi? Na umesikia kimbele wanaume walikataa affiliation act ilitupwa. Na tungeomba hata kwa haya iwe reviewed.

Another one is about the passports, ama identification, ipewe kwa wamama bila kupakuwa kusema lazima walete jina ya baba ama ya bwana.

On basic rights and basic needs Mr. Chairman tunajua basic rights and basic needs are also women's rights. Kwa hivyo kile tungetaka kuweka maanane, wakina wamama wanahangaika kwa upande wa chakula. Saa ile iko jaa, wamama ndio wako na shida na tungeomba serikali waweke constitution iwekwe maanane ya kwamba mtu Kenya asikufe kwa sababu ya ukosefu ya chakula. Watoto wengi wamama wengi wametoeka, wamakufa kwa sababu ya kukosa chakula.

Free education kwa watoto wetu kutoka nursery mpaka secondary school na universities ziwe cost sharing.

Squatter, shelter iwekwe maanane pia kwa constitution kwa sababu wenye wako na shida ni wamama na watoto. Wakiwa squatters, wamama ndio wanalala kwa makaratasi na watoto na wanaume wanaenda kutembea, mwenye yuko shida ni mama.

Tukija pia kwa upande wa the rights to all property, tungenema hiyo all Kenyans should be equal irrespective of gender or marital status should be upheld by the constitution.

Affiliation act, ile ilitupwa 1967, iwe entrenched in the constitution irudishwe kwa sababu umesikia ya kwamba watoto wetu wamejaa mitaani ama huko kwa ... wamekuwa mapipa kwa sababu ya kukosa baba. Kwa hivyo hiyo affiliation act mnajua vile inasema irudishwe.

Kwa affirmative action Mr. Chairman, tungependa affirmative action tuensure ya kwamba one third of representatives of opposite gender iwe ni akina mama ama ni wazee, iwe imekuwa entlined in the constitution ili legal requirements hata kwa akina mama, hata social discription or culture asiwe discriminated against women alone. Iwe ni ya Kenya mzima.

Mr. Chairman ingine katika education, tungependa equity in this one kwa sababu ikiwa na opportunities ya kazi tunatka watoto wetu wakiwa vijana, na wasichana wachukuliwe pamoja. Na wasichana wetu wasitumiwe wakienda kuomba kazi, wanaambiwa kwanza mbaki mpaka saa kumi na mbili. Hiyo iwe constitutional issue. Watoto hawa wako katika streets, zimetokeana hata na hiyo opportunitists. Wakienda kuomba kazi wanaambiwa abaki nyuma.

Ingeni Mr. Chairman on political issues, tugesema ya kwamba political parties zote zile ziko na Nition outlook ziwe funded by the government. Isiwe tu ni part moja, sisi akina mama tunasea zote wawe funded kwa sababu hiyo ni pesa ya uma. That is also wawe na membership ya national outlook. Kama party haina makabilas zote kwa Kenya hiyo itolewe an tusiwe na parties nyingi katika Kenya, iwe kama tano, ama nne ama tatu. Hakuna haja wale wengine influence opinion tuko tu peke yake.

Ingeni Mr. Chairman niende haraka ni on electoral Mr. Chairman tuntaka secret ballot. Wakina mama wamepata shida kwa hiyo. Tunataka voting system yote iwe inclined na iwe secret ballot ili mama awe na njia ya kupiga kula bila mwanaume kumkataza kwa sababu hapo tumekosewa sana.

Another one Mr. Chairman, civic parliamentary elections iwe separate from presidential elections. Na ya presidents ifanywe kwa separate day. Hiyo sisi tunaona ili tuweze kuchagua watu wenye wanaweza kutumikia vizuri.

Mr. Chairman tukiendelea kwa haraka haraka usituharakishe sana, ni ya kwamba security katika polling day iwe provided na sheria ya electorate commission na ya police iwe harmonized ili electoral commission wawe na power over police siku ya election because wakina mama tumekuwa violated very much, we have suffered. Tukienda hata kutafuta kura tunaogopa kwa sababu election has been carried out and violence has been eminent all the time.

Pia Mr. Chairman tungetaka electoral court iwe established. Isiwe ni ile court ya kawaida, ili kama kuna petitions iwe na special court. Hata wakina mama sisi tunaweza kwenda huko na tunasikizwa.

Minimum qualifications ya MP na councillor ziwe O' level. Hata ya president iwe O' level na kwendelea mbele, preferably awe ni mtu yuko na degree.

Affirmative action Mr. Chairman tunasema hiyo iwekwe kwa constitution mpaka Kenya ifike kiwango ile wamama na mababa wamewai kusaidiana kwa kazi ya kiserikali, kazi yeyote na pia representation in parliament and civic education.

Mayors and chairmen of county councils na ya municipality, na deputies wao wawe elected by the people. Pia president or ministers should not have powers to dissolve councils, hiyo iwe na electoral commission in consultation with the stakeholders,

wananchi wanaweza kudissolve lakini isiwe ni mtu mmoja.

Inginge Mr. Chairman ni ya kwamba the president should not have a constituency. Tungependelea president kwa sababu yeye anafanya kazi ya Kenya mzima, awe president asiwe Member of Parliament. Pia term ya president, tumesema ya kwamba iwe 5 years as it is stated in the constitution na iwe 5 years term lakini akifanya vizuri apewe kuwa term of office and that is full stop.

Na hakuna extension ya parliament. As it is stated in section 59 inasema unless war is prevailing in the country, kama hakuna vita, hakuna haja ya kuextend parliament na hata ile wanasema sasa sisi wamama tunasema hapana.

Interjection

Com. Riungu Raiji: Tafadhali kidogo, ile ya kwanza ya dakika kumi imeisha, nimekuongesha ingine tano, may be you should try uingilie ile memorandum ingine.

Alicen Cheraite: Asante. Constitutional commission Mr. Chairman tunasema ya kwamba a national gender and development commission with at least 50% of women representatives should be established and entrenched in the constitution.

Inginge Mr. Chairman ni a national food commission, sisi wamama tumeangaika kwa hiyo na at least 50% representation be women.

National commission to manage national resources should be established and entrenched in the constitution kwa sababu tukiwa na forest, tukiwa na madini na nini, sisi wamama tukiambiwa tokeni hapo, wamama na watoto ndio wanaangaika.

Constitution Review Commission with at least one third women representation should be entrenched. Hiyo commission yako Mr. Chairman, iwe na wamama one third. Tunashukuru wale wako kwa saa hii.

Local authorities, service commission should be established and ensigned and entrenched in the constitution kwa sababu tunataka macouncillors walipwe na pesa ya serikali kama vile wajumbe wanalipwa. Na tuwe na constitutional commission ama commission ya kuangalia mishahara ya MPs na ya councillors.

Land issue: this is very virtual, tunasema female offsprings regardless of marital status should be entitled to inherit family property. Na majina ya mama na baba iwekwe kwa title deed. Ili baba akikufa mama anasimamia family property kikamilifu. Pia land registry should be decentralized countrywide ili impe wamama access to issue their

Interjection

Com. Riungu Raiji: Just a moment, tafadhali tusipige kelele sana kwa sababu sasa nimemuongesha dakika moja kwa sababu sauti yake ilikuwa imepotea.

Alicen Cheraite: Thank you Mr. Chairman for protecting me. There should be access to land ownership and control of any

other resources among men and women. Sisi zote ni raia ya Kenya. Kenya living in a communal land such as pastoralists should be catered for constitutionally na wawe compensated like any other person. The constitution should be supreme; tunataka constitution iwe supreme to the customary law. Sisi wamama tumeangaika kwa hiyo; iwe supreme, customary iwe chini yake especially concerning land and property inheritance. Title deed ya 99 years hata sisi tukiwa Rongai, matitle deeds yetu ni 99 years. Tunataka iwe freehold ownership kwa kila mtu Kenya mzima ili sisi wenyewe tuko Rongai watoto wetu waweze kuridhi. Title deeds also vile nimesema iwe na majina mawili.

Management of natural resources: tunarecommend ya kwamba, local committees elected by community should manage local resources in their respective environment. Processing industries should be based on the representative areas of production ili employment iweze kupatikana Kenya nzima si pahali pamoja tu kama matowns peke yake.

Defence and national security: Parliament should be given responsibility to national security and be entrenched in the constitution. Constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary powers in emergency situations such as war, national disaster. The minimum number of a parliamentarian for effective emergency powers should be one third. Kenyans who become victims of emergencies or clashes should be compensated properly na wakina mama ndio wako na shida hapo zaidi. Na tena iwe within two years kwa sababu saa zingine wanaambiwa mtakuwa compensated lakini wanakaa hata miaka kumi or forever. Within two years. Local resolution committees with at least 60% of women should be established in security lone zones.

Mr. Chairman ningesema ya kwamba wasichana wetu wapewe property. Tunajua kuna laws inasema ya kwamba wasichana wapewe mali, lakini katika kiutamaduni inapuuza. Iwe constitutionalised na land act yote iwekwe kwa constitution ili isafeguard sisi. Kwa hivyo Mr. Chairman ningetaka kusema ni asante kwa kutupatia 20 minutes. You are kind. Thank you very much.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Alicen Cheraite na tume yako, mumejanya kazi mzuri na tutasoma hiyo memorandum tena. Tafadhali tungali tuko upande wa akina mama na tungetaka kumtambua DO wa hapa Irene Odeo. Karibu Mama DO, tumezoea kusema Bwana DO sasa ni mama DO, MP na PDO pamoja na OCS wetu hapa Stephen Mwangi ambaye amekuwa na sisi tangu asubuhi, karibuni. Hii ni kikao cha wazi. Sasa tungali tuko upande wa akina mama, tuko na Susan . (ni yeye mlikuwa naye?) okay. Mama mwingine ni Anna Irungu. Ako hapa? Okay akipata nafasi atakuja. Sofia Langat. Karibu mama. Alikuwa pamoja na hiyo group. Okay karibu karibu. Wapi mtu wa kutafsiri? Hakuna mtu wa kujitokesha hapa? Karibu, Saidia mama tafadhali.

Sofia Langat: *Kainenyun ko Sofia Langat.*

Tlanslator: Kwa majina ni hayo Sofia Langat.

Sofia Langat: *Kainaiyuk kop chon.*

Tlanslator: Nasema majina ni hayo.

Sofia Langat: *Taabu ne kitinye ko lagok che kisiche en gaa amami Kwanda.*

Tlanslator: Shida ilioko ni watoto kuzaliwa nyumbani bila baba.

Sofia Langat: *Amache keger amune sikesiche lagok che ma mi kwanda.*

Tlanslator: Mungalie jambo hilo kwa sababu gani mtoto anazaa bila baba.

Sofia Langat: *Chito ne ndo moet lakwet ko nyalu kotun koik kwandonyin.*

Tlanslator: Yule ambaye anaweka mimba lazima achukue awe bibi yake.

Sofia Langat: *Kosir kebagach lakwanoton koma tinye kiy.*

Tlanslator: Kuliko kuwacha huyo mtoto na huyo msichana ako tu nyumbani bila mali yeyote.

Sofia Langat: *okot ngot ko maitun kemache kosomeshan lakwanoton kot kotar sukul.*

Tlanslator: Na hata akikosa kuchukua afudishe huyo mtoto mpaka analize college.

Sofia Langat: *Ng'alek ab chief konyalu kochaguan bik chief ichegen.*

Tlanslator: Vile vile mambo ya chief, raia watafute chief wenyewe.

Sofia Langat: *Kosir kindewech chief komalewen bik.*

Tlanslator: kuliko awekewe chief na bila vini ya wananchi.

Sofia Langat: *Katen chon.*

Tlanslator: Ni hayo tu

Com. Riungu Raiji: Sasa ni Grace Chebet, Grace Chebet, Grace Chebet yuko? Kama hakuna tunaenda kwa Jane Macharia. Jane Macharia, Karibu.

Jane Macharia: Majina ni Jane Macharia kutoka Rongai. Nikihusia upande wa masingira, Tunajua mazingira ndio huwa inatupatia mvua na hata kujaza manyumba yetu na hata maji. Ningeomba katika hii Katiba tuweze kutengeneza serikali yenye itakuweko iweze kutengeneza mazingira na tuko na watoto wengi wamezurura ovyo ovyo na wanaweza kuwapatia hata kazi waende wapande miti na irudi kama zamani wakati tulikuka ya mbeberu. Itakuwa ni haibu sana tukisema tuko Kenya yetu ni huru na mambo mengi tumekosa kama havo na tunaweza kufanya na mikono yetu.

Ya pili ni kuhusu akina mama. Akina mama wameteseka kwa njia nyingi kama wengine wanafutwa kama kazi na tunajua jukumu kubwa sana ni akina mama katika familia. Mama huwa anafanya kazi mingi katika familia na vile anaweza kuandikiwa barua kama kesho yake anaambiwa hana kazi, hiyo nyumba inaweza firisika. Tunasema kama ni kufutwa kwa kazi kuwe na notice na serikali waweze kuangalia akina mama ndio waweze kuchunga watoto wao.

Ya tatu ni shule, kuhusu shule kutoka nursery mpaka shule ya upili. Malipo imekuwa kali sana mzazi anaweza kugalamia form one na akifika form two anashindwa na kuna hiyo bursary na bursary inaweza kusaidia hao wenye hawajiwezi na watoto ni welevu. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Salome Muigai: Mama asante kwa maoni yako. Tumelezwa na kila mtu mwenye amekuja hapa habari ya kuwapatia watoto wereful bursary. Na masomo ni haki ya kila mtoto, sasa wenye sio welefu ama hatuwaoni kama ni welefu wakatu huo, nao wataenda wapi, kwani kili mtu anamtetea yule mtoto mwelefu?

Jane Macharia: Hiyo nilikuwa ninasema kuhusu kusimamishwa kazi, pengine umetegemewa na jamii, na unaenda huyo mtoto huwa anahangaika hata wewe umesimamishwa kazi na hujalipwa chochote.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante jilandikishe. Anna Irungu, Anna Irungu.

Anna Irungu: Nashukuru kwa nafasi hii ambayo nimepewa. Kwa majina ni kama hivyo mimeitwa Anna Irungu, ninatoka Solai na niko na maoni mawili, moja ni vile wanawake wananyimwa nafasi katika kuamua mambo. Kutoka family set up, community set up, hata national level. Tunaona wakati mwingi wanawake hawapatiwi nafasi kutoa uamuzi hata ikiwa ni katika jamaa nyumbani. Tunaona ikiwa mzee anataka kuuza shamba au atake kuuza gari, au msichana wake anaolewa, hata wakati mwingine anaweza kuchukua mahari kivyake, na mtoto aamuliwe ataenda huku. Sasa tumeona, wanawake wanaumia kwa sababu hawapatiwi nafasi ya kuamua mambo ambayo yako katika nyumbani, hata community hata national level. Sasa ni maoni yangu na ningeonelea ya kwamba kama wanawake wangepatiwa nafasi, wawe ni katika familia, mambo ya kifanyika, yawe maoni ya mama yanasikilizwa, anacontribute, na mzee anacontribute sasa wanakuja pamoja ili maoni haya tuwe ni ya kujenga. Pia katika set up, kwa sababu tumejua wanawake hasa ni wengi. Na tunaona hata kwa kuteuliwa katika macommission na mahali pengine popote, wanawake wengi hawapatiwi nafasi. Sasa ni maoni yangu kama wanawake wangepewa nafasi kama vile wako wengi, wasikizwe nyumbani maoni yao, wasikizwe katika community set up hata kwa national level wanawake wanaweza kupeana mambo ambayo ni mazuri na ni ya kujenga.

Kama culture hii yetu ya Rongai, tunaona iko na citizens kama 250,000; nafasi ya hawa, ukichukua kwa population ya wanawake, ni kama 150,000. Sasa tunaona wanawake kila pahali ni wengi lakini maoni yao ya kuamua mambo, hawapatiwi kwa sababu uamuzi unakaa na wanaume.

Oni langu lingine ni wakati wa electoral system being elected in the parliament. Tunaona wakati wa campaign, wanawake

wakijitokeza wafanye campaign ili wachaguliwe katika viti vya ubunge, unaona wanatusiwa sana na wanaume. Wakitusiwa tunaona ya kwamba wanawake ndio wanaogopa. Wanarudi nyuma, tunaona wanawake wanaitwa hata wengine wanaitwa maraya ni wanawake ambao hawana tabia nzuri. Na hapo ndio tunaona wanawake wanarudishwa nyuma sana. Na ndio tunaona hata ikiwa population yao ni nyingi, viti vya uwakilishi na kila pahali wanawake wanakuwa ni wachache kushinda wanaume.

Twanyenyekea tukiuliza hivi, kwa sababu ni kweli wanaume ndio vichwa, na wakiwa vichwa, hatuwezi tukawaruka lakini kile tunaomba ni tupewe nafasi maoni yetu yasikizwe, yawe pamoja na hawa wanaume yakiwa pamoja tuweze kujenga pamoja kutoka nyumbani, community, na national level tujenge pamoja. Asanteni.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana Anna Irungu, jandikishe hapo, sasa tumerudi kwa main list. Nilikuwa nimemuita George Waweru, amerudi? Kim Francis, Okay ni wewe? Utafuatwa na Richard Korir.

Kim Francis: Asante sana Tume hii ya Katiba, yangu ilie nayazungumzia ni hii: Kuna mambo mingi yamekuwa yakiendelea, jina ni Kimani Francis, na wengi wamezoea kuniita Kim Francis. Ninaongelea maneno kuhusu agricultural sector. Kama mimi mwenyewe ninakuwa mkulima wa kitu kama kahawa, na ni vile nimeshafanya hii kazi, nimefanya kwa muda mrefu, na nitayaona hata wakulima wengi wanakuwa wakiteseka kulingana na vile wanataka haki yao iwe ambao wanatarajia. Mimi yangu ni kusema ni ya kwamba, watu wengi tukiona tunauza ile kahawa tukisiaga tukipeleka kwenye factory, hiyo kitu inachukuliwa na inaenda KPCU na hata wakulima wengine wanalipa kama pyrethrum, wanapeleka mahali wanapeleka, ile pesa wanatarajia kupata, hawapati kulingana na vile ikienda kwa soko yao ile inauzwa, sisi tunapokea kitu kidogo sana na mkulima anateseka kwa sababu anaona hapati haki yake kulingana na vile ilivyo. Kwa hivyo vile ningetaka kusema ni ya kwamba, ningeliza serikali yetu tukufu, hiyo maneno ifuatie maanani ndio wakulima wasifinyiliwe, wawe wanapata vitu vyao kulingana na vile wanataka.

Jambo lingine ni hili, kuna maneno ya hospitali, hospitali unaweza kuona pengine mtu ni mgojwa, anaweza kwenda hospitali, na ni mgojwa sana na hana pesa, akienda kuongea na daktari, kila mahali anaitishwa, nipe kitu kidogo ama hivi hivi, na kwa sababu yeye hana pesa, unaona mtu yule ako na mabilion ya pesa ndio anapokelewa anaenda anaambiwa wewe kuanzia leo, wewe enda nyumbani kwanza, unapewa tudawa kidogo kidogo. Yule ambaye ako na pesa anatibiwa vizuri na yule masikini anaenda tu anaenda kukufia huko nyumbani. Na hiyo tungetaka hata pia serikali yetu tukufu iangalie hiyo maneno vilivyo ndio wale ambao wanafanya hivyo wakomeshe hiyo maneno ya kufinyisha watu sababu masikini na tajiri ni kitu kimoja kwa sababu mwenyezi Mungu wakati alipotuumba, alituumba tukiwa hali moja na hakuna mtu mkumbwa kuliko mwingine isiokuwa tu ni Mungu tu mwenyewe ndio anatumfanya tuwe wakubwa.

Jambo lingine ni la kwamba unaweza kuenda mahali pengine, pengine ni kazi unaenda kuuliza pengine sisi vijana wadogo wadogo mtu anaenda kuuliza kazi pengine ni kuandikwa, unasikia mtu anaitishwa hongo hiyo inaitwa bribes, anaambiwa lete

kitu kidogo nikupatie kazi ama nikuandikishie mahali kazi. Hiyo maneno inakuwa ni maneno ya haibu sana kwa sababu huyu ni mtu anapata mshahara na mimi nimekwenda kuuliza yeye kazi. Tunaona hiyo ni sheria inabidi iingiliwe ndio halafu hawa watu wakionekana na tabia kama hiyo, waeleze vizuri na wadhibiwe kisheria.

Kuna jambo lingine ningetaka kusema, kuna wazee hawa wenye wameretire, National Social Security Fund, unaweza kuona wazee kama hawa, akienda kuitisha ile pesa ya retirement, anaambiwa mzee sasa hakuna kitu, anaendeshwa hivi hivi hivi, hapati haki yake kulingana na vile alikuwa anakatwa pesa. Hiyo serikali tunaomba kwa ukweli ifuatilie haya maanani ndio wazee wawe wanapata haki yao ndio wawe wanafurahia maisha yao mbele ya kukufa.

Jambo lingine ni ya kwamba--

Com. Riungu Raiji: Hiyo ni ya mwisho

Kim Francis: La mwisho ninaona kuna tabia zingine wanawake kuvaa mavasi ambayo haifai kwa nchi ya Kenya. Wanakaa uchi, wengine wanararuliwa maguo town na mahali pengine. Hiyo sheria iwekwe, wanawake wawe wanafaa nguo ile inaofaa kwa sababu ukimwi unaendelea kwa sababu ya maneno hiyo ya usherati. Kwa hivyo mimi ningenelea serikali iweke sheria ambaye mtu yeyote yule, na nikisema hivyo sijasema kwa sababu mimi si Muislam, Waislam wanafanya vizuri wanasema, hiyo ni tabia bovu, na kwa hivyo hata mimi sioni ni vizuri. Ndio tuwe tunaheshimiana, kama mtoto wako akienda uchi na ni mbele ya baba yake na mama yake, haisaidii hata kidogo. Kwa hivyo hiyo ndio nilikuwa tu nasema na ni asante sana macommissioner wetu. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Salome Muigai: Asante sana kwa maoni yako. Mimi nina swali kwako kuwa jukumu la wanaume kwa uwenezaji wa ukimwi, kuna lo ama ni akina mama tu na nguo zao?

Kim Francis: Ni kwa wote.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana. Richard Korir, Richard Korir? Hayuko. George Gichuki, utafuatwa na Edwin K. Rono.

George Gichuki: Mimi ni George Gichuki kama imesemekana na mambo ambayo nimetumwa na kanisa Katoliki la St. Joseph Lewaka, ni walettee memorandum na nieleze kidogo. Katika mambo ambao wameongea hawa watu wa St. Joseph, wamesema juu ya ukuu wa Katiba ambao wanasema ni kweli katika bunge yetu ya Kenya, chini na tano kwa mia ya vote za wanabunge ndio inapitisha au inaunda Katiba mpya lakini wanasema pengine huwa na ubinafsi, *end of side A* Kuongeza vile wanataka kwa sababu nguvu yote ya sheria iko mikononi mwao. Hapo tungeomba kuwe na makudi mengine ambayo yanasaidiana wakati wanapojadili mambo ambayo yanawahusu kama wabunge, wasiwe na ubinafsi.

Ya pili, ni juu ya vyama vya kisiasa, vyama vya kisiasa hiyo kudi imeonelea zinafaa kuwa chache, si nyingi kama vile tunavyo

hapa kwetu. Ziwe ni kama vyama kumi, ambazo zitategemea vile zimejulikana katika nchi yetu. Pengine chama kikiwa ni cha mtu mmoja ambao kimesajiriwa, hicho si chama ambacho kitatusaidia.

Halafu wakasema juu ya korti zetu za Kenya. Korti zetu za Kenya wanasema iwe independent, isiwe ikiongozwa na state kwa sababu ikiongozwa na state, state ndio mwaajiri, na ndio anaweza sema huyu mtu akiamua hivi, ataondolewa kwa kazi. Yetu ile wameongea.

Interjection

Com. Riungu Raiji: Ya mwisho. Sasa ni moja tu umalize sorry, dakika moja.

George Gichuki: sasa ni juu ya uridhi au vile mtu anaweza kuwa na mali yake. Mali kama sasa mashamba, inafaa kuwa ni mali ya serikali lakini mtu awe anapewa title deed na ikiwa ni mtu ana shamba kubwa sana, ipunguzwe mpaka kama acre mia mbili na hizo zingine ziwe zikitolewa kodi zaidi ndio watu waweze kuhesimiana na kupata mahali pakuishi kila mmoja. Ni hayo tu.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante: Tupatie hiyo memorandum. Edwin Kipkirui Rono. Edwin? Hayuko. Richard Chepkwony, Richard na ni wewe, utafuatwa na Christopher Kerich.

Richard Chepkwony: Asante sana kwa majina ni hayo Richard Chepkwony malos. Katika kuchangia kwa siku ya leo, kwa upande wa Katiba, nina maoni moja tu, na ningetaka isikizwe. Ningependa kuona maoni kuhusu wanyama wa poli na binadamu. Maoni yangu ninaona Katiba ilioko sasa hivi, inatamani wanyama kuliko binadamu. Maana kwangu ya kusema hivyo, binadamu akipatikana amefanya makosa, huua mnyama, anachukua _____ kusitakiwa na kufungwa? Na mnyama akiua mtu, binadamu, kuchukuwa siku gapi kutibiwa hiyo kesi yake? Kwa hivyo ningependa kabisa Katiba hili iangalie sawa sawa kabisa kwa sababu katika Katiba ilioko, na ile inakuja sasa hivi mpya, isiwe ya kutishwa na pesa. Kwa sababu kwa matangazo tunayoona, serikali yetu inatamani wanyama wa poli kwa sababu ya kuleta pesa nyingi za kigeni. Mtu akiua mnyama huchukua masaa ishirini na nne, tayari amefikishwa kortini. Na huyo mnyama akiua binadamu, huchukua hata miaka ishirini bila kusikiwa. Gani aliye na mamlaka zaidi? Na vile tulivyo sasa hivi tukiwa watu tunajiweza, tunafanya mambo yetu, tunazungumza, tunaunda Katiba bila kuona mnyama hapa hata moja.

Wabunge kesho wanataka kula kwa wananchi, wananchi hawa ndio watauda serikali wachague wabunge, wachague councillors, na mambo mengine. Hakuna mnyama hata moja. Na hawa Katiba wanasema ya kwamba mnyama huleta pesa nyingi za kigeni, kuna hata mnyama mwingine hajawahi kupigwa picha tangu iundwe hii sirika la wanyama la poli. Na hizo pesa zao huenda wapi? Bona hawalipi _____ wa watu wakati wanaharibu mimea yao? Wakati anapoua mtu, bona hawalipi na wanasema wanaleta pesa nyingi za kigeni? Hizi pesa za kigeni sijui zinaenda wapi. Mimi sina maoni ingine, isipokuwa hiyo tu.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana kwa hayo maoni mzee. Jiandikishe hapo. Nilikuwa nimesema Christopher Kerich. Ni wewe? Na sasa kwa sababu hatujawapata walemavu wengi, kama wako tafadhali waniambie ili niweze kuwapatia nafasi ndio

waweze kwenda mapema.

Christopher Kerich: Kwa majina mimi naitwa Christopher Kerich, mimi nitaongea kwa upande ya uchaguzi. Kila Mkenya ana haki ya kupiga kura na kusiwe na upendekezo fulani ama chama fulani. Ikiwa ni chama inatawala ama ya upizani, wote wako na haki ya kupiga kura. Nikianza na viti vya madiwani, diwani anafaa kuwa anaelewa kizungu na kiswahili, akiwa na elimu la darasa la nane. Naye nikienda kwa wabunge, mbunge anaweza kuwa mtu wa standard 8 ama wa form 4 ama yule ako na degree. Mishahara yao iwe tofauti kwa sababu kuna maprofessors ambao hawoko kwa bunge na wanapata mshahara dogo na hali yule mbunge wa standard 8 ama wa form 4 anapata nusu million ambayo si vizuri. Nikienda tena kwa upande wa Urais, rais anayeondoka, awe na uridhi, ata akiwa alikosa, asemehewe, na rais yule atakayekuja, asiwe juu ya mamlaka. Sababu ya kusema hivi mtu asiwe above the law, mwanakenya yeyote kutoka kwa rais mpaka raia yule, kila mtu hukosa, na mtu akikosa lazima afikishwe kortini kulingana na kosa lake.

Nikirudi kwa upande ya ardhi, mimi nimependelea mtu awe na acre hamsini. Kwa sababu ya kusema hivi, kuna mashamba ambayo unapata ni acre karibu elfu kumi na ni ya mtu binafsi, na kuna Mkenya ambaye ambaye hata kaburi hana. Mtu akifa anaenda kununuliwa kaburi. Kwa hivyo nafikiri sina mengi kwa hivyo, nilikuwa na mengi lakini mengi yamezungumzwa na watu na sivezi kuyarudia.

Kwa upande wa mshahara ya wabunge, kuwe na kamati fulani, sio wabunge, ya kuongezea hawa mishahara kwa sababu mbunge huyu anakula nono kule na ako na wafanyi kazi kule shambani kwake ama kwake na ananyanyasha hao watu hata pengine hawapei mishahara.

Kwa upande mwingine, ikiwa mbunge akikosa ama Rais akikosa kama hajamaliza miaka mitano, apigiwe ile kura ya kusema no confidence na aondolewe na wananchi. Nafikiri ni hayo tu. Sina mengi.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Mzee Kerich jandikishe hapo, Adrew Rono, Adrew Rono yuko? Inaonekana hayuko. Charles Njenga, Charles Njenga ni nani? Hayuko? Joel Langat, okay utafuatwa na Daniel Juma.

Joel Langat: Mr. Chairman, I want to present a memorandum from the colonel Rongai Branch. So I'm kindly asking you sir if you allow me up to 5 minutes I will clear it. There are two pages only.

Com. Riungu Raiji: You have four minutes.

Joel Langat: Asante. My name is Joel Langat branch chairman, Kanu Rongai branch. Our opinions, feelings, and recommendations for enactment in the new constitution of Kenya, which we believe is people driven. First we would like to take this opportunity to thank most sincerely the President of the republic of Kenya, National Chairman of Kanu, Hon.

Toroitich Arap Moi, present Members of Parliament, Review Commissioners for their total commitment towards the review of the constitution of a unitary government of Kenya which has given us peace love and unity since 1963.

While we appreciate there is need to amend some sections and subsections of our old constitution in line with the swelling growth in population, English demand for food, education, health facilities and other amenities. That does not put off the old constitution in total. Some sections must be retained which will continue to bring Kenyans together.

Our feelings and recommendations should focus mainly on the following area.

That our future president and his Vice President should seek direct votes from the electorate and must garner a minimum of 25% of the votes in at least 6 provinces of the newly proposed 10 provinces of Kenya before we carry out the next general election. They propose two more provinces should be cut from Rift Valley and Eastern Provinces.

That we go to the next general elections with the new constitution in place without compromise. The review commissioners be given enough time they require to give us a golden constitution which Kenyans require.

The post of Prime Minister and its Deputy Prime Minister to be created and the elections through secret ballot by the parliamentarians, both elected and nominated and the contestant must be elected MP and be ready to vacate their parliamentary seats once they are elected to Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister for a By-election. Each one of them must garner at least 50% of the votes.

We totally support the creation of at least 90 more constituencies and more so determining factors be geographical, physical, road network, hardship, and not population.

Reviewing of constituencies be done every five years not 10 years, constituencies and civic wards. All natural resources, trustland, forest, wetland be under the total control of the regional government. We are proposing for a regional government especially in every province except Nairobi. Nairobi should remain in the hands of the central government as the symbol of Kenya. Other provincial level to have its own regional government.

Interjection

Com. Riungu Raiji: Last point the time is up.

Joel Langat: The last one is farmers be compelled in the new law to plant 10% of their farms increase to create one forest. Farmers be given prime strategy by central government whenever supplies of commodities drop below the recommended price especially on cereals and _____ or animal products.

The central government to comment in law to buy any substracts cereals store, and market, the same as it is convenient to farmers. Any Kenyan wishing to be elected to lead Kenyans must be literate. Councillors be of at least KCPE or CPE.

Parliamentarian should be of KSCE and above if not trained. Presidential be of a degree holder and of sound mind, healthy, very generous, available 24 hours in naturally parental father and a mother. Sio yule mtu ananunua watoto. Be non alcoholic, a devoted Christian or a muslim, be at least 40 years to 69 years. _____ in our cost is grabbed. In its place we have life imprisonment. Islamic laws be applied in total, we know robbers and thug, Islamic laws be applied as far as ___ and customary marriages is concerned to give room for multi marriages when it comes to inheritance of sharings of property so as to allow 2nd, 3rd, 4th wife to enjoy the same rights as the first wife.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Bwana Langat, that why we have been asking people to summarize because you are reading and we are again going to read.

Joel Langat: Ya, this is the last one. Multipartism: the number of _____ to at least 9 or 5. All high commissioners be compelled in the law to look for job for Kenyans being first, being part of their job. All elected councillors and MPs be covered by a two term rule, that one of President. That is all.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Okay, asante, I think your submissions are clear. You can please give us a copy there. Daniel Juma,

Daniel Juma: Kwa jina ni Daniel Juma kutoka Rongai. Kwanza tunashukuru sana serikali yetu ya Kenya kwa kuwezesha kupatia wananchi kuleta mjadala yao mbele yenu review committee. Tunashukuru sana kwa serikali kuweza kuwapatia wananchi nafasi hiyo kutoa maoni yao bila uoga na bila wasiwasi. Basi kwanza mimi ningependa kutoa mapendekezo yangu juu ya wabunge. Wabunge ambao tunawachagua imekuwa shida sana kwa mwananchi wa Kenya kupata mbunge wake. Mbunge anaenda katika bunge, baada ya kuchaguliwa anamaliza miaka tano, baada ya miaka tano ndio wananchi wanamuona akija kuongea na hawa akitaka kura yao. Basi ningependa sheria itolewe ya kwamba mbunge awe na office katika sehemu ambayo anawakirisha ambaye mwananchi anaweza kumuona wakati wowote ana shida. Kwa sababu huu mbunge anawakirisha mwananchi kwenda kuwakirisha shida zake katika bunge na mbunge ana siku mia tatu ishirini na tano, mara tano, unaona hiyo ni siku gapi ambao anamaliza hizo siku zote hata tukitoka jumapili na siku za holidays bado ana siku nyingi sana na utakuta kwamba siku zake hizo anamalizia huku na baada ya siku hizo kuisha ndio wananchi wanamuona akija kutaka wamuchague tena. Basi sheria hiyo tungependa sana wananchi iwakirishe bungeni ili aweze kuwa akionana na wananchi wakati wananchi wanamhitaji. Sio siku tu ya kutaka kura.

Pia ningependa maoni yangu ya kwamba katika nchi yetu, ukienda katika mijini unakuta watu wengi sana walemavu wameketi kule barabarani wakiomba pesa, shiringi moja, kipofu, kiwete, na serikali imekuwa ikinyamaza kwa muda mrefu sana bila kufikiria hawa walemavu na pia machokora. Serikali iweze kutoa shirika moja ambayo inaweza kuwasimamia hawa walemavu na pia wale watoto machokora ambao wanaleta haibu sana hata pengine ukitembea kule town, unaona anatupia takataka, anakufuata hata na kinyesi, na ni haibu sana. Hata wageni wakitoka kule nchi za ng'ambo wanawapiga picha na kuchukua picha zao na kupeleka kule nchi za ng'ambo na tunaonekana tuko nyuma sana. Ingawa hata nchi hizo ziko lakini tungependa

nchi yetu ionekane ni nchi ambayo tunajiweza na kama vile sisi ni wacha Mungu na Mungu anasema ukisaidia mwenzako nawe utabarikiwa. Ukiona kwamba walemavu wamemalizwa katika njiani kule barabarani na pia wale machokora wamemalizwa katika sehemu hizo za mijini ambao wanasumbua watu sana na kuna uhuru mwananchi akitembea katika mitaa.

Pia hali ya matibabu katika nchini watu wamelia sana kwa sababu serikali ilihudumu cost sharing na cost shairing hii wakati tulikuwa tukinyakuwa uhuru inasemekana ya kwamba, elimu ya bure na matibabu, si bure hivo lakini walituhaidia. Sasa ingekuwa ni cost sharing ambaye mwananchi hata watu wakitembea kule manyumbani utakuta watu wengi sana wamelala wagojwa, hawajiwezi na wengi sana wanaangamia kwa jinsi ya kukosa pesa. Basi tungependa sana serikali itilie maanani sana kwa sababu kama wananchi wa Kenya wote wakikufa bila kupata matibabu, hata ni nani atachagua serikali ya kesho. Kwa hivi waangalie sana hali ya afya katika nchi ya Kenya. Nchi ya Kenya imekuwa na shida sana kwa wananchi kwenda kutibiwa kwa hospitali kwa sababu amekosa pesa na wengi sana wameangamia kwa sababu hata kama ni mjumbe huyo anataka kuchaguliwa, ikiwa watu ishirini watakufa katika area yake, nani atamchagua? Kwa hivyo ni namalizia hapo na nimeshukuru sana.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante Bwana Juma. Jiadikishe. Samuel Ruto. Karibu.

Samuel Ruto: Kwa majina ni Samuel Ruto anawakirisha kikudi cha vijana cha double S.

Jambo la kwanza, Preamble: We need a preamble in our constitution to enable the people of Kenya to understand why the constitution is being an access.

Secondly we need the constitution of Kenya once it is ready to be publicized through the press, for example radio.

Structures and systems of government: We propose that we adopt a federal system of government in which the executive and the legislative authority is split between the central government and distinguish regional government.

Land and Property rights: We propose that land be owned individually with a limit in acreage. This limit in acreage should be decided by the regional government of a particular place. The land trities and agreement should be changed according to the peoples demand currently.

Political parties: It is our view that the state and political parties should relate one another with a view to correct the state for the common good of mwananchi. We propose open political parties to allow the tribes to have access to power or leadership in this as this will prevent the large communities from _____ powers.

Defence, national security: It is our view that the parliament should decide future issues of the country for example _____ and emergency powers.

Environment and natural resources. The local community, we propose should benefit from any resources found in their area. The regional government should have the power to enforce laws on protection of the environment and natural resources as per the international set standards. Thank you.

Com. Riungu Rajji: Asante Bwana Ruto. Next is Kenedy Karungu. Ako? Kama hayuko, Joseph Langat, karibu.

Joseph Langat: Kwa majina unasikia naitwa Joseph Langat. Tulikuwa tumetoa yetu lakini sasa hii yangu ni maoni. Yangu ya kwanza ni mambo ya hospitali. Hospitali tumeletewa shida sana kwa wananchi kwa maana unasikia mara wanasema ati hospitali ilipwe pesa. Wakati wanaendelea namna hiyo unasikia tena hospitali imekuwa free. Sasa twataka tujue kwa Katiba hii mpya sasa, wachunguze kabisa vile wanafanya vini ya kusema hii halafu wanasema hii, sasa wananchi wanaweza kuangaika. Leo unaenda unafikiri ni bure, halafu hata kesho unasikia tena imekuwa pesa. Sasa hiyo ni mambo ya upande wa serikali kwa maana hata kama hii wenye private sasa inajulikana kweli unaenda private ndio unajua kweli ni ya pesa. Sasa government anaanza kutoa ___ yao, tena kesho anatoa _____. Sasa napendekeza, aone atoe hiyo malipo iwe free.

Ya pili ni upande wa chiefs na DO. Hawa nafikiri ni mguzo ya wananchi kwa maana kila kitu ikitokea kwanza kabla hajaadikia kwa upande wa police au kuhusu mambo ya mashamba au mambo ya mafurugano hapo nyumbani, kwanza anatangulisha hao machiefs. Sasa nataka kuangaliwe kabisa wapatiwe masupport ya kutosha.

Mambo ya waalimu, walimu wako na shida sana, unasikia saa yote wanasema na wanalia waongezewe mshahara na hakuna mwenye anasikia. Sasa wakati mwingine walilia sana ambayo ikasemekana kweli mishahara itaongezwa, kumbe ilikuwa inasemekana tu ndio hiyo mambo iishe halafu baadaye akatiwe chini, hiyo mambo yao haikutengenezwa vile walikuwa wametangaziwa. Sasa hapo iangaliwe kabisa.

Ya mwisho, upande wa bank, kweli inapeana pesa, loans ya kwenda kusema anataka pesa ya fee inakupatia lakini ile masikini yule mwenye ameenda akapeleka title deed yake huko, anachukua kama elfu mia moja, au elfu hamsini, Sasa wakati atashidwa kulipa, unaona sasa anafanya nini? Hiyo shamba inakuja kuuzwa. Lakini hata angesema hii pesa inatosha kama elfu kumi, ikatwe ile ya kutoshea na pesa yao iuze abakishe zingine. Kwa maana unakuta mtu sasa anatembea barabarani kama shamba imeuzwa yote, na mwenye yuko na pesa mingi kama million tatu, ine, unasikia anatangazwa inasemekana ati huyu amekuwa bankrupt na yuko na shamba na hiyo shamba yake hapana uzwa.

Mwisho sasa ni walimu wa nursery, kweli wanafanya kazi kubwa lakini hakuna wenye wanawashughulikia kulipa hawa mshahara. Sasa mshahara yao ni kutoka mwananchi tena yule, kama hana anakaa bure namna hiyo na kweli serikali ingestahiri ilipe hawa mishahara. Kwa maana si mwalimi kwa mwalimu ni sawa wote? Thank you.

Com. Riungu Raiji: David Kagua, David Kagua, Utafuatwa na Msabo

David Kagua: Mimi jina yangu ni David Kagua Njuguna kutoka Rongai. Maoni yangu ni kama ifuatayo: Kenya should have President, Prime Minister, and both of the places should have Vice Presidencies.

Kenya should have a coalition government. Both the powers of both the Prime Minister and the President should be under the law of the country so that if they make an offence they are directly taken to court like any other citizen.

Parliament should be elected by the public and Kenya should have public service commission which will be responsible for all government servants.

All government heads of ministries, companies and parastatals should be appointed by the public service commission but not the President or the Prime Minister.

Let us come to public public service commission should be elected by the parliament and also the parliament should elect a secretary who will be between public service commission and the parliament. We got to learn every Kenyan citizen, a poor one should have not less than 5 acres of land. A rich person in Kenya with a lot of money and a big land should not have more than 50 acres of land in Kenya. Public utilities, land should not be taken by anybody. Whether the President or Prime Minister.

Hospitals should be free. Many people are dying because of having nobody to pay for the hospital treatment.

Primary schools, and secondary education should be entirely free because poor people in primary and secondary do not go on because of lack of money. University students who are poor should be given full bursaries and with those with money, their payment should be reduced according to the economy of the country. I think those are the good points and (*laughter*) we also have people being trained in various courses

Com. Riungu Raiji: finish point, time is up.

David Kagua: for example teachers joining the parliament, councillors should all have education not less than form four education and councillors and the mayors should all be elected by the public votes. Those are my views and I think you will take them and value them.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante, jilandikishe hapo. Mr. Njuguna, tumekubalia hizo points ni mzuri. Musa Abo Karibu Bwana Musa.

Musa Bor: Asante sana mimi ni pastor Musa Bor. Kitu muhimu ambayo mi nachangia ni ufisadi. Neno inasema ufisadi, ufisadi kwa maoni yangu ni mtu ambaye ni muhimu ambaye angependa hii ufisadi ipotee kabisa ni mwalimu. Mwalimu kufundisha kutoka nursery mpaka afike university, kama angepata ya kutosa, hiyo ufisadi haingekuwako. Mtu wa pili ambaye

anaweza kuangamiza ufisadi, ni bwana police, apatiwe mshahara ya kutosha. Hangukuwa na ufisadi katika hii jamhuri yetu ya Kenya.

Schools zote ambayo katika Kenya ni tofauti, iko ____kubwa. Iko mashule ya watu wakubwa kutoka nursery mpaka primary na tunasema tunataka Kenya iwe kitu kimoja. Itakuwa kitu kimoja namna gani? Bila watoto kujurikana wajuane tangu nursery mpaka university. Wananchi wa Kenya hawa hawatasikizana kwa sababu wana tofauti kabisa.

Neno ingine ni squatters, hii neno squatters si mzuri. Kuna mashamba chungu mzima, kuna kazi chungu mzima na mtu mmoja lazima awe na kazi moja. Halafu wananchi wengine wafaidike mtu asiwe anakosa chakula nami nashimba na we bado shimba. Mwizi atakuja, ufisadi itaendelea mbele.

Chief lazima achaguliwe na wananchi na wajuwe huyu ni mtu namna gani anaweza kuzungumza na watu wazuri sawa sawa, si serikali kuandika chief. Chief hachungi serikali anachunga wananchi wale wa chini kabisa .

Bwana commissioner, neno ingine ni bursary. Mnasikia kuna bursary, kuna watoto wa watu wasiojiweza watapatiwa pesa watoto welevu lakini hiyo haitendeki. Bursary hiyo ikitokea lazima watu wale wakubwa wakubwa wale wako na uwezo wanapata hiyo bursary na yule mtu wa kawaida anabaki. Lazima hiyo bursary ipitie kwa subchief, wazee, mpaka nasikia tu hiyo halafu ajue kweli hiyo pesa imeangukia mkono mzuri. Asanteni sana.

Com. Riungu Raiji: Asante sana pastor jandikishe huko. Joseph Ocorner Cheriot, Joseph Cheriot? Mkimuona mtaniambia, John Cherotich?

John Cherotich: Mimi kwa majina naitwa John Cherotich, kutoka Kampi ya Moto. Maoni yangu ni kwamba, tunataka Serikali ya maungano ya Majimbo. Tuwe na Majimbo, ambaye itakuwa na Serikali, yaani Majimbo/coalition government. Kwa sababu, tukikosa kuwa na coalition government, kuna watu wengine hawatawai kuingia kwa Serikali. Kwa hivyo naomba, kwamba tuwe na Majimbo ambayo iko na coalition government.

Neno langu la pili, Bunge, mashirika zote za Serikali, ma-directors wale wanaongoza mambo ya mashirika ya Serikali, wale wanasimamia wawe wakiteuliwa na Bunge. Isiwe mtu binafsi anaamua ni nani anaweza kuongoza shirika ilo. Iwe ni Bunge.

Neno langu la tatu, kuna wakati watu wanaajiriwa kazi, wanasema, uwe Kenyan citizen, na uwe pia na afya nzuri. Je, wale watu hawana afya nzuri, watakaa wapi? Watawekwa wapi katika orodha ya nchi hii? Kwa sababu kila mtu anatakiwa kuajiriwa kazi yeyote, ni yule mtu ako na afya nzuri. So, lazima iwekwe na sheria pia, kwa Katiba ile impya tunatengeneza, hata wale hawajiwezi, lazima wawe na nafasi yao katika nchi hii, kwa sababu Mungu amewaumba hivyo.

Nne, President awe na pia Waziri Mkuu aweko. Tuwe na Waziri Mkuu na manaibu wawili – President na Vice President, tuwe nao. Lakini Serikali lazima iundwe na Waziri Mkuu through Parliament, ili mamlaka igawanywe, isiwe ikikaa kwa ofisi moja vile iko sasa.

Local authorities lazima wapewe nguvu ya kuajiri na kufuta. Isiwe watu wanaenda kwa Minister, halafu pengine hata inaleta shida. Wacha county councils ama tuseme Local Government, local authorities wenyewe waajiri, na wawe na uwezo wa kufuta.

Wazee: tuwe na mahali pa wazee. Mtu akiwa mzee, kuwe na mahali pao pa kulishwa, wakae. Wasiwe watu wa kutupwa, pengine wengine hawana jamii, halafu mtu anakufia kwa verandah ama afe vichorochoroni kwa kurokota takataka akila. Wacha Serikali itenge mahali pa kuweka wazee kama hawa. Zile jamii ambazo zinaweza kulinda wazee wao, yes, lakini kuna wazee wengine ambao hawana jamii. Kwa hivyo, watengewe mahali pao ambapo watakuwa wanakaa.

Mambo ya elimu: kutoka nursery school, kwenda mpaka chuo kikuu, tunaomba Serikali ile inakuja, wacha sasa, kwa Katiba ya sasa, nursery school itambuliwe sana hata kuliko primary school, kwa sababu, yule ndiye msingi. Wacha atambuliwe kwa sababu anafanya kazi nyingi kuliko yule yuko kwa primary school, kwa sababu yeye ndiye msingi, awe analipwa na Serikali. Sio ile inalipwa na wazazi kwa lazima.

Mishahara: tunaambiwa ya kwamba, tunataka watu wafutwe kwa corporations zote. Watu wafutwe kazi, ndio wale wawili wanabaki huko wapewe mishahara kubwa. Hiyo mishahara kubwa, inashtaili watu wote wagawe kidogo kidogo, kila mtu awe kazini, awe akipata kitu.

Mambo ya ukulima pia, sasa ukulima tupewe usito. Serikali awe akitafutia wakulima market, kwa sababu tunaambiwa turudi mashambani. Tunarudi mashambani kutengeneza chakula upeleke wapi? Hiyo ni kilimo, ninaomba hiyo.

Nataka pia kusema mambo ya makanisa. Iwe na mahali pake, iwe na Minister kutoka kwa Serikali ambaye anasimamia makanisa. Makanisa imekuwa kama biashara. Hakuna tofauti kati ya ma-biashara iko dunia hii na kanisa. Kanisa zimekuwa nyingi. Kwa hivyo, kuwe na Minister ambaye atakuwa akisimamia mambo ya makanisa.

Ilikuwa ya mwisho, naunga mkono kwamba, ikiwezekana mambo ya kugawanya wakilishi wa Bunge, igawanywe, nawaunga mkono, hili hata pia watu wengine wapate kazi, sio wachache tu, wawe wakikula hizo pesa Parliament. Asante sana.

Com. Raiji: Serutich. Brother Patrick Kariuki?

Patrick Kariuki: Majina yangu ni Fr. Patrick Kariuki kutoka hapa Rongai. Mambo mengi yamesemwa, lakini, nasema yale ambayo hayasemwa.

Ningeomba ya kwamba, Constitution ya Kenya iko-consider wakati wa reshuffle from one Ministry to the other. They should consider, give humble time for the Minister who has been there, and also to see if the one to be put there is capable. Because, we see that, many funds get lost in- between.

And also, the Permanent Secretaries should not be changed at random. There should be a considere time, to make the..... (inaudible) that they are taken in consideration.

And also, those owning shambas, especially in our country, over 100 acres, they should be charged with high tax so that this goes to help the poor. Wale ambao wako na mashamba makubwa kama acre mia moja, kodi iwe kubwa hili iweze kusaidia wale ambao ni maskini. Na ionekane kwamba kila mwana Kenya ana shamba.

The law should defend the democracy system in the Government, and mostly the Judiciary. Especially, mambo ya ma-korti na kila kitu, lazima kuwe kuna mpango mzuri. Judiciary should be checked so that, especially defending the common man.

The law should favour all people to the last Kenyan, and mostly the weak and the likes of the children.

The Government should ensure the transparency and accountability of the country, and checking all the misuse for the funds, and all the taxes being collected to be used for the common person or the development of the country. Because, if we have a good economy in our country, I think the education and other sectors will improve. We can even have free education, if the economy is well checked.

We should facilitate and promote agriculture and small industries which help the economy of our country, and mostly, reconciliation should be stopped. Hali ya kukatakata miti hapa na pale, kwa sababu, if it affects the sector of agriculture, I think we will suffer a lot in our country. So, that sector should be checked, and also the small industry, like the jua kali which is coming up to support the common mwananchi.

The Constitution should ensure, protect and promote the respect of human rights in all areas, e.g. detention without trial. Mtu akishikwa na kufungwa bila kupelekwa kwa korti, it should be bond, it should not remain the paper, and especially after reviewing the Constitution, it should not remain in the paper. It should be used, especially for the common mwananchi.

More, the Constitution should make sure that there is a free and fair election for all. That is, checking all the rigging, cheating and stealing of the votes. And if something is found that was not right, we should have a by-election.

And more equal rights for women in education and job opportunities. I think many of the other points have been said. Thank

you.

Com. Raiji: Mwingine ni Patrick Muigai or Mungai. Patrick? Mungai hayuko. Amenya Bitmark?. Wewe ni..?

Patrick Muigai: Kwa majina naitwa Patrick Muigai, and I have a few points to make here.

First one is, Constitution should be written in a lay man's language. Hatutaki ikae kama ki-greek, tunataka iandikwe na Kiswahili rahisi na Kizungu rahisi, yenye mtu yeyote anaweza kusoma na kuelewa.

Ya pili, vote of no confidence to non-functioning MPs. Kama kuna Mbunge ambaye tumemchagua, na amekosa kufanya wajibu wake, tunashtaili kumpigia vote of no confidence, atoke, tuchague mtu mwingine ambaye anaweza kututekelezea wajibu wetu.

Ya tatu, copies of the Constitution should be made available in bookshops and bookstands at a very minimal fee or cheap. Tunaomba iwe bei rahisi, ama iweze kupeanwa bure.

And also, we would like the proceedings of the Parliament to be broadcasted live. Iwe broadcasted live, na tuweze kuiona kwa television, tujue vile anasema, kama mtu a-attend ama namna gani.

Ingingine ni foreigners owning businesses here in Kenya. Na ninaongea kuhusu, sijui kama ni vibaya, lakini naongea kuhusu Wahindi. Unapata kuna watu ambao wamechukua biashara hapa na si wa-Kenya. Pesa zenye wanazipata hapa kwetu, wanazipeleka nchi ya nje, wanapeleka marekani na kwingine. Sisi tunabakia na shida hapa na nchi zetu.

Budget should be read at least four months before it is presented to the Parliament or made effective. Tuweze kujua vile Budget inasema kabla kabisa haijaanza kufanya kazi, kwa sababu tunakuta ya kuwa, mambo mengine yanatangazwa wakati wa Budget yanatumiza. For example, the recent increase in kerosene. Kama tungejua mapema, tungenesema isiongezwe kwa sababu mwananchi wa kawaida ndio anatumia.

Title deeds, mimi sikubaliani na wale wanasema ya kuwa, akina mama wawekwe ndani yake. Mimi ningesema ya kuwa, title deeds, tuweke watoto ndani. Kwa sababu, in case of divorce, itakuwa ni problem. Kama bibi anaolewa kesho halafu anatoroka, na ameshawekwa kwa title deed, itakuwa ni problem. So they should be provided maybe with a marriage certificate, in case of any other problem. Lakini, sio kuweka bibi kwa hiyo title deed.

Ya mwisho ni, where do wrong votes come from na kuna watu ambao wana-watch hiyo maneno ya votes. Kwa hivyo tungetaka hizo kura ziwe zikiangaliwa vizuri, na hatutaki kuona kura yeyote ambayo ni mbovu. Nadhania, ni hayo tu niko nayo.

Com. Raiji: Okay, asante Bwana Muigai. Mwingine ni Amenya Bitmark. Utafuatwa na Christine Auguste na John Tisi Matei.

Bitmark Amenya: Asante. Mimi maoni yangu ni machache. Majina ni Amenya Bitmark.

Maoni yangu naonelea ya kwamba, since Kenya is one of the most highly taxed nations in the world, it should provide free primary education for its citizens.

Point yangu ya pili, ninaonelea, because the minimum years to vie for Presidency should be 35 currently, it should be reduced to around 20 years, because we have young people who can be Presidents, who can make it, who can even be better than some old people we have around. So, it should be reduced to around twenty.

Pia, maoni yangu ni kwamba, this capital punishment should be abolished. There is no need of murdering somebody just because he murdered you. Yaani, watu ambao wameua, should be given time for behaviour change – wapate wakati wa kujirekebisha. So, this capital punishment should be abolished.

Pia, jambo lingine ninaonelea ni kwamba, the unemployed people who are above 18, the Government should provide some source of income for them before they get employment. How does the Government expect them to make a living and it is retrenching people? So the Government should be giving some money for the upkeep of these unemployed people, mpaka wapate any sort of employment.

Halafu, maoni yangu mengine ni kwamba, tukiangalia nchi za ngambo, those developed nations. Tunaona, things like rights ya watu kama sex workers, they have been given their rights, it has been legalized. Why can't it be done in Kenya here?

My other view is about abortion. Abortion should also be legalized. We have seen positive effects, we have seen the results in other countries and it has worked there. Why can't we give it a trial here, since, it can also act as a family planning method and other things. Hayo ndio maoni yangu, sina mengi.

Com. Raiji: Okay, hayo ni maoni yako binafsi. Christine Auguste. Wewe ni Christine? Auguste? Huyu ni Christine na ninafikiri ni bibi. Christine, ulijiandikisha kama Christine? Nafikiri iliandikwa vibaya.

Augustine Rono: Kwa majina naitwa Augustine Rono, natoka Lenginet. Memorandum concern in the Constitution making.

Even though Kenya has been independent for 30 years, the citizens have been pressed down for all those years, because, the

Constitution was made in Lanchaster, and it was not fit for a Kenyan citizen.

Citizenship: there should be no condition following anybody born in Kenya as a Kenyan citizen. Born outside Kenya by a Kenyan citizen, should remain a citizen. Required documents as a Kenyan citizen:-

- i. Birth certificate;
- i. National ID card;
- i. Kenyan passport;
- i. Marriage certificate; and
- i. Immigration permit.

Political parties: the Constitution should allow the formation of only two parties.

Structure and system of government: we should retain the Presidential type of government. We should adopt a free, a federation system of government in which the Executive and Legislative authority is free between the Central Government and the distinct regions.

Reason:

- i. For its ruling;
- i. For good security;

Legislature: qualification – at least a good pass at basic education; should have a good communication; a basic understanding of the country, economy and cultural systems.

The people should have a right to recall their MP back home, and immediately elect another one, he or she, when he or she fails to develop his or her constituency. They should act as instructed by their constituents.

The wananchi should determine their salaries. No measures in increasing women participants in Parliament whatsoever.

The President must have powers – he is above the law. The President should have powers to dissolve Parliament because of elections and when there is misunderstanding in the Parliament.

The Executive: the President should be a member of Parliament.

Judiciary: we need a Supreme Court, we need a Constitutional Court. The people should have equal rights, either poor or rich. There should not be a bond in state jailing. Judges must be given transfer after every two years. Any Judge found being

bribed or taking somebody's property has to pay at once and to be jailed. Anybody found as a thief, has to pay back and to be jailed.

Local Government: councillors must be a fourth form or above. Wananchi have rights to recall their councillors and elect another immediately. Wananchi should determine the remuneration of councillors. There should not be nominated councillors.

Com. Raiji: John C. Simatei? John? Hayuko. Karige Kihara? No hapo before, there is Loyce Njenga. Loyce Njenga yuko? Karibu.

Loyce Njenga: Jina langu ni Loyce Njenga, tarafa, kutoka hapa ni Rongai. Mimi ni mjane na mimi nitaongea kwa ajili ya wajane.

Mimi naona, taabu tulio nayo wajane, kwa sababu ukiwajiwa mali, mtoto anataka kuridhi na wewe bado uko hai. Wenye Katiba, chungeni sisi, kwa ajili, hata shamba, hata akiwajiwa kubwa sana, nikitaka kuuza ili nichunge mwili wangu hau niende nayo hospitali, inasemekana, Serikali haiwezi kukubali. Na mimi nilinunua hiyo shamba na bwana yangu. Si shamba ya Kikuyuni, ni ya Rift Valley. Mimi nashindwa ni nini hii, tutakula nini wajane?

Nyumaye, mtoto msichana akiolewa, kijana hataki agawe. Na nilisomesha hao wote pamoja kama ni (inaudible). Kijana ametoka kwangu, akaoa, msichana akatoka kwangu, akaolewa, mimi pekee yangu. Mimi nauliza kwa Katiba, kwa nini hao hapana gawa? Ni mpaka wagawe, kwa sababu wote, hakuna yule ako kwa nyumba yangu, walitoka. Yule alioa na ile pesa alioa nayo, nilipewa kwa msichana, nami nikapeleka kwa kijana. Sasa ni kubadilishana, wote ni wangu.

Lakini mimi naona, watu wa Katiba, tunafinywa sana. Hapa mimi natoka kuna uongo katika Kenya yetu. Kama mimi mzee, kufikiria ni kwa maoni yangu. Unasikia Kenya, mbele, Rais wetu alisema kila mmoja awekewe maji kwake, ili tuwe na uhuru ya maji. Uhuru ya maji tukawekewa, kila mmoja nyumba yetu hapa Rongai, nyingi imesimamishwa mivereji, na hakuna maji. Mimi ujiuliza katika uzee wangu, maji ilienda wapi ile tuliwekewa na kampuni ya maji? Hapo mimi nimetoka.

Watu wa Katiba, mimi naonelea, sisi tunajiua wenyewe na njaa. Kama mtu mmoja alisema, tukaweka msituni, tukaweka nyangau na minyama. Sasa kama sisi tuko karibu na forest, mimi naona sisi hatufaidiki kwa sababu hatulimi. Na moto ilichoma miti ambayo ilikuwako. Sasa hakuna miti ingine, ni (inaudible) tu, na sisi hapana ingia kulima. Sasa mimi naona, hiyo ni kitu moja ngumu sana.

Kwa upande wangu, kama mimi navuna mahindi naweka kwangu, na nyanya, na mboga yangu, nikitokea hapa njiani kuuza, hapo nimeweka meza yangu, council inakuja, inaitisha mimi nauli, mimi nitatoa wapi watu wa Katiba? Na hawa wanaanza kunikimbisha. Nina store, nasimamisha lorry, Mungu alinisaidia mahindi. Sasa mimi nikitaka kupatia hiyo lorry mahindi, watu

wa council wanaingia na kuitisha mimi permit na (inaudible). Mimi nitatoa wapi, na ni kwangu nyumbani?

Mimi najenga barabara kama wengine, sio mimi wengine. Kwenda na barabara, hiyo ni ingine watu wa Katiba. Mimi natoka nyumbani, kama hajafika kwangu, mimi naanguka njiani, sasa kwenda hospitali, hakuna kutibiwa, mpaka nitoe pesa ya (inaudible), pesa ya nini, halafu nitibiwe. Watu wa Katiba, mimi natoa wapi, na mimi nakuwa mwenda wazimu. Hata ile mfuko nilikuwa nayo, ilipotea, mimi sijui iko wapi, damu inatoka, na hakuna mtu wa kunisaidia. Watu wa Katiba, tuna mengi ya kusema. Na, tuseme kweli, katika Kenya. Tukisema sisi tuko na umoja, tuwe na umoja kamili. Tukisema iko ukweli, tuseme ukweli, lakini ukweli hauonekani kabisa kama kwangu mzee, haionekani kwa wenye kutuongoza.

Tukienda ngombe yangu ilichukuliwa, eti ilichukuliwa juzi. Nikienda kwa polisi, kupewa askari kuenda na hawa, tukienda kwa misitu ingine, wanasema sisi hapa hatuwezi kuingia kwa sababu tukiingia hapa, sisi tutakufa. Sasa mimi nitasaidiwa na nani? Tunarudi sisi wote na hawa ndio wako na silaha. Hiyo ndio mimi naonelea, kwa Katiba yangu mzee, hata kama nilikuwa kwa kamati ile ingine. Asanteni sana.

Com. Raiji: Asante mama. Karige Kihara? Hayuko? Joseph Rono?

Joseph Rono: Yangu itakuwa machache, kwa sababu mengi watu wamesema. Yangu tu ni kusema ya kwamba, katika

(Interjection) Com. Raiji: Sema jina.

Joseph Rono: Kwa jina mimi naitwa Joseph Rono. Yangu ni machache, ya kwamba, kulingana na kule kijijini, tuko na watoto mayatima. Na ukiona kabisa, hawawezi kusaidika kwa sababu walipoteza wazazi, hakuna mwenye kufuatilia kuona ya kwamba, nani hasa anasaidia hawa watoto kulingana na shule, kulingana na mahitaji yao. Na tunavyoona ya kwamba, hakuna mwenye kufuatilia hawa watoto juu hawana wazazi, tunashindwa, je, hawa watoto watasaidika kwa njia gani?

Neno lingine, kulingana na kawaida ya raia kuweka Mbunge yao kawaida ya miaka tano, kuna neno lingine ambalo tunaona ya kwamba, ni kawaida Wabunge wakipata hiyo cheo, wao upotea. So, langu ni ya kwamba, mtu akichaguliwa, iwe tena, watu wenye kumchagua, wawe karibu na Mbunge, ili Mbunge asiwe akipotea sana. Wenye kukaa chini na yeye, ajulishwe ya kwamba, kazi hapa ni mbaya, ili tusiwe tukichagua Wabunge kila baada ya miaka tano tunachagua Mbunge mbali mbali, na hawezi kutusaidia, kwa sababu Mbunge yeyote anaingia wakati wowote, anataka kwanza aone kwake. So, langu ni kwamba, tuwe tukiangalia, Mbunge akichaguliwa, iangaliwe kwamba katika positions ama locations, wachaguliwe watu wa kukalishwa chini ya kwamba, sehemu hii ni mbaya, ili aende kwa utaratibu akijua kwamba, sehemu hii inatakikana ifanyiwe nini, na ile nyingine itafanyiwa nini, ili Mbunge asitoroke, ama aone ya kwamba, ako na cheo kuliko wenye kumchagua. Pendekezo langu ni kwamba, tuangalie ilo neno, ili baada ya miaka tunachagua Mbunge tofauti, na sio makosa yake, kwa sababu hakujua ile kazi ambayo amewacha nyuma. Yangu ni hayo, asanteni.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana Bwana Rono. Geoffrey Ndung’u? Utafuatwa na Daniel Kehuga Kimotho.

Geoffrey Ndung’u: Kwa jina ni Geoffrey Ndung’u kutoka hapa Rongai. Basi, nitaendelea kuwasilisha yale niko nayo, hata ingawa mengi yao yamewasilishwa.

Kwa upande wa masingira – yaani forests. Tuko na asili mia tatu ya land cover ya nchi yetu, na ninajua kwa wakati huu, asili mia tatu imegawia ama imekatakata miti ovyo ovyo. Basi ningetaka katika Katiba ya sasa iandikwe kwamba, hiyo sehemu ya forest ambayo ni kidogo sana, ichungwe na Serikali, ama kutolewe sheria kwamba, mtu asikate miti. Na pia kama ni miti ya kujenga, Serikali itengeneze jinsi wananchi wakapopata miti ya kujenga, makaa, na vitu vingine kutoka sehemu hiyo.

Jambo lingine, ni kwa upande wa kilimo. Nchi yetu inategemea kilimo, na unapata ya kwamba, tunavuna mimea na inakosa soko. Na pia, wakulima wakati mwingine wanakosa hata mbegu, ama pesa ya kufanya kazi. Ningeomba katika Katiba ya sasa, policy ya upande wa agriculture, iwe kwamba, wakulima wapewe soft loans, ili waweze kuendeleza kilimo chao na waweze kujajiri.

Halafu, sehemu nyingine ni sehemu ambayo imeguziwa na mwenzangu, ni kuongezea tu. Sehemu hii ambayo, katika Wizara zingine, kuna watu ambao, wengine wameajiriwa permanently na wengine ni temporary. Ningetaka, kwa mfano, waalimu wa nursery school, ningetaka katika hizo Ministries, wale ambao hawaajiriwa permanently, yaani, hawana benefits, waweze kuajiriwa, ili mtu awe na retirement benefits, na vitu vingine ambavyo yule mwenzake anavipata.

Mwisho, ni kwa sehemu ya hawa vijana ambao wanarandaranda katika ma-town zetu. Nimesikia mtu mmoja akiwaita ‘chokora’. Na katika nchi yetu, tuna makabila arobaini na mbili. Kwa hivyo, ningeomba katika Katiba yetu, iandikishwe tuwe na kabila la arobaini na tatu, kwa sababu, kabila ni kwamba, ni watu ambao wanaishi sehemu moja, hawa wanaishi nje, wanakula chakula kile kichafu, hawaribiwi na tumbo, wanaongea lugha yao ambayo sisi wengine wetu hatuielewi. Tukienda iwa ma-towns, tunafunga dirisha. Kwa hivyo, ningeomba katika Katiba yetu, waache kuitwa ‘chokora’, wawe identified kama kabila, na wapewe mahali pa kuishi. Kwa sababu, tumepata mababu...

(Interjection) Com. Raiji: Hiyo tumesikia. Uko na lingine la mwisho?

Geoffrey Ndung’u: Ni hayo tu.

Com. Raiji: Okay. Sasa tunasikia kuna kabila lingine lipya, ni sawa, ni maoni. I think Daniel Kihuga Kamotho? Dakika ni tatu, tafadhali guzia yale ambayo labda hayajasemwa.

Daniel Kamotho: Majina yangu ni Daniel wa-Kamotho, natoka Rongai, upande wa Katitula.

Yangu ambayo nilikuwa nayo, nimeandika, lakini ya kwamba, kitu ambacho nataka kuchangia ni hali ya watoto yatima ambao tuko nao, na ambao wawewacha na wazazi wao wale wamekufa na ugonjwa wa UKIMWI. Watoto hawa kusema kweli, tungetaka Serikali iweke Katiba, ili waweze kutunzwa na kuweza kusaidiwa. Kwa sababu, hawa ndio Serikali ya kesho.

Ya pili, ningetaka kuchukua nafasi ingine tena, kusema ya kwamba, hii hali ya misitu ambayo tunaambiwa, ina forest na ina kila mtu. Kweli, hii misitu, isiingiliwe kwa upande wa kukata miti, kwa sababu kuna askari ambao wameajiriwa katika misitu. Na kuna forests ambao wako uko. Ikionekana makaa, hata tukiwa hapa tunaona moshi ya makaa, na je, askari ambao wako kwa misitu wanafanya kazi gani? Ikiwa mtu yuko nje, anaona moshi ya makaa. Kwa hivyo, hii sheria iendelee mpaka upande ya hawa watu.

Ya tatu, ningetaka kuhimiza habari ya utawala wetu. Katika upande wa utawala wetu, upande wa Rais, ningependa tuwe na Waziri Mkuu ambaye atakuwa akisaidiana na Rais. Na Rais naye, mamlaka ambayo ako nayo, iweze kupunguzwa, ili aweze kufanya kazi na wale wengine. Kwa mfano, watu ambao wanateuliwa kama ma-Katibu Wakuu, wawe wakiteuliwa na Bunge. Watu kama ma-chairman wa ma-kampuni zetu kama parastatals, wachaguliwe katika Bunge, ili, kazi ikiharibika, Bunge ndiyo itaulizwa, kwa sababu hawa ndio waliwachagua.

Nikiendelea tena, ningependa kusema habari ya elimu ya watoto wetu. Elimu, watoto wapewe elimu kutoka darasa la kwanza, hadi form four, ili watoto wote wajue kusoma na kuweza kuandika. Tunakuwa na shida sana katika ma-location, Serikali yetu iendelee katika Katiba, kuona ya kwamba, kila location ina secondary school ya kuweza kusoma na mtoto akirudi nyumbani, kwa sababu wale wanaenda katika masomo ya nje – boarding schools, wawe (inaudible), kwa sababu hakuna wazazi wao. Hiyo ningependekeza iwe namna hiyo katika Katiba.

Ya tatu, ni hali ya vyama mingi. Siku hizi tuko na Kenya ya vyama vingi, ambavyo, chama ambacho kinatawala ama kilichokinga katika upande wa utawala, kinalalia wale watu ambao hawajakuwa, wakiwachagua. Kwa mfano, Maendeleo ikiwa pande hii, ni pande ya KANU, na pande ile ni pande ya chama ingine. Inakuwa tofauti kwa maendeleo. Hakuwezi kuwa na barabara, maendeleo haiwezi kuingia kwa sababu ni ya upinzani. Serikali iweke kiwango ya kwamba, wananchi ni watu wenye vyama vingi, na kila mahali ambao, chama kile kinashindwa, kisije kikaweza kushinda pamoja na wale watu. Wananchi wawe wakihudumiwa upande ya barabara, ma-hospitali na kila kitu. Hiyo iwe katika Katiba yetu, kwa sababu, tukishinda pande ya vyama vingi, inakuwa pengine, hata hakuna haja ya hospitali, hakuna kila kitu. Na dawa inakuwa taabu, kwa sababu wale ni watu wa upinzani.

(Interjection) Com. Muigai: Hilo jambo limesikika, neno la mwisho?

Daniel Kamotho: Jambo la mwisho ambalo ningetaka kusema, ni ya kwamba, katika mashamba yetu ambayo tuko nayo hapa, mimi ni mkulima, tunaambiwa tuangalie katika upande wa umaskini. Tuletewe maji, tuletewe barabara na tuletewe hospitali, ili tuweze kuendelea na kazi yetu katika mashamba yetu, kama vile sheria ilisema, miaka mia mbili, itakuwa kila mtu ako na sitima, maji, na barabara safi, na hiyo yote hatujapata katika Serikali tuliyo nayo. Sasa, Katiba ambayo itakuja, irekebishe hiyo. Asante.

Com. Muigai: Asante sana. Daniel Rugut? Na atafuatwa na Daniel Rotich, na James Kamau. Daniel Rugut.

Daniel Rugut: Kwa majina ni hayo, naitwa Evangelist Daniel Rugut, kutoka Rongai Constituency, Sumei Sub-location.

Ninatajia tu machache, kwa sababu mengi yametajwa, lakini ninaenda katika sehemu ya mashamba makubwa makubwa. Tunajua ya kwamba, kuna watu ambao wako na mashamba makubwa, na hawajawai kusitawisha hayo mashamba, na Serikali haipati chochote kutoka kwa hayo mashamba. Ningeonelea, inafaa, hawa watu wapewe high taxation, ili wafanyie hizo mashamba kazi, kwa sababu, Serikali inaombaomba vyakula, na tuko na mashamba makubwa ambayo ingeweza kutozelesha wananchi wa Kenya.

Ya pili, job opportunities should be guaranteed by the Government, one-man-one-job.

Area ingine ni kuhusu free education – masomo ya bure. At least from primary to secondary level, this can fight illiteracy in Kenya since we are very independent. In Kenya, we have not succeeded in these areas through the number of (inaudible), through the gap between the rich and the poor is rapidly increasing in a very high rate. Ningeonelea, kutoka primary mpaka secondary, lakini wale ambao wanajiunga na shule ya upili, wale genius, wanafunzi ambao wanaweza ku-acquire high points, na hawajiwezi, wapewe loans kama wale wanapewa katika vyi vikiu, ili waendeleo na masomo, kwa sababu, wengi wao wako na knowledge ya kuendelea na masomo, lakini, kuna poverty ambayo imetukabidhi sana wananchi wa Kenya, Serikali iangalie hawa, ili waendeleze masomo yao.

(Interjection) Com. Muigai: Una dakika nyingine moja.

Daniel Rugut: Ingingine moja, ni kuhusu Ministries in Kenya. Hiyo ni President, kwa election ya Cabinet Ministers. Tunaona ya kwamba, ma-Ministers wanakuwa eleted lakini haifuati kulingana na career zao. Tunaona ma-Ministers wengine, wanaweza kuchaguliwa, kwa mfano, Ministry of Health, na huyu Minister, career yake ni masomo ya agriculture. Ndio tunaona, ma-Ministries ina-collapse, kwa sababu, Ministers wengi wanaenda kusimamia Ministries ambazo hawajachukua kulingana na masomo yao. Kwa hivyo, ninaonelea ya kwamba, kama ni Ministries, Ministers wachaguliwe kulingana na career yao, kutokana na masomo yao, ili ma-Ministries zetu ziendeleo vizuri. Asanteni.

Com. Muigai: Asante. Daniel Rotich?

Daniel Rotich: Mimi ni Daniel Rotich. Ninataka kuongea mambo mawili tu, sina mambo mengi. Tunapendekeza Local Government, ambayo tunaona wanalipisha kodi kwa licencing, ningependekeza, waweke into classes. Town na interior reserve, iwe na pesa zao, ambapo town iwe bei ya juu kidogo, na reserve, iwe na bei ya chini.

Ya pili, mambo ya co-operative societies. Katika nchi hii yetu ya Kenya, sijui ni sheria imekosa, ili ilinde ile sheria, kwa sababu, ilinde ile co-operative, kwa sababu, unakuta Commissioners nyinyi, munakuta co-operative, wale watu wanapeleka maziwa katika ma-cooperative zao, unakuta mtu mmoja ama office-bearers wanaharibu, wanaharibu mambo ya cooperatives. Hakuna mahali ambapo wanaweza kushtakiwa. Unakuta mtu amekula pesa, na hakuna mahali tunaweza kushtaki yeye. Tukikata kumshtaki, hakuna sheria. So, tunaomba, nyinyi muweke mkaso, muweke sheria ambayo italinda cooperative societies. Ni hayo tu, sina maneno mengi. Nyingi imesemwa.

Com. Raiji: Asante. James Kamau? James Kamau? Julius Koskey? Julius Koskey? Stanley Soi – AIC? Hayuko. Jones Ng'eno. Utafuatwa....

Stanley Soi: Ninawakilisha memorandum ya AIC, Koitok, na nina machache ya kuzungumza, ambayo haiko katika memorandum hiyo.

Juu ya Katiba ya zamani, ninasema, free education, free health, na nilikuwa ninashughulika na juu ya kuondoa ujinga, na maradhi, na kuondoa umaskini. Ninapendekeza ya kwamba, Katiba mpya, irejeshwe jambo ilo, kwa sababu, tunajua, Serikali au Kenya, si maskini. Ina resources ya kutosha, ku-manage mambo hayo.

Ninapendekeza ya kwamba, mambo ya cost-sharing, isije kwa wana-Kenya tena, isiwe kwa wananchi tena.

Mambo ya natural resources. County councils ipewe jukumu ya kulinda natural resources ambazo ziko sehemu zao. Na faida ambayo inapatikana katika mambo hayo, wapewe percentage, kwa sababu hao ndio wenye kutunza natural resources hizo.

Mambo ya ma-shule pia. Tunasikia watoto wakipita waende secondary school, wanaambiwa, ili mpewe usaidizi, au bursaries, lazima wawe watoto werevu. Watoto wote wapewe bursaries. Kwa sababu tunaamini, wale wamepita na wako secondary schools, ni werevu, sio wajinga. Ni hayo tu ndio niko nayo. Asanteni.

Com. Raiji: Okay, jiandikishe hapo. John Langat? John Langat? Hayuko. Stephen Kimani? Okay, utafuatwa na Chepkonga Kiplenge.

Stephen Kimani: Asante sana Honourable Commissioners. Haya ni maoni yangu mimi binafsi, ambayo nilikuwa nina..... (inaudible), inafaa yatajwe hapa wakati ambapo munaokota maoni ya watu kuhusu Katiba mpya. Stephen Kimani ndilo jina langu.

Kwanza kabisa, ninapendekeza ya kwamba, kutoka sasa, uchaguzi ama viti vyote ambavyo vinagombaniwa, watu wote waruhusiwe kugombania viti hivyo. Kwa sasa tunaona wale ambao ni civil servants, wanaambiwa kwanza wa-resign, kama wanataka kupigania viti vya Ubunge ama civic councils. Tunataka kusema, watu wote waruhusiwe kugombania. Na watu hawa ambao ni civil servants, ama waalimu, ama other public leaders, wakishinda viti vile ambavyo wanagombania, wakati huo ndio wata-resign. Lakini kama hawatashinda, warudishwe kwa kazi, waendeleo kama vile walivyokuwa wakiendelea hapo hawali.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kusema ni kwamba, kwa sasa, laws of Kenya are not being applied equally to all the citizens. Inaonekana kama kwamba, laws za Kenya zinawafinya maskini zaidi kushinda wale ambao ni matajiri. Kwa mfano, kama watu wawili wakitoka kwa bar jioni, mmoja ana ghari, na mwingine hana ghari, ifike saa tano, yule mwenye ghari, atapanda ghari aende kwa bibi yake, lakini yule atakayetembea mguu, anakutana na askari hapo nje. Huyu atalala cell. Hali, walikuwa wote wawili wanakunywa pamoja, walikuwa wanaketi kiti kimoja, lakini mmoja anaenda nyumbani kulala, mwingine anaenda kulala kwa cell, kwa sababu alikuwa anatembea kwa miguu. Kwa hivyo, laws of Kenya should be applied to all the citizens of Kenya. Wawe ni poor, wawe ni rich, wawe ni leaders, wawe ni watu gani. Laws zikiwa kwa Constitution, zifuatwe na ziwekwe kwa watu wote.

Another point, na hii imesemwa, pengine ni kusisitiza tu, tafadhali, tuondoe kabisa neno 'squatter' katika vocabulary ya watu wa Kenya. We don't have Kenyan squatters and we should not have such. Serikali iangalie ione mambo haya ni namna gani.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kusema na ili halijatajwa, ni mambo ya trade unions, ama vyama vya wafanyi kazi hapa nchini, zimepuuzwa sana, such that, Executive ako na uwezo wa kuzi-register certain trade unions, wakiona pengine hawafurahishi. Tunataka trade unions, zikiwa registered, ziwe permanent na viziguzwe na mtu, unless members wa hizo trade unions, wa-decide kusi-dissolve. Lakini, siziwe dissolved either by the Executive or anybody else.

Sasa hizi, hakuna proper mechanism ya kuwalipa mishahara wafanyi kazi wa Serikali. Hatujui wanalipwa kwa njia ipi. Tunasema, Constitution mpya, iweke proper mechanism, za kuona ya kwamba, watu wanalipa mishahara inavyofaa. Not according to the whims of those in leadership positions. Either iwe, ni according to level of education and the period of training. Hii inaweza kufuatwa kulipa watu mishahara yao, lakini sio mapendeleo ya wale ambao wanaongoza Serikali.

The last point ambayo ningependa kusema na sitaki kuwacha hii, jambo hili la corruption in Kenya limetajwa sana. Everybody is talking about corruption in Kenya. Ninataka kusema hivi, Honourable Commissioners, mambo ya zero tolerance, ya

corruption, yawekwe katika Katiba yetu. Ya kwamba, we are zero tolerance as far as corruption is concerned, na proper mechanisms ziwekwe in place, za kuona ya kwamba, wale ambao wana involve themselves in corruption, wherever they are, wamekuwa netted na wataweza kulipa.

Lastly, pengine niseme tu, election date isiwe ni secret weapon. Election date isiwe ni secret weapon, iwe imewekwa katika Katiba, so that everybody knows when the next election is due. Thank you very much.

Com. Raiji: Okay, jilandikishe. Chepkonga Kiplenge? Hayuko. John Chepyegon? Huyo alikuwa observor, sorry. Augustine Rono? Huyo alizungumza. Joseph Irungu? Joseph Irungu? Hayuko. Florence Mwanziki? Karibu Florence, utafuatwa na Ernest Tonui.

Florence Mwanziki: Thank you the Chairman of the meeting of today. My memorandum in especially depends on the ECD centers or the ECD teachers. ECD means, Early Child Development or the pre-school as well known. My names are Florence Mwanziki.

My memorandum will be specifically on the ECD teachers. ECD as a basic educational need, as it lays the future foundation for the children, it should be free and the teachers should be paid by the Government.

ECD teachers develop a positive attitude and literacy in children, and therefore, they should be considered in the first priorities before other primary school teachers, who take over after the nursery school teachers have done the whole work for them.

ECD teachers mode, shape and introduce learning skills, e.g. writing skills, as they should be used in future life, and hence when students join primary school education, the teachers there don't do a lot of work as ECD teachers, yet ECD teachers are not considered in any way or the other round.

ECD develop characters and behaviours in children, hence, when they join primary school, they are able to do what is need by the teachers, and yet they are neglected as from the background. Since learning starts in th ECD, therefore the connection with the primary and secondary education, as people take interest in them, neglecting the ECDs education, and yet you cannot even start building a house starting from the top, but you have to start from the background, which is the ECD – that is the nursery school.

ECD teachers are not secure, because nobody cares for them. You can find an ECD teacher has worked for more than 10 years, there is nobody to scarce for him or her, and yet when he drops or leaves teaching, nobody is going to pay him the dues that are needed. The ECD teachers should be commissioned, and they should be unpensionable. ECD teachers should be trained freely and chances for training should be available, so that we can have as many ECD teachers as possible.

ECD teachers should have job guarantees, because we find them suffering a lot in the field, and yet they are from four leavers, they have been trained using their own money, and yet, even they sometimes go out without being paid for the money that they have worked for. That is all I had, thank you.

Com. Raiji: Asante. Ernest Tonui?

Ernest Tonui: Nasema asante sana, Bwana Chairman.

Mimi nazungumza kuhusu Majimbo. Majimbo ilikuwa inaletwa na KANU na KADU. Sasa kitu mimi nafikiria, nitatumia hiyo sheria, kwisha tumia hiyo sheria vile mimi ninajua, ni mzuri. Majimbo ni mzuri. Wakati Hayati Kenyatta, na Moi, kusema KADU, ililetwa na Ngala, tutamia hiyo sheria, na mimi mwenyewe ninaunga mkono.

Sasa tena nitaongea juu ya shamba. Tunataka, sisi watu wa Rongai, mimi ni mtu wa Rongai, tunatakiwa kila mtu acre ishirini, mwisho, ni amsini hata akiwa Rais.

Sasa, tunaye directors kutoka area ya Rongai, hata mahali ingine. Tunataka advocate, halatu tunapea mtu. Na hiyo title tunaona, ni ya bandia, na hawa ndio wanaharibu shamba kwa kunyanganya watu. Hiyo, tunauliza Katiba, ikamate hao watu, na kuwaweka ndani, pamoja na advocate wake.

Title deed, tutaleta kwa land board, wewe mwenyewe unalipa pesa yako. Sitaki ile ya kupitia dirisha, tunataka kupitia mlango wa Serikali.

Basi, mimi namalizia hivi, tunaona watu wanasema waalimu waongezwe mshahara. Sasa tukiwaongezwa mshahara, na tena tunaona, Serikali inaongeza kodi ya (inaudible) inakuwa nyingi, na tena hata ma-nguo, ama nini, na kwenda juu. Na tena, tunaona watu wanasema masomo iwe ya bure, sasa mimi naona tutaumia tena, kwa sababu kodi itaenda juu, na sisi tunalia tena, na ma-shule pia tutajenga, vitabu nani atananunua. Basi, kwa hivyo, tunaonelea, wazazi wajenge darasa. Kwa sababu, tukiaminia Katiba, pesa zitatoka wapi? Mshahara itaongezwa kwa waalimu. Tunaona hata watu wa kufanya kazi, tunaongezwa kulingana na vile mtu anafanya kazi yake vizuri. Mwalimu anaongezewa pesa, saa ingine anaingia kwa (inaudible), anakuwa mlevi, natuma mtoto amletee sigara, pombe, tunaonelea ya kwamba, mtu kama huyo afutwe kabisa. Asante sana.

Com. Raiji: Asante mzee. Pitia hapo. Phillip Koskey? Utafuatwa na Francis Marindany.

Phillip Koskey: Asante. Mimi ni Phillip Koskey, mkaazi wa Rongai hapa. Na ningependa kuchangia mambo ya squatters. Mambo ya squatters hawa, sisi tulipata uhuru, na hatutaki tena tusikie kitu inaitwa squatters, ni ya aibu zaidi. Tunasema ya

kwamba, Katiba hii mpya, ningeonelea, kufika mwaka (inaudible), sisi hatutaki kusikia jina squatters tena. Mashamba hizi ambazo ziko na watu wakubwa wakubwa, ingefaa, kweli ipatiwe squatters.

La pili, tungetaka ma-chiefs, wale tuko nao hapa mashambani, wanajua (inaudible) kutoka wa wananchi, wapewe mamlaka zaidi. Kwa sababu hawa ni mbele, na kukutana na wananchi. Wapewe mamlaka ya kutosha. Pia, ningependa kujua ya kwamba, hawa squatters, na wale wanyama wako ndani ya forests, ama reserve pahali wanachungwa, ingefaa hao wanyama wasongezwe kidogo, halafu wananchi wapewe mahali pa kukaa, kuliko mnyama. Na ningesema, ni hayo tu pekee yake ningependekeza ifanywe. Asante.

Com. Raiji: Okay. Francis Marindany? Utafuata na Joseph Chumo.

Francis Marindany: Asante sana Commissioners. Wacha nifafanue kwa majina kamili, ni Francis Arap Marindany. Mimi ni mkaazi wa hapa Rongai, (inaudible) Location. Mimi nitakuwa na haya machache, nikianza ya kwanza, kwa President. President, anatakiwa awe kwa ofisi mara mbili – yaani two terms. Na mamlaka zake zile kubwa kubwa, zipunguzwe, ziwe za kawaida. Na awe graduate na kuendelea mbele.

Ya pili, ni kuhusu Local Government. Municipalities na councils' Mayors na Chairmen, wawe wakichaguliwa na wananchi. Councillor awe na elimu ya Form Four level na kuendelea mbele. Councillors wapewe mshahara ama allowances yao, robo ya wale Wabunge – elfu mia moja kwa mwezi. Nikifafanulia pale, hawa ndio wako na wananchi kule chini, kazi nyingi kwa location, ni hao uangalia.

Mjumbe anakaa pale Parliament, kuonekana pengine ni shida, mara moja kwa mwaka. Kwa hivyo, nimependekeza apewe quarter ya hiyo pesa.

(Interjection) Com. Raiji: Hiyo umesema. Uko na ingine?

Francis Marindany: Hapo, councillors walipwe mshahara na Serikali. Isiwe ikitoka kwa Local Government, ile wanajitafutia.

Tatu, uchaguzi uwe wa secret ballot. Parliamentary na civic iwe kwa term moja ya miaka tano.

Ya nne, masomo kuanzia Standard One upto Form Four, iwe free education.

(Interjection) Com. Raiji: Ya mwisho, hiyo ingine tutasoma.

Francis Marindany: Nikirudi kwa mambo ya hospitali, hii mambo ya cost-sharing, iwachwe iwe free. Hapo tu kwa hospitali, mambo ya mortuary fee iondolewe, kwa vile watu wengi wako na shida. Hata mwili inaweza kuozea uko.

Ya mwisho itakuwa, farm produce isifanyiwe liberalization. Iwe ni yetu. Hata wakati huu tunajua mahali tayari imetolewa pale nje, sisi, tunakosa mahali ya kuuzia. Maziwa, inaletwa kwa board, kwa hivyo, tunataka iwe ni sisi wenyewe.

Na ya kumaliza, ni ma-barabara. Barabara zionyeshwe, class hii ni qualified roads, iwe kwa jumla, barabara ziwe pamoja. Kwa hayo machache, nasema asante.

Com. Raiji: Okay, asante sana Bwana Marindany.

Francis Marindany: Issue moja, kuhusu land disputes, tribunal and appeals, tribunal should be recognized by the Constitution.

Com. Raiji: Tulisema ni Bwana Joseph Chumo, ndio atakufuata.

Joseph Juma: Asante sana mwenyekiti. Mimi natoa maoni ya kwamba, upande ya ma-chief. Jina langu ni Joseph Juma, kutoka Lenginet.

Upande wa ma-chief, aongezewe mamlaka kidogo, arudishiwe. Kwa sababu, wakati irirudishwa chini, inaonekana mambo imeharibika kwa sababu ya ulevi zaidi. Hata wazazi wengine wamelemewa kwa upande ya kupeleka shule kwa sababu ya ulevi. Baba mlevi, mama mlevi. Sasa kwa hivyo, chief apatiwe mamlaka, kwa sababu ya kazi ngumu.

Na pia, upande wa ma-shule. Kuna sheria zingine ambazo zimetolewa pale. Mimi naona hata pengine tumeteleza mpaka tukagonga Biblia. Kwa maana, Biblia inasema ya kwamba, mtoto akikosa, (inaudible), na (inaudible) kulingana na ile sheria. Tukiwajilia watoto namna, ndio sababu tunaona ma-shule sinachomwa, kwa sababu ya mitamu ya watoto kwa shule. Kwa hivyo, hiyo sheria irudishiwe waalimu. Hata waalimu sasa, wanashindwa vile wanafanya kazi yao. Na pia waalimu waongezwe mshahara.

Pia, mimi ni mzee wa miaka karibu sitini sasa, wakati nilipozaliwa, hakukuwa na huu ugonjwa wa UKIMWI, na wakati hii uko, na pia, mimi ningesema, vijana, waoe. Akitangatanga uko na uko, anajaza watoto dunia. Mtoto hana kosa la kuzaliwa, lakini mwenye kulisha huyu mtoto wakati amezaliwa. Mimi nataka hiyo sheria ya tangu zamani kutoka mwaka wa 1967, irudishwe. Msichana naye, akae ngumu, sio mambo ya kutangatanga. Ndio hawa wanajaza UKIMWI duniani. Ndio hiyo mimi ninasema.

Asante sana.

Com. Raiji: Okay asante mzee kwa hayo mapendekezo yako na mawaida. Charles Ngetich? Utafuatwa na Daniel Luchu. Fanya haraka haraka ndugu yangu, watu ni wengi na tunataka ku..... (inaudible).

Charles Ngetich: Kwa jina, naitwa Charles Ngetich kutoka (inaudible).

Provincial Administration should be scrapped, and be replace by elected people.

County Council Chairmen should be empowered so as to take the place of the District Commissioner.

Elected Commissioners should be given more power to set the date of elections and announce immediately after formation of the next government.

There should be no defection.

All political parties should be limited to at least ten.

Federal system is the best for Kenyans.

Health and education levy should be introduced so that, there should be free and compulsory primary school education.

All members of Parliament should work eight hours a day, and education limit should be at least Form Four. The number of MPs should be reduced, hence, places like Nakuru, Nairobi, Kisumu and Mombasa towns should not have MPs. Instead, councillors should do all the work.

Mayors should be elected by the people. That is all.

Com. Raiji: Okay, asante Bwana Ngetich. Daniel Luchu? Daniel? Hayuko. Ernest Njuguna? Karibu, utafuatwa na Samson Kendago.

Ernest Njuguna: Kwa jina ni kama vile mmesema, Ernest Njuguna wa Ndumia, kutoka (inaudible) Location, na nilikuwa na mengi, lakini sasa yote kwa sababu imetajwa, kama mwalimu sitayarudia. Lakini nina neno moja ambayo ninataka kuwaarifu kama Commissioners ya kwamba, nitazungumzia juu ya retire. Hivi karibuni nanyi mutakwenda kwa retire, hata nyinyi mumeketi pale. Lakini, nataka kuwaambia ya kwamba, sisi tumewai kuwaona wengine wana taabu nyingi sana. Kwa sababu, wanakaa miaka kama kumi, kumi na miwili bila kuongezewa chochote. Na Serikali yetu inasema, tunajua, na wengine wanaongezewa mishahara. Kama kungepatikana waongezewe 10% wakati wale wanaongezewa 10%, hawa nao

wangerushwa na 10%, halafu kama ni mia tano, waongezewe fifty. Hapo nimetoka.

Nataka kuingilia kwa disabled, kwa sababu ninaona nimeshtuka, hatuzungumzii disabled people na nimeonelea kwa sababu sisi kama wazazi kama kungekuwa na mashamba wapewe mahali pao mahali, private sectors wanaweza kuwakuta na kuwafaidi badala ya kupatia wale ambao wako pale mbele na kusema ya kwamba wanapatiana, yaani pesa kadhaa kwa disabled na hazifiki. Hao wawe wakiwa na nafasi kupata nafasi ya kuwafikia. Nimetoka hapo.

Naingilia sasa upande wa farming kidogo ingawa farming imetajwa. Katika jimbo hili ama katika Rongai mimi ni mzaliwa wa hapa. Kuna miti ambao ilipandwa na Wazungu kama (inaudible) ama rain attraction na hii ilikuwa taabu zaidi pale mbeleni na wakati ilipokuwa taabu zaidi, sasa ilianza kukua lakini sasa imeanza kurudi pale pa kuleta nchi yetu kuwa Kenya kavu. Hii miti ilipandwa kwa niaba ya hii, ilipandwa kwa wind break ama attracting of the rain. Sasa mvua hapa haipatikani kwa sababu ile miti ambayo imekuwa imepandwa pandwa ya blue gum ya kuvuta mvua, yote imekatwa. Napendekeza hiyo miti irudishwe kwa sababu ingalipo. Irudishwe na Chief aonelee ya kwamba watu wanapanda miti katika eneo hili.

Napenda Review hii tena upande wa hospitali na ingawaje tunazungumzia habari hii sana, kuna mambo mengine ambayo hatujataja. Pale mbeleni kuna yaani amri ilikuwako ya kusema ya kwamba, elimu ni ya bure, hospitali ni ya bure, sasa tumerudi sasa katika hali ya kusema watu wanakufa zaidi. Mimi kama mwenye kuwaona naona wanakufa zaidi.

Com. Raiji: Tupatie recommendation.

Ernest Njuguna: Recommendation ni hili Bwana Commissioner, matibabu iwe ya bure, na elimu tena iwe ya bure. Hio ndio pendekezo langu. Asante sana.

Com. Raiji: Nilikuwa nimesama Samson Kendago. Hayuko. Luka Murege? Luka karibu. Utafuatwa na Ole Sagana.

Luka Murege: Luka Murege. Sasa mimi nataka kuchangia upande ya Katiba. Vile wazazi wetu walienda huko ngambo na wakatuletea uhuru ambao tuko nao sasa, Commission ingeigiza naye kwa wale watu watakayetoa maoni ya maana kabisa na ya kufaa taifa hili, iwafikirie vile hao wazazi walienda ngambo na wakafikiliwa. Naye Commission itufikirie.

Ya pili rasilmali kila mwananchi awe na uhuru wa kuuza rasilmali yake kila pembe yote ya Kenya. Masomo hapa kwetu tunataka iwe masomo ya British system. Control ya bidhaa zote ziweko na ziwe labled. Health is better than wealthy. Huko ngambo kuna a clinic tatu iliwekeanwo. Masomo, mashamba na matibabu. Sasa mpaka wakati huu naona matibabu yafaa iwekwe mbele, iwe tu ni ya bure. Mashamba ya (inaudible) iuziwe wananchi kwa bei ya kila mmoja, acre moja iwe inauzwa shilingi elfu ishirini na iwe inapangwa kwa blocks. Block A inakuwa eka ishirini, block B iwe eka kumi, block C iwe eka tano. Kila district kuwe na ADC. Administration wawe wakichaguliwa na wananchi. Madawa yawe yakitoka kwa ile chemist ya

zamani Mark & George Chemist. Dawa, MB, quinine, castrol oil, (inaudible) na zingine zafaa ziwe kwa soko ndio wananchi wawe wakiwa nazo nyumbani. So ensure with range commission iwe na mda wa kutosha. Haraka haraka haina baraka iwe ikitoa matokeo na njia ya (inaudible) order. Na iwe ikitoa kwa lugha zote za Kenya, yaani makabila yote ya Kenya na iwe ikifanyiwa, wawe wakitoa vitabu pamphlets.

Com. Raiji: (inaudible)

Luka Murege: Wakati itakamilisha kazi yake yote iwe ikipelekwa kila district vitabu kumi aina ya Bible ili mwananchi akitaka kujua mengi zaidi kuhusu Katiba, anaenda huku na anaagiza kwa reference library. Kuwe ni siri hii ndio kufanya mlolongo ni kuchangia chuki. Mwacha mila ni mtumwa.

Com. Raiji: Sorry your time is up, tupatie memorandum tutasoma kwa sababu ninaona umeandika vizuri. Ole Sagana? Ole Sagana? Benard Chumo? Robert Tanui? Ulizungumza? Ni mwingine.

Robert Tanui: Asante sana wenyekiti wa Tume ya Katiba. Kwa majina ni Robert Tanui. Kuchangia Katiba ya kwanza ni kuajiriwa kwa kasi kwa upande wa vijana. Mara mingi tumekuwa tukiona ya kwamba hata kule maofisi inawezapatikana kuwa kuna Mzungu ama Mwafrika katika ofisi moja. Basi hapo pengine wanafanya kazi katika ofisi moja. Na unaweza kuta Mzungu anaweza kuwa anakula mshahara ya hali ya juu. Pengine kwa mfano ni kama shilingi elfu mia tatu ama na yule Mwafrika anakula pesa ya chini sana kama shilingi elfu ishirini na pengine ofisi ni moja tu pekee yake na kazi ni moja. Basi ninaomba Tume ya Katiba waangalie masilahi ya kazi kama hio ili Wazungu wasije kutawala zaidi kuliko mwenyeji, mwenye nyumba.

Basi ya pili upande wa kazi tena kwa vijana, wakati serikali wanapoenda kuajiri vijana kwa upande wa kikazi. Lazima tena watambue ya kwamba kuna vijana ambao hawakubahati katika jamii kusoma. Lakini wanakipawa kutoka mbinguni. Kwa hivyo serikali ya Kenya wanataka kutambua kipawa kutoka mbinguni. Waangalie kutoka mwili waangalie kutoka kila sehemu ya pembe ya mwili wake wote ili apate kujua kwamba huyu kijana anastahili kufanya kazi fulani hata wakati wa kuajiriwa mia moja basi hata thelathini na tano wenye hawakubahatika kusoma, waingizwe ndani.

Kwa upande wa police. Kuna mambo mengi sana huwa tumekuwa tukiona ya kwamba sheria imeenda mpaka ikagonga ukuta.

Ya kwamba mshtakiwa anapoenda kumshtaki mshtakiwa. Mshtaki akienda kumshtaki mtu, kitu ya kwanza huwa anaambiwa ya kwamba, pengine gari haina mafuta ya gari labda utunulie na pengine wewe ni mtu ambaye hauna uwezo wowote hata kidogo. Lakini ule mwingine ambaye mwenye ako na pesa akiingia atatoa pesa na atatoa gari na kikosi cha kumsaidia yeye. Basi Katiba ya Kenya ijaribu kuangalia sehemu kama hio. Tena police wanapoenda kufanya kazi yao kule mashambani, wanasahau kumsaka yule aliye mhalifu, wanamuwacha hata wanakimbilia tu kushika wale watu wa busaa. Na hapo ukimwambia ya kwamba mhalifu ako ndani ya hii shamba ama ako katika hii misitu, anakwambia ya kwamba, haya raia waanzie hapa hivi na sisi tuanzie pande ile. Hapo ukijaribu kuangalia, mapolisi wameogopa kazi yao ili raia ndio wapate

kwenda kutumbukia katika kazi mingi. Kama sheria ya Kenya ikibadilishwa ya kwamba polisi ambaye hawezi kutimiza malengo yake, basi kuna wengine ambao wanastahili kufanya kazi kwa bidii, wafutwe.

Kulinda misitu. Tunaona ya kwamba hata kwa mitoni kuna watu wengi sana wamekata miti. Wanastahili kila Mkenya ambae ako katika mtoni, apande mti karibu miti kama mia moja, hio ni kwa upande wa mitoni. Na kila Mkenya ambaye ako na shamba eka moja ama nusu eka, ni sharti apande miti kutoka (inaudible) eka mbili apande miti kama miti arobaini na kwendelea mbele kulingana na shamba ulio nayo.

Ya mwisho ni kwamba Katiba iwekwe ya kwamba Kenya kwa jumla wapewe siku moja ya kuombe nchi yetu ya Kenya kulingana na vile hata na wakati ya Jamuhuri Day holiday, si kuna holiday nyingi sana. Kwa hivyo Katiba ya Kenya iweke siku moja ya kuombea nchi yetu ya Kenya kwa jumla bila kujali kanisa gani. Asante.

Com. Raiji: Okay asante. Nepat somebody Wanjohi. Mtu anaitwa Nepat or Nepot Wanjohi? Lawrence Anyan? Lawrence Anyan? Nelson Kibos? Uliandikisha mara mbili. Paul Koech. Utafuatwa na Geoffrey Lowel.

Paul Koech: Majina yangu kamili ni Paul Kiptoo Koech. Umri ni miaka thelathini na mbili na naishi katika (inaudible) location ama (inaudible) Maoni yangu kwa Consitutional Review. Ningependa tu kuguzia upande wa security. Upande wa security, institutional options, ningependa kuongea ama kutoa maoni yangu kwa upande wa polisi kama commission. The new Constitution should clearly provide for independent police force as an institution. The new Constitution should guarantee high discipline of officers who have been hired to perform this (inaudible) duties. An intelligent police force to all aspect of human nature and being. The force as an institution should be under competent officer who is commissioned by Parliament. An officer who could be responsible in a situation of scandal and mischief of junior officer or he himself misusing his office. This is the way forward. To achieve all these noble tasks we must start from the roots. The system and the way the new recruits to the semi-colleges of police training should change to allow any competent aspirant to be hired. The training should not only concentrate on (inaudible) but should be overhauled to cater to the ever changing society. In this I mean the whole system of training police officers who are in-charge of our security, who are in-charge of the security of our properties should be overhauled and they should be handled by legal experts that could be hired from other countries that could provide intelligent handling of human affairs. The training should cover all human aspects in designing life protection, property protection, community aspiration protection, ability to attend and contain calamities and disaster. In the past we have had police bein in a situation that they could not even contain themselves because of maybe they lack the skills in a given calamity. So we would like our office.....(*sentence incomplete*)

Com. Raiji: I think you have made that point, can you make your last one.

Paul Koech: Okay, thank you. In future the police should interact with other citizen in place of their residence. Police should

not be contained maybe to their stations but they should be considered as other citizens of this country. Our police should never be an instrument to either executive, judiciary or Parliament. The police force should be an institution which has been replaced by our (inaudible) Parliament.

Com. Raiji: I think that you have already made the last point.

Paul Koech: Our police should not (inaudible) from but should always embrace that is the public relation as a guiding concept in discharging their duties. I think this is the last...

Com. Raiji: I think the last one you have already said. Thank you very much.

Paul Koech: Okay thank you very.

Com. Raiji: We could have Godfrey Rowet, please register there, your time is up.

Godfrey Rowet: Okay thank you. Majina yangu ni Godfrey Lowet. Nimetoka sehemu za Lenginet. Kwa hivyo maoni yangu katika Katiba yetu ya Kenya ni kuhusu Kenya yetu inamakabila arabaini na mawili. Na kuna kabila wengine mara nyingi huwa hawahusiki katika Katiba hii hasa jamii ya Waturkana.

Godfrey Lowet: Okay thank you, Mojina yangu ni Godfrey Lowet, nimetoka sehemu za Lainet.

Kwa hivyo, maoni yangu katika kwa katiba yetu ya Kenya, ni kuhusu, Kenya yetu ina makabila arabaini na mawili. Na kabila, kuna kabila ingine mara nyingi huwa hawahusiki katika Katiba hii, hasa jamii ya Waturkana. Kwa kweli kabisa, naweza, nikiona mimi ni Mkenya sehemu yoyote ya Kenya, ninastaali kuishi. Ninastahili kuishi bila hofu ama kuchungwa. Maana ninaweza kuishi mahali kama Rongai, nimenunua shamba, nina mke, nina watoto. Kwa sababu, ninastahili pia kupewa haki yangu kama mkenya, ninaweza, nimekuwa mkaaji hapata, ninawezataka kama pastor, nikate passport mahali popote. Ninastahili kupewa birth certificate mahali popote na katika office yoyote, kwa sababu niko Kenya. Kwa hivyo mara nyingi, ukitaka hata kukata kitambulisho unaambiwa uende Lodwar. Pengine unataka birth certificate, unaambiwa lazima uende mahali ulizaliwa. Sasa mimi nimetoka uko nina shamba hapa. Ni lazima niende Lodwar, nikate certificate, ama nipate birth certificate.

Number ya pili, ningetaka kuambia Tume, ningependa kusema habari ya police. Police mara nyingi, mtu akisikika pengine kuwa ni mshukiwa, ama ni mtu ameshukuwa, yaani si mhalifu, ameshukuwa. Pengine anawezakuwa na mtu fulani, badala akue na uchunguzi fulani, pengine huyu mtu anapelekwa huko anapigwa, anatandikwa makofi, mara anaambiwa asema mwizi. Kwa hivyo tunahitaji, katiba itakayo simamie mtu, kabla mtu kupatikana makosa yake, astahili kuguzwa, ama lazima, kuwe kabisa huyu mtu anahusika na jambo hili, ndio baadaye ashtakiwe. Hili kotini apewe, aandikiwe viboko kwamba, yeye anaushaidi wa kutosha, anastahili kupigwa ama kustakiwa.

Kwa hivyo ningependa kusema, jambo la mwisho ambalo ninamalizia, nikuhusu makanisa, mimi ni pastor, nahubiri katika kanisa. Kwa hivyo, mambo, niliposikia Councillor mmoja akisema hapa ya kwamba, lazima awe waziri, ambaye atakayesimamie mambo ya makanisa. Tuna makanisa ambayo ni ya Christian, na kuna religion zingine kama Hinduism, kuna Islamic, na kuna religions zingine. Kwa hivyo, ile kitu ambayo ningependa kusema, lazima katiba hii iangalie kuwa, lazima makanisa yoyote, ichuchungwe, ujulikane mtu aliye na haki, ndiye atakayesimamiwa kupewa registration ama, asimamishwe, yaani isimamiwe na katiba kuwa yeyey anastahili. Kwa sababu, kama mtu hayuko katika haki, ama hakuna ushaidi wa kweli kwamba huyu si mwalifu, ama huyu mtu anatenda kulingana na Mungu vile amemtuma. Kwa hivyo, anastahili kupwe uhuru wa kuabudu. Kwa sababu mara nyingi unaweza kuta, nani alikupatia permit ya kuubiri, na huko kiwanjani unahubiri, pengine unakesha, wewe si mwalimu unahubiri, na unauliuzwa permit yako ya kuubiri iko wapi. Sasa kwa hivyo, nataka uhuru wa kuabudu iendele kuwepo. Na lakini iwe kwa muda, yaani lazima kuwe na, yaani iangaliwe vizuri kwamba, huyu mtu ni mtu aina gani. Kwa hivyo, kama kuna wahubiri wanajulikana, lazima yeye anajulikana awaubirie akina nani. Kwa hivyo ajulikane na wahubiri wengi. (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Nafikiri hiyo tumesikia.

Godfrey Lowet: Yes, iko ya mwisho kabisa.

Ya mwisho kabisa (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Zungumza polepole kidogo, lakini umemaliza, 30 seconds iishe.

Pole, ni kwa sababu mimi ni mhubiri, imeonekana ya kwamba ni lazima nitaanza kuhubiri.

Kwa hivyo mambo ya mwisho ninamalizia ni kuwa, haki itendwe kwa kila mtu. Sema, habari ya bursaries, tunasikia habari ya bursaries, wale ambao wanafanya mambo ya bursaries, ni wale ambao wanajulikana, lakini mtu asiyejulikana kama Waturkana, hakuna mtu anadhamini yeye. Kwa hivyo bursary zikipatikana, lazima pia ijulikana kama ni Councillor, mtu yeyote ana uhuru kwa kusimama, kuwa Councillor. Kama mtu amesoma, ana uhuru wa kutaka kazi yoyote, anaweza ajiriwa mahali popote ama office yoyote.

Kwa hivyo unaweza kukuta, hata sasa Nikienda kushtakiwa na mtu aliye na pesa, ninafungwa kwa sababu mimi sina pesa, ya kunisimamia.

Com. Raiji: Okay asante sana Pastor, tumesikia, jiandikishe hapa tafadhali. Samuel Ikai, Meshack Kaptichi. Meshack atafuatwa na Ephantas Lubuku na Paul Okilindi.

Meshack Kaptichi: Ni asante sana Bw. Commissioners, kwa nafasi hii ambayo nimepata. Sitasema mengi kwa maana mengi ambayo nilikuwa natarajia kuyasema, yamesemwa already, kwa hivyo Sitaki kurudia. Jina langu ni Meshack Kaptichi.

Now, la kwanza, nataka kurudia tu habari kuhusu makanisa, kama huyo pastor pengine alivyotaja. Lakini mimi nataka kuirekebisha, au kutoa maoni kuhusu uhuru wa kuabudu. Nafikiri ya kwamba, uhuru wa kuabudu, ingekuwa specific, kwa maana ikiwa ni open like that, uhuru wa kuabudu, unaweza ku worship the devil. Kwa hivyo, ingekuwa ni uhuru wa kuabudu nani. Labda ningesema ya kwamba, ni kuabudu Mungu aliye hai, ikiwa ni Mungu au Allah, the sama, iwe specic.

Pamoja na hayo, ningengeza kusema ya kwamba, makanisa, ukweli kama mwenzetu pengine alishataja hapa, ya kwamba makanisa yametoka kam uyoga, yamekuwa nyingi sana. Ningependekeza au ningepomba ya kwamba, serikali ichunguze kabla ya kuandikisha, kwa maana itakuwa ikawa kama biashara, na itamaliza ladha ya makanisa yale ambayo kwa kweli wanahubiri imani ya Mungu mwenyewe. So, tusije tukachanginikiwe, simply because of freedom of worship.

Now, la pili, ningesema ya kwamba, pamoja na mambo ambayo yanaendelea ndani ya kanisa, kuna vitu vya dhamani. Customs ambazo tulikuwa tukifanya zamani, mimi ni pastor, na ningependa ya kwamba, soso ndoa za customary marriage, iheshimiwe. Kuna watu wengine ambao wamechanganiwa, wanafikiri ya kwamba, akioa kinyumbani hakuowa. Kwa hivyo hiyo, kama ingekuwa ndani ya katiba, ingekuwa bora, kwa maana si wote ambao watakwenda kanisani. Kuna watu ambao ni raia wema, ambao wako nyumbani lakini hawaendi kanisani.

Linalofuata ni kuhusu Chiefs, nitaunga mkono wale ambao walitangulia ya kwamba, achaguliwe na raia wenyewe, ambao wanajua tabia zao. We don't want imported Chiefs, tunataka wale watu ambao wanachaguliwa kutoka that community, wale ambao wataweza kutoa mfano mwema, na ambao watu wanaweza kuwa accept, mambo vile inavyoendelea.

Pamoja na hayo, ningerudia tena kuhusu wafanyikazi kwa jumla, lakini in particular the teachers. Kuna walimu ambao wana tabia mbaya. Ingawa dhambi si kitu kimoja, lakini labda niseme ulevi, kama vile mtu mwingine alivyokwisha kusema hapa. Ya kwamba mlevi anaweza kutumia watoto, akipenda awanunulie hii, au pengine anaweza kulewa, afike hata shule kama ako na hangover. Instead ya kumpatia discipline huyo mwalimu, inaonekana mara kwa mara, idara hiyo inatransfer huyo mwalimu aende shule ingine. That is transferring the same disease to a second, inakwenda kuuwa hiyo shule. Mtu kama amekosa, kwa nini asifutwe.

The same thing to this parastatals body, iko watu ambao wana cases to answer. Kwa nini watu wanasemekana kwamba amemaliza K.F.A, amemaliza K.C.C, kwa nini wasishtakiwe, waliachiliwa namna gani, halafu wanawacha wananchi hanging, without knowing where to go. Halafu, mara ikirudiwa tena ati tuanzishe K.C.C where are we facing, na K.C.C ile bado kufufuliwa, imekufa already.

So, pia ningependa nichangie kidogo ya kwamba, just one minute (Interjection)

Com. Raiji: Hiyo ndio itakuwa ya mwisho.

Meshack Kaptichi: Ningependa niseme tena kuhusu ma chief, hata ma D.O ambao wanafanya vizuri. Haingefaa, kusema kwamba wapewe transfer haraka haraka. kwa maana wako ambao wanatusaidia sana. Wangepewa at least three years, wafanye kazi, wamalize hizo project, mtu asije aanzishe project, kesho yake anaenda. Kwa hivyo angepewa nafasi ya kutosha, unless she or he does something which is bad, then, that postpones him to transfer. Otherwise, aendelee, kama wananchi wako na confidence naye.

Kwa kumalizia hapo, ninasema asante sana. Pia ningemaliza kusema ya kwamba msiwe harassed, nyinyi pengine mna kibali kusikiza maoni yetu, mpeleke hii mpaka mwisho. Kuna mzee ambaye alisema ya kwamba, “ mwenda pole, ... sijua atafanya nini, there is something like that. lakini mwende pole mtutimizie hii katiba, msikuwe harassed by politicians. Tutakuwa hatuna mahali pa kusimamia, kwa maana kwa hakika tunawategemea. Tunataka mtupatie report kusema ya kwamba, mlikamilisha, lakini si kwamba, mlikuwa harassed, ndio mkawacha kama hanging. Thank you very much.

Com. Raiji: Okay asante sana pastor, ni Mheshimiwa alituambia tusikubali kusukumwa na wana siasa. Okay, after Meshack sasa tuko na Ephantas Lupuku, yuko? Paul Lukilindi, or Lukiundi, iko mtu kama huyo? Julius Losikilia, Bonface Gitau, Samuel Kosgei, inaonekana watu wamechoka. Moses Kimuiyo, Peter Kamau, okay ni wewe.

Peter Kamau: I will start by telling my name, my name is Peter Kamau Garura.

I will start with the powers of the, the election of president. President should be elected by 50% votes.

There should be a post of prime minister, who should be elected by the people.

Vice president to be elected by the people.

Powers of the president to be limited.

No appointing of Mnisters, Asitant Mnisters and Prmanent Scretaries. All to be elected by the people.

On the side of land; every Kenyan, should be free to settle in any place in Kenya.

The highest landlard in kenya, should not have more than 50 acres.

On the side of education; there should be a free education for all, from nursery school, primary school, secondary school, up to the university level.

And every child, should be employed by the government, upon completing his or her education level.

On the side of health; there should be free health services to all. Which should carry also, clean water, food, roads, and electricity.

On the side of farming sector; the government should consider lowering all the agricultural inputs and machineries.

There should be a marketing board, which should regulate the prices of all agricultural commodities.

Farmers should be given security, such as loan, to enable them to grow.

There should be security, when the farmers are buying machineries, and there should be no repossessing of farmers property.

On the side of employment, which caters for more than 50% of Kenyans, lives below poverty line. So the government should do something to improve the Jua Kali sector, which caters for more than 40%.

On the side of those who are not working or non employed; the government and the disabled, there should be a reserved cash, which should give salaries to those who are not working and disabled. The salary should not be less than 5,000 per month.

Lastly; there should be one man one job. And we should consider gender equity. Thank you.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana, give us your memorandum please. Now, George Okaka, Cheptaros Ewatim, Peter Sigei, William Tuwei, Johna Kimeto.

Johna Kimeto: My names are Johna Kimeto. I have two issues to talk about, that is security.

I would like (**Interjection**)

Com. Raiji: Speak to the mic please Johna, so that we can record your points, have you said your name?

Johna Kimeto: Yes.

Com. Raiji: Okay we have recorded.

Johna Kimeto: I wish that we could, since there is a lot of crimes in the villages all over, we should form some vigilant groups, headed by Chiefs, and Chiefs should be given powers to man them, and to report to the police stations.

The second one is employment. I wish, the government should reduce the retirement age, since we have kids of 25 years nowadays, who graduate. So the retirement age should come to 40 years, to enable these kids to be observing the workforce. Thank you.

Com. Raiji: Okay, jiandikishe hapo. Now, huyo Bw. Johna alikuwa number 209, which is the last number in the list of those who registered. Kwa hivyo nikusema tumemaliza na wale watu walikuwa wamejiandikisha, wakitoka kuchangia shughuli yetu ya leo. Na tungekaka kuwashukuru, yes? Ulikuwa umetoka wakati tulikuwa, unaitwa nani? Cheruiyot nilikuwa, karibu tu, hawa wengine wanakuja tafadhali saa inaendelea sana.

Joseph Cheruiyot: Kwa jina ni Joseph Cheruiyot Kona, kutoka sehemu ya Rongai.

Maoni yangu ni hii, kwa sababu iko mambo ambayo tunaona ya kwamba, mambo ya kutoka, hii mambo ya ETC, ati shamba ya ma ETC. Kwamba unakuta mtu mmoja, ako kwanzia tuseme Ngata, ni mpaka uko upande wa Molo, mpaka Kitale. Ingefaa mtu mmoja kwamba, achaguwe mahali ambapo anachukuwa, kwa sababu ameonekana, mtu umetawaka kwa kila mahali. Ni kama yeye ni Mkenya peke yake, kama sisi wengine. Tungependa, serikali ambayo ina tume ya kuunga hii chama kwamba, ihakikishe mtu, aishi mali ambapo anajua ni wapi. Kwa sababu, kama yeye ako na shama mara kumi, ninaye pia, iko mashamba ambayo ilikuwa ya wazungu zamani, nayo pia iko sehemu hapo kama acre elfu tatu. Na ule mkenya mwingine, hana ata half a acre.

Pendekezo yangu ni wakatwe hiyo mashamba, huyo mtu ambaye alikuwa na hiyo shamba apatiwe acre hamsini, wengine ikatwe.

Ya pili au ya tatu ni kwamba, ni kama iko watoto ambao walisomeshwa ma wazazi ambao ni kiwete. Hatuoni achukuliwi, kwa mstari wa mbele, sababu ni kwamba, hao hawawezi kutembea kama wengine ambao wako na mguu. Inafaa serikali iangalie wakati tunapomaliza shule hizo mistari ya mbele, waajiriwe kwa kazi.

Mambo ambayo isisahulike wale ambao hawakusoma mbeleni, kwa sababu, kwamba hao bado watazidi kuimbia. Sababu, mtu ambaye akusoma, hata aelewi, hata watoto wake hawaelewi jambo, ni heri asaidiwe naye pia, yaani apate watoto wao kusoma.

Ya mwisho ni mambo; iko wazee katika kijiji kama wazee wamtaa. Wako na kazi kubwa, na hawaangaliwi. Inafaa serikali iangalie masilahi yao, sababu anafanya kazi ambao bila mshahara.

Ni kwamba iko wazungu ambao wako na shamba, na squatters anaendea mpaka wa leo. Akatiwe shama, anasukumwa. Ingefaa hata wazungu ambao wako hapa hata wakati huu, ni apeane masquatter hao mapena. Kwa sababu wanafanyishwa kazi mtu wakati wa mwisho kama umekuisha. Anaanza kuambiwa anapatiwa robo acre, na tunashinda huyu ni mzungu huyo mwenye kenya au ni nani yeye. Awachie wenyewe shamba yao. Thank you.

Asante sana, nimesema wewe ndio utakuwa wa mwisho. Kwa hivyo, sisi kama commission, Com. Salome Muigai, Com. Domiziano Ratanya, na mimi ambaye nilikuwa Mwenyekiti wa kikao cha leo, Riunga Raiji, ni furaha yetu sana kuwa na nyinyi tangu asubuhi, tunawashukuru kwa kuwa na sisi tangu asubuhi. Tunataka hata kumshukuru Mheshimiwa Morogo ambaye alikuja hapa, alitupatia zile soda tulikuwa tukinywa wakati tunaendelea na kikao.

Na tena, tunataka kuwashukuru D.O wa hapa, nitamuuliza kabla tujafunga, aseme neno moja tu, kwa sababu tuliingia kwa boma yake, lakini inaonekana tulikuja na mlango wa nyuma, lakini hajatufukuza.

Na hata na polisi ambayo, tulisema Bw. Mwangi nafikiri, umekuwa nasi tangu asubuhi, na ma afisa wetu wote, na wanachama wa constituency committee, ambao tuliwajulisha asubuhi. Na tena Reverend, sijui kama ametoka, ambaye alitupatia kanisa hii, hili tuitumie kwa shughuli za leo. Kwa hivyo kabla hatujafunga na maombi, tutamwomga D.O kwa heshima, atusamilie kidogo, na atusomee kwa kuingilia boma yake kabla hajaturuhusu.

Na tena kama kuna mtu yuko na maandishi, uko uhuru kutupelekea katika ile office, pale ni office yetu.

D.O Mrs. Irine Ongeng’: Asante sana Chairman wa siku ya leo, commissioners wenye wamefika hapa, wana secretariat wenu na wananchi wa Rongai hamjambo.

Sina mengi, ila kusema leo ilikuwa siku ya wananchi. Na ningesema kuapologise, ya kwamba nilikuja late, nilikuwa nafiria, mkiingia pengine mngenda kujua vile Rongai iko, ni wapatie background, na ni viziru nilipata Mheshimiwa hapa, and I am very sure he gave you the background of the constituency and anything else. Ninefurahia sana vile watu wametokezea kwa wingi, na maoni nimekaa nimesikia ni mazuri sana. Hata sisi vile tuko kwa serikali, kuna kitu moja watu usahau, we are also Kenyans, the destiny of this country is also in our hands. Yes, so zile maoni watu wamepeana, sisi tumesikia, tafadhali mtusaidie, so that we have a good country.

Kuna example nilipeana a few minutes ago, I studied out of this country for seven years, when I came back, we had students who are also from countries like Rwanda, Burundi, when we were coming back, they didn't have a place to go to. we should

not dismantle this country, but we should live to make a better future for our children, great grandchildren and whoever will come to stay in this country, in future.

Welcome once again, if there is opportunity, tutawakaribisha, karibuni tena. Asanteni.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana Bi. Irene Ondeng' kwa hiyo hotuba yako, tunafurahi kwa vile umetukaribisha, tulikuwa hata asubuhi na D.C alituambia mmetengeneza kila kitu hapa. Kwa hivyo tulikuja tukijua kila kitu iko tayari.

Kwa hivyo sasa nafikiri tutamwomba Reverend au pastor, tulikuwa na pastor wawili watatu wenye wamebaki, atuongoze kwa maombi hili tuweze kufunga kikao hiki rasmi.

Pastor Jonathan Kimeto: Tushukuru Mungu wetu;

Ni asante Mungu wetu kwa maana umekuwa pamoja nasi, tangu tulipoanza kikao hiki. Ukawa Mwenyekiti na tumeona mkona wako ukifanya kazi kati yetu. Tunawaomba hawa macommissioners wetu, kwa kazi kubwa, tena ni ya muhimu sana kuhusu nchi yetu hii ya kwamba, uwapatie hekina, na waendeleo na hii kazi, mpaka kiwango kile ya mwisho, ambayo katiba hii inaweza kutusaidia. Tusije tukasema labda tuliruka kitu hiki.

Mungu wetu tunakushukuru kwa watu wote ambao wamewai kufika hapa, kwa maana maoni yao yatafikiriwa, na tunajua ya kwamba yote yatakuwa manufaa kwetu sisi sote. Tukiondoka hapa Bwana uwe pamoja na hawa wageni, kuna magari ambayo yaliundwa na binadamu, na uendeshwa pia na binadamu, ya kwamba uwe driver ya magari hawa, mpaka hawa wageni wetu wafike wanapokwenda salama salimini, na tukushukuru kwa yote. Tunaowaomba hata makarani, hata ma D.O wetu, na ma Chiefs, wale wako katika administration na hata na polisi. Ya kwamba, amani iendeleo katika nchi hii, tukijua ya kwamba wewe ni Mungu mwenye amani, na kwa maana sisi ni watoto wako, pia utatupatia amani katika nchi yetu hii.

Tunaomba na kuamini ya kwamba umesikia, kwa maana tumekuomba kwa jina la Yesu Mwokozi wetu. Amen.

Com. Raiji: Asante sana pastor, kikao kimeisha na Mungu awe na kila mmoja wenu, na hata sisi. Asanteni.

The meeting ended at 6 P.M.

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