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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT.

Kinango constituency is found within Kwale District. Kwale District is one of 7 districts in the Coast Province of Kenya.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population by Sex	Male	Female	Total
	240,764	255,369	496,133
Total District Population Aged 18 years & Below	138,492	137,120	275,612
Total District Population	102,272	118,249	220,521
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	60		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Kwale District:

- Is the third most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a 54.0% primary school enrolment rate, ranking 4th in the province and 51 nationally;
- Has a 12.2% secondary school enrolment rate, ranking 5th in the province and 50th nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: malaria, acute respiratory tract infections, skin disease and infections, intestinal worms and HIV/AIDS;
- Has a child mortality rate of 89% leading in the province and ranking 33 nationally;
- Has a life expectancy of 49.5 years, ranking 5th in the province and 37 nationally;
- Has 27.6% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, ranking 3rd in the province and 32 nationally.
- Kwale District is represented by 3 MPs who each on average cover an area of 2765Km² and represent 165,000 persons. During the 1997 elections, all the district's parliamentary seats were won by KANU.

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

Livestock rearing is the mainstay of the region but has numerous problems.

2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

The region is a KANU stronghold. In the 1992 and 1997 general elections, KANU won the parliamentary seats by 88.89% and 80.72% of the valid votes. However, in 2002, the Ford People Party took the seat.

2.3. 1992 General Election Results

1992 total registered voters			23,576
CANDIDATE			
PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES	
Ngonzi Rai	KANU	10,269	88.89
Patrick Ndegwa	DP	825	7.14
Julius Chikuta	FORD-K	459	3.97
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>11,553</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		125	
Total Votes Cast		11,678	
% Turnout		49.53	
% Rejected/Cast		1.07	

2.4. 1997 General Elections Results

1997 total registered voters			33,524
CANDIDATE			
PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES	
Simeon Mwero Mkala	KANU	16,389	80.72
Blasto Daniel Nyanje	NDP	2,831	13.94
Mlagwa Saakumi Kubwa	DP	735	3.62
Samuel Ndupha Mangale	KNC	349	1.72
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>20,304</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes		96	
Total Votes Cast		20,400	
% Turnout		60.85	
% Rejected/Cast		0.47	

2.5. Main Problems

Livestock rearing, which used to be the constituency's Duruma people's strongest economic activity, is long dead and needs to be revived. Other forms of problems the area is experiencing are:

- Poverty;
- Poor infrastructure; and
- Unemployment.

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. **Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)**

3.1.1. **Philosophy**

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

3.1.2. **Composition and Establishment**

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

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

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

- The functions of the CCC were mainly facilitative and advisory, the primary aim being to enhance the effective participation in the ownership of the constitution review process by the people at the constituency level;
- The CCC was also mandated to promote, facilitate and monitor civic education at the constituency level in collaboration with the District Coordinator and civic education providers;
- Additionally, the CCC had to ensure that the constituency had access to all information relevant to the review process in coordination with District Documentation centers; and
- Finally, the CCC was also mandated with the task of dissemination of the report of the CKRC. It was to be assisted in this by the District Coordinator, who was also its accounting officer, in relation to funds that were made available to it by CKRC.

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

- Be the local grass root representative;
- Perform the generalization activities in the district;
- Be in charge of the documentation center/s in the district, facilitate its/their respective management, ensuring they are stocked and are easily accessible to the public and also

organize their safety and security;

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

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. **CIVIC EDUCATION.**

Civic Education in the constituency was carried out between 22nd February 2002 and 21st May 2002.

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

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

4.2. **Issues and Areas covered**

- History, importance and types of constitution
- Emerging Constitutional issues
- Governance
- Structures and Systems of Government
- Colonial and Independence Constitution

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s): 29th and 30th April 2002
- a) Total Number of Days: 2

2. **Venue**

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- a) Venue(s):
 - 1. Kinango Secondary School
 - 2. Samburu Secondary School

3. **Panels**

a. Commissioners

- 1. Com. Dr. Mohammed Swazuri – Chairperson
- 2. Com. Nancy Baraza – Commissioner
- 3. Com. Bishop B.K Njoroge – Commissioner

b. Secretariat

- 1. Peter Apamo - Programme Officer
- 2. Edgar Kagoni - Assist. Programme Officer
- 3. Jacqueline Nyumoo - Verbatim Recorder
- 4. Mwero wa Mkalla - District Coordinator

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		165
Sex	Male	134
	Female	27
	Not Stated	4
Presenter Type	Individual	121
	Institutions	41
	Not Stated	3
Educational Background	Primary Level	45
	Secondary/High School Level	68
	College	9
	University	10
	Not Stated	28
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	5
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	7
	Oral	111
	Written	4
	Oral + Memoranda	32
	Oral + Written	11
	Not Stated	1

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

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

5.3.1. PREAMBLE

- The constitution should provide for a preamble. (8)
- The constitution should provide for a preamble that states, “Kenya is a country led by principles of unity regardless of colour or tribe.
- The preamble should have a vision of eliminating tribalism, developing the economy, health and education sectors.
- The preamble should reflect the history and traditions of Kenya. (2)

5.3.2. **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- God, peace and truth should be the tenets of Kenya.
- Peace, love and unity should be the guiding principles in the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should state that the constitution is made by Kenyans for Kenyans.
- The constitution should state that Kenya is a federal sovereign democracy set on securing justice, liberty and equality to all citizens. (2)

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should provide that the 65% majority vote required to amend the constitution is retained. (4)
- The 65% majority vote required to amend the constitution should be replaced with 75% majority vote. (4)
- The 65% majority vote required to amend the constitution should be replaced with 88% majority vote.
- Parliaments power to amend the constitution should be limited. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the parliament should not amend the constitution. (3)
- Laws governing presidential and parliamentary elections, judicial and executive appointments, succession and basic rights should be beyond the amending power of parliament.
- The constitution should provide for public referendums in amending the constitution. (6)
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary select committee is established to conduct referendums.

5.3.4 **CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to anyone born in Kenya. (6)
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to anyone whose parents are Kenyans. (12)
- Citizenship may also be acquired by virtue of living in Kenya for more than 20 years.
- The constitution should provide that those who have stayed in Kenya for over 10 years be granted citizenship.
- Citizenship may also be acquired by naturalization.
- The constitution should provide that spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender be entitled to automatic citizenship. (4)
- The constitution should provide that only women spouses are entitled to automatic citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that a child born of one Kenyan parent should be denied

citizenship.

- All citizens should enjoy their rights without any conditions. (2)
- Kenyans should have a right to vote anywhere in the country. (2)
- Citizens should be obliged to patriotism and should have the right to belong to the party of their choice.
- The constitution should provide that the rights and obligations of citizens depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired.
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship. (6)
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that identity cards should be issued in schools. (2)
- The constitution should provide that identity card should not be proof of citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that identity card should be proof of citizenship. (7)
- Passports should be the official identification document. (2)
- The process of issuing identity cards should be simplified. (3)
- The process of issuing identity cards should be simplified.
- The constitution should provide that identity cards and birth certificates are used for identification. (2)
- The constitution should abolish any discrimination in the issuing of identity cards.
- The constitution should provide that identity cards, passports and birth certificates are used for identification.
- The constitution should provide that birth certificates, passports and marriage certificates are used for identification.
- National identity cards and passports should be carried for identification purposes.

5.3.5 **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should outline the role of the police in the enforcement of law.
- The constitution should provide for an efficient police service.
- Police officers should be assessed after every five years.
- Disciplined forces should be established by the constitution and they should be de-linked from the office of the president. (3)
- The constitution should provide that all police officers put on the same uniform.
- The constitution should provide for the expansion of the functions of administration police to include maintaining law, order and authority to prosecute.
- The constitution should provide that members of the armed forces work on a 6 years contract.
- The constitution should provide that members of the police force are trained for 2 years with emphasis on sociology and psychology subjects.
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to discipline members of the police force.
- Members of the armed forces should be disciplined under civil law procedures.
- Members of the armed forces should be disciplined in a martial court.
- The president should be Commander-in- Chief of the armed forces. (2)
- The president should not be Commander-in- Chief of the armed forces. (2)
- He power to declare war should be vested on both the executive and parliament. (3)
- The president should have power to invoke emergency powers.

5.3.6 **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should play the role of civic education. (2)
- Political parties should take active roles in development and community mobilization.
- The constitution should provide for the regulation of the formation, management and conduct of political parties. (3)
- Political parties should be formed along tribal lines.
- The constitution should provide for 2 to 10 political parties. (2)
- The constitution should provide for 3 political parties. (10)
- The constitution should provide for 5 political parties. (3)
- The constitution should provide for 2 political parties. (4)
- The constitution should provide for only 1 political party.
- The constitution should provide for unlimited number of political parties.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of three political parties, funded by the state.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 4 political parties.
- The constitution should provide for a maximum of 10 self sponsored political parties.
- The constitution should provide that political parties are fully funded by the state. (4)
- The constitution should provide for self sponsored political parties. (3)
- Donors should fund political parties.
- Political parties should be funded from public coffers. (2)
- The president should not belong to a political party. (4)
- Political parties should operate under instruction from the government.
- The state and political parties should complement each other in their operations. (2)

5.3.7 **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT.**

- The constitution should provide for the retaining of the presidential system of government. (11)
- The presidential system of government should be abolished. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government. (10)
- The prime minister should bear the responsibility of appointing cabinet ministers and ambassadors.
- The prime minister should be between 45 and 70 years old, married and should have a university degree.
- The prime minister should have power to hire and fire public officers.
- The prime minister should have power to dissolve parliament.
- The president should be the head of state .He should accredit and receive envoys, nominate members of the cabinet and judiciary as well as sign bills into legislation.
- The president should be the country's chief executive.
- The constitution should provide for a hybrid system of government.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government. (4)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government (68)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government headed by a Prime Minister
- The constitution should state that each province should be converted into a jimbo.
- The constitution should provide for the Majimbo government, which shall include vigilante groups in all villages.
- The constitution should provide for empowerment of local councils.
- The constitution should provide for election of the vice president by the people. (8)

- The vice president should not be an MP.
- The ECK should appoint the vice president. (2)
- The vice president should be the president's running mate. (3)
- The vice president should be elected by parliament and the president should not have power to dismiss him. (3)
- If the president is a Christian, the vice president should be a Muslim and vice versa.
- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General should be appointed by parliament. (5)
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary select committee should appoint the Attorney General. (2)
- The AGs office should be enshrined in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that the president should appoint the Attorney General. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a council of judges should appoint the Attorney General.
- The Attorney General should be empowered to dissolve parliament during a crisis or on completion of a term.
- The AG should not have power to terminate cases. All cases should be left to judges.
- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General's powers should be trimmed.

5.3.8 THE LEGISLATURE

- The constitution should provide that the appointment of the Auditor General, permanent secretaries, ambassadors, AG, CJ and senior public servants should be vetted by parliament. (4)
- The appointment of judges and the CJ should be vetted by parliament. (2)
- The appointment of parastatal heads should be vetted by parliament.
- The appointment of permanent secretaries and vice chancellors should be vetted by parliament. (2)
- The appointment of senior public officers should be vetted by parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliament vets all appointments to constitutional offices. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the appointment of constitution review commissioners is vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary body that shall appoint a commission of inquiry
- A parliamentary select committee should be charged with the responsibility of appointing senior public officers.
- The House of Representatives should have power to introduce revenue bills and the senate should have sole power to confirm presidential nominees and appointees.
- Members of parliament should be responsible for ensuring national security.
- Parliament should appoint the head of civil service.
- The constitution should expand the functions of parliament to include appointment of provincial administrators.
- The constitution should provide for the strengthening of Parliament's powers.
- Parliament should appoint the head of civil service.
- The constitution should state that parliament should determine its own calendar.
- Parliament should have unlimited power to control its procedures. (2)

- The constitution should provide that members of parliament should work for 3 full days eight hours each day. (2)
- Being an MP should be a part time occupation. (4)
- Being an MP should be a full time occupation. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president's age be fixed at between 35 and 70 years old. (.54)
- The constitution should provide that the president's age be fixed at between 35 and 55 years old.
- The constitution should provide that the president's age be fixed at between 45 and 65 years old
- The constitution should provide that the president's age be fixed at between 40 and 80 years old.
- MPs should be at least 30 years old. (4)
- An MP should be aged between 21 and 70 years.
- The constitution should provide that a Member of Parliament should hold at least a university degree. (6)
- The constitution should provide that a Member of Parliament should have a form four certificate. (2)
- The language tests required for parliamentary elections are sufficient.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should be married. (5)
- MPs should be incorruptible and should not have criminal records. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the introduction of moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates. (2)
- The constitution should provide for people to have a right to recall non-performing MPs. (8)
- People should not have power to recall their MPs.
- The constitution should provide that MPs act on the basis of instruction from their constituents. (3)
- MPs should act on the basis of their own conviction.
- The constitution should provide that the parliamentary service commission should determine MPs salaries. (3)
- A special salaries commission should determine MPs salaries and benefits.
- The constitution should provide that parliamentarians should not deliberate on their own remuneration.
- The government should determine MPs salaries and benefits.
- A special salaries commission should determine MPs salaries and benefits. (6)
- The public should determine MPs salaries and benefits.
- The concept of nominated MPs should be abolished. (10)
- The constitution should provide for nominated MPs on condition that a commission of councillors chooses them.
- A parliamentary select committee should elect nominated MPs.
- The constitution should provide for nominated MPs on condition that they comprise MPs from each region.
- The constitution should provide for nominated MPs on condition that they are all women. (2)
- The constitution should provide for nominated MPs on condition that women fill $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total positions.
- Each province and district should have a woman representative in parliament.
- The constitution should provide for equal representation of men and women in parliament.

- 30 parliamentary seats should be reserved for women.
- 30% of MPs in parliament should be women.
- The constitution should provide for measures to increase women's participation in parliament. (3)
- The constitution should not provide for measures to increase women's participation in parliament because it negates the principle of fair elections. (2)
- The constitution should provide that women should be given a certain percentage of seats in parliament and civic authorities, set by Parliament.
- The constitution should provide that no bill should be passed by less than 2/3 of MPs.
- The constitution should make provision for mutual respect among parliamentarians.
- The constitution should state the duration an MP is required to attend parliamentary proceedings.
- All parliamentarians should be able to debate freely regardless of the party they belong.
- The constitution should provide that all parliamentarians act according to the rules laid down by the state irrespective of party affiliation.
- The constitution should provide for coalition governments. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the dominant party should form the government. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a two-chambered parliament. (4)
- The constitution should provide for only one -chambered parliament. (4)
- The constitution should provide for a three- chambered parliament constituting the regional assembly, senate and representatives. (2)
- Parliament's power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence is adequate. (3)
- A public referendum should be conducted before parliament exercises its power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence.
- The constitution should provide that the president has veto power over legislation passed by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president has veto power over legislation passed by parliament in times of war.
- The constitution should provide that the legislature should have power to override the president's veto. (12)
- The constitution should provide that the speaker should have the power to dissolve parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliament could only be dissolved by the speaker and the Chief Justice.
- The president should not have power to dissolve parliament. (4)
- The president should have power to dissolve parliament when elections are due.
- Parliamentary elections should not be staggered. (2)
- The constitution should provide for constituency offices for MPs. (2)

5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE

- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates should be Kenyan citizens. (7)
- A presidential candidate should not hail from the same constituency as the incumbent.
- A presidential candidate should not be a polygamist.
- A presidential candidate should be a university graduate. (8)
- A presidential candidate should be of sound mind.
- A presidential candidate should be married and must have a stable family.

- A presidential candidate should not have any criminal record. (3)
- A presidential candidate should be a registered voter. (3)
- A presidential candidate should at least have a form-four certificate. (4)
- A presidential candidate should be wealthy. (3)
- The constitution should not make any provision for academic qualifications for presidential candidates.
- The constitution should provide that the presidential tenure is fixed to 5 years.
- The constitution should provide that the presidential tenure is fixed to two 5- year terms. (21)
- The constitution should provide that the presidential tenure is fixed to two 4- year terms. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the presidential tenure is fixed to 4 years.
- The constitution should provide for a life president.
- The constitution should provide that the presidential tenure is fixed to five 5- year terms.
- The constitution should provide that the presidential tenure is fixed to 5- years.
- The president should appoint members of the armed and police forces. (2)
- The president should have power to dismiss or appoint service commanders, ambassadors, commissioners and PS. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president should appoint members of the cabinet. (3)
- The function of the president should be to unite and represent the country abroad.
- The president should be the custodian of the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that the powers of the president should be trimmed. (17)
- The constitution should provide that the President should not be above the law. (12)
- The president should not appoint ministers.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president in case of misconduct. (7)
- The constitution should abolish the president's powers to prorogue parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president should attend at least 4 sessions of parliament.
- The constitution should provide for distinct separation of powers between the legislature and executive.
- The constitution should ensure that the office of the president should not interfere with the other organs of government.
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an MP. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be an MP. (6)
- The constitution should provide for the retaining of provincial administrators.
- The constitution should provide for elected chiefs, village leaders and village chairmen.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs should be elected for a period of 5 years. (3)
- The constitution should provide that parliament should appoint provincial and district commissioners.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial commissioner should be the chairman of the provincial security committee.
- The constitution should provide that provincial administrators should be elected from the locals.
- Chiefs should be elected directly by the people. (20)
- Provincial administration should be abolished.
- The chiefs Act should be reinstated.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs must be married.

- The constitution should provide that the number of ministries created should be minimal.
- The constitution should provide for 8 ministers representative of the 8 provinces.
- The constitution should provide for only one minister per ministry.
- The constitution should provide that parliament determines the number of ministries to be established. (2)

5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY

- The constitution should provide for a special court to deal with domestic violence.
- The constitution should provide for village courts.
- The number of magistrates at the divisional level should be increased.
- The constitution should provide courts at the location level.
- More courts should be created at the division level. (3)
- The constitution should provide for corruption courts.
- The president structure of the judiciary is adequate.
- Traditional oaths should be administered in court.
- The judiciary should be autonomous. (8)
- The constitution should guarantee a graft-free judiciary.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a supreme court. (3)
- The constitution should not provide for the establishment of a supreme court.
- The constitution should not provide for a constitutional court.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officers should be appointed by parliament. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the president appoints judges.
- The judicial service commission should appoint judicial officers.
- The parliamentary service commission should appoint judicial officers.
- A council of judges should appoint the chief judges and other judicial
- The government should appoint judicial officers.
- The minimum education qualification for judges should be a degree in law.
- The upper age limit for judicial officers should be 70 years.
- Where judicial officers are charged with an abuse of office, the judicial service commission should pass the penalty.
- The Chief Kadhi / Kadhis should be restricted to judicial work.
- The constitution should provide that the Kadhi should be a person of high integrity. (2)
- Kadhis should be morally upright, God-fearing, and polite and should not have a criminal record.
- The Kadhi should hold a degree in Islamic law and statutory law. (2)
- The Kadhi should be an Islamic scholar and literate in both English and Arabic.
- The Kadhi should be married and aged between 40 and 70 years old.
- The constitution should provide that Muslims should elect the Kadhi. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the expansion of the mandate of the Kadhi courts. (2)
- Kadhi courts should protect the rights of Muslims.
- The constitution should provide that kadhi courts have appellate jurisdiction.
- The constitution should provide that the kadhi court should be supreme and final.
- State judicial powers should be vested exclusively in courts.
- Religious leaders should handle domestic cases.
- The constitution should provide for mobile courts. (2)
- The constitution should provide that every Kenyan has access to courts.

- The constitution should provide that the state should provide legal representation for citizens. (4)
- The constitution should provide for legal aid to all Kenyans. (5)
- The constitution should make provision for judicial review of laws made by the legislature. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the village elders to be elected up to the provincial level.
- The constitution should provide that village elders should be salaried employees. (10)
- Village elders should be elected directly by the people.
- Village elders should be at least 30 years old.
- The constitution should provide that a council of elders handles domestic cases.
- The constitution should provide that elders should arbitrate over land disputes. (5)

5.3.11 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

- The constitution should provide that mayors and council chairmen should be elected directly by the people. (16)
- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected by the councilors. (3)
- The current two-year term for mayors and council chairmen is adequate. (4)
- The constitution should provide that mayors and council chairmen serve for 2 two-year terms. (3)
- The constitution should provide that mayors and council chairmen serve for 3 two-year terms.
- The constitution should provide that mayors and council chairmen should stay in office for five years. (5)
- The constitution should provide that councils should continue operating under the central government. (8)
- The constitution should provide for the autonomy of the local councils. (3)
- The constitution should provide that a councilor should be a holder of at least O-level certificate. (13)
- The constitution should provide that councilors should be holders of at least a std. 8 KCPE certificate. (11)
- Language tests required for local authority seats are sufficient. (3)
- The constitution should provide that a councilor should be between 25 to 55 years of age. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a councilor should be at least 25 years old.
- The constitution should provide that a councilor should be between 40 to 70 years of age.
- Councilors should be married.
- Councilors should be morally upright and development oriented.
- The constitution should make provision for moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats. (3)
- The constitution should provide that people have a right to recall their councilors. (5)
- The constitution should provide that councilors should be paid by the central government. (5)
- A special commission should determine councilors remuneration.
- The ministry of local government should determine councilors remuneration. (2)
- The public service commission should determine councilors remuneration.
- The public should determine councilors remuneration.

- Councilors should be paid by the exchequer.
- The constitution should make provision for nominated councilors. (5)
- The concept of nominated councilors should be abolished. (11)
- Nominated councilors should all be women.
- A special committee should nominate councilors and they should represent special interest groups. (3)
- Mayors should be non-partisan.
- Councilors should operate under their respective MP in a multi-party state.
- The constitution should provide for an accountable county council.
- The president or minister for local government should have power to dissolve local councils. (5)
- The president or minister for local government should not have power to dissolve local councils.
- The constitution should provide that the public service commission should dissolve councils.
- The constitution should provide that hawkers are allocated selling places.
- The local authority should abolish the licensing fee charged for small businesses such as shops and kiosks.
- The local authorities' should be empowered and their mandate should be expanded.
- The people should elect the town clerk.

5.3.12 **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- The constitution should provide that the secret ballot electoral system should be practiced. (2)
- The constitution should make provision for the representative electoral system.
- The simple majority rule should be retained as the basis for winning an election. (5)
- The electoral system should be designed in a way that would increase women's participation in parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the winning presidential candidate should garner 55% of the total vote. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the winning presidential candidate should garner 52% of the total vote.
- The constitution should provide that the winning presidential candidate should garner 50% of the total vote. (4)
- The constitution should provide that candidates who fail to be nominated in one party should be free to seek nomination in another party. (3)
- The constitution should provide that candidates who fail to be nominated in one party should not seek nomination in another party.
- There should be no provision for party defections after the elections. (4)
- The constitution should provide that defecting MPs should not be allowed to contest the subsequent by-elections.
- There should be a legal agreement and swearing in court when parties cross the floor.
- The constitution should provide that a winning presidential candidate should garner 50% of the votes in five provinces. (2)
- The constitution should provide that a winning presidential candidate should garner 20% of the votes in five provinces. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the 25% representation in at least 5 provinces for

presidential candidates is retained. (2)

- The constitution should provide that 20 parliamentary seats should be reserved for the disabled. (2)
- The current geographical constituency system should be retained.
- The constitution should provide for the same number of constituencies in each province. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the population in each constituency should be equal.
- The current demarcation of constituencies and wards is satisfactory. (3)
- The constitution should provide for separate parliamentary, presidential and civic elections. (3)
- The constitution should provide for simultaneous parliamentary, presidential and civic elections. (4)
- The constitution should provide for independent candidates. (2)
- The constitution should provide that only two political parties should field presidential candidates.
- The constitution should provide for transparent ballot boxes in the electoral process. (5)
- The constitution should provide for the right to vote anywhere.
- The constitution should provide for a mechanism of investigating the source of campaign funds for prospective parliamentary candidates.
- The constitution should provide that the election expenditure by each candidate should be limited. (3)
- The election date should be specified in the constitution. (4)
- Presidential elections should be conducted directly. (6)
- The constitution should provide for a rotational presidency based on provinces. (3)
- The ECK should elect the president.
- A federal electoral system should be constituted to oversee the presidential elections and national referenda.
- 2002 elections should be conducted under the new constitution. (3)
- The constitution should provide that election shall be held with or without the new constitution
- The constitution should provide that Electoral commissioners should be holders of a degree in law. (2)
- Electoral commissioners should not have any party affiliations.
- The constitution should provide that in the appointment of commissioners each district/province should be represented.
- The constitution should make provision for a special commission responsible for appointing electoral commissioners.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament (3)
- The president should appoint electoral commissioners.
- Electoral commissioners should enjoy security of tenure. (4)
- Electoral commissioners should serve for a period of five years.
- Electoral commissioners should serve for two 5-year terms.
- The constitution should provide that the tenure of Electoral commissioners should end with the inauguration of the new parliament.
- The constitution should provide for 24 Electoral commissioners; three from every province.
- The constitution should provide that votes should be counted at the polling station. (6)
- Voter registration should be an on going process.
- The ECK should make its own budgetary allocation.

- The Electoral Commissioners should have power to appoint their chairman.
- The ECK should be autonomous. (4)
- The constitution should provide that parliamentary aspirants should debate social economic issues before going to the ballot.
- The constitution should provide that people found bribing voters should be prosecuted.

5.3.13 BASIC RIGHTS

- The current constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are inadequate. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee civil liberties especially the freedom of worship. (15)
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of association. (5)
- Freedom of speech should be entrenched in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide that the death penalty should be abolished. (7)
- The constitution should provide that the death penalty should be retained. (3)
- The constitution should protect security, healthcare, water, education, shelter, food, and employment as basic rights for all Kenyans. (10)
- The provincial administration and local government should ensure the enjoyment of basic rights by all Kenyans.
- The president should ensure the enjoyment of basic rights by all Kenyans.
- The constitution should guarantee the security of all Kenyans. (6)
- The constitution should provide for free health care/ services. (38)
- The government should provide free and accessible water to all citizens. (21)
- The constitution should provide for free education. (16)
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans the right to decent shelter. (2)
- The government should ensure that citizens get food at affordable rates. Food should therefore be heavily subsidized. (3)
- The cost of food in the rural areas should be reduced.
- Every division should have a food reservoir to ease distribution of food.
- The government should provide food to all citizens.
- All Kenyans should be guaranteed of food security.
- The government should decentralize its corporations countrywide so that locals get employment.
- The constitution should provide that there should be no salary delays.
- The constitution should provide that retirees should not hold public office.
- Bona fide Kenyans should hold 90% of the jobs in a federal state. (2)
- The constitution should provide that maternity leave is fixed to three months.
- The constitution should provide that maternity leave is fixed to six months
- Employers should guarantee widowed Muslims a 4 months 10 days leave.
- The government should guarantee employment opportunities for Kenyans. (4)
- The constitution should provide for review of all salaries and set a minimum amount one can be paid. (2)
- The constitution should provide for annual salary increments in the civil service.
- The constitution should provide that retirees should be paid promptly. (6)
- The constitution should make provision for healthcare and housing for retirees.
- All citizens should be entitled to welfare benefits from the state.
- The pension scheme should have a permanent reserve set aside for retirees.
- Issues relating to pensions should be handled at the divisional level.
- The constitution should provide for increased pension for both married men and women

for more than 5 years. (2)

- The constitution should provide for an inflation adjusted pension scheme. (4)
- The constitution should provide for free primary school education. (18)
- The constitution should provide for free education up to secondary level. (14)
- The constitution should provide for free education up to university level. (11)
- The constitution should provide that the constitution shall be available in all bookstores
- The constitution should provide for live coverage of the parliamentary proceedings
- The constitution should be translated into local languages for easier understanding.
- The constitution and the Kenya gazette should be made available to the public.
- The constitution should provide that there should be mass civic education after the making of the constitution.
- Parliamentary debates should be conducted in Kiswahili to enable understanding by the common man.
- The constitution should guarantee all workers the right to trade union representation. (7)
- Muslim women should not be restricted from putting on their attire. (4)
- Fridays should be made a free day for all Muslims so that they can attend the congregational prayers.
- Friday should be stipulated as the worship day for Muslims
- The constitution should provide for equal airtime for Islamic programmes.

5.3.14 **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The interests of people with disabilities are not fully taken care of in the constitution.
- The constitution should ensure that the interests of the disabled are taken care of.
- The constitution should provide that disabled persons should be entitled to free education. (8)
- Persons with disabilities should not be discriminated against and should be given employment by the government. (5)
- The constitution should outlaw discrimination against the disabled in employment.
- The constitution should provide that the handicapped should serve sentences with wheel chairs if convicted.
- The constitution should provide free access to land for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that the handicapped should make decisions on issues related to land on their own.
- The government should give people with disabilities a stipend to meet their living expenses.
- An alternative word should be adopted to replace the word “disabled”
- Persons with disabilities should have their own special prisons.
- The government should recognize the disabled by entrusting them with responsibilities that will prove their competence.
- Centers for disabled persons should be established in all divisions and locations.
- Parents with disabled children should be obliged to take their children to school.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of girls against early marriage. (4)
- The constitution should protect the rights of the girl child.
- The constitution should provide for the girl child to be given a chance to prosper academically, hence free education. (6)
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of orphans.
- The constitution should provide that all children should be educated.

- The constitution should abolish child labor. (2)
- Street children should be guaranteed free education.
- All children should have a right to inherit property from their parents regardless of gender. (5)
- The constitution should provide for the rehabilitation of street children.
- Anyone involved in child abuse should be face a serious penalty.
- Girls should be allowed to resume classes upon giving birth.
- The constitution should provide free clothing, medical care and housing for those aged 80 years and above.
- The unemployed are a vulnerable group and the constitution should make provisions to cater for them. (2)
- The youth should be recognized as a vulnerable group whose interests should be taken care of.
- The government should provide loans for commercial sex workers.
- The elderly should receive free medical care and protection from the government.
- The constitution should make provision for affirmative action for women.
- Families of prisoners should be catered for if the prisoner was the breadwinner.
- A statement written by a suspect should be taken before the judicial/legal officer.
- The constitution should provide that prisons should be disciplinary centers and not centers for punishment. (2)
- Individuals should not be kept in detention for more than 14 days. Cases should be heard within 14 days.
- The constitution should provide that prisoners should have regular medical check ups.
- The constitution should provide for humane living condition in prisons
- The constitution should provide that decent clothing and food should be given to prisoners.
- The constitution should provide for the right of prisoners to vote. (3)
- Suspects should be considered innocent until proven guilty. (2)
- The police should treat all suspects equally.

5.3.15 **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- Individuals should have the ultimate land ownership. (9)
- The constitution should provide for land to be owned by indigenous people.
- The constitution should provide for communal ownership of land. (14)
- The state should have the ultimate land ownership. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the government should have power to compulsory acquire private land for development.
- The constitution should provide that the government should have power to compulsory acquire private land but the owners must be adequately compensated. (8)
- The government should not have power to compulsory acquire private land. (6)
- Regional land commissions composed of locals should be responsible for the adjudication and allocation of land.
- The government should have power to control the use of land by owners and occupiers. (6)
- The government should have not have power to control the use of land by owners and occupiers. (3)
- The constitution should provide that an individual should fully utilize land allocated to him.

- The issues of land inheritance should be left in the hands of the family and council elders. (4)
- Village elders should have a right to distribute land.
- Everybody should be issued with a title deed for the land they own. (5)
- The constitution should provide that each Duruma should have a title deed.
- Title deeds should clearly indicate the names of the owners. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a transparent justice system in land transfer matters.
- The constitution should provide that only men are eligible to inherit land.
- The constitution should provide that land is only leased for 30 years and not 99 years.
- The lease period should be reduced to 15 years.
- Group ranches should be abolished and the land demarcated / adjudicated to members. (2)
- The constitution should provide that land transfers are only within community members.
- The constitution should provide that one shall be an absentee landlord for only 30 years
- The constitutions should outlaw absentee land lords
- The constitution should abolish the office of commissioner for lands
- The constitution should provide for a ceiling on land ownership
- The constitution should provide that an individual should not own more than 3000 acres of land.
- The individual occupying a piece of land should own Land below the depth of 100m.
- There should be no ceiling on land owned by an individual.
- The constitution should provide that an individual should not own more than 50 acres of land.
- The constitution should provide that an individual should not own more than 50 hectares of land. (2)
- The constitution should abolish foreign ownership of land (12)
- Land transfer procedures should be simplified. (4)
- Land surveying should be free.
- Registration and issuance of title deeds should be done at the Chief's office.
- The constitution should guarantee that men and women have equal ownership of land. (8)
- The constitution should provide that land owned by the Mazrui family should be repossessed.
- Pre-independence land treaties should be retained.
- The pre-independence land treaties involving certain communities like Maasai, Mazrui, and the coastal strip should be abolished. (8)
- The constitution should provide Kenyans with the freedom to live and own land and property anywhere in the country. (8)
- Restrictions should be put in place such that Kenyans are not free to own land anywhere in the country. (3)
- Land should be subdivided equally among all Kenyans. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee every squatter a parcel of land.
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan. (15)

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

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity contributes to a national culture and should be valued.
- Traditional African culture should be enriched and protected by the constitution. (11)

- The constitution should recognize traditional oath taking
- The constitution should provide that repayment of dowry upon divorce should be abolished.
- Shrines and traditional practices should be protected by the constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee the sanctity of religious shrines such as Kayas. (2)
- To ensure unity in diversity and security of persons, one should not be employed in their home area.
- Tribalism and ethnicity should be discouraged in all sectors of the economy.
- Female genital Mutilation should be abolished.
- “Malu’ fine paid for adultery should be abolished as the women are not compensated.
- Wife-inheritance should be abolished. (4)
- Repugnant cultural practices among the Mijikenda community (e.g. burial ceremonies) should be abolished
- The constitution should abolish witchcraft.

5.3.17 **MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should provide that federal units have power to raise and distribute financial resources and management of human resources.
- Parliament should retain the power to authorize the raising and appropriation of public finances. (3)
- All provinces should have an equal share of representatives in the cabinet.
- The constitution should guarantee equal distribution of national resources. (7)
- The posts of permanent secretaries and managing directors should be distributed equally among the eight provinces of Kenya.
- The government should apportion benefits from resources between the central government and the communities where such resources are found. (6)
- 95% of the resource benefits accruing from a region should be ploughed back in the particular region. (2)
- The constitution should provide that 80% of the revenues collected in a jimbo should be used in that particular jimbo. (2)
- The constitution should provide that 80% of the workers in a Jimbo shall come from that Jimbo
- The constitution should provide that 90% of jobs in the Jimbo should be preserved for the members of the jimbo.
- 75% of the resources from a region should be apportioned to benefit that region. (2)
- 55% of the resources from a region should be apportioned to benefit that region.
- 60% of the resources from a region should be apportioned to benefit that region.
- Councils with game parks should retain 25% of the income collected.
- The constitution should provide that 80% of revenues from wildlife should remain in that locality.
- The constitution should provide that controller and Auditor General should have power to prosecute government officials who embezzle funds. (2)
- The office of the Controller and Auditor General should be enshrined in the constitution.
- The Controller and Auditor General should be appointed by parliament. (3)
- The Controller and Auditor General should be appointed by a parliamentary select committee.
- The Controller and Auditor General may urge parliament to institute impeachment

proceedings against a holder of a constitutional office.

- The constitution should empower parliamentary finance committees to audit public finances.
- The constitution should provide that only technocrats should be appointed to ministerial positions. (2)
- The government should offer attractive salaries to Kenyans working in the public service. (3)
- The constitution should provide that appointments to public office should be on merit. (2)
- Civil servants should be guaranteed of free medical care.
- The constitution should provide that Public Service Commission officers are appointed from each province.
- The constitution should provide that the Public Service Commission appoints all government officers.
- The constitution should provide Public Service Commissioners should serve only two terms.
- The constitution should provide that the central government appoints members of the PSC.
- The constitution should provide that parliament with endorsement by the president appoints members of the PSC.
- The constitution should provide that the members of the cabinet appoint members of the PSC.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary committee chaired by the president appoints members of the PSC.
- The constitution should provide that parliament appoints members of the PSC.
- The constitution should provide that no one should occupy more than one public office.
- Public officers should be guided by a code of ethics. (3)
- Holders of public office should not undertake any form of private business.
- Parliamentary and civic seat candidates should be required to declare their wealth. (2)
- Public officers should declare their assets. (5)

5.3.18 **ENVIROMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should outlaw environmental pollution
- The constitution should provide that charcoal burning should be prohibited.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the environment and natural resources. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the government has power to enforce laws on the protection of the environment.
- The constitution should provide that the local communities should own natural resources. (4)
- The community, individuals, NGOs and the government should own natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of forests and water catchment areas. (5)
- The constitution should provide for the protection of wild animals.
- The constitution should guarantee the sanctity of fishing grounds like River Shidenyi and Mwadudua, especially against desecration by Christians.
- The constitution should provide that water management should be handled by the state.
- The constitution should provide that the government should be responsible for the protection of forests, air, and wildlife. (2)

- The government should be responsible for the management and protection of natural resources.

5.3.19 **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE.**

- The state should not regulate the conduct of civil society organizations. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the participation of more women in parliament and the government. (2)
- Women should not be given leadership positions. (2)

5.3.20 **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The conduct of foreign affairs should be the responsibility of the ministry of foreign affairs and parliament.
- The executive's responsibility in foreign affairs should be to represent the country in international meetings and receive leaders from other nations.
- Kenya should remain non-aligned and independent from the common wealth community.
- The constitution should protect and promote human rights as provided by the United Nations.

5.3.21 **CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES**

- The constitution should provide for the office of Ombudsman. (6)
- The ombudsman should be appointed by parliament. (2)
- The ombudsman should serve for a period of 5 years.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Human Rights Commission. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a gender commission to highlight matters pertaining to women. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of an Anti-Corruption Commission. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the disbanding of the Land Commission. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of the Land Commission.
- The constitution should provide for a commission to vet and appoint public officers and holders of constitutional offices
- The constitution should provide for a commission to assist the president in governance.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a commission to deal with immigration issues.
- An independent commission to issue prerogative of mercy should be established. MPs should not be in this commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of an economic review commission to look into issues of taxes and interest rates.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of an Education Commission.

5.3.22 **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER**

- The constitution should provide that in the event of the president's death, the vice president shall act for 60 days and matters of state shall be handled by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the clergy is in charge of executive powers during

presidential elections.

- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General is in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that a council of religious leaders is in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary select committee is in charge of executive powers during presidential elections. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the incumbent is in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The Chief Justice should declare presidential election results.
- Presidential election results should be declared after all the votes have been counted and verified. (2)
- The Chief Justice should swear in the incoming president.
- The clergy or religious people should swear in the incoming president.
- The constitution should provide for security detail for a former president. (4)
- The constitution should make provision for a former president in terms of welfare. (4)
- The constitution should make provision for immunity from legal process for a former president.
- The constitution should not make provision for immunity from legal process for a former president.
- The constitution should provide that the president could vacate office due to poor health. (2)
- The constitution should provide for resignation of a president.

5.3.23 **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- Women should not be entitled to buy property upon divorce.
- Women should have a right to own property. (2)
- Women should have the right to inheritance and succession. (19)
- The constitution should provide that only spinsters inherit their father's property.
- The constitution should include the girl child's right to inherit land
- Women in a polygamous marriage should be treated equally.
- The constitution should provide that women should be compensated if a husband is caught in a sexual act.
- The law should state that the minimum age for marriage is 27 years.
- The constitution should stipulate the fathers' role in a marriage.
- The constitution should provide that upon divorce or separation, fathers should take custody of the children. (2)
- The constitution should provide that divorced women could change the names on their identity cards without difficulty.
- Fathers should ensure women of child support and maintenance. (4)
- The constitution should provide that men who abandon their families should forfeit half their salaries for the upkeep of those families.
- The constitution should provide that husbands surrender a portion of their income to their wives.
- Domestic violence should be prohibited anyone charged with the same should face a heavy penalty. (3)

- The constitution should outlaw wife battering.

5.3.24 **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- The constitution should provide that federal governments might solicit funds from the IMF, World Bank and the international community.
- The constitution should provide for repatriation of moneys kept in foreign accounts.

5.3.25 **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- The constitution should provide for Kenyans to be given priority in the ownership of local businesses.
- The constitution should recognize burning of charcoal as an economic activity or give a substitute.
- The constitution should provide for price control by the government for a better economy. (5)
- The constitution should provide for liberalisation of trade.
- The constitution should not make provision for liberalization of the economy.
- The constitution should provide for availability of electricity throughout the country.
- The government should assist citizens in putting up industries.
- The government should reduce food costs in order to reduce poverty levels.
- The government should come up with and implement policies to fight poverty.
- Charcoal burning should be allowed as a means of earning a living. (2)
- The government should ensure that all Kenyan roads are repaired and improved.
- The government should tarmac roads in the rural areas.

5.3.26 **OTHER NATIONAL POLICY**

- All Kenyans should have insurance covers.
- Polygamy should not be allowed because it accelerates the spread of HIV/AIDS.
- The constitution should state that HIV/AIDS patients should be given state health care.
- The constitution should provide that HIV tests are conducted before a marriage is legalized.
- The constitution should provide that HIV/AIDS drugs are made available at cheaper prices.
- The government should take care of children whose parents' die of AIDS.
- Witchcraft should not be allowed for purposes of public safety.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of citizen against banditry
- The constitution should guarantee protection of citizen against arbitrary arrest and torture.
- The constitution should provide either for at least 2 policemen per village or guns to all citizens
- The constitution should provide for the Police to go for mental checkup every 5 years.
- The constitution should provide that police officers are given accommodation by the government.
- The constitution should provide that police officers do not harass or torture innocent

citizens. (6)

- Guns should be issued for self-defense.
- Officers in charge of public safety should be the provincial police officers (P.P.O) in the province, the officer commanding police division (OCPD) in the district, and the officer commanding station (OCS) in the division.
- The constitution should provide that police officers produce a search warrant before any searches are undertaken.
- The constitution should abolish illegal arrests.
- The constitution should engage members of the national youth service in guarding administrative and other public offices.
- More police posts should be put up in the rural areas to ensure public safety.
- The constitution should provide that corrupt public officers are sacked.
- The constitution should provide for stiff penalties against corruption.
- The government should fight corruption in the police departments, corporations, companies and among civil servants. (7)
- The courts should exercise justice and should not be influenced by corruption.

5.3.27 **ECTORAL POLICY**

- The constitution should provide for the revival of the dairy factories.
- The constitution should provide for loans to dairy farmers.
- The constitution should make provision for the availability of irrigation water and cattle dips where they are needed.
- The government should provide farmers with farm machinery and inputs. (4)
- The constitution should provide the small-scale farmer with an income.
- The constitution should provide for revival of collapsed industries such as cashew nuts industries.
- Livestock farmers should be given loans by the government and the Kenya Co-operative Creameries should be revamped.
- The government should harness river water for livestock consumption.
- The constitution should make provision for the ministry of agriculture to promote agricultural activities.
- The government should be empowered to undertake the marketing of cashew nuts and coconuts.
- Veterinary services should be free.
- The constitution should make provision for technical assistance to small-scale farmers.
- Farmers should be guaranteed of soft loans by the government.
- The constitution should provide for training of small-scale farmers
- The constitution should provide for the channelling of river water into the arid and semi arid lands in order to promote farming in the region.
- The constitution should recognise coconuts as cash crops.

- All manufacturing companies should go public and have their shares available to the locals.
- The constitution should provide for funding of poor university students. (2)
- The constitution should provide for state provided learning equipment
- School materials and equipment should be provided through an established school equipment scheme. (3)
- The constitution should make provision for salary increments for nursery school teachers and the government should pay them.
- The constitution should provide that there ought to be to teachers on standby in public schools to step in for those who go on maternity leave.
- The constitution should provide for a university in the coast province.
- An alternative system of assessing students' capabilities other than by way of exams should be established.
- The constitution should provide for a decentralized system of education
- The constitution should provide that the 7-4-2-3 system of education reinstated. (10)
- The government should set aside bursary funds for poor students. (7)
- The constitution should provide that the 8-4-4-education syllabus is reduced.
- The constitution should provide that civic education is established in schools. (2)
- The constitution should provide for cost sharing of school fees and other education expenses.
- The constitution should provide for employment of more teachers in schools that have fewer teachers.
- All schools should have special teachers for Islamic Religious Education and Christian Religious Education. (2)
- The constitution should include Islamic subjects in school curriculum equal to Christianity's.
- The constitution should provide for teaching of the constitution in upper primary and secondary schools.
- The university cut off point should be fixed at B minus for boys and C plus for girls.
- Universities should be equally distributed throughout the country.
- The Kenya National Union of Teachers should operate under the government.
- The constitution should provide for loans at university level.
- The constitution should provide that deducting civil servants' salaries, the percentage, which shall be decided by parliament, should cater for funding for free university education.
- The constitution should provide that the government collects taxes from the local authorities.
- The constitution should provide business people whose incomes exceed Ksh.200 per day should be taxed. (2)

- The constitution should provide that value added tax is abolished.
- The constitution should provide for reduced taxation
- The constitution should provide that only Kenya's first president's image appears on the currency.
- Kenyans who have foreign bank accounts should be encouraged to invest the money locally.
- The ministry of health should abolish mortuary charges.
- The constitution should provide that government doctors are restricted from owning private clinics. (3)
- The constitution should provide that traditional doctors are registered as health providers.
- The constitution should provide for equal healthcare in all provinces.
- The constitution should provide that all dispensaries have ambulances.
- The government should take care of the terminally ill.
- The constitution should provide for banning of private hospitals.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of more hospitals in the rural areas.
- Tourist resorts should pay 25% of their income to the councils in which they are located.
- The media should broadcast more Islamic programmes especially on Fridays.
- The constitution should provide for effective management of the post and telecommunications corporations. (2)
- Telephone services should be made available to all citizens.
- The constitution should provide that the government constructs and renovates roads. (2)
- The transport and communications act on roads and fuel should be enshrined in the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for the review of land, air and water transport laws.
- A committee made up of local people should monitor Road reconstruction.
- The government should ensure that parks are fenced and well protected. (5)
- The constitution should provide that individuals are free to kill wild animals that damage their property or threaten their life. (2)
- Residential areas should be protected from wild life and victims of wild animal attacks should be compensated adequately. (17)
- The constitution should provide for a balance between human and wild animal needs.
- The constitution should provide for responsible Kenya Wildlife Society to cater for casualties and fatal accidents.
- The constitution should provide for a minimum compensation of 300,000/= for those killed by elephants.

5.3.28 NATIONAL PLANNING

- The central government should be in charge of planning and implementing policies.
- The constitution should provide for food security in national planning.

5.3.29 SUB-NATIONAL PLANNING

- The constitution should provide for cheap power/electricity in the rural areas. (2)
- The constitution should provide that rural electrification continues to be implemented. (2)

5.3.30 USTOMARY LAW

- Law should allow polygamy.
- The constitution should outlaw polygamy
- The constitution should provide for customary laws that require payment of fines by adulterous husbands and wives.
- The constitution should recognize customary laws

5.3.34 STATUTORY LAW

- Those who engage in incest should be given heavy penalties such as the death penalty in cases where a parent rapes his child.
- The constitution should provide for a death sentence for anyone guilty of impregnating teenagers.
- The traditional 'mnazi' brew should be legalized. (11)
- Colonial acts of parliament should be repealed.
- Litigations should take a maximum of 14 days.
- Any person who impregnates a schoolgirl should be prosecuted. (3)
- MPs who err in their duties should be prosecuted.
- The constitution should provide for life imprisonment for those charged with rape.
- The constitution should provide for castration of those guilty of defilement.
- The constitution should provide for death penalty for those charged with rape, sodomy, lesbianism or homosexuality. (2)
- All obsolete laws such as the Wakf Commission Act should be removed from the statutes.
- The vagrancy act should be abolished.
- All alcoholic drinks should be illegalised.
- Palm wine and nightclubs should be made illegal.
- The Quran should not be used a swearing tool in the courts. (2)
- The 90-year lease should be replaced with the short-term land lease.
- The constitution should provide that defilement should be a capital offence.

5.3.31 SLAMIC LAW

- Issues pertaining marriage, divorce, and inheritance among Muslims should be settled according to the Islamic law.
- Judgement should be passed according to the Islamic law on the basis of the Quran. (2)
- The constitution should provide that Islamic laws should apply where both Christian and Muslims live.

5.3.32 BILLS

- The passing of bills in parliament should be subject to 2/3 majority votes.

5.3.33 GENDER EQUITY

- The constitution should provide that women are accorded the same treatment as men. (2)
- The constitution should not guarantee equality between men and women
- Women should not be discriminated against. (2)
- The constitution should provide for equal opportunities for both men and women in all fields.

5.3.34 ECONOMIC/SOCIAL JUSTICE

- The constitution should outlaw discrimination based on lack of material wealth.
- The constitution should provide for accountability on taxes paid to the government.

5.3.35 NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW

- Recording of statements at the police station should be done in the presence of a witness.
- The constitution should provide for fair and equal application of the law.
- The constitution should ensure that justice should be administered to all Kenyans.

5.3.36 NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY

- The two idds (iddul-fitri and iddul-Adha) should be public holidays.
- Tjil Haaj should be made a public holiday.
- Non-Muslims should not put on the Islamic wear.
- Women should not wear trousers and mini skirts.
- The constitution should provide that the name of the country shall be, the Republic of the People of Kenya

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: The Constituency Constitutional Committee

1. Hon. Simeon M. Mkalla MP
2. Mwero Mkalla DC
3. Belewa Chuphi Chairman
4. Cllr. Nzomo K. Nzomo
5. Monica Mwahanje
6. Mohamed Kidzeru
7. Fatuma Kadzo
8. Mzungu Dzuya
9. Rehema Kambi
10. Desmond Kitainge

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers (CEPs)

1. Ecumenical Civic Education Programme
2. Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organisation (Kwale)
3. African Inland Church
4. Kwale Muslim

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

1	0033OKKCO	Akue Atalala	CBO	Oral - Public he	Women Group
2	0012OKKCO	Anonymous	CBO	Written	Wazee wa Taru
3	0018OKKCO	Beatrice Janga	CBO	Memorandum	Diani ndugu Ni Shakwa Buburi
4	0006OKKCO	Beatrice Janga	CBO	Written	Makamina Women Group
5	0004OKKCO	Boniface Mulatema	CBO	Written	Makina Youth Group
6	0023OKKCO	Caroline Nalihanya	CBO	Written	KAACR
7	0021OKKCO	Desmond Kitainga	CBO	Memorandum	Kinango Elders Group
8	0008OKKCO	Dorcas Piru	CBO	Written	Maendeleo ya Wanawake
9	0010OKKCO	Emmanuel Chengo	CBO	Memorandum	Kata Ndogo ya Silaloni
10	0009OKKCO	Fatuma Kadzo	CBO	Written	Kenya Society for Physically
11	0016OKKCO	Gerald Mungania	CBO	Written	People of Nyali Estate
12	0019OKKCO	Jira Tsumo	CBO	Memorandum	Ndavaya Location Mkang'ombe
13	0002OKKCO	Joseph Chaka	CBO	Written	Vinyunduni Sub-location
14	0014OKKCO	Joseph Chikonde	CBO	Written	Mwavumbo Locational Group
15	0013OKKCO	Julius Zuma	CBO	Written	Educational Youth Group
16	0035OKKCO	Majumaa Iddi	CBO	Oral - Public he	Wastara
17	0032OKKCO	Mary Charo	CBO	Oral - Public he	Pambazuko JPY
18	0025OKKCO	Mazera Melli	CBO	Oral - Public he	Charcoal Burners
19	0020OKKCO	Mdzomba Nyanje	CBO	Memorandum	Khema CBO Ndavaya
20	0024OKKCO	Mdzomba Nyanje	CBO	Memorandum	Ndavaya Community
21	0001OKKCO	Michael M. Mwangandu	CBO	Memorandum	Vijana Wa Mgalani Village
22	0031OKKCO	Mlongo Suma	CBO	Oral - Public he	Jaribuni Women Group
23	0022OKKCO	Monica Mwahanje	CBO	Memorandum	Mabamani VDC Group
24	0003OKKCO	Mr Mudibo	CBO	Memorandum	Mariakani Teachers Groups
25	0036OKKCO	Mwaka Suma	CBO	Oral - Public he	Marera Women Group
26	0030OKKCO	N T Ndoro	CBO	Oral - Public he	Youth Kinango
27	0005OKKCO	Nchambo Ali Masini	CBO	Written	Mche Mwenye Women Group
28	0026OKKCO	Nicodemus Balala	CBO	Oral - Public he	Community Group
29	0011OKKCO	Nicodemus Balala	CBO	Written	Community Group
30	0034OKKCO	Njuko Mwariso	CBO	Oral - Public he	Waduruma Group
31	0007OKKCO	Patrick Kalu	CBO	Written	Kalalani Group
32	0037OKKCO	Said Mwanguni	CBO	Oral - Public he	Mwangaza Group
33	0027OKKCO	Simeon Galuka	CBO	Oral - Public he	Morondo Village
34	0028OKKCO	Vincent Yawa	CBO	Oral - Public he	Education
35	0125IKKCO	Abdallah Kutunza	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	0082IKKCO	Abdallah Mwahuhi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0023IKKCO	Abubakar	Individual	Written	
38	0127IKKCO	Alfred Ngome	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0092IKKCO	Ali Juma Ayaa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
40	0008IKKCO	Ali Nasoro	Individual	Memorandum	
41	0090IKKCO	Ali Ngala Ayub	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0029IKKCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
43	0109IKKCO	Asha Saidi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0124IKKCO	Bahati Buku	Individual	Oral - Public he	

45	0120IKKCO	Bashishi Thuma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0132IKKCO	Belewa Chuphi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0033IKKCO	Benjamin Jawa Mzaphila	Individual	Written	
48	0061IKKCO	Benjamin Mukimumba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0031IKKCO	Benjamin Wambua	Individual	Written	
50	0046IKKCO	Bobson Ngoro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
51	0006IKKCO	Chilembi Chigamba	Individual	Written	
52	0121IKKCO	Chubi Kamanga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0012IKKCO	Cllr. John T. Gatoka	Individual	Memorandum	
54	0039IKKCO	Cllr. Mohammed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0071IKKCO	Daniel Lewa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0064IKKCO	Dauglas Ngao Rua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0129IKKCO	David Chiti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0052IKKCO	David Wakoli Wekesa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0030IKKCO	Desmond Kitaingo	Individual	Written	
60	0130IKKCO	Edward Hali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0078IKKCO	Elias Ndegwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0088IKKCO	Emmanuel Mwachiti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0097IKKCO	Fatuma Mkunzu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	0021IKKCO	Festus Kambi	Individual	Memorandum	
65	0073IKKCO	Festus Kambi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0084IKKCO	Francis N. Mbaluka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0060IKKCO	Gabriel Mangale	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0091IKKCO	Gaspal Rumba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0117IKKCO	George Ngoloko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0014IKKCO	Gwama Festus Mwatsahu	Individual	Written	
71	0066IKKCO	Habiba Ziro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0010IKKCO	Hamisi Matso Mwavuo	Individual	Written	
73	0047IKKCO	Hamisi Nyamawi Njemo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0072IKKCO	Hamissi Chilaga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0018IKKCO	Harisson Chifui	Individual	Written	
76	0063IKKCO	Harisson Chitui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0016IKKCO	Harisson Mbuja Mataza	Individual	Written	
78	0086IKKCO	Hassan Mdugu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0083IKKCO	Hassan Mnyaka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0001IKKCO	Henry Mdzomba Ziro	Individual	Written	
81	0045IKKCO	Hussein Mangale Chidoti	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0009IKKCO	Ibrahim Nyamawi	Individual	Written	
83	0034IKKCO	Iddi Swaleh	Individual	Written	
84	0015IKKCO	J.M. Mathenge	Individual	Memorandum	
85	0049IKKCO	Jacob Munga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0113IKKCO	James Okhala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0005IKKCO	Jimmy M. Kitangalia	Individual	Memorandum	
88	0095IKKCO	John Githinji	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0108IKKCO	John J. Chimadu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0102IKKCO	Jonathan N Gumbao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0087IKKCO	Joseph Mwako	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0038IKKCO	Joseph Mwenye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0104IKKCO	Joseph Nguta	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0032IKKCO	Joseph Nzaphila Zuwa	Individual	Memorandum	
95	0070IKKCO	Julius Nkema	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0062IKKCO	Kanato Duncan	Individual	Oral - Public he	

97	0119IKKCO	Kanini Nyondo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
98	0123IKKCO	Kassim Tumbo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
99	0094IKKCO	Kazungu Mwakugomba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0011IKKCO	Keya Ali Mwatsahu	Individual	Memorandum	
101	0055IKKCO	Keya Ali Mwatsahu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0111IKKCO	Keya George Dalla	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0115IKKCO	Kiko Ngala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0040IKKCO	Konzi Mangale	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0089IKKCO	Libin Kesi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
106	0017IKKCO	Maalim Said Ali	Individual	Written	
107	0133IKKCO	Mali Besada	Individual	Oral - Public he	
108	0105IKKCO	Mapengo Mwangola	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0065IKKCO	Markambi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
110	0027IKKCO	Mary Charo	Individual	Memorandum	
111	0079IKKCO	Mathias Ndegwa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
112	0107IKKCO	Mauchi Mruche	Individual	Oral - Public he	
113	0051IKKCO	Menza Kengo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0056IKKCO	Mlui Rumba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
115	0048IKKCO	Mohammed Galgalo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0126IKKCO	Mohammed Kassim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0020IKKCO	Mshenga Kabindo	Individual	Memorandum	
118	0053IKKCO	Mtsami Kuza	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0028IKKCO	Muhwa Mbega	Individual	Written	
120	0041IKKCO	Musa Wa Munga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
121	0096IKKCO	Mwangoma Gambani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
122	0026IKKCO	Mwanjirani Dena	Individual	Memorandum	
123	0077IKKCO	Mwanjirani Dena	Individual	Oral - Public he	
124	0068IKKCO	Mwanzige Karui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
125	0003IKKCO	Mwero Mngumi	Individual	Memorandum	
126	0019IKKCO	Ngoa Josephine	Individual	Written	
127	0106IKKCO	Ngoma Askari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0114IKKCO	Ngome Mwangongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0059IKKCO	Njawa Nyanje	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0110IKKCO	Njila Kilawa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
131	0101IKKCO	Nyamau Ngowa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
132	0044IKKCO	Nyamawi Chamtu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
133	0069IKKCO	Nyawa Sama	Individual	Oral - Public he	
134	0100IKKCO	Nyondo Ngoro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
135	0085IKKCO	Nzano Ngonyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
136	0042IKKCO	Onesmus Kambi Rai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
137	0074IKKCO	Patrick R. Mwambire	Individual	Oral - Public he	
138	0007IKKCO	Paul Mwambire	Individual	Written	
139	0081IKKCO	Peter Mbui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
140	0025IKKCO	Rachael Chamba	Individual	Written	
141	0076IKKCO	Racheal Chamba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
142	0103IKKCO	Raphael Kazibe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
143	0099IKKCO	Raphael Nzavila	Individual	Oral - Public he	
144	0098IKKCO	Rehema Kalumu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
145	0118IKKCO	Rehema Kambi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
146	0067IKKCO	Rev. Peter John Katana	Individual	Oral - Public he	
147	0043IKKCO	Robert Matano	Individual	Oral - Public he	
148	0054IKKCO	Rukia Keya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
149	0058IKKCO	Rukia Kupha Mwero	Individual	Oral - Public he	
150	0013IKKCO	Salim Kiwo	Individual	Written	

151	0050IKKCO	Sammy Chete	Individual	Oral - Public he	
152	0116IKKCO	Samson Jeffa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
153	0022IKKCO	Samuel Kadzoyo	Individual	Memorandum	
154	0002IKKCO	Samuel Karanja	Individual	Written	
155	0112IKKCO	Samuel Kyondi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
156	0122IKKCO	Samwel Karanja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
157	0057IKKCO	Samwel Rumba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
158	0037IKKCO	Steve Kondo Mwambire	Individual	Oral - Public he	
159	0075IKKCO	Sylvester Ndunda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
160	0004IKKCO	Tanu Baya	Individual	Written	
161	0036IKKCO	Thuo Daniel N	Individual	Written	
162	0128IKKCO	Tsuma Mangongo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
163	0035IKKCO	Tsuma Nyasi	Individual	Written	
164	0024IKKCO	Ustadh Adem Ngoro	Individual	Written	
165	0093IKKCO	Wambua Nzilani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
166	0131IKKCO	Waraka Mkalo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
167	0080IKKCO	William C. Sombo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
168	0015OKKCO	Hon. Suleiman Rashid	Political Party	Memorandum	Shirikisho Party of Kenya
169	0029OKKCO	Abubakar	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	Mosque
170	0017OKKCO	Jonathan Upendo	Religious Organisation	Written	Taru Pentecostal Church

Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Henry Mdzomba Ziro	P.O. Box 49, Samburu	86	Jackobo Mumbo Munga	P.O. Samburu
2	Mkura Mwangeka	P.O. Box 49, Samburu	87	Ali Nassoro	P.O. Taru
3	Gerald M. Ganja	P.O. Taru Mugalani	88	Ali Said	Mack Rd
4	Mwero Mungumi	P.O. Box 3, Klotero	89	Ibrahim Nyamawi	P.O. Samburu
5	Michael M. Mwangadu	P.O. Taru	90	Sachebe Bebaya	P.O. Kinagowi
6	B. Mwaslewa	P.O. Box 52, Samburu	91	R.S. Matano	P.O. Mazera
7	Mohamed Noor	P.O. Box 52, Samburu	92	Menza Kengo	P.O. Samburu
8	Nchambo A. Masini	P.O. Taru	93	David Wakoli	P.O. Box 25, Samburu
9	Tanu Baya	P.O. Box 91, Samburu	94	Matso Mwaruwa	P.O.Box 91, Samburu
10	Joseph Chaka	P.O. Samburu	95	Mtsami Kuza	P.O. Taru
11	Jimmy M. Kitangalia	P.O. Samburu	96	Ruqia Kea	P.O. Samburu
12	Stephon K. Mwambire	P.O. Samburu	97	Mbui Rumba	P.O. Samburu
13	Mudibo Cleophas	P.O. Box 298, Mariakani	98	Samuel Rumba	P.O. Samburu
14	Joseph Mwengea	P.O. Box 19, Samburu	99	Ruqia Kupha Mwero	P.O. Samburu
15	Konzi Mangale	P.O. Samburu	100	John Gatoka	P.O. Samburu
16	Chilembi Chigamba	P.O. Box 91, Samburu	101	Salim Kiwo	P.O. Samburu
17	Musha wa Munga	P.O. Samburu	102	Jawa Nyanje	P.O. Samburu
18	Paul Mwambire	P.O. Samburu	103	Beatrice Jangaa	P.O. Samburu
19	Onzsmus Kambi	P.O. Samburu	104	Mangale Nyamawi	P.O. Samburu
20	Nyamawi Chamutu	P.O. Samburu	105	Mazera Meri	P.O. Samburu
21	Hussein Madgale Chidoti	P.O. Samburu	106	Gwama Festus	P.O. Box 20, Samburu
22	Bobson Ngoro	P.O. Samburu	107	Benjamin Mwamumba	P.O. Box 52, Samburu
23	Mohamed Galogalo	P.O. Taru	108	Joseph M. Mathenge	P.O. Box 52, Samburu
24	Harrison Mataza	P.O. Box 45, Samburu	109	Emmanuel Chengu	P.O.Samburu
25	Josphin Ngowa	P.O. Box 91, Samburu	110	Simeon Galuka	P.O.Samburu
26	Kanato Duncan	P.O. Box 91, Samburu	111	Nyawa Mbandi	P.O.Samburu
27	Ramedhan Kalumbe	P.O. Samburu	112	Msenga Kabindo	P.O.Box 539, Mkamini
28	Fredrick K. Ndaikwa	P.O. Box 48, Samburu	113	Vicent Yawa	P.O.Box 25, Samburu
29	Bati Chigamba	P.O. Box 91, Samburu	114	Festus Kambi	P.O Taru
30	Dzombo Mangale	P.O. Box 1, Samburu	115	Patrick R. Mwambire	P.O. Samburu
31	Zuma Kafisi kalume	P.O. Samburu	116	Hamisi C. Mnyaka	P.O.Samburu
32	Karisa Kafisi Kalume	P.O. Samburu	117	Sylvesta Nduna	P.O. Samburu
33	Ngoro Lidonde	P.O. Box 91, Samburu	118	Julius Zuma	P.O. Taru
34	Harson Chifui	P.O. Taru	119	Jonathan Upendo	P.O. Box 15, Taru
35	Douglas N. Ruwa	P.O. Samburu	120	Samuel Kazoyo	P.O. Taru
36	Dorcas Piru	P.O. Box 82, Samburu	121	Abubakar Julo	P.O. Mkamini
37	Omari Kambi	P.O. Samburu	122	Racheal Chamba	P.O. Box 25, Samburu
38	Habiba Ziro	P.O. Samburu	123	Mwanjirani	P.O. Box 25, Samburu
39	Rev. Petej J. Katuna	P.O. Box 40533, Msa	124	Elias Ndegwa	P.O. Box 395, Samburu
40	Mwanzige Karui	P.O. Samburu	125	Ali M. Ngoro	P.O. Samburu
41	Nyawa Tsuma	P.O. Samburu	126	Mathias Ndegwa	P.O. Taru
42	Julius Neckori	P.O. Box 46, Samburu	127	Lunganei Chai	P.O. Matumbi-Samburu
43	Daniel Lewa	P.O. Samburu	128	Mlongo Tsuma	Chanzou
44	Fatuma Kadzo	P.O. Samburu	129	Peter Mbui	Taru

45	Hassan MNyaka	P.O. Samburu	130	Mary C. Charo	Chengoni
46	Nicodamus Balala	P.O. Box 27, Samburu	131	Abdalla Mwahui	P.O.Gengoni
47	Hassan Mnyaka	P.O. Taru	132	Nyamawi Ngoa	P.O. Box 1, Ndavaya
48	Samuel M. Malembi	P.O. Chengoni	133	Mdzomba Nyanje	P.O. Box 1, Ndavaya
49	Francis Mbaluka	P.O. Samburu	134	Desmond Kitainge	P.O. Box 3, Kinango
50	Hinzano Ngonyo	P.O. Samburu	135	Jonathan Ngumbai	P.O. Box 44, Kinango
51	Joseph Chikonde	P.O. Mwatate	136	Benjamen Wambua	Kinango
52	Muhwa Mbega	P.O.Box 93, Samburu	137	Raphael Kazibe	P.O Box 125, Kinango
53	Joseph Pili Mwako	Kinango	138	Joseph Nguta	P.O. Box 16, Kinango
54	Thuo D.N.	P.O. Box 9, Kinango	139	Mwangoka Mapengo	P.O. Box 16, Kinango
55	H.K. Bidubu	P.O. Box 1, Kinango	140	Ngoma Askari	P.O. Box 16, Kinango
56	E.C. Mwachiti	P.O. Box 55, Kinango	141	Mwauchi Mruche	P.O. Box 16, Kinango
57	Ngala Ayubu	P.O. Box 1, Kinango	142	John Chimadu	P.O.Box 16, Kinango
58	Gaspar Rumba	P.O.Box 16, Kinango	143	Kilawa Madhaka	Kinango
59	Ali Juma Nyaa	P.O. Box 16, Kinango	144	Monica Mwanhanje	Kinango
60	Wambia Nzikali	P.O. Box 3, Kinango	145	Keah G. Daiw	Kinango
61	Beatrice Jangai	P.O. Box 62, Samburu	146	James Okhala	P.O.Box 78, Kinango
62	Kazungu Mwakogomba	P.O. Box 3, Kinango	147	Alice A. Talala	P.O. Box 84, Kinango
63	John K. Githinji	P.O. Box 88682, Mombasa	148	Juko Mwarizo	Puma-Kinango
64	Mwangoma Gambari	Ndavaya	149	Ngome Mwangongo	Kinango
65	Futuma Mkunza	P.O.Kinango	150	Itsika Ngala	Kinango
66	Rehema Kalumu	P.O. Kinango	151	Medza Bagala	Kifyonzo
67	Raphael Nzayila	P.O. Box 1, Kinango	152	Caroline Nalanya	Kinango
68	Nyondo N. Ndoro	P.O. Box 1, Kinango	153	Samson Jepha	P.O. Box 16, Kinango
69	Njira Tsuma	Ndavaya	154	Mejumaa Iddi	P.O. Box 84, Kinango
70	George Ngoloko	Kinango	155	Chengo Mbilu	Kinango
71	Love Musili	P.O. Box 170, Kinango	156	Mali Besada	Kinango
72	Rehema Kambi	Kinango	157	Mwanhanji Felix	Kinango
73	Ntinda Nzikali	Kinango	158	Jacob Mangale	P.O. Box 40, Kinango
74	Nyanundu Kinago	Kinango	159	Edward halli	Kinango
75	Kanini Nyondo	Kinango	160	Chiwaya Chuphi	P.O. Mac/Rd
76	Bashishi Tsuma	Kinango	161	Thuo Daniel	Kinango
77	Mapenzi Mwauchi	Puma	162	Asha Saidi	Kinango
78	Chuphi Kamwenga	Kinango	163	J.N. Aphila	Kinango
79	Samuel Karanja	P.O. Box 66, Kinango	164	Alifrad Ngome	Kinango
80	Iddi Swaleh	P.O. Box 3, Kinango	165	Tsuma Mwangongo	Kinango
81	Kassim Tumbo	Dumbule	166	Duka Mangale	Kinango
82	Bahati Buku	Kinango	167	David Chiti	Kinango
83	Abdallah Kutunza	Kinango	168	Tsuma Nyasi	Vyogato
84	Mohamed Kassim	Kinango	169	Saidi Mwanguni	Kinango
85	Mwaka Tsuma	Kinango	170	Warraka Mkello	P.O. Box 16, Kinango