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1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Malindi constituency falls in Malindi district in Coast province in Kenya

1.1. Demographic Profile

	Male	Female	Total
District Population by sex	139,340	142,212	281,552
Total District Population of 18 years of Age & Below	76,770	75,231	152,001
Total District Population of 19 years of Age & Above	62,570	66,981	129,551
Population Density (persons/Km ²)			36

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

- Main economic activity in the district is tourism;
- The district has low primary school enrolments rate at 59.4%, which ranks it at 48th nationally;
- The district has low secondary school enrolments rate at 43.5%, which ranks it at 63rd in the country; and
- The main diseases in the district are upper respiratory tract infections, malaria, skin diseases and infections, urinary tract infections and diarrhoea diseases.

Malindi district has two parliamentary constituencies, both of which are represented by KANU members of parliament, who cover an average of 3,800 Km².

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Malindi constituency is composed of Malindi, Gede, Watamu, Ganda, Goshi, Jilore, Langobaya, and Chakama Divisions of Malindi District.

2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Male	Female	Total	Area Km ²	Density (persons per Km ²)
	85,487	83,319	168,806	5,333.80	32

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

The tourism industry boosts the income earning opportunities for the residents of the Constituency. Small-scale farming is also done with cashew nuts being the main cash crop.

2.3. Electioneering and Political Information

KANU won the 1992 general election with 71% votes compared to only 43% in 1997. The same candidate captured the seat in both elections. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.4. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTES			38,324
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
Abubakar Badaway	KANU	11,384	70.53
Erastus Tsuma	FORD-Kenya	2,824	17.50
Mohammed Yahya	DP	1,224	7.58
Ali Swale Ali	FORD-Asili	708	4.39
Total Valid Votes		16,140	100.00
Rejected Votes		-	
Total Votes Cast		16,140	
% Turnout		42.11	
% Rejected/Cast		0.00	

2.5. 1997 General Election Results

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			52,649
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
Abubakar Badaway A.	KANU	10,550	42.75
Frederick Kazungu Diwani	NDP	6,768	27.43
Francis Bobi Tuva	DP	5,070	20.54
Naomi M. Sidi Kumbatha	SDP	1,302	5.28
Jamal Mohamed Sheikh	FORD-K	988	4.00
Total Valid Votes		24,678	100.00
Rejected Votes		350	
Total Votes Cast		25,028	

% Turnout	47.54
% Rejected/Cast	1.40

2.6. **Main Problems**

- Most of the land is owned by absentee Arab Landlords but has been occupied for generations by the locals – the Miji Kenda – who have no title deeds;
- Land grabbing;
- Scarcity of water – no natural water supply available and bore holes produce salty water; and
- Falling standards of education.

3. CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS

3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs)

3.1.1. Philosophy

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

3.1.2. Composition and Establishment

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

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

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

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

3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

3.2. **District Coordinators**

3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

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

3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

4. CIVIC EDUCATION

Civic Education in the constituency was carried out between 17th February, 2002 and 27th April, 2002.

4.1. Phases and issues covered in Civic Education

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

Issues and Areas Covered included:

- Constitution;
- Structures and Systems of Government;
- Governance;
- Constitution making process; and
- Emerging Constitutional Issues.

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. Venues

- a) Number of Venues: 2
- a) Venue(s):
 1. Kakoneni Chief's Camp
 2. Cleopatra Cinema Hall

3. Panels

- a. Commissioners
 1. Com. Riunga Raiji
 2. Com. Dr. Abdirizak Arale Nunow
- b. Secretariat
 1. John Watibini - Programme Officer
 2. Hildah Miranga - Assistant Programme Officer
 3. Gladys Osimbo - Verbatim Recorder
 4. Rose Simba - Interpreter

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		208
Sex	Male	167
	Female	40
	Not Stated	1
Presenter Type	Individual	169
	Institutions	32
	Not Stated	7
Educational Background	Primary Level	53
	Secondary/High School Level	101
	College	15
	University	5
	None	0
	Not Stated	34
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	0
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	87
	Oral	101
	Written	0
	Oral + Memoranda	17
	Oral + Written	0
	Not Stated	3

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

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

only once.

5.3.1. **PREAMBLE**

- The constitution should have a preamble (14)
- The constitution should have a preamble which reflects the economic, political and social rights of the people; and
- The constitution should have a preamble reflecting the rights of the people, define them and ensure that our land, wealth and property are protected.

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

- Our new constitution should stress and promote patriotism among Kenyans. In addition, the new constitution should state as directive principle state policy, the constitution should specify that the head of state should conduct himself for the interest of the nation.
- Constitution state that the will of the people shall be the basis of government and this statement should be clearly stated in the preamble.
- As a directive principle of state policy the constitution should provide for a philosophy of national unity. (4)
- Constitution to state the sovereignty of their nation shall be in hands of the people of Kenya who shall exercise through their elected representatives.
- Positive values of the Kenyan people should be incorporated into our constitution. (2)
- Religious values should be incorporated into our constitution. (2)
- The constitution should state that there should be a democratic government that is accountable and transparent;
- The constitution should state that there should be no nepotism, tribalism and favouratism;
- The constitution should state that there should be no bribing at all levels;
- The constitution should provide that there should be no abuse of power;
- The constitution should provide for democracy not dictatorship (4)
- The constitution should provide power to the people;
- The constitution should enhance the unity of Kenyans to fight against poverty, ignorance and disease;
- The constitution should provide for justice and truth in services and equality to all;
- The constitution should be enforced and all Kenyans should adhere to it; and
- The constitution should remove corruption in our institutions and respect the right of Kenyans. (2)

5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY.**

- Parliament should not amend the constitution by 65% vote.
- Parliament to be empowered to amend the constitution by a 65% (2)
- Parliament should amend the constitution by 70%
- Parliament should amend the constitution by a majority vote of 75%
- Parliament powers to amend the constitution should be limited (2)
- Parliament should not amend the constitution (5)
- Parliament to be the supreme body to change the constitution
- Parliament should not amend the following parts of the constitution; parts touching on constitutional supremacy, parts touching on citizenship, structures and systems of

government, basic rights, rights of vulnerable groups, land and property rights.

- No body should have the power to change the constitution, it should retain its supremacy.
- Constitution to be the supreme law in the land and all its provisions shall have forces on all authorities and persons throughout Kenya.
- We should allow opinion polls in our country to measure the level of democracy.
- Political parties should conduct referendums
- A special commission should conduct referendums (3)
- The referendums to amend the constitution should be conducted by a constitutional conference.
- Referendums should be conducted by the commissioner of public opinion
- The constitution should provide that any amendments shall be done through a public referendum (19)
- The constitution should provide that any amendment to the constitution requires a 45% vote in parliament; and
- Parliament should not undermine the constitution.

5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP.**

- The Kenyan public should be given the right to information of government income and expenditure for purposes of transparency.
- Kenyans by birth should be automatic citizens. (5)
- Kenyan citizenship should also be granted through application (5)
- Other ways of acquiring citizenship should be subjected to discussions and approval of location committees
- The requirement and conditions for acquiring Kenyan ID card should be simplified.
- A child born in Kenya to a non-citizen parent who has lived here for two thirds of his life should be given Kenyan Citizenship
- Kenyan citizens should have the right to vote (4)
- The new constitution should incorporate the rights and obligations of the Kenyan Citizens.
- Kenyans should have the right to vote wherever they are in this world.
- Kenyans should be free to live anywhere (2)
- Rights and obligations of a citizen should depend on the manner of how citizenship was required. (2)
- The new constitution should allow dual citizenship (5)
- The national identity card should be the official document for identification purposes (8)
- Birth and death certificate should be given free of charge.
- Constitution to protect the right of orphans. Boy child is forgotten.
- Id cards to be issued without a hitch to all Swahilis.
- The national ID card is not necessary but the Kenyan passport should be retained.
- All Kenyans should have the right to acquire a Kenyan passport. There should be no continuous restriction to the acquisition of a passport.
- The Constitution should stipulate clearly that every Kenyan has a right to a Kenyan passport.
- There should be accuracy in the registration forms for passports, I.Ds and driving licenses.
- Aliens should not be registered as Kenyan citizens.
- Children born of Kenyan parents regardless of the parent's residence should be entitled to automatic citizenship (19)
- The constitution should provide that people who have been residing in Kenya for 10 years

- or more acquire automatic citizenship and get ID cards;
- The constitution should not allow for dual citizenship (7)
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens regardless of gender are entitled to citizenship (9)
- The constitution should provide that all citizens be issued with free ID cards (8)
- The constitution should provide that passports be issued at the locational level;
- The constitution should provide for quick issuance of passports and IDs (7)
- The constitution should provide for council of elders to vet citizenship;
- The constitution should revise the forms used in ID card issuance; and
- The constitution should abolish ID cards and replace them with passports.

5.3.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY.**

- The disciplined forces should be established (5)
- Our armed forces should be independent and delinked from the executive– the army should have its own mechanism of promoting army officers.
- Army should be regionally balanced.
- The Constitution should provide for military courts to deal with military offences committed by members of the armed forces and security forces. (3)
- When our armed forces misbehave, they should be punished according to the laws of the land. (2)
- The mechanism used to discipline the armed forces should be in their own hands.
- Police training should be two years. Minimum entry requirement into the police force should be re-organized so that we have regional police drawing its man from that region.
- A mechanism should be put in place by the constitution to discipline our armed forces.
- The cabinet should be the body empowered to declare war.
- The executive should not have powers to declare war. This power should be vested in defense council, which should be composed of Minister of defense, permanent secretaries and the service commanders. (2)
- The president should not have excessive powers to declare war. Parliament should declare war through a vote.
- The president should have exclusive powers to declare war.
- The Constitution should permit the use of extra ordinary powers in emergency situations (4)
- Use of extra ordinary powers should not be allowed even during times of insurrection and public order breakdown.
- Emergency powers should only be evoked by parliament
- The prime minister should invoke emergency powers.
- Parliament to effect emergency powers
- Those employed in the armed forces should be persons who are able to assist when emergency or national disaster strikes.
- The constitution should establish a defense council and create a ministry of defense;
- The constitution should provide that the President assisted by parliament should declare a state of emergency (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president shall not be the Commander-in-chief of the armed forces (3)
- The President should be the commander-in-chief of the armed forces (6)
- The constitution should provide that each province should have its own police force;
- The constitution should provide for a state army general who is above 30 years;

- The constitution should ban the Kenya police and institute a regional police; and
- The constitution should provide that the police should be retrained and disciplined.

5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES.**

- Political parties should be involved in development projects. (9)
- Political parties should emphasize the need for peace, love and unity and repercussions of tribal divisions.
- Reduce the number of political parties.
- The number of political parties be limited to four.
- The number of political parties be limited to five.
- The Constitution should limit the number of political parties to ten.
- Candidates vying for elective posts should finance political parties.
- Political parties should finance themselves. (3)
- Political parties should be financed by the Government (6)
- The government should not finance political parties.
- Terms and conditions should be imposed on financing of political parties. Funds given must only cater for their basic needs eg transport, security but not for bribing voters.
- Political parties should be financed by the state on condition that their expenditure is audited by the controller and auditor general.
- Funding of political parties should be determined by the number of MPs the party has
- The state should only finance political parties if they got at least 5% of total votes cast in general election.
- The Constitution should require that all political parties are registered and are out to benefit the society.
- The president should be above party politics. (4)
- The president should not be a member of any political party.
- State and political parties should relate cordially (3)
- The constitution should reduce the number of political parties to two (7)
- The constitution should uphold the plurality of parties;
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct of political parties (9)
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3. (7)

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

- We should retain the presidential system of government. (6)
- We should adopt a parliamentary system of government (3)
- We should not adopt a parliamentary system of government
- We should have a head of state and head of government.
- The prime minister should appoint his deputy
- The prime minister should be the head of government
- The prime minister should not have powers to fire or hire anyone.
- Prime minister shall submit a list of not less than 50% of the popularly elected members in parliament for ministerial appointment; he should not hire or fire anyone.
- The prime minister should have the responsibility of effecting the wishes of the national assembly.
- The president should be the head of state (2)

- We should not adopt a hybrid type of government
- The prime minister shall have power to form the government from elected parliamentarians from various political parties.
- The constitution should ensure equitable distribution of natural resources across the district.
- We should not retain central government system.
- We should not adopt federalism (2)
- The constitution should apportion benefits generated from the local resources to the local authority where the resources is found.
- The new constitution should empower citizens to have the power and freedom to check their leaders and impeach them for misconduct. (3)
- The president should be above party politics. Three quarters of powers of the present district commission should be transferred to the mayors and council chairmen.
- The government should be independent and able to manage their own resources.
- The running mate of president in an election should be the vice president if the presidential candidate wins the election. (2)
- The House of Representatives shall appoint the vice president.
- Vice president be elected by members of the consultative council. The term of force of the VP shall be one year, this seat be rotational on ethical basis.
- There would be a vice president
- The vice president should be of the opposite gender from the president (2)
- The Attorney general should be the government presenter he/she should not be a member of the cabinet.
- The office of the Attorney General and that of the director of public prosecution should be separate and made independent.
- The AG should be a Kenyan citizen, a law graduate, he/she should be at least 35 years and should not have committed any criminal offences. (2)
- The AG should be elected by the citizens, he should be prosecuted if he abuses office.
- A parliamentary system of government headed by a prime minister should be established; (4)
- There should be a federal system of government; (97)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government with each federal state having a parliament and a president and a central government with a parliament and a president;
- The constitution should adopt a unitary system of government; (5)
- The constitution should provide for regional governments; (3)
- The constitution should provide that the prime minister should be from the party with majority seats;
- The constitution should provide for a government with a ceremonial president and a prime minister; (3)
- The constitution should provide for a president and prime minister who have equal powers.

5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- Constituencies should be empowered by the new constitution to pass a vote of no confidence on their MPs.
- All appointments should be vetted by parliament. (10)
- Parliament should have power to make suggestions on appointments of permanent

secretaries ambassadors and other presidential appointees. In addition parliament should be the supreme law making body in the land. (9)

- Functions of parliament should not be expanded.
- Parliament should not have unlimited control over its own procedures. All MPS should be under parliamentary standing orders.
- The speaker should be given more powers to deal with errant MPs
- Age requirement for contesting of parliamentary seats should be revised.
- Age requirement for voting in general election should be reduced to fifteen years.
- The age requirement for voting should remain 18 years. (3)
- Maximum age for contesting parliamentary seats should be 75 years.
- Minimum age for contesting for parliamentary seat should be 28 years and above.
- Minimum age for contesting in presidential election should be 30 years and maximum age should be 68 years.
- The president should be at least 50 years. Those contesting for parliamentary seats should be at least 30 years.
- The president should be at least 35 years and ultimate 60 years. (2)
- President be at least fifty years and at most 70 years.
- President aspirants to be at least 30 and utmost 55 years.
- Language test for MPs are not enough (2)
- MPs to be graduates (3)
- Language tests required for parliamentary elections is sufficient (4)
- Introduce moral and ethical qualifications for our MPs (9)
- The electorate should be empowered to recall their MPs
- MPs should act on the basis of instructions from their constituents. (7)
- Parliament in the lower house should serve for two terms of five years each.
- A term should be set for MPs and once the term for serving is over, they should not be permitted to continue serving.
- MPs salaries should be reviewed to correspond to level of work they do.
- A presidential commission should determine salaries and benefits of MPs.
- President should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs. Pension to be paid to MPs who serve for two consecutive terms.
- The second chamber of parliament should determine the salaries of our mainstream MPs.
- MPs should not have the mandate to determine their own salary or benefits.
- We should retain the concept of nominated MPs. (5)
- No special measures to put in place to facilitate women's embrace and participation in parliament. (3)
- Constitution should allow a coalition government (6)
- Retain the present system where the dominant party forms the government.
- We should continue with the current multi party system of government at the legislature and one party in the executive. (2)
- We should have two chambers of parliament (10)
- One house in parliament is enough. (2)
- We should have three chambers of parliament.
- Parliament should have no power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence. It should be the responsibility of voters to pass a vote of no confidence against the president.
- Parliament should have powers to pass a vote of no confidence against the president for any misconduct (6)

- Parliament should have powers to override the president's veto (2)
- Parliament should not have power to override president's veto
- The president should not dissolve parliament. (2)
- MPs should dissolve parliament by a vote of 65%.
- We should not stagger parliamentary election
- We should always have sitting MPs even during the election period.
- The constitution should provide that MPs work for five days a week (7);
- The constitution should reduce MPs salaries;
- The constitution should provide that MPs who defect should not be allowed to contest on another party's ticket;
- The constitution should provide that MPs reside in their constituencies;
- The constitution should provide that education should not be used as a criteria to qualify a contestant;
- The MP should report to the constituents at least once a month and if he/she misses for three consecutive months then the seat is declared vacant;
- The constitution should reduce the power of the legislature;
- The constitution should abolish nomination of MPs; (5)
- The constitution should provide that MPs should discuss bills with their electorate before they are passed;
- The constitution should empower parliament to:
 1. Impeach the president
 2. Create and dissolve ministries
 3. Approve government expenditure
 4. Enact laws and
 5. Oversee management of national resources
- The constitution should empower the president to dissolve parliament; (5)
- The constitution should provide that MPs should have a degree and be over 30 years;
- The constitution should provide that an MP should declare his/her wealth;
- The constitution should provide for the legislature's independence;
- The constitution should provide that parliament have its own calendar; (5)
- The constitution should empower the electorate recall non performing MPs; (16)
- The constitution should provide for an independent body to regulate MPs salaries; (7)
- The constitution should provide for legislation to be a part time occupation; (2)
- The constitution should reserve seats for women in parliament; (3) and
- The constitution should provide for a senate with two representatives from each region.

5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE.**

- The constitution should provide that the presidents tenure should run concurrently with that of the prime minister;
- The constitution should provide that the president shall hold office for two terms; (3)
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration should be elected; (20)
- The constitution should provide that all civil servants be transferable;
- The constitution should provide that the president should not veto the death penalty before it is effected;
- The constitution should provide that nominated MPs should not be ministers;
- The constitution should provide that all provincial administration officials be answerable to the governor;

- The constitution should provide that the president should not appoint public officers;
- The constitution should provide that the president shall have a special committee of advisors;
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a fourth arm of government called the fourth estate which will address opinions of citizens;
- The constitution should provide that the president should be subject to the law; (17)
- The constitution should limit the powers of the president; (25)
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the president; (2)
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve a maximum two five-year terms; (13)
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate; (8)
- The constitution should provide that the president should also be an elected M.P.; (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should not be an elected MP and a member of any party; (10)
- The constitution should allow for the independence of the three arms of government; (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president have at least secondary education; (3)
- The constitution should provide that any public servant including the president should resign if charged in a court of law;
- The constitution should abolish the position of chiefs and assistant chiefs and replace them with elected village headmen;
- The constitution should provide that the president be between 50 and 70 years;
- The constitution should reduce the powers of chiefs;
- The citizens should be empowered by the constitution to pass a vote of no confidence in the president;
- The constitution should provide for the election of chiefs;
- The constitution should provide for provincial administration officers to be from the local area; and
- The constitution should scrap the provincial administration.

5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY.**

- Present judicial system is not adequate(6)
- The present structure of the judiciary is inadequate. (2)
- We need a supreme court (4)
- We do not need a supreme court
- We do not need a constitutional court.
- Appointment of chief justice and other members of the judiciary be done by the parliament (2)
- The chief justice should be elected by the LSK but not president.
- Appointment of judges should be done by commission of parliament charged with the duty of public administration.
- The chief justice and judges should be appointed by the prime minister.
- Discipline of members of the judiciary should be handled by the judicial service commission. (2)
- The chief justice and other judges once appointed cannot be removed except by impeachment by parliament. (2)
- The chief kadhi should not be turned into a civil servant but he should be a servant of the

Muslims.

- Anyone who wishes to become a Kadhi should have a degree in Islamic law from a registered university.
- Khadis should be qualified legal practitioners (more than 5 years) in possession of recognized qualification in Islamic law, be at least 40 years and be a Muslim.
- Kadhis should be nominated by the Muslims first before their appointments are ratified. (4)
- A special committee of Muslim clergyman should be the body in charge of appointing Khadis.
- The Khadhi should not be appointed by the president. The kadhi should be appointed by a group of Muslim elders.
- The Chief Khadhi and other kadhis should be chosen by the people.
- Muslim should have judicial autonomy in matters relating to solving disputes among Muslims.
- All kadhis courts in the country should liase and work together. Their decisions should also be harmonized so that they don not mislead Muslims.
- The kadhis court should have appellate jurisdiction. (4)
- Chief Kadhi to be the chairman of the Muslim government of appeal (2)
- The decision of kadhi should not be appeallable to an appellate judge or court.
- Judicial powers should be exclusively vested in courts (2).
- The judiciary should be independent of the executive.
- There should be a provision for judicial vetting of laws made by the legislature.
- The new constitution should create an office of council of elders who should be responsible for among other things security issues and solving disputes (2).
- Members of the council of elders should be directly elected by the people
- Elders who assist chiefs in administrative duties should be remunerated. (2)
- Village headmen should be under local police boss or the magistrate.
- There should be a council of elders in each district consisting of 16 indigenous people, 5 members of the council, shall in addition to such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it to an Act of state assembly exercise such authority and supervisory juries.
- The constitution should specify the qualifications of a presidential candidate.
- President should be married. He should have good reasoning powers, honest and should keep his word. (2)
- MPs should determine the qualifications of the president.
- The president to serve a single term of five years. (6)
- Voters should be the ones to decide the tenure of the president.
- There should be a ceremonial president. (4)
- Judiciary be empowered to impeach the president.
- The duties of the president should be specified on the constitution (2)
- The president should be in charge of defense and national security.
- The president should be attending the worship of all religious groups. He should not confine himself to Christianity and ignore Muslims.
- Some of the departments within the office of the president such as defence, the police and even some parastatals should be reduced and transferred elsewhere.
- The president should be given more powers on issue of security.
- Everyone should be equal before the law and nobody should be above the law.
- The constitution should provide for removal of a president for misconduct while still in office through opinion votes (9)

- The president should attend all parliamentary sessions (2)
- The relationship between the president and parliament should be cordial.
- Parliament should be independent of the executive.
- People should have a right to recall their chiefs and assistant chiefs due to misconduct (2)
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be transferred from one location to another (2)
- Abolish the provincial administration (8)
- Provincial administrators should be transferred after every two years. (2)
- Offices of provincial administration should be build closer to the people. DDC should be renamed to DPC (District Planning Committee) to increase their mandate to cover non-development issues.
- District development committees should be supported by the law.
- Retain provincial administration to be responsible for security, assisting wanainchi on development issues among others.
- Provincial administrators should be persons familiar with the area where they are posted to work. They should be inhabitants of those areas.
- The provincial administration should be retained and should be given more powers.
- The provincial administration should be given the responsibility of coordinating activities in the market places and protecting women in those places from harassment.
- The provincial administration officers should be well remunerated and exposed to good working conditions so as to provide efficient services to the public.
- We should reduce the size of our government as it is too large.
- Regional balance should be the key consideration when the cabinet is being appointed.
- The constitution should provide that judicial officials shall be appointed by the president;
- The constitution should expand the jurisdiction of Kadhi's court; (8)
- Kadhi's court should have high court jurisdiction;
- The constitution should provide for the separation of the AG and the public prosecutors office;
- The constitution should provide that judges be independent and enjoy security of tenure; (6)
- All judicial appointments be done by the JSC and approved by parliament; (2)
- The constitution should abolish the AG's power to issue a nolle prosequi;
- The constitution should provide for free legal representation; (4)
- The constitution should provide for a constitutional court, a supreme court, common law and Kadhi's court; (8)
- The constitution should provide that appointment of judicial officials be done by judicial service commission;
- The constitution should provide that the Kadhi should handle all Muslim issues; (8)
- The constitution should provide that judges and the AG be appointed by the JSC; (2)
- The constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary; (6)
- The constitution should reduce the costs of litigation; and (3)
- The constitution should simplify the judicial process and litigation procedures. (3)

5.3.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**

- The two-year term for mayors and council chairmen is adequate. (3)
- Councilors, council chairman and mayors should have a maximum term of serving.
- Council continue to operate under the central government.
- The election expenditure by each political candidate should be monitored and limited so

as to reduce the possibilities of corruption e.g. buying votes

- Councilors should be O level graduates.
- Civic leaders should be well educated and experienced.
- Minimum education qualifications for councilors should be stipulated in the constitution.
- There is need for languages tests for councilors
- Language test for our councilors are not sufficient.
- Language test for councilors should be retained. (2)
- We should have moral and ethical qualifications for councilors (4)
- Minimum age for contesting civic seats should be 30 years.
- People should have a right to recall their councilor due to misconduct (9)
- People be empowered to dissolve non-performing councilors by filing a petition in the high court.
- A special commission should be set up to determine the salaries and benefits of councilors.
- The government should determine the remuneration of councilors (2)
- Councilors salaries should be paid from the accounts of MPs (2)
- Voters should recall their councilors
- Nominated councilors should be retained. (3)
- Small town councils should be scrapped.
- Parliament should have the power to dissolve councils and not the local government minister.
- President and minister of local government should have the power to dissolve non performing local councils (2)
- Trade licenses in a given region should be given only to states of that region.
- Council to build more open-air markets.
- Municipal councils should not be involved in matters of land division, individuals should have the right to deal with matters of land division on their own.
- Councilors found guilty of misconduct should be disciplined by the court.
- Non-elective posts in local councils should be filled by the people especially appointed by the electorate (2).
- The constitution should provide that the minister should not have the power to dissolve local authorities;
- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the mayor and the chair of the County Council, be filled by direct popular elections; (21)
- The constitution should provide for the supervision of local authorities by regional governments;
- The constitution should empower local authorities to manage natural resources;
- The constitution should provide for the independence of local authorities; (6)
- The constitution should scrap nomination of councilors; (3)
- The constitution should fix the tenure for councilors to two five- year terms; and (6)
- The constitution should fix the minimum qualification of councilors to secondary certificate. (11)

5.3.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- We should continue with the representative electoral system (2).
- The electoral process should not favour women.

- The constitution should not allow party defections. (3)
- Inter-party defections should not be restricted. People should be free to defect to parties of their choices (3).
- The 25% requirement in five provinces should be abolished.
- The 25% vote from five provinces requirement in presidential election should be retained. (4)
- No special seats to be reserved for special interest groups.
- Seats be reserved for special interest groups (4)
- We should not retain the current geographical constituency system.
- Retain the current geographical constituency system.
- Demarcation of constituencies should not be done to benefit some parties.
- Gerry-mandering should be abolished by the constitution.
- We are not satisfied with the demarcation of constituencies and wards, they should be reviewed.
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections continue to be held simultaneously (2).
- We should allow independent candidates to contest in our election. (2)
- There is no need to be issued with voters' cards, the national ID card is enough for voting purposes.
- A law should be put in place to regulate money used by politicians for campaign purposes (4).
- The presidency should rotate on a regional basis.
- The president shall be appointed by the House of Representatives.
- President to be elected by the national consultative council.
- The president should be elected by MPs
- Presidential candidate should be financed by the state.
- The post of the president should be rotational so that if the president comes from this region this time, he/she should come from a different region next time. (3)
- Each region should have its own electoral commission. Regional electoral commission should be funded by their regions.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by Parliament.
- 70% of ECK commissioners should be Kenyans and 30% should be from friendly organizations such as the East Africa Community, The African Union, World Christian Council, The Common Wealth, The European Community and the Arab League among others.
- Electoral Commissioners should be appointed from each region in Kenya.
- The ECK chairman should be elected by parliament not the president.
- The electoral commissions should be appointed by the president.
- Electoral commissioners should stay in office for ten years.
- The electoral commission should be independent. (2)
- The electoral commissioner should not be removed from office except by impeachment by parliament with the approval of the senate.
- The ECK should be more independent and the ECL should take responsibility for running, counting and announcing the results of the outcome of election. (4)
- The constitution should provide that academic qualification should not be used as a criteria for vying for elections;
- The constitution should provide that presidential and parliamentary elections be held separately; (6)
- The constitution should provide that once a candidate fails in a nomination he/she should

- not be allowed to contest on a different party; (3)
- The constitution should outlaw bribing of voters; (2)
- The constitution should provide that a president be elected by a majority vote; (12)
- The constitution should allow civil servants to engage in politics;
- The constitution should provide that a person charged with corruption shall not be allowed to contest elections;
- The constitution should set a maximum time for campaigns;
- The constitution should provide for voter education as a right; (2)
- The constitution should empower the constitutional court to confirm and/or nullify elections;
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get at least 51% of the votes cast; (2)
- The constitution should provide a clause to allow for a vote of no confidence by citizen against non-performing MPs, councilors and president and order a recall;
- The constitution should provide that voting be done by secret ballot;
- The constitution should provide that all political aspirants should declare their wealth;
- The constitution should provide that only residents of the region should vote;
- The constitution should provide for the sub division of large constituencies;
- The constitution should provide that vote counting be done at the polling station; (6)
- The constitution should provide that presidential, parliamentary and civic elections be held on separate days; (6)
- The constitution should provide for free and fair elections; (3)
- The constitution should fix election dates; (5)
- The constitution should provide that defecting MPs should not participate in the by-election that follows;
- The constitution should ensure that constituency boundaries are drawn according to the population of the area; (4)
- The constitution should provide that ballot boxes be transparent; (4)
- The Electoral Commission should have a security of tenure; and
- The constitution should provide for continuous voter registration. (3)

5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The constitutional provision for fundamental rights are not adequate (3)
- Our constitutional provisions for fundamental rights are adequate.
- The death penalty should not be abolished (4)
- Labour offices should be abolished and replaced with police offices. Employers who underpay their workers should be prosecuted.
- Retirement age should be practical, not only theory
- The salary gap is too wide. The salaries should be reviewed to reflect the working conditions of employees. (8)
- Employers should not work continuously, they should be given days off. An employer who works his employees continuously should be punished. In addition employer should not terminate services of an employee without adhering to the laid down labour laws.
- The natural hereditary maritime ocean skills should be upgraded by being employed in the Kenya navy.
- We should have a law to protect workers savings held in trust by NSSF (3).
- We should have a social welfare system to cater for the unemployment and the aged (5)

- Constitution should provide for compulsory and free education. (6)
- Parliament should call for past commissioners report to be studied, appropriate legal action to be taken against any offenders for the welfare of Kenyans. In addition, all findings of past commissions of inquiry should be made public. (3)
- Voters' education should be conducted to the citizens so that people are aware of their rights as voters.
- The government should ensure that civic education is provided to all citizens (5).
- The constitution should not provide our society forces the right to trade union representation.
- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights of all Kenyans;
- The constitution should provide the freedom of movement; (3)
- The constitution should guarantee free primary and secondary education; (3)
- The constitution should provide for free medical services; (28)
- The constitution should provide for the right to food; (3)
- The constitution should ensure that water is supplied to Kenyans; (7)
- The constitution should safeguard and guarantee basic right for all citizens; (10)
- The constitution should provide for freedom of worship; (17)
- The constitution should provide security for all;
- The constitution should outlaw all forms of discrimination;
- The constitution should provide the right to join trade unions; (6)
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of association;
- The constitution should guarantee decent housing; (3)
- The constitution should provide the right to legal representation;
- The constitution should provide for the freedom of speech;
- The constitution should provide for employment of Kenyans; (27)
- The constitution should provide free and compulsory primary education; (46)
- The constitution should protect the right to life; (5)
- The constitution should be taken to the people after completion;
- The constitution should be available in all national and school libraries;
- The constitution should be written in both English and Kiswahili; and
- The constitution should provide for the government to provide roads in all parts of the country.

5.3.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- The constitution should guarantee the rights of women.(5)
- Rights of the disabled are not fully guaranteed in the constitution (4).
- No one should be imprisoned unless convicted by a court of law. All prisoners should be treated fairly to agreeable standards under international law on human rights. (5)
- The constitution should protect women against sexual harassment at all places;
- The constitution should provide women a fair chance to leadership; (4)
- The constitution should empower women to inherit property;
- The constitution should outlaw discrimination against women and the disabled in work places; (12)
- Funds allocated to women and disabled should be managed by women and the disabled;
- Disabled persons should be given decent identification and names like ki-pofu, ki-siwi be outlawed;
- The constitution should abolish the practice of Female Genital Mutilation;

- The constitution should protect all minors against all forms of harassment;
- The constitution should protect children below 18 years; (13)
- The constitution should give women a chance in national leadership;
- The constitution should provide for free education for the disabled;
- The constitution should guarantee representation of the needs of vulnerable groups; (12)
- The constitution should provide laws to punish men who impregnate young girls;
- The constitution should impose stiff penalties on child abusers; (13)
- The constitution should ensure that the government addresses the plight of the disabled; (3)
- The constitution should grant custody to the mother in times of divorce;
- The constitution should protect women in inheritance issues;
- The constitution should outlaw early marriages;
- The constitution should provide that the government reserve special seats for the disabled; and
- The constitution should protect children from child labor. (6)

5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The individual should have ultimate ownership of land. (5)
- Land should be owned by local authority.
- The state should have ultimate ownership of land.
- Parliament should have ultimate ownership of land.
- No land should be appropriated or allotted by the government without the consult of the local people.
- The community should have ultimate ownership of land. (14)
- The government should not have the power to compulsory acquire private land (4).
- The government should have right to acquire private land but with compensation. (9)
- All irregularly allocated land should be repossessed by the government including beach plots.
- Irregularly acquired plots should be repossessed and given back to the local people (6)
- Kenyans owing land beyond 50 hectares (ceiling of land) should be persuaded to surrender extra land to the government.
- Any land that lies idle for five years should be acquired by the government. Squatters and landless Kenyans should be given land. (2)
- The federal government should have a right to acquire land and maintain land for the purpose of federal use.
- Family consent should be provided for land transfer to be effective (3).
- Title deeds in coast should be issued only to native coastal people.
- Community owned land should be recognized in the constitution even if such land does not have a title deed.
- Issues concerning transfer and inheritance of land should continue as at present but land valuation should be done privately. Expired title deeds should not be reviewed.
- Public land should be privatized only in public interest.
- Residents of any region should have equal share of land in their region to ensure harmony in land ownership among Kenyans.
- Land control boards to be abolished and be replaced by council of elders who shall be responsible for land transfer and land inheritance issues. (2)
- Land to be sold only with consent of the whole family.

- Land issues should be dealt with in a professional manner and there should be no unnecessary delays.
- There should be no limit on land ownership so long as land is fully utilized.
- Land transfer should be simplified and should not be delayed unnecessarily (11)
- The individual should have the ultimate ownership of land.
- All Kenyans should be provided with land title deeds
- Power of the commissioner of lands should be reduced. Instead district land board should have more power than the commissioner of land.
- Land registries should be decentralized.
- Issuance of title deeds should be smooth as long as the rightful owners end up with the land .
- Land transfer procedures should be simplified.
- Kenyans should have easy access to acquisition of title deeds. Commissioners of land should be stationed in every region.
- Title deeds should be issued at provincial level
- The constitution should harmonize the laws relating to land transfer.
- The issue of land should be decentralized to the provincial government with full powers to legislate in
- The government should remove fees upon issuance of title deeds.
- Men and women should have equal access to land (11).
- There should be a limitation on the amount of land individuals own.
- Pre-independence land treaties and agreements should be abolished (13)
- Kenyans should not own land anywhere in the country (9)
- The constitution should give land to all Kenyans and each Kenyan should own at least five acres.
- The government should give land to all Kenyans (17)
- All Kenyans should be given at least 50 hectares of land.
- Every Kenyan should own at least one acre of land.
- The constitution should let Muslims appoint their Kadhi
- The constitution should not guarantee access to land for every Kenyan anywhere in Kenya.
- Land is sacred and nobody should own more when others have none.
- When land is being allocated, priority should be given to local people first. This will ensure that we do not have squatters.
- The constitution should provide for absolute ownership of land;
- The constitution should provide that leases which have gone to term i.e. 99 years should not be renewed;
- The constitution should protect land owners against grabbing;
- The constitution should provide that title deeds be issued within six months of application;
- The constitution should revoke presidential decree on beach plots;
- The constitution should provide that no individual shall own more than 30 acres of land;
- The constitution should provide that foreigners should not own land in Kenya; (14)
- The constitution should revoke the Mazrui and the Coastal ten mile strip land treaties;
- The constitution should revoke title deeds of absentee landlords;
- The constitution should provide that all land should belong to the government;
- The constitution should provide that all land issues be dealt with at the locational level;
- The constitution should address the problem of squatters;
- The constitution should review all laws governing land;

- The constitution should provide for a land commissioner in every district;
- The constitution should guarantee the right of any Kenyan to own land in any part of the country; (9)
- The constitution should provide that all government/trust land lying idle should be distributed to the landless;
- The constitution should provide for equal distribution of land to all citizens;
- The constitution should limit ownership of land; (19)
- The constitution should provide for the prosecution of those who have grabbed land;
- The constitution should impose a levy on idle land; (7)
- The constitution should ensure that title deed ownership is a right; (8)
- The constitution should provide that land shall be owned by both spouses; and (2)
- The constitution should allow all children to inherit land.

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

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity does not contribute to national culture.
- The constitution should acknowledge and promote cultural diversity among the people of Kenya.
- The constitution should recognize and promote cultural and ethnic diversities in the constitution. (12)
- Our traditional beliefs should be incorporated into the constitution.
- Cultural diversity should be protected and promoted in the new constitution but ethnic diversity should not.
- Constitution should recognize the traditional practices, customs and beliefs of ones native tribes.
- Constitution to protect us from tribal and cultural differences.
- Cultural diversity derived from our collective experiences should be captured in the constitution for example inter marriages should be encouraged. (2)
- No place should be named after an ethnic group eg. Teso district, Kisii district etc. however, security should be strengthened to ensure unity in diversity of persons and property.(2)
- The constitution should protect daughters (girls) from being "sold" to their potential inlaws in the Giriama culture.
- The constitution should protect people from witchcraft (2)
- FGM should be abolished (4)
- "Malu" (fine for adultery) should be abolished as it discriminates against women (3)
- Wife inheritance should be for the women to decide. (3)
- The constitution should provide protection from discriminatory aspect of culture. (4)
- Indigenous languages should be recognized by the constitution but they should not be promoted.
- Constitution to promote indigenous languages.
- The constitution should uphold Kiswahili as the national language; (2)
- Customary laws and practices should be recognized and protected by the constitution;
- The constitution should recognize and remunerate council of elders;
- The constitution should recognize and protect customary marriage;
- The constitution should provide for English and Kiswahili as the national languages; (3)
- The constitution should empower the judiciary to deal with cases related to witchcraft;
- The constitution should outlaw outdated traditions and oppressive customs;

- The constitution should legalize local brews;
- The constitution should discard cultural beliefs that are discriminatory; and
- The constitution should include a calendar of national events.

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

- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources;
- The chairman of public service commission should be empowered to appoint civil servants within the state.
- Parliament should authorize the raising of funds and appropriation in budgetary provisions.
- Development authorities should be adequately funded to help under-developed areas in the country.
- The indigenous Mijikenda people should be left to own and operate the Kilindini harbour, which is currently being managed by KPA.
- Natural resources of a given area should only benefit conduct of the people in that area. (3)
- 50% of revenue derived from taxation to be retained in the federal state and 50% to be taken to the central government kitty. All revenue from VAT should be retained in federal state.
- The government should be required to apportion benefits from resources between the central government and community where such resources are found. 80% of the benefits should be retained by the Local communities.
- The constitution should ensure that the local authority benefits directly from the revenue generated by that resource e.g. tourism (6).
- A reasonable percentage of the benefits derived from resources from a certain region should be retained in that area for the development of that region. (18)
- Local authorities be mandated to manage the resources within their areas of jurisdiction and such mandate to manage may be shared with the central government when appropriate.
- The government should apportion 25% of revenue collected to the federal government
- There should be a body established to monitor the progress of any implementation of a policy using public funds or foreign aid so as to ensure and control management of public finances (2).
- Controller and auditor general should be given more security of tenure. This will enable him to prosecute all who mishandle public finances. (2)
- The controller and auditor general should be appointed by the prime minister.
- The government should set up a mechanism to ensure that there is proper control in management of public finances.
- Parliament should authorize all government expenditure (5)
- Employment in public offices should be based on the qualifications and ability of the individual (9)
- Ministers should not be MPs they should be appointed according to their professional and academic backgrounds. (3)
- All public officers who misuse their offices or are inefficient and unproductive should be removed from office. (3)
- The public service commission should be empowered to hire permanent secretaries and directors of public companies.
- The chairman of the public service commission should be in charge of all civil servants.

- Establish an independent public service commission. (2)
- Members of the public service commission should be appointed by the president (2).
- There should be a code of ethics for holders of public office (5)

5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The government should have powers to enforce laws on the protection of the environment
- All natural resources and revenues should be the property of the state.
- Regional government should own natural resources.
- Constitution to entrusted all natural resources in the people's hands and not in the government of Kenya. Government should only be entrusted custodian of natural resources on behalf of the people
- Parliament should own natural resources.
- The people should own natural resources (2)
- The local community should preserve and protect the environment (3)
- There has been a lot of environmental pollution in our priceless national heritage at the coast.
- The state should protect and manage the natural resources in Kenya (4)
- Natural resources should be in the custody of a relevant body e.g. forest department should be in charge of forest.
- Parliament should be responsible for formulation of policy with regard to management of natural resources.
- There should be a Coconut Act in place to cater for protection of the coconut tree
- We should enact laws to protect our environment.
- Natural resources such as the Indian Ocean should be managed from the area where they are found. For example offices that manage the Indian Ocean should be situated in the Coast.
- The constitution should provide compensation for farmers whose property has been destroyed by wild animals;
- The constitution should provide for better protection of wildlife;
- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in managing local natural resources;
- The constitution should provide that natural resources be used to benefit the local people; and
- Environmental protection issues should be addressed in the constitution. (2)

5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- NGOs and other organized civic society organizations should be given more role in governance.
- The constitution should provide for formation of civil society in accordance with the law.
- The government should guarantee women a right to form organization, which address their problems.
- University bodies should be registered by the registrar of societies.
- The state should regulate the conduct of civil society organization including the media.
- Civil societies should be given freedom to operate. The constitution should institutionalize the role of civil society organizations.
- The fourth estate should be incorporated into the constitution as the fourth arm of the

government alongside the executive, judiciary and legislature.

- Men and women should be given equal rights in governance. (6)
- Constitution to recognize the presence of persons with disabilities and the contribution they can make to the development of this nation.
- Constitution to recognize the presence of youth and the contribution they can make to the development of this nation (2).
- People in their respective regions should have control of their economy and local administration.
- No mechanism should be put in place to ensure maximum participatory of special people in governance
- 30% of all civil servants should be Muslims.
- The constitution should provide that NGOs should not be involved in running of the government; and
- The constitution should separate politics from governance.

5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The executive should not have exclusive responsibilities to conduct foreign affairs.
- All the instruments safeguarding the rights of the people whether regional or international must be recognized by law.
- Parliament should play a big role in the conduct of international relations. In addition, intentional treaties should be passed only by parliament.
- The international agreements should determine the rules for the extradition of criminals, international treaties and conventions.
- Regional and bilateral treaties should have automatic effect on Kenya.
- International law rights and freedoms should be applicable locally. (2)
- International treaties, conventions, regional and bilateral treaties should not have effect on domestic law.
- The constitution should provide that all international related matters be decided by parliament and not the president; and
- The constitution should ensure that Kenya remains independent.

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

- We should have an ombudsman's office.
- We should have lands commission (3)
- There should be a supreme council, which will supervise the proper functioning of the courts and auxiliary bodies.
- A price control commission should be established to regulate prices in the market.
- Establish a national development commission to distribute fund for development of various regions.
- A parliamentary judicial commission be set up to determine terms and conditions of judicial officers.
- Establish a children's right commission.
- Establish a natural resource commission
- The Muslim trust fund ('wakf') should be administered by the Muslims themselves though a special commission composed of Muslim representatives. (2)
- Establish a national development commission with the prime minister as its chairman.

- Establish a special commission to oversee the welfare of councils especially on infrastructure.
- A commission should be set up to take care of the disabled.
- All commissions formed should be committed to their work, and should do follow-ups and final reports presented to Kenyans.
- All established constitutional commissions should be given powers to prosecute any offenders with all the due independence.
- All public funded commissions established by our constitution should be given powers to investigate and prosecute.
- The national development commission should look into ways of developing each state especially those which are behind (in terms of development)
- The commission should have powers to dissolve non performing councils
- We should have a Ministry of Constitutional affairs.
- There is no need to have a minister of Justice and Constitutional affairs.
- The constitution should provide for an anti corruption commission; (4)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a truth commission, a gender commission, and a human rights commission, an anti corruption commission, and a children's rights commission; (7)
- The constitution should provide that all commissions be answerable to the CKRC which should be represented from sub locational level;
- The constitution should abolish commissions of enquiries as their reports are not made public; and
- The constitution should create the office of an ombudsman. (6)

5.3.22. **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER.**

- During the transition period, the present executive should continue to hold and exercise the powers of his office.
- The AG should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The prime minister should be in charge of executive powers during election.
- The Chief justice should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The presidential election result should be declared through the media (2).
- The incoming president should assume office immediately he/she is sworn in
- Incoming president should assume office as soon as elections are over.
- The chief justice should swear in the president according to his/her religious beliefs e.g. Christians to be sworn by the bible and Muslims to be sworn by Quran (2)
- Instruments of power should be transferred to an incoming president by the outgoing president immediately after swearing in.
- The mode of transfer of instruments of power should be in the presence of military council.
- No provisions should be made for a former president in terms of security.
- The constitution should not make provisions for a former president in terms of welfare. (2)
- The constitution should make provisions for a former president in terms of welfare as long as the president does not belong to any political party.
- For a president to qualify, for retirement benefits he must have served fully the five years term.
- No provision should be made to a former president in terms of immunity from legal prosecution (3).
- President be removed from office by parliament in the event of being incapacitated while in office.

- In the event the president cannot perform his duties, the vice president should take care of duties of the president.
- The constitution should provide that during elections the speaker of the national assembly should assume executive powers; and
- The constitution should provide that there should be no power vacuum in the country.

5.3.23 **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- Constitution to promote women rights (2)
- Government to protect the rights of widows.
- Women rights should be constitutionalised.
- Women should be protected from men who demand sexual favours in return for giving them jobs.
- When a woman is divorced, she should be given half of the husband's property.
- The constitution should provide equal rights of ownership and inheritance of land and other properties by women (6).
- Boys and girls should have equal rights to inheritance, women should inherit their husband's property. (13)
- The constitution should ensure that when a couple divorces, they split the wealth that they have accumulated together when they were married into two. (3)
- Customary should be incorporated into the constitution
- Women should be consulted whenever there are marriage plans especially on issue of doing.
- The constitution should set a cutting on how much people should pay for dowry.
- Marriage should only be allowed once one attains the age of 18 years (3)
- Valid documents should be produced as evidence for any one who has contracted a marriage.
- Wives should have a say in case where men want to be polygamists.
- Forced marriages should be abolished. In addition rape in marriage should not be punishable under Kenyan laws.
- Divorced women should not be asked to repay dowry paid for them.
- Parents should not demand for dowry, when their daughters are getting married. They should instead be seen as a token of appreciation, which should be optional (2)
- There should be a constitutional provision for fathers to ensure women of child support and maintenance (7).
- The constitution should provide for the adoption of the affiliation Act.
- Where a woman gets a child out of wedlock and the child's father does not take responsibility of this, the woman should be allowed to treat the child as her own exclusive of the man.

5.3.24 **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- Foreign Aid should be controlled and managed by the central government, but distributed to the beneficiaries by the federal government.
- Foreign donors should not force the government to retrench its employees.
- Any foreign investor who is willing should be allowed to set up industries at the coast with minimum restrictions.
- Constitution to compel foreign investors to set aside 40% of the profits for the region where the investment is located.

5.3.25 NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY

- Companies serving or selling essential commodities such as energy, water, electricity and food should not be allowed to independently increase prices or set levies at their own will.
- Public tenders issued in a given region should be given only to local companies within that region.
- Government should help fishermen to earn good living out of this business.
- The constitution should give women the right to business ownership.
- Government to assist coastal people to market products grown at the coast such as coconut, cashew nut.
- Foreigners should be licensed to carry on business in the coastal part of the country.
- Price control mechanism should be returned.
- Before state firms are privatized the view and opinions of the local people should be sought.
- The government should encourage economic liberalization every region unit should have trade barriers for goods from outside the region so that liberalization is only for goods sold within the region.
- The poor should be provided with self-employment opportunities to help curb poverty levels in Kenya.
- The constitution should provide for principles of economic freedom, which seek to eradicate the current poverty, which has bedeviled our society.
- Government check to raising levels of poverty.
- To fight poverty in Kenya the government should give financial assistance to the poor.
- Roads to the rural areas should be improved to ensure that they are easily accessible during times of emergency and disaster. (2)
- The new constitution should put in place policies to revive our “dead” economy.
- The constitution should control liberalization;
- The constitution should empower regional governments to control resources at the regional level;
- The constitution should provide that local people be employed in the provincial administration and other industries;
- The constitution should provide for harmonization of salaries;

5.3.26 NATIONAL OTHER POLICY

- The government should be in charge of the welfare of aids orphans
- A law should be passed to make it mandatory for all Kenyans to undergo HIV testing. In addition before marriages, both spouses should be required to produce their HIV certificates.
- We should have a special ministry to deal with the aids pandemic.
- Unlawful arrest, search, detaining by police should be done away with (7).
- Public opinion should be taken seriously as an initiative and means to start any investigations for maintenance of peace and order in the country.
- Kenya police should offer their services to all Kenyans without any fear, favour or inducements.
- Kenya police force should be abolished and another security force should be recruited.
- Each province should recruit, train and maintain its police force for regular duties of law

and order. The commissioner of police term should be 5 year renewable for unlimited terms. (4)

- The police forces should be disbanded because the police harass citizens so much.
- The government should protect private farms and livestock from wild animals attack e.g. elephants.
- Corruption should be completely abolished. (13)
- Whenever a census is done, it should be fair and representative.
- The constitution should provide that the government should not interfere with donor funds;
- The constitution should provide that all people holding public office should declare their wealth.
- The constitution should provide principles that will help fight corruption;
- The constitution should provide for a one person-one job policy;
- The constitution should provide that 30% of locally generated revenue should go to the central government while the remaining 70% is left to the region;
- The constitution should provide that majority of shareholders in local companies should be locals;
- The constitution should provide that corrupt civil servants be prosecuted;
- The constitution should provide that companies employ majority of the locals;
- The constitution should provide that a commission be formed to regulate and harmonize government workers salaries;
- The constitution should provide for employment opportunities to all Kenyans;
- The constitution should provide that holders of government offices should not run businesses;
- The constitution should state that government officials be accountable and be supervised.

5.3.27 **SECTORAL POLICY**

- The government should promote the palm tree, since it has many uses such as coconut oil, cosmetics, “Makuti”, wine etc.
- The government should declare the coconut tree as a cash crop.
- The government should provide agricultural mechanism units to be established in every division.
- An agricultural board be set up to supervise some plants like coconut trees, mangoes, and cashew nuts.
- The government should promote farmers products and market them nationally and internationally.
- Foreigners should be involved in the management of their affairs and also in the making of decisions that affect them.
- Farmers should actively be involved in the unions formed to cater for the need of farmers and agriculture.
- The government should establish a factory in Malindi District to process mangoes, coconut and other products that are adequately produced in the district (7)
- The constitution should ensure quality and efficient services from the hospitals, as well as availability of the necessary facilities and drugs.
- The government should ensure that schools in Malindi District are well equipped with necessary facilities as well as qualified teachers (2)
- We should allow cost sharing for the sake of development in our schools.

- The youth should be appointed in school boards and PTA because they are best placed to understand the need of our young learners.
- Government should take care of interest and the welfare of our teachers (7)
- A national school and public university should be built at the coast (17)
- The 8-4-4 system has failed and it should be abolished. The Higher Education Loans Board should give loans to the needy students only (4)
- The government should take medical services closer to the people by establishing health centers where there are no hospitals with all the necessary facilities.
- There should be a Tourism college in Malindi District since it is the core of tourism in the Country.
- More research should be done on the coconut tree and mnazi to develop a small scale farmers from the product.
- Government to increase research on the coconut tree.
- Decentralize national examinations to allow each region to have its type of examination.
- Kenyan law should be taught to Kenyans in our schools.
- School girls who give birth should be allowed to continue with their education. (2)
- Private schools should be abolished.
- Private “tuition” should be abolished.
- Muslims should be in charge of Islamic sponsored schools. Their students should not be forced to do Christian Religion Education
- Schools committee should be abolished and schools fund should be under the headmaster. The constitution should also set limit on the amount of fees to be levied in our schools
- Education for Muslim should be compatible with teaching of Islam. Arabic language and Islamic religion education should be compulsory. Muslim girls should dress in school as Quran teachings. Muslim students should be given time for prayers.
- No citizens should be denied admission to any education institution financed by the Kenyan government as the grounds of his race, custom or religion.
- Constitution guarantee education for girl child.
- Medical services should be made accessible to the rural folks. The government should ensure that public hospitals are well equipped with all the necessary medical facilities and qualified medical personnel
- All Kenyans who have income should pay taxes as required by law (2)
- The government should purchase long lasting, low fuel consuming vehicles and not the expensive fuel guzzlers we are used to.
- Public finance be used for the intended purposes, in addition the government should publish quarterly reports of all revenue collected.
- A 50% of all income derived from taxation should go the federal government. Do not tax religious bodies.
- Taxes and licenses that are imposed on businesses should be applied equally to all.
- Kenyans who live in community land should be able to obtain loans as long as they can produce two witnesses.
- The government should ensure that health services are easily accessible by all Kenyans, especially the rural areas (6).
- The government should ensure that the public hospitals in Malindi District are well equipped with all the necessary facilities and qualified medical staff. (7).
- Doctors under government payroll should not be allowed to operate private clinics (3).
- NHIF should be abolished as it does not alleviate situation of employed people.

- Doctors should be well remunerated.
- Health workers should provide health education for all Kenyans
- Muslim run hospitals and clinics should be allowed to run without any hindrances.
- The visa requirements on tourists should be abolished. Tourism license levied on tourists' hotels should be abolished.
- Foreign investors in the tourism sector should be scrutinized before being given a license to operate.
- A law regulating the etiquette of tourists who visit Kenya should be put in place. (2)
- Coastal people to benefit from benefits of tourism activities in the coast line, foreign investors in tourism industry should not be more important than the locals.
- Tourists should not be allowed to come into the country with their own facilities. They should be required to use local facilities so as to benefit the country.
- The new constitution should oblige the government to embrace current and modern technology in particular the government should be made to computerize education certificates, electors voters cards.
- The media should act as a mouth piece for citizens to provide their views on all matters of national importance.
- Hawking should be allowed and promoted by the local authority and no licensing should be required (2)
- Women should be given loans to start small scale business.
- The constitution should regulate those people who manage matatu and bus parks.
- The traffic police department should be abolished.
- The government should repair all damaged roads and tarmac all the untarmaced roads in the districts. (2)
- Reckless drivers should have their licenses withdrawn.
- The government should pay compensation of the victims of wild animal attacks in their farms or in their lives.(3)
- The government should declare the coconut tree a cash crop
- Government to ban fishing at the coast by foreigners with big trolleys, create no fishing zone as reserved, abolish Marine Park to increase access for fishermen. (3)
- There should be no restriction on fishing. The rule that trawlers only can conduct fishing on the ocean should be done away with so as to open the chances to all.
- Kenyans injured by wildlife should be fully compensated (6)
- The constitution should protect marine life from human destruction (2)
- Owners of beach hotels should not elect walls that extend as far as the water lines as this threatens the breeding ground of turtle species. (2)
- The marine park boundary should revert to the previous position agreed upon with the fishermen. It should not exceed two square kilometers.
- Government to put electric fences around all national parks to protect citizens against wildlife. (6)
- The government should irrigate farms in arid areas.
- The constitution should provide that every region should have a hospital and university;
- The constitution should provide that fishermen be allowed to use marine parks;
- The constitution should scrap the 8-4-4 system of education and replace it with 7-4-2-3 system;
- The constitution should recognize and ensure all cash crops are promoted;
- The constitution should provide for a university in all provinces;
- The constitution should ensure that transport services are provided to all areas;

- The constitution should guarantee markets for local products;
- The constitution should protect the interests of the farmers;
- The constitution should put in place measures to revive and protect the agricultural sector;

5.3.28 **NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY**

- We should regulate the planning of our towns.

5.3.29 **CUSTOMARY LAW**

- Customary marriages should be recognized.
- Dowry be retained and should be looked at more as a sign of appreciation than a compulsory payment. (3)
- Customary law concerning polygamy inheritance, family guidance and even marriage should be retained.

STATUTORY LAW

- There should be laws against employers who abuse their employees, be it physically or sexually.
- The government should declare the palm tree blew illegal.
- Local brews (Mnazi) should be legalized (8)
- The constitution should establish a coconut Account which shall protect the coconut tree and all its by -products.
- If a girl drops out of school because of pregnancy, the father of the unborn child should have the responsibility of taking her back to school after she delivers and incur all the expenses.
- The constitution should prevent any exile of Kenyans and detention without trial should be done away with.
- A man who commits incest with his daughter should be punished in a special court.
- A law should be put in place to ensure that foreign values are not adopted.
- Search warrants for police should be mandatory before they make any visits to ones premises or any arrests
- Mini skirts should be banned as they are encouraging immorality that leads to AIDS.
- A law to be put in place to ensure that girls are not married off while still pursuing education.
- The government should review the coconut act
- Homosexuality should be treated as a criminal offence.
- Witchcraft should be abolished by the constitution.
- Bars should not be situated in residential areas.
- Laws governing rape should be revised to be made more harsh. (3)
- Leaders who are inciters should be jailed.
- Drug hauls which are impounded by security agents should not have their value disclosed to reduce trafficking. By disclosing the value of drugs haul, people will view trafficking as very lucrative trade.
- All those who discriminate against women along gender lines be punished by the law.
- No person shall be compelled to taken an oath that is contrary to his religious beliefs.
- There should be no religious laws e.g. Islamic laws because this would cause confusion. All should be subject to the same law of land.

ISLAMIC LAW

- Muslim should be subject to Islamic law only and should be judged according to the same aspects of a Muslim life including cases of crime
- Legislation should not raise bills and vote on them before first consulting the electorate.

GENDER EQUITY

- Women should be given equal rights with men. (4)
- Men and women should not be equal

ECONOMIC/SOCIAL JUSTICE

- All Kenyans whose land was forcefully taken away from them should be fully compensated.

- The government should compensate the families of the victims of elephant attacks in their farms.
- There should be transparency in the governance of the country (3)

5.3.34 **NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- There should be fair judgment for all (4)

5.3.35 **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- We should ban indecent forms of dressing.
- Muslim women should have “bui-bui” as their formal dress code.
- The constitution should recognize our musicians.
- The law should provide that victims of malicious prosecution and false imprisonment should receive compensation from the government.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Hon Abubakar Badawy | MP |
| 2. Amason Kingi Jeffah | DC |
| 3. Najat Ibrahim | Chairlady |
| 4. Japhet Musanzu | |
| 5. Ummi Abud | |
| 6. Gideon Mungaro | |
| 7. Hamid Mudaris | |
| 8. Pastor Peter Ponda | |
| 9. Rose Mwatela | |
| 10. Athman Manu | |

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers (CEPs)

- Catholic Justice and Peace Commission;
- Malindi Education Development Association;
- Kenya Hotels Allied Workers Union;
- Council of Imans;
- Methodist Church;
- Ecumenical Civic Education Programmes;
- Mission for Community Initiative and Development;
- Maendeleo ya Wanawake Organization; and
- National Council of Status of Women.

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

1	0007OMDCO	Abdulahi Ali	CBO	Memorandum	Shella Women Group
2	0013OMDCO	Alfred Kahindi Ngonyo.	CBO	Written	Mijikenda Fishermen Ass.
3	0011OMDCO	Anonymous	CBO	Memorandum	Dallas Proposed Views
4	0023OMDCO	Anonymous	CBO	Memorandum	Malindi District Women
5	0009OMDCO	Anonymous	CBO	Written	District Planning Unit.
6	0018OMDCO	Anonymous	CBO	Written	Muslim Civic Education Trust
7	0019OMDCO	Anonymous	CBO	Written	Nidhamja Hall Women
8	0024OMDCO	Anonymous	CBO	Written	Muslim Civic Education Trust
9	0003OMDCO	Chengo Mumba	CBO	Written	Kumdeso Group
10	0021OMDCO	Christine Hare	CBO	Memorandum	Meda-Majaun Women Group
11	0016OMDCO	Grace Mwawasi	CBO	Written	MYWO Malindi
12	0004OMDCO	Joseph Saro	CBO	Memorandum	Bidii Farmers
13	0022OMDCO	Judith K. Chengo	CBO	Written	Mahenzo Women Group
14	0010OMDCO	Martin Mwalolo	CBO	Memorandum	Sada Self Help
15	0015OMDCO	Nancy Mwangi	CBO	Written	Amani Women Group
16	0002OMDCO	Nathaniel Gandi	CBO	Memorandum	Jilore Locational Leaders
17	0020OMDCO	Phanas Karanja	CBO	Written	ECEP Group
18	0005OMDCO	Suud Mohammud	CBO	Memorandum	Ibaadhi Welfare
19	0170IMDCO	Abdalla Hassan Badawi.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0012IMDCO	Abdi Juma	Individual	Written	
21	0192IMDCO	Abdi Swaleh	Individual	Oral - Public he	
22	0066IMDCO	Abdullah Salim	Individual	Written	
23	0015IMDCO	Abdullah Mbogo	Individual	Written	
24	0182IMDCO	Abubahari Beja Kamanze	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0027IMDCO	Abubakar Seif M.	Individual	Memorandum	
26	0023IMDCO	Abudh Omar Said	Individual	Written	
27	0042IMDCO	Ahmed Ali Mohamed.	Individual	Written	
28	0110IMDCO	Alfons Charo Kazungu.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0149IMDCO	Alfred Baya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0113IMDCO	Alfred Ngala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0152IMDCO	Alfred Ngonyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	0041IMDCO	Ali Abdullah.	Individual	Written	
33	0048IMDCO	Ali Khamisi	Individual	Memorandum	
34	0032IMDCO	Alphonse M. Sanga.	Individual	Written	
35	0031IMDCO	Anderson Nzaro Mwatete.	Individual	Written	
36	0132IMDCO	Angelina Habel	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0073IMDCO	Anonymous	Individual	Memorandum	
38	0003IMDCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
39	0004IMDCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
40	0006IMDCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
41	0007IMDCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
42	0018IMDCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
43	0026IMDCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
44	0033IMDCO	Anonymous	Individual	Written	
45	0005IMDCO	Anonymous.	Individual	Written	
46	0174IMDCO	Athuman Mamu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0036IMDCO	Awadh Salim Saleh.	Individual	Written	
48	0200IMDCO	Babu Mohammed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0195IMDCO	Bakari Shombo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0037IMDCO	Baraks Baraka	Individual	Written	

51	0051IMDCO	Benjamin Mulewa	Individual	Written	
52	0103IMDCO	Benson Gunga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	0001IMDCO	Benson Mwanringa Birias	Individual	Written	
54	0067IMDCO	Benson Mweni	Individual	Written	
55	0002IMDCO	Boniface Ruwa	Individual	Written	
56	0150IMDCO	C. Kahindi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0121IMDCO	Charles Mugira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0123IMDCO	Charo Kitao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0108IMDCO	Charo Mwanja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0158IMDCO	Charo Toya Baya.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	0112IMDCO	Chege Muchiri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
62	0139IMDCO	Christine Nyanche.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0076IMDCO	Christopher Kurwa.	Individual	Written	
64	0013IMDCO	Cllr. Ahamed A Abulla.	Individual	Memorandum	
65	0140IMDCO	Dama Katana	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0179IMDCO	Daniel Bandika	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0060IMDCO	Daniel Bandika	Individual	Written	
68	0147IMDCO	Daniel Gumbao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0094IMDCO	Daniel Kithure Mbirithi	Individual	Written	
70	0083IMDCO	David Dandu Kashuru.	Individual	Written	
71	0056IMDCO	David Karema	Individual	Written	
72	0163IMDCO	David Kenga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0011IMDCO	David M. Kangero	Individual	Written	
74	0014IMDCO	David Randu	Individual	Written	
75	0173IMDCO	David Safari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	0078IMDCO	David Thoya	Individual	Written	
77	0168IMDCO	Dismus Thoya	Individual	Written	
78	0118IMDCO	Donald Mudzomba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0141IMDCO	Dorothy Ngonyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0156IMDCO	Edward B. Kingi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0079IMDCO	Edward Charo Kaingu.	Individual	Written	
82	0035IMDCO	Edward Kahingi.	Individual	Written	
83	0054IMDCO	Edwin Oluoch	Individual	Written	
84	0162IMDCO	Elias Lewa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
85	0197IMDCO	Elijah Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
86	0088IMDCO	Elijah Mangale	Individual	Written	
87	0155IMDCO	Elius Mitsanze	Individual	Oral - Public he	
88	0148IMDCO	Emmanuel Mwandenge.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0120IMDCO	Eunice Kahindi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0151IMDCO	Evans Baya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
91	0024IMDCO	Faraj Omar Mashe-hena	Individual	Written	
92	0146IMDCO	Faraji Mlewa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0062IMDCO	Faswila Abdulahi Zizi.	Individual	Written	
94	0102IMDCO	Florence M. Katana.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0017IMDCO	Francis Mang'are.	Individual	Written	
96	0070IMDCO	Francis Mwaro	Individual	Written	
97	0129IMDCE	Furaha Karisa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
98	0039IMDCO	Gabriel Timotheo Mwita.	Individual	Written	
99	0184IMDCO	Gambo Solomon	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0160IMDCO	Gamoyoni Tama	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0124IMDCO	Gazu Katzungu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0040IMDCO	Geoffrey K. Simba	Individual	Written	
103	0059IMDCO	George E. Oukundah.	Individual	Written	
104	0180IMDCO	Ghazal Mohammed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0100IMDCO	Godfrey Karume	Individual	Memorandum	

106	0161IMDCO	Gona Mboro.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
107	0030IMDCO	Gregory Ngala	Individual	Written	
108	0178IMDCO	Hamid Abud	Individual	Oral - Public he	
109	0171IMDCO	Hamid Mudharis	Individual	Oral - Public he	
110	0175IMDCO	Hassan Mwaniki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
111	0080IMDCO	Haustines O. Otieno	Individual	Written	
112	0090IMDCO	Humphrey Chinando.	Individual	Written	
113	0181IMDCO	Hussein Athuman	Individual	Oral - Public he	
114	0081IMDCO	Ibrahim G. Dubat.	Individual	Written	
115	0199IMDCO	Ibrahim Dvbat	Individual	Oral - Public he	
116	0104IMDCO	Ibrahim Undarua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
117	0111IMDCO	Immanuel Nyanje	Individual	Oral - Public he	
118	0201IMDCO	Islam Omari Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
119	0190IMDCO	Jamal Sheikh Amin.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
120	0096IMDCO	Jane Wahome	Individual	Memorandum	
121	0057IMDCO	Japhet Note Charo Shutu	Individual	Written	
122	0084IMDCO	Joash Emoora Anzane.	Individual	Written	
123	0082IMDCO	John Charo Gona	Individual	Written	
124	0034IMDCO	John K. Mwatela.	Individual	Written	
125	0047IMDCO	John Kithi Kenga	Individual	Written	
126	0091IMDCO	John Wafula Simiyu	Individual	Written	
127	0114IMDCO	Johnson Kombe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
128	0105IMDCO	Johnstone Mtengo.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
129	0115IMDCO	Joseph Kadenge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
130	0021IMDCO	Joseph Kamau	Individual	Written	
131	0049IMDCO	Joseph Karisa Chai.	Individual	Written	
132	0093IMDCO	Joseph Karisa Charo.	Individual	Written	
133	0046IMDCO	Joseph Wanjema	Individual	Written	
134	0038IMDCO	Josephat Mengo.	Individual	Written	
135	0126IMDCO	Josephine Kazosi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
136	0136IMDCO	Juma Katana Chengo.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
137	0029IMDCO	Kadzo Saro Gede Tomboni	Individual	Written	
138	0087IMDCO	Katana Chengelo Muulima	Individual	Written	
139	0055IMDCO	Katana Keya.	Individual	Written	
140	0116IMDCO	Katana Kitsao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
141	0144IMDCO	Kazo Thoia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
142	0106IMDCO	Kazunguya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
143	0193IMDCO	Kinana Gambo.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
144	0187IMDCO	Kombe Maweha	Individual	Oral - Public he	
145	0022IMDCO	Lucas Baya Maitha.	Individual	Written	
146	0153IMDCO	M.O. Kadzaha	Individual	Oral - Public he	
147	0185IMDCO	Madori Ngoa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
148	0061IMDCO	Marandu Kuto Marandu	Individual	Written	
149	0133IMDCO	Margaret Chengo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
150	0134IMDCO	Margaret Kadzo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
151	0128IMDCO	Margaret Petero	Individual	Oral - Public he	
152	0095IMDCO	Mercy	Individual	Written	
153	0196IMDCO	Michael Adamba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
154	0099IMDCO	Mohamed Ali Make	Individual	Written	
155	0009IMDCO	Mohamed Ismail Mohamed.	Individual	Memorandum	
156	0028IMDCO	Mohamed O. Munga.	Individual	Written	
157	0098IMDCO	Mohamed Sharif	Individual	Written	
158	0045IMDCO	Mohamed Shee A.	Individual	Written	

159	0186IMDCO	Mohamed Yahya Jurmy	Individual	Oral - Public he	
160	0069IMDCO	Mohammed Bilali	Individual	Written	
161	0016IMDCO	Mohanned Asbakorda.	Individual	Written	
162	0169IMDCO	Mohmoud Omar	Individual	Oral - Public he	
163	0019IMDCO	Moreen Anyango	Individual	Written	
164	0058IMDCO	Moses Mshila Mwalimu.	Individual	Written	
165	0198IMDCO	Mrs. Thoya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
166	0157IMDCO	Muramba Toya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
167	0065IMDCO	Musyoka Stephen	Individual	Written	
168	0068IMDCO	Mwamurima Dzivula.	Individual	Written	
169	0130IMDCO	Mwanika Mkamachi.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
170	0063IMDCO	Mzungu Lewa	Individual	Written	
171	0183IMDCO	Nassir Mohammed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
172	0166IMDCO	Nathan Mweri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
173	0010IMDCO	Nicholas Mochorwa.	Individual	Written	
174	0138IMDCO	Nyevu Katana.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
175	0142IMDCO	Nyevu Kitzao.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
176	0020IMDCO	Omar Ali Madi	Individual	Written	
177	0072IMDCO	Omar Owadh	Individual	Written	
178	0086IMDCO	Pastus Jilani Deche.	Individual	Memorandum	
179	0119IMDCO	Patricia Karisa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
180	0177IMDCO	Peter Menza Chome.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
181	0159IMDCO	Peter Ponda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
182	0143IMDCO	Pili Joy Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
183	0131IMDCO	Rachael Gona	Individual	Oral - Public he	
184	0043IMDCO	Ramadhan Mwanjole.	Individual	Written	
185	0101IMDCO	Raymond Toya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
186	0189IMDCO	Reginada Khaemba.	Individual	Oral - Public he	
187	0077IMDCO	Richard Kyalo Mwea	Individual	Written	
188	0074IMDCO	Richard Rama	Individual	Written	
189	0154IMDCO	Robert Chengo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
190	0064IMDCO	Ronald Kai Ngala	Individual	Written	
191	0137IMDCO	Rose Mwachiru	Individual	Oral - Public he	
192	0135IMDCO	Rose Mwatela	Individual	Oral - Public he	
193	0050IMDCO	Safari Garama	Individual	Written	
194	0107IMDCO	Safari Kadenge	Individual	Oral - Public he	
195	0176IMDCO	Salim Saidi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
196	0165IMDCO	Sammy Fondo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
197	0122IMDCO	Samuel Mukare	Individual	Oral - Public he	
198	0092IMDCO	Samuel Wachira	Individual	Written	
199	0125IMDCO	Saumu Mabibo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
200	0172IMDCO	Shafi Kassim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
201	0025IMDCO	Shalli Gonde.	Individual	Written	
202	0008IMDCO	Shee Abdallah Shee	Individual	Written	
203	0194IMDCO	Silvester Ndivo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
204	0117IMDCO	Simon Kapombe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
205	0044IMDCO	Simon Musyoki	Individual	Written	
206	0109IMDCO	Simon Wanja	Individual	Oral - Public he	
207	0145IMDCO	Stephen Charo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
208	0097IMDCO	Stephen Kanja	Individual	Memorandum	
209	0202IMDCO	Stephen Mboya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
210	0053IMNCO	Stephen Ndaa	Individual	Written	
211	0188IMDCO	Stephen Ngumbao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
212	0071IMDCO	Suleiman Ali Didi.	Individual	Written	
213	0075IMDCO	Takaye Musolimi	Individual	Written	
214	0127IMDCO	Tatu Katana	Individual	Oral - Public he	

215	0164IMNCO	Teddy D. Mazoea	Individual	Oral - Public he	
216	0089IMDCO	Teresia Ndivo	Individual	Written	
217	0191IMDCO	Thomas Kakala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
218	0085IMDCO	Vena Jacob	Individual	Written	
219	0052IMDCO	Vumilia Keli	Individual	Written	
220	0167IMDCO	Wilson Baya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
221	0001OMDCO	Nassir Khalifa Issa	Political Party	Memorandum	Shirikisho Party of Kenya
222	0014OMDCO	Hamid Mudharis	Pressure Groups	Written	Malindi Physically Handicapp
223	0012OMDCO	Yusuf Abubakar Yusuf.	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Malindi Tour Guides
224	0008OMDCO	A.A. Badawy.	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	The Council of Imams
225	0006OMDCO	Pr. Solomon K.D. Mutua.	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA Church Malindi
226	0017OMDCO	Rogers Adamba	Religious Organisation	Written	CJPC

Appendix 3: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

CLEOPATRA CINEMA HALL

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Mohammed Ismail Mohammed	P.O.Box 31, Malindi	24	Gambo I. Solomon	P.O. Box 34, Kaloleni
2	Shee Abdallah Shee	P.O. Box 25, Malindi	25	Mwadori Algoid	P.O. Box 554, Malindi
3	Solid Mohamed	P.O. Box 516, Malindi	26	Mohamed Yahya	P.O. Box 25, Malindi
4	Abac Hassan A. Saday	P.O. Box 5501, Malindi	27	David Randu	P.O. Box 1095, Malindi
5	Mohamed Omar	P.O. Box 1012, Malindi	28	Mohd Yusue	N/A
6	Hassan Ali	N/A	29	Joseph Kaingu	P.O. Box 362, Malindi
7	Hamid Midaris	P.O. Box 96, Malindi	30	Lucas Maitha	P.O. Box 37, Malindi
8	Wilson Baya	P.O. Kakoneni	31	Kombe Nzai Kombe	P.O. Box 49, Malindi
9	Shafi Kasimon	N/A	32	Steven Ngumbao	P.O. Box 121, Malindi
10	David Safari	P.O. Box 85, Malindi	33	Lucas Omondi	P.O. Box 79, Malindi
11	Solomon K.D. Mutua	P.O. Box 909, Malindi	34	Cristen Hare	P.O. Box 50, Malindi
12	Athman Imam	P.O. Box 674, Malindi	35	Omar Mzamil	P.O. Box 699, Malindi
13	Salim Said	N/A	36	Salim Mohd	P.O. Box 141, Malindi
14	Peter Chome	P.O. Box 5063, Malindi	37	Abubakar Seif	P.O. Box 59, Malindi
15	Hamid Abud	P.O. Box 5052, Malindi	38	Naseeb Omar	P.O. Box 1260, Malindi
16	Daniel Bandika	P.O. Box 36, Gede	39	Kenneth K. Gona	P.O. Box 586, Malindi
17	Abdul Rahman Ahmed Badary	P.O. Box 5501, Malindi	40	Daudi Chadu	P.O. Box 5100, Malindi
18	Ghazac Mohd	P.O. Box 629, Malindi	41	Dhahabu Shee	N/A
19	Hussein Athman	P.O. Box 5402, Malindi	42	Mohd Juma	P.O. Box 629, Malindi
20	Abdu Juma	P.O. Box 1378, Malindi	43	J.M.S. Aman	P.O. Box 552, Malindi
21	B. Kamanza	P.O. Box 130, Malindi	44	Pastor T. Kakala	P.O. Box 5321, Malindi
22	Nassir Mohd	P.O. Box 629, Malindi	45	Abud S. Bathelf	P.O. Box 302, Malindi
23	Martin Mwalolo	P.O. Box 201, Malindi	46	Silvester Ndivu	P.O. Box 477, Malindi
47	Adamba H.A.	P.O. Box 716, Malindi	70	Peter Kimunyu	P.O. Box 189, Malindi
48	John K. Katana	P.O. Box 39, Gong	71	Alphone M. Sanga	P.O. Box 1542, Malindi
49	Juma Shoboi	N/A	72	Mustafa Zamzam	P.O. Box 699, Malindi
50	Bakari Shombo	N/A	73	Moses M. Mwalimu	P.O. Box 1721, Malindi
51	Nassir K. Issa	P.O. Box 5028, Malindi	74	Nassor Mohd	P.O. Box 29, Malindi
52	Suleiman Khalid	P.O. Box 217, Malindi	75	Reginalda Khaeiba	P.O. Box 409, Malindi
53	Twalib Kassim	N/A	76	Yusuf P. Yusuf	P.O. Box 505, Malindi
54	Michael Adamba	P.O. Box 716, Malindi	77	Eric Dambo	N/A
55	Hassan Omar	P.O. Box 33, Malindi	78	Salim Ramadhan	P.O. Box 434, Malindi
56	Mohd Omar Toya	P.O. Box 5400, Malindi	79	Faraj Omar	P.O. Box 25, Malindi
57	Andason Becha	P.O. Box 5060, Malindi	80	Ali Abdul	N/A
58	Anthony Kadenge	P.O. Box 949, Malindi	81	Magret Jephah	P.O. Box 50, Madina
59	Robert Nyagah	P.O. Box 1551, Malindi	82	Ahmed Ali	P.O. Box 334, Malindi
60	Abdoud Said	P.O. Box 302, Malindi	83	Habel Farasi	P.O. Box 5121, Malindi
61	Nassir Ibrahim	P.O. Box 5621, Malindi	84	Antony Kimondo	P.O. Box 1581, Malindi
62	Francis Mathenge	P.O. Box 272, Malindi	85	Harrison Karema	P.O. Box 967, Malindi
63	Jeilan Mohd	P.O. Box 172, Malindi	86	Robert Mwangale	P.O. Box 1575, Malindi
64	George O. Ogutu	P.O. Box 335, Malindi	87	Josephat Mango	P.O. Box 127, Malindi

65	Bidii Kahindi	P.O. Box 622, Malindi	88	Kazungu Kajogo	P.O. Box 37, Malindi
66	Elijah Maina	P.O. Box 557, Malindi	89	Corence Mwachanya	P.O. Box 110, Malindi
67	Mohd SheeAboud	P.O. Box 5543, Malindi	90	Omar Ali Mohd	P.O. Box 5971, Malindi
68	Masha Mohd	P.O. Box 110, Malindi	91	Yaron	N/A
69	Kisha Wanje	P.O. Box 18, Malindi	92	Daniel Joshua	N/A
93	Gideon Koya	P.O. Box 701, Malindi	116	Abdalla Mboczo	P.O. Box 36, Malindi
94	Rose Mweni	P.O. Box 1117, Malindi	117	Franklin Wekesa	P.O. Box 5054, Malindi
95	Benjamin Shollo	P.O. Box 1117, Malindi	118	Donald Kahindi	P.O. Box 286, Malindi
96	Said Mohd Said	P.O. Box 270, Malindi	119	Rebecca Muthoni	P.O. Box 5171, Malindi
97	Awadu Salim	P.O. Box 270, Malindi	120	Mwamurima Dlivula	P.O. Box 188, Malindi
98	Anderson N. Mwatete	P.O. Box 596, Malindi	121	Mathew M. Nguli	P.O. Box 509, Malindi
99	Ali Omar	N/A	122	Kaingo Kadenge	P.O. Box 119, Malindi
100	Pastor Erstus Ng'ang'a	P.O. Box 5702, Malindi	123	F.N. Mw Awanyi	P.O. Box 5145, Malindi
101	Isaac Wambua	P.O. Box 430, Malindi	124	Samson	N/A
102	Nicholas Moutorwa	P.O. Box 1621, Malindi	125	Mohd Khamis	P.O. Box 224, Malindi
103	Judith K. Chengo	P.O. Box 50, Malindi	126	Edward Oloro Coimgu	P.O. Box 560, Malindi
104	Rukia A. Bora	P.O. Box 50, Malindi	127	Josephat Makots	N/A
105	Abdilahi Ali	P.O. Box 334, Malindi	128	Anwar Mohamed	P.O. Box 140, Malindi
106	Benedict Kafu	P.O. Box 570, Malindi	129	Omar Awadh	P.O. Box 412, Malindi
107	Nassir Mohd	P.O. Box 29, Malindi	130	KarisaRosco	P.O. Box 73, Gede
108	Kimani Kinyanjui	P.O. Box 5878, Malindi	131	Thoya	P.O. Box 513, Malindi
109	Kazungu Katana	P.O. Box 125, Malindi	132	Baya Mwegi	P.O. Box 550, Malindi
110	John Kingi	P.O. Box 5723, Malindi	133	Moses Kalindi	P.O. Box 104, Malindi
111	Richard Maremo	P.O. Box 5652, Malindi	134	Florence John	P.O. Box 181, Gede
112	Ahmed Abubakar	P.O. Box 161, Malindi	135	Ndilo	P.O. Box 5426, Malindi
113	Mohd Abodalla	P.O. Box 25, Malindi	136	Abdurahmani	N/A
114	Samson D. Magambo	P.O. Box 110, Malindi	137	Hastings Odhiambo	P.O. Box 1108, Malindi
115	Shadya Mwenda	P.O. Box 17038, Mombasa	138	Ali Shemaka	P.O. Box 371, Malindi
139	Ali Didi	P.O. Box 371, Malindi	162	Hamisi Rashid	N/A
140	John Gona	P.O. Box 537, Malindi	163	Islam O. Ali	P.O. Box 5502, Malindi
141	Ismail Balon	P.O. Box 108, malindi	164	John K. Katana	P.O. Box 494, Watamu
142	Anthony Musili	P.O. Box 5293, Malindi	165	Adamba Rodgers	P.O. Box 3272, Malindi
143	Habeli N.D. Gube	P.O. Box 188, Malindi	166	Maureen Anyango	P.O. Box 379, Watamu
144	Godino Mwagania	P.O. Box 1272, Malindi	167	Josphat Mwamore	N/A
145	Roman Kimbio	P.O. Box 218, Malindi	168	Stephen Mboya	P.O. Box 5321, Malindi
146	Davious Miranga	P.O. Box 1203, Malindi	169	Jackson Akhwale	P.O. Box 5321, Malindi
147	David Mwaniki	P.O. Box 5211, Malindi	170	Albert Ngapga	P.O. Box 699, Malindi
148	Mohamed G. Abdurahu	N/A	171	Julie Nalingo	N/A
149	Abdallah S. Said	P.O. Box 159, Malindi	172	M.I.A. Bakoriya	P.O. Box 486, Malindi
150	Ali Salim Elkendy	P.O. Box 299, Malindi	173	Moses M. Mwalimu	P.O. Box 1721, Malindi
151	Lawrence Kuangi	P.O. Box 274, Malindi	174	Pst. William Onyango	P.O. Box 1190, Malindi
152	David M. Kangedo	P.O. Box 1203, Malindi	175	P.G. Kiratu	P.O. Box 709, Malindi
153	Fambu Mohamed	P.O. Box 412, Malindi	176	Belison Safari	N/A
154	Baraks Baraka	P.O. Box 5853, Malindi	177	Oscar B. katana	P.O. Box 176, Malindi
155	Islam Swaleh	N/A	178	Katana Kiare	P.O. Box 266, Malindi
156	Abdularahman Bashrahil	P.O. Box 646, Malindi	179	Joseph Kenga	P.O. Box 1424, Malindi

157	Mwaisha Mbwaramadi	P.O. Box 232, Malindi	180	Edward Fondo	P.O. Box 287, Malindi
158	Athanas Magero	P.O. Box 5112, Malindi	181	John K. Kithi	P.O. Box 5062, Malindi
159	Ali Khamisi	N/A	182	Thiongo Gathegere	P.O. Box 286, Malindi
160	About Obo	P.O. Box 45, Malindi	183	James Ngala	P.O. Box 335, Malindi
161	Hussein Abdalla	P.O. Box 5083, Malindi	184	Ali Nuchegule	P.O. Box 188, Malindi
185	Charles Katano	P.O. Box 5505, Malindi	208	Khadija Yahya	N/A
186	Furaha Changawa	P.O. Box 918, Malindi	209	Mwanashali Omar	N/A
187	Gerald Wainaina	P.O. Box 254, Malindi	210	Consolata Ogutu	N/A
188	Paskal G. Dena	P.O. Box 337, Malindi	211	Mama Ronny	P.O. Box 556, Malindi
189	Godfrey Tabu	P.O. Box 2411, Malindi	212	Janet Muneno	N/A
190	Lucas Maitha	P.O. Box 918, Malindi	213	Verna H. Jacob	P.O. Box 5154, Malindi
191	Kinana Gambo	P.O. Box 904, Malindi	214	Vumilia Keli	P.O. Box 909, Malindi
192	Ahmed Salim	N/A	215	Mahmoud Wabatila	P.O. Box 27, Malindi
193	Robert Kadenge	P.O. Box 287, Malindi	216	Jardine Ruwa	P.O. Box 140, Malindi
194	Benson Mwei	P.O. Box 30, Malindi	217	Franklin Ruwa	P.O. Box 266, Malindi
195	Safari Karisa Bindoro	P.O. Box 5321, Malindi	218	Bakari Makandi	P.O. Box 59, Malindi
196	George Ochieng	P.O. Box 31690, Malindi	219	Arun Asena	P.O. Box 5258, Malindi
197	Salim N. Salim	P.O. Box 30892, Malindi	220	Philister Ndivo	P.O. Box 5306, Malindi
198	Alfred K. Ngonyo	P.O. Box 124, Malindi	221	Geoffrey Chege	P.O. Box 313, Watamu
199	Mackpherson Samini	P.O. Box 1405, Malindi	222	Awadh Salim	P.O. Box 5938, Malindi
200	Japhet Noti Charo	P.O. Box 512, Malindi	223	Muya Mberwa	P.O. Box 5938, Malindi
201	Fondo Wehu	P.O. Box 5805, Malindi	224	I.G. Dubat	P.O. Box 67, Malindi
202	James Safari	P.O. Box 1635, Malindi	225	J.N. Kangangi	P.O. Box 145, Malindi
203	Sera Bandika	P.O. Box 36, Gede	226	Babu Mohd	P.O. Box 820, Malindi
204	Mohd Lazi	P.O. Box 161, Malindi	227	Alex Rassy	P.O. Box 1, Malindi
205	Mzungu Lewa	P.O. Box 508, Malindi	228	Francis Kaluma	P.O. Box 1190, Malindi
206	Mohd Said	P.O. Box 10, Samarco	229	Charles Thoya	P.O. Box 513, Malindi
207	F.J. Mangare	P.O. Box 18, Malindi	230	Paul Njoroge	P.O. Box 459, Malindi
231	Daniel Kalume	P.O. Box 304, Malindi	254	Joseph Kamau	P.O. Box 5189, Malindi
232	Richard Kyalo	P.O. Box 20, Malindi	255	Ibrahim Mwamuse	P.O. Box 119, Watamu
233	Joseph Mladjo	P.O. Box 5504, Malindi	256	Kadzo Saro	N/A
234	Salima Guka	P.O. Box 21, Malindi	257	Joash Ansane	P.O. Box 599, Malindi
235	Zacharia Kamundiah	P.O. Box 17, Malindi	258	Omar Suleman	P.O. Box 675, Malindi
236	Michael Kangethe	P.O. Box 5216, Malindi	259	Dominic Ziro	P.O. Box 19, KP
237	Jackson K. Rosian	P.O. Box 371, Malindi	260	Mercy M. Harison	P.O. Box 590, KYN
238	Cllr. Ahmed Aboubakar	P.O. Box 571, Malindi	261	Zakayo Kinyua	P.O. Box 209, Malindi
239	Mohd Ali Bozo	P.O. Box 81, Malindi	262	John Murungi	P.O. Box 209, Malindi
240	Ali Abdalla Mngaro	P.O. Box 5341, Malindi	263	Philip Kalindi	P.O. Box 5321, Malindi
241	Justine K. Mae	P.O. Box 1058, Malindi	264	Charity Mwangambo	P.O. Box 390, Watamu
242	Eric Kimaro	P.O. Box , 5028, Malindi	265	Godwin Mwakio	N/A
243	David Kinyua	P.O. Box 30054, Malindi	266	Alphred Wanje	N/A
244	Richard Rama	P.O. Box 330, Malindi	267	Abdulhak M.A	P.O. Box 676, Malindi
245	John Macharia	P.O. Box 1086, Malindi	268	Juma Omar	N/A
246	Janet Kenga	P.O. Box 51, Watamu	269	Richard Mutisya	P.O. Box 286, Malindi
247	Margaret Thuo	P.O. Box 370, Malindi	270	Moses Safari	P.O. Box 617, Malindi
248	Teresa Ndivo	P.O. Box 5306, Malindi	271	Humprey Chinando	P.O. Box 287, Malindi

249	Gabriel Mwita	P.O. Box 409, Malindi	272	Joseph K. Charo	P.O. Kakokeni
250	David Karema	P.O. Box 406, Malindi	273	Francis Thoya	P.O. Box 371, Malindi
251	Nancy Mwangi	P.O. Box 57, Malindi	274	Ngala Mwavuo	P.O. Box 124, Malindi
252	Victor Katana	P.O. Box 346, Malindi	275	Jonathan Ndumo	P.O. Box 62, Malindi
253	Stephen Ndaa	P.O. Box 68, Malindi	276	Ronald Kikumbah	P.O. Box 622, Malindi
277	Juma Rashidi	N/A	300	Mazera Nyamawi	P.O. Box 1134, Malindi
278	Theophilus Fondo	P.O. Box 5144, Malindi	301	Ejori Wilson	P.O. Box 5592, Malindi
279	Musyoka Mukhami	N/A	302	Mark Kimunge	P.O. Box 96, Malindi
280	Mitiri Tito	N/A	303	Aboud Omar	P.O. Box 242, Malindi
281	Amidel Nyiro	P.O. Box 1, Malindi	304	Omar Rajab	P.O. Box 42, Malindi
282	Kawme Nguga	P.O. Box 555, Malindi	305	Nofian Kikonde	P.O. Box 294, Malindi
283	Ziro Nyanje Ziro	N/A	306	John Mtia	P.O. Box 294, Malindi
284	Hamadi Abul	P.O. Box 13, Malindi	307	George Mamra	P.O. Box 5077, Malindi
285	Livingstone Mghenyi	P.O. Box 1381, Malindi	308	Karisa Nzai	P.O. Box 685, Malindi
286	Anderson Nyundo	P.O. Box 528, Malindi	309	Stephen Kithuku	P.O.Box 178, Malindi
287	Onesmus.B. Bawa	P.O. Box 204, Malindi	310	Mohd Abdi	P.O. Box 602, Malindi
288	Rehema K.	P.O. Box 531, Malindi	311	David Randy	P.O. Box 95, Malindi
289	Teresia Mjarobk	P.O. Box 10, Watamu	312	Simon Musyoki	P.O. Box 477, Malindi
290	Changawa	N/A	313	Jamal Ahmed	P.O. Box 911, Malindi
291	Salim Runrur	P.O. Box 5360, Malindi	314	Said Komore	P.O. Box 207, Malindi
292	Rajab Mzee	P.O. Box 362, Malindi	315	Omar Komore	P.O. Box 207, Malindi
293	Mohamed Khaifan	P.O.Box 493, Malindi	316	Habel Galama	P.O.Box 355, Malindi
294	Ancent Ala	P.O. Box 127, Malindi	317	Kassol Thoya	N/A
295	Njenga Peter	P.O. Box 127, Malindi	318	Fabian Kaenge	P.O. Box 342, Malindi
296	Safari Garama	P.O. Box 996, Malindi	319	George Katana	P.O. Box 99, Malindi
297	Karisa Mkoli	N/A	320	Tom Nyamungono	P.O. Box 83154, Malindi
298	Daniel Kadhuri	P.O.Box 25, Malindi	321	Ali Mweri	P.O. Box 1129, Malindi
299	Geoffrey kamau	P.O. Box 209, malindi	322	Hamis Said	P.O. Box 91, Malindi
323	Mohamed D. Muaka	P.O. Box 91, Malindi	346	Amos Mkonga	P.O. Box 292, Malindi
324	John Njuya	P.O. Box 9561, Malindi	347	Benard	N/A
325	Yasin K. Mluva	P.O. Box 61, Malindi	348	Wycliffe	N/A
326	Shali Konde	P.O. Box 58, Malindi	349	Said Ahmed	N/A
327	G. Karume	P.O. Box 728, Malindi	350	Nicholas Charo	P.O. Box 371, Malindi
328	Patrick Ngudi	P.O. Box 330, Malindi	351	Katana	P.O. Box 1, Malindi
329	John Ngare	P.O. Box 1, Malindi	352	Maurice Oyugi	P.O. Box 5301, Malindi
330	Bongo Mwaidza	N/A	353	Faiza Juma	P.O. Box 251, Malindi
331	Clement Masha	P.O. Box 224, Malindi	354	Bahero Said	P.O. Box 96, Malindi
332	Abdula M. Abbas	P.O. Box 5033, Malindi	355	K. Simba	P.O. Box 871, Malindi
333	Michael Katana	P.O. Box 5152, Malindi	356	Gregori Ngala	P.O. Box 70, Malindi
334	Ali Said Ohiho	P.O. Box 61, Malindi	357	Fatma Yusuf	P.O. Box 96, Malindi
335	Phenias Karanja	P.O. Box 261, Malindi	358	Mariam Abdi	N/A
336	Said Rashioo	P.O. Box 50, Malindi	359	Emanuel Kbah	P.O. Box 371, Malindi
337	John Simiyu	P.O. Bx 956, Malindi	360	Alex Mema	P.O. Box 259, malindi
338	Patrick Chome	P.O. Box 471, Malindi	361	Mariam Abdi	N/A
339	Edward Rahindi	P.O. Box 132, Malindi	362	Farida Omar	N/A
340	Hussein Mohd	P.O. Box 562, Malindi	363	Ramadhan Manjole	N/A

341	Patrick Chengo	P.O. Box 562, Malindi	364	Otieno Joanes	N/A
342	Hussein Fumo	P.O. Box 110, Malindi	365	Kuto Marandu	P.O. Box 5154, Malindi
343	Ronald Kai	N/A	366	Ali Abdalla	P.O. Box 983, Malindi
344	Muthanga	P.O. Box 5473, Malindi	367	Biba Lati	N/A
345	Sylester M. Sheshe	P.O. Box 172, Malindi	368	Jele Osman	P.O. Box 709, Malindi
369	Samin Mwabua	P.O. Box 1, Malindi	392	Mengo Msagha	P.O. Box 740, Malindi
370	George Kenga	P.O. Box 221, Malindi	393	Shedrack Guho	P.O. Box 92, Gede
371	Faswila Mohd	P.O. Box 96, Malindi	394	Alexandria Fundo	N/A
372	Zulekha Ali	P.O. Box 96, Malindi	395	Waite Murithi	P.O. Box 209, Malindi
373	David Thuya	P.O.Box 353, Malindi	396	Mohd Shaaban	P.O. Box 375, Malindi
374	Abdallah Lava	P.O. Box 590, Malindi	397	Leslie Ngala	P.O. Box 777, Malindi
375	Goerge Ukunda	P.O. Box 898, Malindi	398	A.O. Baryym	P.O. Box 116, Malindi
376	Safari Kajena	P.O. Box 12020, Malindi	399	Ahmed M. Said	P.O. Box 951, Malindi
377	Kajana Keah	P.O. Box 5, Malindi	400	Hussein Mahdaly	P.O. Box 73, Malindi
378	Okal Mohd	N/A	401	Hamid Athman	N/A
379	Joseph K. Chai	P.O. Box 221, Malindi	402	Abdul Aziz	P.O. Box 8, Malindi
380	Ruben Kithi	P.O. Box 25, Malindi	403	Pastus J. Deche	P.O. Box 139, Malindi
381	Kim Kai	P.O. Box 25, Malindi	404	Dismus Thoya	N/A
382	Hassan Twaha	P.O. Box 25, Malindi	405	Aron Kahindi	P.O. Box 430, Malindi
383	Gaspar Karisa	P.O. Box 1703, Malindi	406	John Changawa	N/A
384	S.K. Kutu	P.O. Box 224, Malindi	407	Elija Mangale	P.O. Box 5058, Malindi
385	Mohd Ali Maca	P.O. Box 265, Malindi	408	Jackson Cungo	P.O. Box 50, Malindi
386	Abdul Hakin	P.O. Box 193, Malindi	409	Masovo Abubakar	N/A
387	Adan Mohd	P.O. Box 589, Malindi	410	Protus Wasengwi	P.O. Box 50, Malindi
388	Fudd M. Rudainy	P.O. Box 689, Malindi	411	Ali Salim	P.O. Box 551, Malindi
389	Mohamed Bates	P.O. Box 371, Malindi	412	Abdalla Mafudi	P.O. Box 646, Malindi
390	Grace Mwangasi	P.O. Box 522, Malindi	413	Ahmad Mohd	P.O. Box 646, Malindi
391	Daniel M. Nyanje	P.O. Box 4, Malindi	414	Omar Dadho	P.O. Box 1, Malindi
415	Bernard Mwaniki	P.O. Box 272, Malindi	419	Mohamed Ali	P.O. Box 50, Malindi
416	Hassan Mwaniki	P.O. Box 37, Malindi	420	Abubakar Kodu	P.O. Box 646, Malindi
417	Mohamoud Said	P.O. Box 60626			
418	Alex Mwasambu	P.O. Box 574 Malindi			

KAKONENI CHIEF'S CAMP

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Nathaniel Gandhi	P.O. Kakoneni	24	Saumu Mabibo	N/A
2	Raymond K. Thoya	P.O. Kakoneni	25	Asha Omar	P.O. Kakoneni
3	Mariam Katana	P.O. Kakoneni	26	Patricia Karisa	P.O. Box 818, Malindi
4	Renson Gunga	P.O. Kakoneni	27	Eunice Kahindi	P.O. Box 818, Malindi
5	Ibrahim Unda	P.O. Kakoneni	28	Douglas More	P.O. Box 1, Malindi
6	Johnson Mtengo	P.O. Kakoneni	29	Charles Mulena	P.O. Box 5632, Malindi
7	Kazungu Yaa	P.O. Kakoneni	30	Joseph Shavo	P.O. Box 1, Malindi
8	Safari Kadenge	P.O. Kakoneni	31	Njeru Kitau	P.O. Kakoneni
9	Harrison Kahingi	P.O. Kakoneni	32	Samuel Makavel	P.O. Box 818, Malindi
10	Charo Yaa	P.O. Kakoneni	33	Charo Mitsao	P.O. Kakoneni
11	Karisa Yaa	P.O. Kakoneni	34	Kadzo Kazungu	P.O. Kakoneni
12	Charo Menza	P.O. Kakoneni	35	Kabunda Kalume	Jilore
13	Simon Wanje	P.O. Kakoneni	36	Mitsanze Kihugo	P.O. Kakoneni
14	Alfonse C. Kazung	P.O. Box 355, Malindi	37	David Kahindi	P.O. Kakoneni
15	Chengo Mumba	P.O. Box 355, Malindi	38	Karisa Mwatete	P.O. Box 818, Malindi
16	Emmanuel Nyanje	P.O. Kakoneni	39	Edward B. Kingi	P.O. Box 5632, Malindi
17	Chege Mchiri	P.O. Kakoneni	40	Josphena Kazosi	P.O. Box 818, Malindi
18	Alfred Ngala	P.O. Kakoneni	41	Johnstone E. Katana	P.O. Kakoneni
19	Johnson Kombe	P.O. Kakoneni	42	Toya Wajea	P.O. Kakoneni
20	Joseph Kadenge	P.O. Kakoneni	43	Maramba Toya	P.O. Kakoneni
21	Katana Kitzao	P.O. Kakoneni	44	Boniface Ruwa	P.O. Kakoneni
22	Simeon Kapombe	P.O. Box 1, Kakoneni	45	Fredin Kinyundo	P.O. Kakoneni
23	Donald Mazomba	P.O. Box 818, Malindi	46	Alex Kadhenge	P.O. Box 818, Jicore
47	Charo Toya	P.O. Kakoneni	70	Charo Kahindi	P.O. Box 1086, Malindi
48	Sulubu Mdimba	P.O. Kakoneni	71	Evanse Baya	Kakoneni
49	Tatu Katana	P.O. Kakoneni	72	Ali Omar	Kakoneni
50	Furaha Karisa	P.O. Kakoneni	73	Mwaita Choro	P.O. Box 1, Kakoneni
51	Haluwa Mramba	P.O. Kakoneni	74	Chengo Katembe	Garashi
52	Albert Safari	P.O. Box 1, Malindi	75	Baya Omwere	Garashi
53	Katana Baya	P.O. Kakoneni	76	Gumbao Iha	P.O. Box 818, Jilore
54	Robert Fondo	P.O. Box 1, Malindi	77	Alfred Ngonyo	P.O. Box 1, Malindi
55	Stephen Charosirya	P.O. Kakoneni	78	M.O. Kadzaha	P.O. Box 1, Malindi
56	Faraj M. Mlewa	P.O. Kakoneni	79	Sidi Baya	Kakoneni
57	Daniel Ngumbao	P.O. Box 160, Malindi	80	Magret Chengo	Kakoneni
58	Emmanuel Mwandenge	P.O. Box 1202, Malindi	81	Magret Kadzo	P.O. Box 611, Malindi
59	Habeti Kosungey	N/A	82	Robert Chengo	P.O. Box 230, Malindi
60	Monica Mkamachi	P.O. Box 5481, Malindi	83	Madzo Balone	N/A
61	Harrison Mbogo	P.O. Malindi	84	Augustus Fondo	N/A
62	Sammy Fondo	Kakoneni	85	Kenethin Mitsante	N/A
63	William Azal	Kakoneni	86	Magret Baya	P.O. Box 518, Malindi
64	Pita Kumbatha	Kakoneni	87	PeterPonda	P.O. Box 230, Malindi
65	Kaingu Katana	Kakoneni	88	Rose Mwatela	P.O. Box 100, Malindi
66	Recheal Gona	Kakoneni	89	Sylvester Katara	P.O. Box 1, Kakoneni

67	Alphred Baya	P.O. Box 818, Jilore	90	Alex Mwaro	P.O. Box 1, Kakoneni
68	Philip Mramba	P.O. Box 160, Jilore	91	Muluma Festus	P.O. Box 1, Kakoneni
69	Anjelina Habel	P.O. Box 818, Malindi	92	Gamoyoni tamaa	P.O.Box 1, Malindi
93	Juma Katana Chengo	N/A	109	Pili Ali	P.O. Kakoneni
94	Guna Mboro	Chief Langobaya	110	Kadzo Thiya	P.O. Box 1, Malindi
95	Nyevu Katana	Jilore	111	Anthan Mweri	P.O. Box 1, Lango Baya
96	Tabu Mamure	P.O. Kakoneni	112	Sammy Kalama	P.O. Box 201, Malindi
97	Juma Charo	P.O. Kakoneni	113	Kalu Mwango	P.O. Kakoneni
98	Safari Hare	P.O. Kakoneni	114	Wilson Baya	P.O. Kakoneni
99	Kagende Kalama	P.O. Kakoneni	115	Dismus Thoya	P.O. Kakoneni
100	Kahindi Baya	Jilore	116	Margaret Materengo	Kakoneni
101	Dama Mohammed	Kitwa cha Ngombe	117	Dama Katana	Kakoneni
102	Lozi Muchiru	Kitwa cha Ngombe	118	Bahati Gumbao	P.O. Kakoneni
103	Moses Mganga	P.O. Kakoneni	119	Japhet Gumbao	P.O. Box 5400, Malindi
104	JamesNdolo	P.O. Kakoneni	120	Cristne Katana	P.O. Kakoneni
105	Katolwa Toya	P.O. Box 816, Jilore	121	Lydia Kalume	P.O. Box 51, Malindi
106	David Kenga	P.O. Box 816, Jilore	122	Wilson Gunga Chea	P.O. Box 818, Malindi
107	Eddy Daido Mazoea	P.O.Box 1134, Malindi	123	Dorothy Ngongo	P.O. Kakoneni
108	EliasLewa	P.O. Box 355, Malindi			