

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface.....	i
1. District Context.....	1
1.1. Demographic characteristics.....	1
1.2. Socio-economic Profile.....	1
2. Constituency Profile.....	1
2.1. Demographic characteristics.....	1
2.2. Socio-economic Profile.....	2
2.3. Electioneering and Political Information.....	2
2.4. 1992 Election Results.....	2
2.5. 1997 Election Results.....	2
2.6. Main problems.....	3
3. Constitution Making/Review Process.....	3
3.1. Constituency Constitutional Forums (CCFs).....	3
3.2. District Coordinators.....	5
4. Civic Education.....	6
4.1. Phases covered in Civic Education	6
4.2. Issues and Areas Covered	6
5. Constituency Public Hearings.....	6
5.1. Logistical Details.....	6
5.2. Attendants Details.....	7
5.3. Concerns and Recommendations.....	7
Appendices	37

1. DISTRICT CONTEXT

Ndia Constituency falls under Kirinyaga District, Central Province.

1.1. Demographic Characteristics

District Population	Male	Female	Total
	226,665	230,440	457,105
Total District Population of 18 years of Age & Below	108,502	105,263	213,765
Total District Population of 19 years of Age & Above	118,163	125,177	243,340
Population Density (persons/Km ²)	309		

1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Kirinyaga District:

- Is the fifth most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a 87.4% primary school enrolment rate, ranking 3rd in the province and 6th nationally;
- Has a 31.1% secondary enrolment rate, ranking 6th in the district and 14th nationally
- Experiences the following main diseases malaria, respiratory tract infections, skin diseases including ulcers, diarrhoea diseases, and intestinal worms;
- Has a child mortality rate of 36, ranking 7th nationally;
- Has a life expectancy of 63.5 ranking 8th nationally; and
- Has 22.5% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, being ranked 20th nationally.

Kirinyaga District has four parliamentary constituencies: namely Mwea, Gichugu, Ndia and Kerugoya. These four constituencies cover a total area of 1,478 Km² and all the constituencies are represented by Members of Parliament (MP) from the Democratic Party (DP). Each of the MPs, on average, represents 114,276 constituents and a constituent area of 370Km².

2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Ndia is composed of Kiine North, Kiine South, Mukure, Mwerua, Kanyekiine, and Mutira Divisions.

2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Male	Female	Total	Area Km ²	Density (persons per Km ²)
	66,285	69,052	135,337	276.4	490

2.2. Socio-Economic Profile

The main economic activities of the constituency are tea, coffee, rice, livestock and horticultural production with farmers agitating for subsidies from the government.

2.3. **Electioneering and Political Information**

The constituency is largely a pro-opposition zone. After the inception of the multi-party politics, DP won both the 1992 and 1997 general elections. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

2.4. **1992 Election Results**

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			66,524
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
Nicholas Mbui	DP	29,017	55.09
Matere Kiriri	KNC	11,911	22.61
James Kabicho	FORD-A	10,148	19.27
Benjamin Mwea	PICK	875	1.66
James Muiru	KANU	721	1.37
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		52,672	100.00
Rejected Votes		19	
Total Votes Cast		52,691	
% Turnout		79.21	
% Rejected/Cast		0.04	

2.5. **1997 Election Results**

1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			33,898
CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES	% OF VALID VOTES
James Kareu Kibicho	DP	24,411	88.82
John Gichui Mithamo	KANU	1,199	4.36
Dickson Karume Kariuki	SDP	945	3.44
Silas Gachanja Kinyeki	NDP	794	2.89
Stephen Aurelius Gachua	LPK	134	0.49
Total Valid Votes		27,483	100.00
Rejected Votes		375	
Total Votes Cast		27,858	
% Turnout		82.18	
% Rejected/Cast		1.35	

2.6. **Main Problems**

- Farmers have been complaining that they do not get any subsidies from the government and this has hampered their ability to market their products.
- Infrastructure has also been a problem in the constituency.

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.**

4.1. **Phases covered in Civic Education**

Stage one was the only one covered preceded the collecting of views. It dealt with information, knowledge, skills and virtues which enabled Kenyans to make informed choice and present their views to CKRC.

4.2. **Issues and areas covered:**

1. What is a constitution
2. Importance of the review process
3. How to participate in the review process
4. How and who to review the constitution
5. Assisting on memorandum writing
6. Women's participation in the review process

5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- a) Date(s): 17th and 18th April 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 2

2. **Venue**

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s):
 1. Kibirigwi P.C.E.A Church
 2. Kiburu Catholic Church

3. **Panels**

- a. Commissioners
 1. Com. Bishop Benard Njoroge
 2. Com.Keriako Tobiko
- b. Secretariat
 1. Samuel Wanjohi - Programme Officer
 2. Dan Juma - Rapportuer
 3. Josephine Ndungu - Verbatim Recorder.

5.2. Attendance Details

Category	Details	Number
Number of People Who Presented		79
Sex	Male	69
	Female	10
	Not Stated	0
Presenter Type	Individual	47
	Institutions	32
	Not Stated	0
Educational Background	Primary Level	18
	Secondary/High School Level	41
	College	10
	University	8
	None	0
	Not Stated	2
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	0
Form of Presentation	Memoranda	57
	Oral	21
	Written	0
	Oral + Memoranda	1
	Oral + Written	0
	Not Stated	0

5.3. Concerns and Recommendations

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

5.3.1 **PREAMBLE**

- The preamble should state Kenya's experience during the struggle for Independence and the people's commitments to the rule of law. [4]
- The preamble should express the Sovereignty of all Kenyans.
- The new constitution should have a preamble. [7]
- The preamble should set out a national vision for equal treatment for all and guarantee basic rights for all in our diversity.
- The preamble should state that the constitution is a people driven constitution, and that the constitution is the supreme law.
- The preamble should recognize Kenya as an independent state.
- The preamble should reflect that Kenya is a sovereign, democratic and multiparty state.
- The constitution should recognize the supremacy of Kenyans and refer to them as Wenyenchi and not Wanainchi.

5.3.2 **DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY**

- The constitution should provide a framework for the harmonization of government policy.
- The constitution should recognize the supremacy of the Kenyan people.
- Kenya's national philosophy and guiding principle should be to co-exist peacefully, and protect minority rights.
- The constitution should state that all Kenyans are equal.
- The constitution should guarantee democratic values of the people of Kenya.
- The Kenyan people should be guaranteed their rights.
- The value of respect should be entrenched into the constitution.
- The constitution should provide for the strict observation of the doctrine of separation of power by the government of the day. [2]

5.3.3 **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should provide that a constitutional amendment should only be through a public referendum.
- The constitution should provide that Parliament should only enact constitutional amendments by a 2/3-majority vote.
- The constitution should abolish the 65% majority parliamentary vote for a constitutional amendment.
- A constitutional amendment commission appointed and approved by parliament should make any amendments to the constitution.
- The constitution should not be subject to amendments by parliament.
- The power of parliament to amend the constitution should be limited.
- Any amendments to the constitution should be done through public referendum. (9)
- The constitution should state, that public referendums be conducted by the ECK. [2]

5.3.4 **CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship. [7]
- Automatic citizenship should be accorded to the born of Kenyan parents outside the

country. [4]

- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship. [4]
- The constitution should confer automatic citizenship to all persons legally married to a Kenyan citizen irrespective of gender. [6]
- The constitution should provide foreigners married to Kenyan women citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that adopted children by a Kenyan citizen should automatically qualify for Kenyan citizenship. [2]
- The constitution should provide that a foreign spouse should lose citizenship in cases where divorce has been successfully filed.
- The constitution should provide that any Kenyan who has resided out of the country for an aggregate of more than 55 years should automatically lose citizenship.
- The constitution should provide for foreigners and their children who have lived in Kenya for 20 years be granted automatic citizenship.
- The constitution should provide automatic citizenship for those who have lived and worked in Kenya for 15 years.
- Foreigners who have lived in Kenya for more than 10 years should be considered for citizenship
- The constitution should provide that aliens who have worked for the good of Kenya for an aggregate of 15 years should on application be granted citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that birth certificates should be the only requirement for the acquisition of national identity cards.
- The constitution should provide that proof of citizenship be ascertained through alternative documents such as birth certificate, driving license, passport or school leaving certificate. [4]
- Updated birth and death certificates should be kept at the district registrar of persons in order to facilitate issuance of ID cards
- As a citizen the constitution should obligate you to be involved in nation building.
- Citizens of Kenya should be entitled to rights, privileges and benefits and be subject to all the duties and responsibilities of citizens.

5.3.5 DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY

- The constitution should provide that the president should not be the Commander- in Chief of the armed forces. [7]
- The President should retain the position as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. [3]
- The constitution should vest parliament with the powers to declare war. [2]
- All the three arms of government should have the power to declare war.
- The constitution should not give the president powers to declare war.
- The constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers in times of war, national disaster or the breakdown in public order. [3]
- The constitution should provide that a national state of emergency should not be declared unless approved by parliament.
- The constitution should give parliament a role in effecting emergency powers. [2]
- The constitution should provide for the employment of lawyers in the police force.
- The constitution should provide that the Commissioner of Police should be answerable to parliament.
- The constitution should address the problem of corruption in the police force.
- The constitution should provide that the recruitment of officers in the disciplined forces

should reflect the cultural and ethnic diversity of Kenyans.

- The constitution should provide that the current police force be retrained and properly equipped.
- The constitution should provide for community policing strategies.
- The constitution should provide that that the armed forces and the police force shall be independent of the president.
- The constitution should provide that the commandants of the disciplined forces should be appointed by the president but vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should establish disciplined forces. [4]
- Compulsory military training should be provided school dropouts.
- The constitution should specify that the police force should only employ people with a at least a C+ in Kiswahili, plus they should be taught, sociology, public relations, disaster management and criminology in their training.
- The constitution should establish the administration police as a disciplined force.
- Members of the forces should be treated like all other civil servants and tried in courts of law.
- The constitutional should establish a national body from all sectors of the disciplined forces to oversee discipline in the forces.

5.3.6 **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- The constitution should provide broad guidelines for the formation, management and conduct of political parties.
- The constitution should limit the number of political parties in the country to 3.
- The constitution should limit the amount of political parties to 2
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that composition, management and policies of political parties are gender sensitive.
- The constitution should provide broad guidelines requiring that political parties have a development focus.
- The constitution should provide that there should be no limit in the number of political parties.
- The constitution should provide for public funding of all political parties participating during general elections.
- The constitution should provide for political parties to be funded by the state. [5]
- Political parties should finance themselves through membership fees.
- The constitution should provide that all political parties with at least 20 members of parliament should be part of government of national unity.
- Political parties should be involved in all development issues, advocate for human rights.
- The constitution should state that political parties should abide with their own constituents in promoting discipline and democracy.
- Political parties should participate in education, and the management of natural resources.
- The constitution should state that political parties should enhance economic growth and gender equality.
- The constitution should regulate the stability of parties through rules and regulation.

5.3.7 **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government with a prime minister as the head of government and a ceremonial president. [4]
- The constitution should provide for a parliamentary system of government contained in other commonwealth countries, since a hybrid system is a recipe for confusion.
- The constitution should provide for a Majimbo system of government with provincial assemblies and a central command in Nairobi.
- The constitution should provide for a unitary system of government. [2]
- The constitution should retain the current unitary system with its emphasis on the presidential system.
- The constitution should provide for an office of the Prime Minister who is elected by Parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a presidential system of government. [5]
- Kenya should adopt a system of government where the President and the prime minister share power.
- The constitution should not adopt a parliamentary system of governance nor a prime minister.
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of government. [2]
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president who should not belong to any political party and should be elected by popular vote.
- The constitution should provide that the Vice President be directly elected by popular vote as the President's running mate.
- The constitution should provide that executive power should reside in both the executive and the prime minister.
- The constitution should introduce the post of a prime minister who should be head of government. [3]
- The people should directly elect the prime minister. [3]
- The constitution should provide for a ceremonial president with limited powers. [4]
- The constitution should not provide for a federal system of government.
- The constitution should provide for mechanisms to enable power to be decentralized from the top state organs to the lower levels. [2]
- The constitution should abolish the post of the Vice President.

5.3.8 **THE LEGISLATURE**

- The constitution should provide for a bicameral parliamentary system with an upper house of elected MPs and a lower house composed of representatives of special interest groups and regions.
- The constitution should provide for a two-chamber parliament. The Lower House shall comprise of Professionals, church leaders and retired civil servants who would advise MPs and cabinet on important issues.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet all constitutional appointments.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to vet persons appointed to the Judicial Service Commission, Attorney General, Permanent Secretaries the Provincial administration, Chief Justice, Solicitor General, Judges, Governor of Central Bank, Commissioner of police, Chief of General Staff, Ministers and top civil servants. [6]
- The constitution should give parliament the power to appoint heads of parastatals, vice chancellors, Auditor general, D.C's and P.C's and permanent secretaries, nominated councilors, the prime minister and other government officials.

- The constitution should give parliament the power to vet the appointment of the Vice President.
- The constitution should give Parliament power to control its own calendar. [5]
- Parliament should have the power to regulate its activities.
- The constitution should give parliament the power to control its own life span. [2]
- The constitution should only allow for the extension of parliament in times of war.
- The constitution should reserve 50% of the parliamentary seats for women.
- The constitution should provide for 2/3 of nominated MPs to be women.
- The constitution should provide for an emphasis on gender balance and marginalized constituencies on the nomination of MPs.
- The constitution should provide for 1/3 of parliamentary seats to be reserved for women. [3]
- The constitution should enact mechanisms that should increase the number of women in parliament to ensure equal representation.
- The constitution should reserve 25% of parliamentary seats for women.
- The constitution should make provisions that will enable parliamentary proceedings to be televised.
- The constitution should provide that the consolidated fund should be controlled by parliament.
- The constitution should give voters the right to recall non-performing MPs by way of petition, referendum or collection of a required number of signatures from the MPs constituency. [4]
- The constitution should state that when politicians fail to fulfill their campaign promises they should be prosecuted in order to answer for their dishonesty.
- The constitution should provide that MPs have public offices in their constituencies. [2]
- The constitution should provide that remuneration of members of parliament be based on the strength of their experience and academic qualifications.
- The constitution should provide for MP job groups so that their salaries can be scaled.
- The constitution should provide for a national body to be appointed to look into the salaries of MPs.
- The constitution should provide for all MPs to have equal pay in order to prevent corruption.
- The constitution should provide that the appointment of members of the electoral commission and public service commission be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the appointment of Judges be vetted by parliament and the Law Society of Kenya.
- The constitution should provide that members of parliament should possess at least form four level of education.
- The constitution should provide that nominated members of parliament should be selected from civil society organizations and special interest groups.
- The constitution should retain the concept of nominated MPs
- The constitution should abolish the concept of nominated MPs. [2]
- The constitution should make provisions for the formation of a coalition government. [9]
- The constitution should not give the president power to veto any parliamentary legislature. [2]
- The constitution should not give the president the power to dissolve parliament. [4]
- The constitution should provide that all government appointees should be vetted by parliament.

- The constitution should give parliament the power to appoint all constitutional commissions. [2]
- The constitution should give parliament the powers to enact laws, create and dissolve ministries create districts and provinces and ultimately to control the constitution.
- The constitution should give parliament should have the powers to impeach the president.
- The constitution should give parliament the power to appoint various organizations, state corporations and other bodies.
- The constitution should state that the post of MP is a full time job.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential aspirants are between 35 and 70 years of age. [2]
- The constitution should provide that all presidential candidates are between 40 to 70 years of age. [2]
- The constitution should provide that all presidents are between the ages of 35 and 60.
- The constitution should provide for all presidential aspirants to be over the age of 40. [2]
- The constitution should state that a president should not be over 70 years of age.
- The constitution should provide for a president who is between the ages of 50 and 75.
- The constitution should provide for a president who is between 27 and 70 years of age.
- The constitution should provide for all presidential candidates to be between 45 to 70 years.
- The constitution should provide that all MPs are university graduates or professors.
- The constitution should provide that MPs should have a minimum qualification of Form Four. [2]
- The constitution should provide a code of ethics for MPs. [3]
- The constitution should provide that all MPs have equal qualifications as the president and the VP.
- The constitution should ensure that parliament consists of spiritual leaders to guide people into righteousness.
- The constitution should state that MPs should not be over 65 years of age.
- The constitution should state that MPs should not exceed 20 years in parliament in order to give others a chance.
- The constitution should provide for MPs to act on the advice of their constituents and their conscience.
- The constitution should allow for multiparty representation in the executive.
- The constitution should allow parliament the power to pass a vote of no confidence in the executive.
- The constitution should give parliament the authority over the consolidated funds but parliament should not increase its salaries at will.
- The constitution should provide for nominated MPs to stem from major NGOs and not political parties.

5.3.9 THE EXECUTIVE

- The constitution should provide a code of conduct for the President and the Prime Minister, the latter to be appointed from the party with the majority in parliament.
- The constitution should provide that the president should be subject to the law. [10]
- The constitution should abolish the powers of the president to appoint persons to key constitutional offices.
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve a maximum two five-year

terms. [13]

- The constitution should provide that the president serve for a 5-year term.
- The constitution should provide that all presidential appointments be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide a minimum qualification of a university degree for a presidential candidate. [7]
- The constitution should provide that the president should also be an elected MP.
- The constitution should provide for the president not to be an MP. [6]
- The constitution should provide that if the president is a man, the Vice president should be a woman and vice versa.
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration.
- The constitution should make provisions for the restructuring of the provincial administration.
- The constitution should provide for the election by popular vote of provincial administration officials. [16]
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be abolished and its role should be taken over by the local government. [4]
- The constitution should provide that the provincial administration be answerable to the public service commission and not the office of the president. [2]
- The provincial administration should be scrapped and in its place provincial governors be created.
- The constitution should abolish the existing Chiefs Act.
- The constitution should abolish the provincial administration. [6]
- The constitution should state that a chief should not have served in the armed forces or disciplinary forces, and assistant chiefs should not judge any cases.
- The constitutions should limit the tenure of assistant chiefs to 10 years and chiefs to 20 years.
- The provincial administration should be abolished and replaced by elected leaders, who will rule through provincial assemblies.
- The constitution should abolish the post of the D.C. and vest more powers in the chief.
- The constitution should provide for the training of chiefs and their assistants before they start working.
- The provincial administration should be replaced by district administration.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs are not transferred within their districts and assistant chiefs are not transferred within their locations.
- The constitution should provide that the Chief and the Assistant Chief be elected by popular vote by members of the respective administrative location.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs should at least be 35 years of age and should serve for a specific term.
- The constitution should provide the general structure and specific number of Ministries.
- The constitution should provide that the president should appoint Ministers from among members of parliament belonging to all political parties with at least 15 members in parliament.
- The constitution should state that a President should be married with a stable family, be a person of upright character and good morals. [3]
- The constitution should provide for presidential candidates to be Kenyan by birth. [3]
- The constitution should provide that a president be of sound mind, have a sound economic status, be non partisan and have knowledge of African culture. [2]

- The constitution should provide that the president at least have a form four level of education. [3]
- The constitution should not allow for a president with a criminal record. [2]
- The constitution should set out the functions of the president. The role of the President should be the overseeing and implementation of bill/laws and policies and to represent Kenyans internationally.
- The constitution should not permit the president to be chancellor of all public universities. [2]
- The constitution should reduce the powers of the president. [13]
- The constitution should not give the president powers to appoint any government officials, i.e. judges, police commissioners and provincial administration, A.G., CJ, electoral commissioners, ambassadors and ministers.
- The constitution should not give the president legal immunity, the president should be liable to prosecution for wrong doing against the public by parliament or court of law.
- The constitution should clearly define how the powers of the executive should be distributed, limited and subject to the law.
- The constitution should give the president powers to appoint ministers from all political parties, PS's ambassadors and chairmen of public commissions and the Auditor General.
- The constitution should abolish the presidential prerogative of mercy.
- The constitution should clearly define the offences that can lead to the demotion and sacking of the president.
- The constitution should provide for the president to be impeached for misconduct. [3]
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president from office due to nepotism, corruption or misuse of power. [2]
- The constitution should provide for one minister to one ministry. [3]
- The constitution should provide for a total of 18 ministries. [5]
- The constitution should limit the number of ministers and assistant ministers to 18 each.
- The constitution should provide for at least 14 ministers and assistant minister.
- The constitution should reduce government ministries to 10 in order to curb expenditure of state funds.
- The constitution should specify the number of ministries.
- The constitution should provide for a ministry of defence to be created.
- The constitution should provide that the provincial and district administrators should be appointed by the Public Service Commission
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a Ministry of Defense to oversee the Armed Forces.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary committee from among professionals should appoint Ministers.

5.3.10 THE JUDICIARY

- The constitution should provide for the independence of private prosecutors.
- The constitution should provide that appointment of judges who should be approved by two thirds of the Members of Parliament.
- The constitution should provide that judges and other judicial officers should be appointed by the Prime Minister upon the advice of the Judicial Service Commission.
- The constitution should institutionalize alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
- The constitution should provide for Kadhis to be elected by Muslims. [5]

- The constitution should widen the jurisdiction and structures of Kadhis courts to make them equal with law courts. [4]
- The constitution should provide that the appointment Magistrates and other judicial arbiters should attract an input from Hindus, Muslims and Christians.
- The constitution should ensure that Chief Kadhis have a minimum of a law degree.
- The constitution should provide for the Chief Kadhi to be appointed by SUPKEM.
- The constitution should provide for the election of judges by the Law Society of Kenya to enhance the independence of the Judiciary.
- The constitution should provide for internal disciplinary avenues against judges.
- The constitution should allow for the demotion and sacking of judges as a disciplinary mechanism. [3]
- The constitution should provide for errant judges to be tried in the Supreme Court by religious bodies and political parties.
- The constitution should create avenues for citizens file complaints with the JSC requesting the removal of a judge.
- The constitution should provide for the impeachment of the CJ.
- The constitution should provide that Kadhis should be appointed in conjunction with the Muslim community and should not perform any extra or quasi-judicial functions.
- The constitution should provide that the composition of Kadhi's courts ensures gender parity.
- The constitution should provide that the appointment of Judges of the courts of law including the CJ should be made by the Judicial Service Commission after vetting by parliament.
- The constitution should make provisions that ensure that the prosecution of corrupt cases is prompt.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of District High Courts.
- The constitution should allow for religious bodies compromising of men and women to exercise judicial powers.
- The constitution should ensure that the duration by courts to determine cases in courts is fast.
- There should be a constitutional right to legal aid, especially to vulnerable groups. [3]
- The constitution should make provisions for the creation of the "mufti" which should be elected by the Muslim faithful and this institution shall be the mouthpiece for Muslims in political and social matters.
- The constitution should separate the office of the AG and the public prosecutor.
- The constitution should declare that the ruling of the high court of Kenya should be final and no amnesty should be extended to victims of such ruling.
- The constitution should ensure the independence of the Judiciary. [2]
- The constitution should provide for the independence and impartiality of the JSC.
- The constitution should give Kadhis the right to handle children's rights ensuring equal opportunities for girls and boys.
- The constitution should establish a Supreme Court. [8]
- The constitution should establish a Supreme Court whose judgment is final.
- The constitution should establish a constitutional court. [4]
- The constitution should state that judges of the Supreme Court and high court of Kenya should be subject to parliamentary approval.
- The constitution should provide for all judicial posts to be advertised and a panel of lawyers, university dons and religious organizations should handle the selection.

- The constitution should ensure that judicial officers have a minimum of a law degree. [3]
- The constitution should ensure that as well as a law degree judges must have served 7 years in the courts.
- The constitution should ensure that as well as a law degree judges must have served for more than 5 years.
- The constitution should ensure that judges at district level to be able to talk the language of the local people.
- The constitution should serve for 10 years and have security of tenure.
- The constitution should give the judges 5 years tenure.
- The constitution should provide for judges to retire at the age of 70.
- The constitution should make provisions for legal aid for the disabled.

5.3.11 **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- The constitution should provide that all elective positions in the local government, including the position of the Mayor and the Chairmen of county councils be filled by direct popular elections. [10]
- The constitution should provide that Mayors and Chair of County Council serve a maximum of a single, 1-year term.
- The constitution should provide for Mayors and Chairmen to serve a 5-year term. [4]
- The current 2-year term for Mayors and Chairmen should be retained by the new constitution.
- The constitution should give mayors and councilors limited executive power.
- The constitution should provide for the funding of Local authorities by the central government.
- The constitution should provide that councilors have, at least, a minimum requirement of education.
- The constitution should ensure that all councilors have a minimum educational qualification of O-Levels. [6]
- The constitution should provide that all councilors have a minimum qualification of a C+ in the 8-4-4 system or a Division II in the old system.
- The constitution should provide that local authorities be autonomous from the central government. [6]
- The constitution should keep local authorities under central government.
- The constitution should ensure that local authorities are answerable to the people and not central government.
- The constitution should abolish the power of the minister for local government to appoint chief officers.
- The constitution should provide Local Authorities with the power to hire and fire chief officers.
- The constitution should draw up rules and regulations to govern the conduct of councilors. [2]
- The constitution should ensure that those vying for civic seats have the sufficient moral and ethical qualifications.
- The constitution should empower the electorate to recall non-performing councilors, by 2/3 of the electorate's signatures.
- The constitution should empower the electorate to recall their councilors incase of dissatisfaction by collection of 500 signatures.

- The constitution should provide that the remuneration of councilors be determined by a committee.
- The constitution should empower the PSC to determine the remuneration of councilors.
- The constitution should abolish the concept of nominated councilors. [4]
- The constitution should not vest power in the president, or the local government to dissolve local authorities. [2]

5.3.12 **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- The constitution should provide for staggered presidential, parliamentary and civic elections. (10)
- The constitution should provide that civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held simultaneously.
- The constitution should provide that the establishment of electoral boundaries should be on the basis of population as opposed to spatial distribution. [7]
- The constitution should allow only the number of voters and not the size of the area determines the need for creating new constituencies, the maximum number in a constituency should not exceed 50,000.
- The constitution should provide for a constituency to have a population of 30,000-50,000 voters.
- The constitution should ensure that all MPs are elected in accordance to population and not on ethnic qualifications.
- The constitution should provide that, in a presidential election, the winning candidate must garner at least 75% of the votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that presidential aspirants obtain at least 1 million registered voters before nomination.
- The constitution should empower the electoral commission to nullify any unfair elections.
- The constitution should provide that a parliamentary constituency should have a maximum of 50,000 people.
- The constitution should provide for Independent candidates for local government, parliamentary and presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that votes be counted at the polling stations. [5]
- The constitution should provide that all ballot boxes are transparent.
- The constitution should allow for independent candidates. The constitution should permit ID cards to be used as voter's cards.
- The constitution should ensure that the general elections are free and fair.
- The constitution should provide for presidential elections to have a voter's card that is different from other voter's cards to ensure that the candidate is voted by quantity and quality.
- The constitution should make the voting process computerized.
- The constitution should clearly stipulate the election date for general elections. (9)
- The constitution should allow for presidential elections to be conducted by the Electoral College.
- The constitution should ensure that each political party should as it nominates the president be required to vote in its nominee, with a minimum of 10,000 votes as to prevent would be petty contenders.
- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners have a minimum educational qualification of a diploma in law. [2]

- The constitution should provide that electoral commissioners have at least a form four level of education.
- The constitution should provide that, commissioners appointed to the Electoral Commission, be nominated by and be representative of all political parties. [3]
- The constitution should make provisions for the deaf to be represented in parliament.
- The constitution should ensure that electoral commissioners are elected from each province with gender balance as a requirement.
- The constitution should provide that election of commissioners and the chairman to the Electoral Commission should be subject to vetting and approval by parliament. [3]
- The constitution should state the electoral commissioners should consist of professionals and people from churches. [2]
- The constitution should grant electoral commissioners a security of tenure of five years. [2]
- The constitution should specify that electoral commissioners should retire 2 years before the elections. [2]
- The constitution should provide that the electoral commission be elected by the exchequer. [3]
- The constitution should provide for the electoral commission to be funded by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for 22 members of the electoral commission.
- The constitution should provide that in a presidential election, the winning candidate must get 50% of the total votes cast. In the event that this is not achieved in the first contest, a run-off of the first two candidates with highest number of votes shall be immediately held.
- The constitution should provide the electorate with a right to petition any election at all levels.
- The constitution should provide that the chair of the electoral commission be vetted by parliament.
- The constitution should provide for proportional representation.
- The constitution should establish a non-partisan electoral commission with two representatives from each province and four representatives from the disadvantaged groups.
- The constitution should provide for an electoral code of conduct to check violence by candidates and their supporters.
- The constitution should provide that the Chief Justice, Vice-President and Attorney General should be elected by secret ballot.
- The constitution should retain the current electoral system. [5]
- The constitution should provide for a president to be elected by a majority vote. If this is not accomplished then there should be a run off between the top two candidates.
- The constitution should provide for a simple majority in presidential elections irrespective of the number of votes cast.
- The constitution should enact the simple majority rule for parliamentary and civic elections.
- The constitution should ensure gender equity in the election of the President and VP.
- The constitution should state to win an election the contestant must garner 50% of total votes cast.
- The constitution should state that a presidential candidate must at least 50% of total votes cast in order to win the election. [8]
- The constitution should provide for the president total be elected with 51% of the total votes cast.

- The constitution should provide for the president to be elected on an 80% majority vote nationwide.
- The constitution should allow for aspiring candidates to be allowed to switch parties for nomination. [3]
- The constitution should not allow MPs to defect from their parties before their term expires. [3]
- The constitution should outlaw defection.
- The constitution should retain the rule on 25% representation in at least 5 provinces for the presidential elections. [3]
- The constitution should state that a president must garner 75% of total votes cast or 25% from all provinces.
- The constitution should provide for elective seats to be reserved for deaf, marginalized groups, the disabled, women and vulnerable groups. [2]
- The constitution should provide that sign language is an alternative qualification to English/Swahili for election to political office.
- The constitution should provide that 1/3 of the electoral commissioners shall be women.

5.3.13 **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The constitution should guarantee the protection of the human rights for all Kenyans.
- The constitution should empower the government to ensure that all Kenyans enjoy their basic rights. [2]
- The constitution should guarantee the freedom of worship to all Kenyans. [2]
- The constitution should provide freedom and protection of all religious groups by the government ensuring tight control of religious organizations. [3]
- The constitution should limit freedom of worship.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory formal education up to university level.
- The constitution should provide for free basic health care for all in both rural and urban areas
- The constitution should recognize that civil disobedience should be a right whenever the government violates the constitution.
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, basic food, clothing and shelter, security, water, and employment. [5]
- The constitution should guarantee Kenyans freedom of association.
- The constitution should guarantee Kenyans the right to public utilities, right to remain silent.
- The constitution should guarantee Kenyans the right to receive, seek and import information.
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory primary education. [11]
- The constitution should provide for free education up to secondary level. [3]
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans free education. [8]
- The constitution should provide for free health care. [14]
- The constitution should guarantee respect for the Islamic faith.
- The constitution should abolish the death penalty and be replaced with life imprisonment. [4]
- The constitution should retain the death penalty.
- The new constitution should give Kenyans equal opportunities to advance economically,

politically and socially regardless of tribe, gender or geographical origin. [3]

- The constitution should guarantee Kenyans equal treatment for all, individual freedom and basic rights.
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans a right to vote.
- The constitution does not have adequate provision for fundamental rights because marginalized and vulnerable groups are left out.
- The constitution should guarantee all Kenyans the right to live.
- The constitution should give Kenyans the right to live and work without any form of discrimination.
- The constitution should provide for the government to direct employers to employ a certain percentage of hearing impaired and qualified deaf persons. Provisions for medical care for the impaired should be guaranteed in employment.
- The constitution should guarantee that the government is providing clean water in every home. [4]
- The constitution should empower the government to give an amount of money to people who are unemployed every month for subsistence survival. [3]
- The constitution should allow widows to enjoy their husband's pension. [3]
- The constitution should abolish all types of slavery and forced labour.
- The constitution should enforce the principle of one-man one job. [4]
- The constitution should encourage the employment of persons with HIV/AIDS.
- The constitution should encourage employers to consider retirees for salary increment and other perks, such as medical care. [2]
- The constitution should encourage that Kenyans should be paid salaries as per what they are doing for their country and as per their qualifications.
- The constitution should sanction the government to look for ways of abolishing unemployment.
- The constitution should provide for equal rights of employment for both men and women. [2]
- Widow and pension schemes should be treated equally for both men and women.
- The constitution should provide for parliamentary sessions to be televised. [2]
- The constitution should allow for civic education to be a continuous process.
- The constitution should be translated into different Kenyan languages. [2]
- The constitution should allow for all the findings of commissions to be made public.
- The constitution should allow for Kenyans to have access to state information in the hands of the state.
- The constitution should give all workers the right to trade union representation. [4]
- The constitution should guarantee widows social security.
- The constitution should provide mechanisms and incentives to encourage employment of the deaf.
- The constitution should make provisions for free medical care to the blind.
- The constitution should make provision for the availability of interpreter services for all local languages in public places.
- The constitution should guarantee social security for retirees and persons of old age.
- The constitution should provide that pension benefits should be reviewed alongside increments in workers' salaries.

- The constitution should provide for the protection of vulnerable groups.
- The constitution should provide for government rehabilitation of street children.
- The constitution should make provision for sign language services for the deaf in all public places including parliament.
- The constitution should make sign language official.
- The constitution should provide a support infrastructure in the form of relief and loans to boost the economic status of persons with disability
- The constitution should provide affirmative action in favor of the disabled in all public facilities and decision-making bodies.
- The constitution should outlaw discrimination of the disabled.
- The constitution should provide that deaf people be allowed to drive.
- The constitution should provide for special identification cards for the deaf.
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action in favor of the needy, aged, HIV positive and mentally sick persons.
- The constitution should guarantee free education for deaf persons. [4]
- The constitution should guarantee free health care for the disabled. [3]
- The constitution should ensure the availability of crutches, wheel chairs etc for the disabled.
- The constitution should provide for a review of the school curriculum to accommodate the special needs of the deaf.
- The constitution should establish a fund for destitute children.
- The constitution should establish adequate juvenile institutions to cater for children in need of protection and discipline such as street children. [4]
- The constitution should provide that prisoners should be allowed to vote.
- The constitution should protect the right of prisoners.
- The constitution should ensure that prisons are made rehabilitation centers as opposed to torture centers.
- The rights of the disabled should be addressed in the new constitution, such as their rights to special facilities, rehabilitation and counseling services. [2]
- The constitution should guarantee the rights of the disabled.
- The rights of children should be entrenched in the constitution.
- The constitution should protect children from child labour.
- The constitution should establish homes for old people, the senile, the economically incapacitated, HIV/AIDS patients and the mentally sick should be catered for as vulnerable groups. [2]
- The constitution should provide for the care of all orphans.
- The constitution should label the aged as a vulnerable group. [2]
- The constitution should provide for affirmative action with regards to women and other vulnerable groups. [3]
- The constitution should define a child as any person under the age of 18 years.

5.3.15 **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 50 acres of land. [3]
- The constitution should provide that no citizen should own more than 200 acres of land.
- The constitution should provide that no citizen own more than 100 acres of land. [3]
- The constitution should guarantee that no Kenyan should be landless. [7]
- The constitution should provide for a redistribution of land. [2]

- The constitution should provide equal access to land for both men and women.
- The constitution should provide that men and women inherit their parents land equally.
- The constitution should ensure that land is registered in the names of both spouses. [2]
- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of land. [3]
- The constitution should provide a ceiling on land ownership beyond which tax shall be paid.
- The constitution should guarantee the right of all persons to own/inherit property.
- The constitution should establish special courts to settle land disputes.
- The constitution should provide that all Kenyans above the age of 18 years should be given some parcels of land.
- The constitution should provide a ceiling on land ownership depending on the productivity of the area.
- The constitution should provide that freedom fighters be given land as compensation.
- The constitution should state that ultimate land ownership to be to the state. [3]
- The constitution should empower individuals to have ultimate land ownership.
- The constitution should state that land ownership should be shared between the state and the citizen.
- The constitution should give the government power to acquire private land only for public purposes, and the owners should be compensated. [2]
- The constitution should empower the local community to control the use of land by owners and occupiers. [3]
- The constitution should not make provisions for the state to control the use of land.
- The constitution should impose heavy taxes on idle land for a stipulated period, after which the land must be forfeited and redistributed.
- The constitution should introduce a proper succession law for land.
- The constitution should outlaw land grabbing.
- The constitution should outline a limit on land ownership. [4]
- The constitution should compensate those who lost their land to colonialists.
- The constitution should limit individual land ownership to 10 acres.
- The constitution should limit all citizens to 25 acres of land.
- The constitution should limit land ownership to 10,000 acres.
- The constitution should not limit land ownership.
- The constitution should restrict ownership of land to non-citizens. [3]
- The constitution should decentralize the issue of land title deeds.
- The constitution should abolish the leasehold system and replace it with the freehold.
- The constitution should reduce land demarcation fees and succession fees.
- The constitution should see that all pre-independence treaties are nullified. [4]
- The constitution should allow Kenyans to own land anywhere in the country without restrictions. [10]
- The constitution should guarantee access to land for every Kenyan. [3]
- The constitution should provide for elders to handle land disputes.

5.3.16

CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS

- The constitution should provide mechanisms that will safeguard the preservation of useful traditions for posterity. [2]
- The constitution should provide for the recognition of freedom fighters. They should be

identified and given a reward. [2]

- The constitution should preserve ethnic and cultural diversity. [2]
- The constitution should protect Kenyan traditions and cultures that protect equality and fairness.
- The constitution should capture cultural and ethnic virtues, such as songs, dances etc. [5]
- The constitution should protect women against forced marriages, circumcision and harmful traditional rights.
- The constitution should outlaw cultural beliefs that affect women such as FGM.
- The constitution should recognize Kiswahili as the national language.
- The constitution should recognize Kikuyu and Kiswahili as the national languages.
- The constitution should provide for two national languages.
- The constitution should promote and recognize indigenous languages. [2]

5.3.17 **MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should provide for equitable distribution of national resources. [4]
- The constitution should ensure that the government appropriate benefits from national resources between central government and the local community. [5]
- The constitution should ensure that borrowed funds should be distributed to all provinces according to the prioritized needs of individual provinces.
- The constitution should provide that public officers convicted of corruption be also made to repay the full amount of monies embezzled.
- The constitution should provide for strict enforcement of employment on merit in all public institutions.
- The constitution should outlaw multiple occupations of public offices. [2]
- The constitution should provide labor laws that enhance equitable labor relations.
- The constitution should provide institutional checks to reduce incidents of abuse of power by civil servants.
- The Attorney General and the Auditor General should hold office for no more than two four-year terms.
- The constitution should guarantee the Auditor and Controller General security of tenure. [3]
- The constitution should empower the Auditor General to approve all government expenditure. [2]
- The constitution should ensure that the office of the Auditor-General is independent.
- The constitution should empower the parliamentary investments committee to control and manage public finances.
- The constitution should provide that the Attorney General, Director of Personnel Management, Permanent Secretaries, Secretary to the Cabinet and the Controller and Auditor-General shall be appointed by the Public Service Commission.
- The constitution should provide that each Ministry should be headed by a professional. [5]
- The constitution should attract more workers into the public service by offering competitive remuneration, creating good working conditions and offering training. [3]
- The constitution should give first priority to retired people when appointing chairmen of various parastatals.
- The constitution should provide that elected leaders declare their wealth before assuming office. [3]
- The constitution should give parliament the power to ask for quarter statements of public

accounts to be published.

- The constitution should provide that the parliament must give approval for any government loans before they are acquired. [2]
- The constitution should authorize parliament to manage all state loans.
- The constitution should empower the government to authorize the raising and appropriation of public funds.
- The constitution should reduce the presidents oversee trips by 80%.
- The constitution should ensure that the government engages in income generating projects.
- The PSC should be gender balanced and have regional representatives. [2]
- The constitution should provide for members of the PSC to be appointed by the president.
- The constitution should enact a code of conduct for public office holders.
- The constitution should make the president declare his/her wealth. [3]

5.3.18 **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should provide that communities be given first preference in benefiting from local natural resources.
- The constitution should provide for the protection of natural forests. [5]
- The constitution should ensure the protection of water catchment areas.[2]
- The constitution should ensure that all natural resources belong to the local authorities.
- The constitution should provide for natural resources to be owned by the state, local communities and councils.
- The constitution should provide for all natural resources to be owned by the Kenyan people.
- The constitution should involve local communities in the management of natural resources. [2]
- The constitution should provide for all stakeholders and NGO's protect natural resources.
- The constitution should protect minerals water bodies and wildlife.

5.3.19 **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should provide that structures and processes be institutionalized to secure citizens participation and input in law making.
- The constitution should recognize non-governmental organizations and recognize their roles.
- The constitution should provide for NGOs and other organized groups to partner with the government in decision making and be incorporated in development and planning. [5]
- The constitution should regulate civil society organizations.
- The constitution should protect the rights of civil societies and they should be constitutionally allowed to organize citizens to stand up against the government. [2]
- The constitution should not provide for the government to regulate the media or the civil society. [2]
- The constitution should allow churches to be involved in the development of the country.

5.2.20 **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The constitution should provide that all the conduct of foreign affairs be debated and approved by parliament. [2]

- The constitution should domesticate the provisions of the International Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against women.
- The constitution should provide for international relations to be the responsibility of the executive.
- The constitution should not provide for international relations to be the sole responsibility of the executive.
- The constitution of Kenya should be supreme to international treaties, and conventions and regional and bilateral treaties.

5.2.21 **CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES**

- The constitution should provide that constitutional commissions are set up by parliament and they should be autonomous. [2]
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of an ombudsman's office. [9]
- The constitution should provide for a permanent constitutional commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a gender based Parliamentary Service Commission.
- The constitution should provide for the Judiciary to be headed by a Minister for Justice, who should be appointed by the prime minister. [2]
- The constitution should establish a Permanent Commission on remuneration of public officers and other civil servants.
- The constitution should establish an independent body to check on incidents of corruption, an anti-corruption commission. [4]
- The constitution should provide for a commission to oversee the management of natural resources.
- The constitution review should be a continuous process that should be done after every 10 years.
- Constitution should be reviewed after every 15-20 years.
- The constitution should establish a human rights commission. [5]
- The constitution should establish a gender commission. [3]
- The constitution should establish a lands commission. [2]
- The constitution should establish a commission for the disabled
- The constitution should establish a commission for the demarcation of constituencies.
- The constitution should establish a civil service commission.
- The constitution should form an environmental commission.
- The constitution should give constitutional commissions the powers to prosecute and make their findings public.

SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER

- The constitution should provide that the Chief Justice and Speaker of the national assembly be the repository of executive power during presidential elections. [3]
- The constitution should transfer all presidential powers to the speaker of the national assembly until the new president is sworn in.
- The constitution should provide for the provincial administration to supervise the transition of one government to another.
- The constitution should provide that whenever there is a temporary vacancy in the office of the president the speaker should take up the role temporarily.
- The constitution should provide that the results for a presidential elections to be declared by an independent commission. [2]
- The constitution should provide for the results of a presidential election to be declared through the media.
- The constitution should provide for the incoming president to be sworn in 30 days after being declared winner.
- The constitution should provide for the incoming president to assume office immediately after elections.
- The constitution should provide that when the office of the president falls vacant elections should be held within 60 days.
- The constitution should empower the CJ to swear in the incoming president. [4]
- The constitution should provide for a former president in terms of security. [3]
- The constitution should provide for the welfare of a former president. [3]
- The constitution should not provide for the former presidents to be immune from legal process. [4]
- The constitution should provide for a retirement package for former presidents that include a pension.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- The constitution should provide women the right to own property regardless of their marital status. [2]
- The constitution should provide for non-discrimination of women in property inheritance matters. [7]
- The constitution should provide for protection of unmarried women against all forms of gender abuse.
- The constitution should protect all Kenyans against domestic violence.
- The constitution should address the rights of women.
- The constitution should give women the right of movement in and out of the country. Travel documents should be issued without gender discrimination.
- The constitution should enforce the principle of equal opportunities for women.
- The constitution should not tolerate women to suffer any form of discrimination or oppression that reduces her integrity. [2]
- The constitution should create laws that protect women from the political process.
- The constitution should provide for a widow to succeed her husband's property without involving the state.
- The constitution should give women the right to own property jointly with their husbands. [4]

- The constitution should outlaw early marriages.
- The constitution should not allow those under the age of 22 to wed.
- The constitution should repeal the 1967 affiliation act.
- The constitution should provide that both parents contribute to the upbringing of their children.
- The constitution should address domestic violence, and the law should impose stiff penalties on cases of domestic violence, and sexual harassment in the office should also be outlawed.
- The constitution should outlaw domestic violence. [4]

5.3.24 **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- The constitution should resign Kenya from being a member of the WTO.
- The constitution should limit the amount of borrowing of loans from the international community.

5.3.25 **REGIONAL POLICY**

- The constitution should strengthen trade issues between Kenya Uganda and Tanzania. Major companies like BAT. Kenya Breweries should be made regional.
- The constitution should provide for regional ID cards instead of passports.

5.3.26 **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- The constitution should guarantee the provision of infrastructure in the whole country.
- The constitution should restrict the importation of food. [2]
- The constitution should empower the government to control liberalization in order to protect local industries. [3]
- The constitution should encourage the export sector.
- The constitution should stop the importation of second hand goods.
- The constitution should not allow for the importation of locally produced goods.
- The constitution should not allow for the liberalization of the domestic market.
- The constitution should provide for remedial measures on poverty reduction. [3]
- The constitution should ensure that the government revives water and rural electrification projects.
- The constitution should create a good infrastructure.

5.3.27 **NATIONAL OTHER POLICY**

- Kenya should design a new national flag that is not identified by political parties.
- The constitution should provide for the development of a new national flag in order to generate national and international recognition, respect, pride, and integrity and to motivate national unity.
- The constitution should provide NHIF funds for retirees.
- The constitution should specify that NHIF funds should pay for treatment and not boarding fee.
- The constitution should provide homes for people with AIDS.
- The constitution should empower the government the power to fully deal with HIV/AIDS, and those wishing to marry should go for AIDS tests

- The constitution should abolish mob justice and.
- The constitution should abolish aimless police shooting.
- The constitution should equip police properly in order for them to control crime.
- The constitution should abolish inhumane treatment of people in the hands of the police.
- The constitution should make the security personnel friendly in order to ensure that all people enjoy their security in full.
- The constitution should protect the matatu businesses form corrupt police officers.
- The constitution should state that any corrupt elected officials should be jailed and be made to pay back what they have embezzled.
- The constitution should ensure that all found guilty of corruption should pay back what they embezzled. [3]
- Constitution should legislate against gender-based discrimination.
- The constitution should enforce gender priority in decision-making. There should be equitable representation in all levels of decision-making.

5.3.28 **SECTORAL POLICY**

- The constitution should provide for water harvesting in semi arid areas.
- The constitution should provide that the President's portrait in the national currency be replaced by natural historic landmarks
- The constitution should make a provision that, on HIV issues, a balance shall be struck between the confidentiality of the infected and the risks faced by the uninfected.
- The constitution should guarantee that civic and human rights education shall be part of the school curriculum.
- The constitution should abolish cast sharing of healthcare.
- The constitution should ensure that civic education is included in the school curriculum.
- The constitution should provide farmers with the freedom to market coffee through their own channels.
- The constitution should provide for prompt payment of farmers for their agricultural produce.
- The constitution should provide for the full liberalization of the agricultural sector.
- The constitution should provide for proper management of health institutions.
- The constitution should provide for reasonable and affordable government taxation of consumer goods.
- The constitution should empower the government to irrigate and cultivate.
- The constitution should revise the food policy.
- The constitution should provide support for the farmers by subsidizing farm inputs.
- The constitution should ensure that the government gives all farmers of cash crops a flat rate pay for their produce.
- The constitution should protect the agricultural sector and provide financial support for the farmers.
- The constitution should promote food production, and assist the farmers in their different sectors.
- The constitution should search for markets for the farmers produce. [2]
- The constitution should protect the coffee and tea industry from exploitation by brokers, the government should control coffee prices and reduce the taxes on coffee.
- The constitution should address the needs of farmers, i.e. the roads should be improved for better transportation of their goods.

- The constitution should allow for farmers to elect their own leaders to oversee the sale and marketing of their produce.
- The constitution should enact a law that will remove middlemen in the marketing of farm produce.
- The constitution should empower the government to control the local market to protect farmers from exploitation.
- The constitution should allow coffee farmers to elect their own managers and let them manage their own affairs. [2]
- The constitution should ensure that the textile industries are revived.
- The constitution should ensure that the government adopts the Koech report on education. [2]
- The constitution should provide for the BOG to replace the PTA in secondary schools to minimize parent's apathy on school management.
- The constitution should recognize the role of sponsors in schools.
- The constitution should provide for education budget to be distributed to the districts depending on the requirements.
- The constitution should enforce the old system of education 7-4-2-3. [3]
- The constitution should change the system of education so that students start doing professional studies.
- The constitution should abolish the 8-4-4 system of education. [3]
- The constitution should ensure that education is available and subsidize and revive the school equipment schemes and revitalize adult education.
- The constitution should allow canning in school as even the Bible allows that.
- The constitution should restructure the 8-4-4 system in order to fit in industrialization.
- The constitution should ensure that all universities and tertiary colleges harmonize their education to reduce wastage and money.
- The constitution should empower the government to review the education system and adopt a semester system to enable children to clear school at an early age.
- The constitution should ensure that the government caters for all those who cannot afford school fees.
- The constitution should ensure that parents do not pay for extra tuition.
- The constitution should create projects where parents buy books for schools.
- The constitution should ensure that teachers are paid the increased salaries that they were promised.
- The constitution should exempt tax on local and foreign goods meant for the deaf, and also exempt from businesses licenses.
- The constitution should ensure that tax is reduced in all areas and collected tax should be used for the welfare of all citizens.
- The constitution should ensure that budgetary tax considerations should take into account the special needs and positions of women.
- The constitution should scrap taxes on essentials such as medicines, agricultural products and fuel.
- The constitution should highly vet harambees and abolish some types.
- The constitution should protect the Kenyan traders who are taxed from imports that have a negative impact on their sales.
- The constitution should not allow for chiefs to collect any government levies.
- The constitution should ensure that the presidential portrait should not be on the currency.

- The constitution should only provide for the image of freedom fighters or the first president to be on the currency.
- The constitution should ensure that hospital charges are controlled and medical clinics brought closer to the people. [2]
- The constitution should fund herbalists in their research. The prices of herbal medicines should be reduced, and they should be grown in afforestation stations.
- The constitution should ensure that all hospitals have medicines, which should be given free to patients and to NHIF contributors and retirees.
- The constitution should not govern Kenyans medical research on WHO rules.
- The constitution should empower the government to assist needy people in meeting their medical bills.
- The constitution should empower the government to maintain hospitals and hospital cars and also to monitor the conduct of doctors.
- The constitution should ensure that drugs sold in chemist are suitable for humans.
- The constitution should limit the number of private hospitals.
- The constitution should provide for broadcasting licenses to be issued all over the country and not just Nairobi.
- The constitution should make special provisions to support the informal sector. [3]
- The constitution should provide for universities to liaise with the informal sector in order to boost industrialization.

5.3.29 **CUSTOMARY LAW**

- The constitution should penalize a man who impregnates somebody's daughter through customary law.
- The constitution should delete the section of customary law in the constitution.
- The constitution should uphold customary laws.
- The constitution should legalize traditional marriages for women with 2 or more children, and they should be awarded certificates.

5.3.30 **STATUTORY LAW**

- The constitution should provide that the law should apply in a non-discriminatory manner to all Kenyans. [2]
- The constitution should guarantee every Kenyan, equal and non-discriminative treatment by the law irrespective of gender, ethnic or racial background.
- The constitution should entrench the family law elements of succession into the constitution.
- The constitution should establish a proper succession law.
- The constitution should recognize drug dealing as a major offence with heavy penalties, and drug barons should be arrested and their drugs confiscated.
- The constitution should legalize herbal medicines.
- The constitution should scrap the Local Authorities Act, and an Act of Parliament should be enacted to govern local authorities.
- The constitution should enact a law to ensure that if a woman stays with a man for more than one year, they should be declared legally married.
- The constitution should provide for a retrospective effect to charges so that a person can be penalized on any act or omission that breaches the law.

- The constitution should outlaw illicit brews and illegal drugs. [2]
- The constitution should pass strict laws that will curb rapists.
- The constitution should make it illegal for the President's name to be used in any government institution.
- The constitution should outlaw abortion
- The law should limit the period of appeal for those that acquire property by malice or false pretence.

5.3.36 **BILLS**

- An economic crime bill must be enacted to deter future plundering of the economy by the constitution
- The constitution should amend the 1966 pension bill in order to automatically increase pensions whenever salaries are increased.

5.3.37 **NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- The constitution should enforce equal rights of law and all human rights should be addressed.
- The constitution should ensure that all are treated with dignity.

5.3.38 **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- The constitution should dictate that all women dress like Muslim women.
- The constitution should bar women from wearing miniskirts and see through clothes.
- The constitution should enforce a formal dress code on Kenyan ladies.

APPENDICES:

Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Hon. James Kibicho | MP |
| 2. Mercy Njoka | DC |
| 3. Rev. Samuel Murimi | Chairman |
| 4. Josphat Njogu Kanake | Secretary |
| 5. Cllr. Muriuki Ngando | |
| 6. Maina Kiuma | |
| 7. Joseph Gakono | |
| 8. Grace Nyawira Wanyeki | |
| 9. Mirriam Wangithi Wanjohi | |
| 10. Jedida Wandia Murimi | |

Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers

1. Fleet of Hope
2. Mwangaza AIDS Control
3. Mwangaza CBO
4. Zimmer Hill
5. Catholic Justice and Peace Commission

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

1	00170KNCE	Benjamin Ikaui	CBO	Written	Kenya Association Of Retired
2	00040KNCE	Dr. Marion Mutugi	CBO	Memorandum	Ndia Intergrated Women Dev.A
3	00050KNCE	Gikunyu Mbinyu	CBO	Written	Mbatini/ Gatundui-ini Self H
4	00020KNCE	Jairus Kariuki	CBO	Written	Mwangaza Baricho AIDS Contro
5	00130KNCE	Joseph Nyagaga	CBO	Written	St.Martha Healing Center
6	00070KNCE	Lily Njoki	CBO	Written	Gukinyukia Women Group
7	00140KNCE	Michael Mutugi	CBO	Written	Kiamagi Jua-Kali Self Help G
8	00110KNCE	Miriam W Wanjohi	CBO	Memorandum	Kagio Single Parents
9	00030KNCE	Mwai Joseph	CBO	Memorandum	Kahiga-ine Self Help Group
10	00200KNCE	Nancy Kariuki	CBO	Written	Ndia Women Intergrated Devel
11	00160KNCE	Yale Mahmud	CBO	Written	Hearing Impared Persons
12	00381KNCE	Ayub Karuhi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
13	00531KNCE	Barnabas Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
14	00241KNCE	Charles Karani	Individual	Written	
15	00091KNCE	David Muthii Ruirie	Individual	Written	
16	00011KNCE	Elias M Kabuita	Individual	Written	
17	00341KNCE	Festus Muchira	Individual	Oral - Public he	
18	00021KNCE	Francis J Mugweru	Individual	Written	
19	00161KNCE	Francis Wamwea	Individual	Written	
20	00451KNCE	Geoffrey Gachangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	00201KNCE	Gibson Mureithi	Individual	Written	
22	00540KNCE	Gibson Wanjohi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	00481KNCE	Hezron Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	00391KNCE	Hon. James Kibicho	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	00211KNCE	Hosea Mwangi	Individual	Written	
26	00441KNCE	Humprey Wamweya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	00151KNCE	Ismael Wanjohi	Individual	Written	
28	00061KNCE	Jackson Riiri Kagume Ri	Individual	Written	
29	00121KNCE	Jesse M Ngari	Individual	Written	
30	00051KNCE	John Mwangi Kabugua	Individual	Written	
31	00521KNCE	John Wahome	Individual	Oral - Public he	
32	00131KNCE	John Wanjohi Kangara	Individual	Written	
33	00141KNCE	Joseph Karimi	Individual	Memorandum	
34	00181KNCE	Joseph Muthii	Individual	Written	
35	00351KNCE	Joseph Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
36	00071KNCE	Joseph Ruita Stanley	Individual	Written	
37	00411KNCE	Julius Mutugi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
38	00431KNCE	Lawrance Munene	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	00221KNCE	Luke Muriuki	Individual	Written	
40	00371KNCE	Maina Joseph	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	00261KNCE	Maina Joseph	Individual	Written	
42	00471KNCE	Maina Kahuthi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	00101KNCE	Margaret Wachira	Individual	Written	
44	00461KNCE	Mary Njeri Maina	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	00111KNCE	Meshack Muriuki	Individual	Written	
46	00311KNCE	Michael Muriuki	Individual	Written	
47	00031KNCE	Michael Mutugi Gacheru	Individual	Written	
48	00191KNCE	Michael Wachira	Individual	Written	

49	0056	Mr Muoroto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0004	Muriuki Mkulima	Individual	Written	
51	0036	Nahashon Muriithi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
52	0008	Osman Abdullah	Individual	Written	
53	0051	Peter Munene	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0040	Peter Mwaliama Ngare	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0025	Peter Wanjohi	Individual	Written	
56	0017	Philip M Wanjohi	Individual	Written	
57	0055	Rosemary Wangenye	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0030	Simon Maina Karani	Individual	Written	
59	0032	Sophia Wambui Munene	Individual	Written	
60	0028	Stephen Kibuchi	Individual	Written	
61	0029	Stephen Wanjohi	Individual	Written	
62	0050	Thomas Kariuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0027	Wanjau E Mutiga	Individual	Written	
64	0023	Wilson Wanjohi	Individual	Written	
65	0012	Joseph Murage	NGO	Written	Kenya Union for the Blind
66	0008	Rosemary Wangenye	NGO	Memorandum	Maendeleo ya Wanawake-Ndia
67	0006	William Karuyu	Other Institutions	Written	School For The Deaf
68	0015	Amos Karani	Pressure Groups	Written	Kenya Ex-War Council
69	0001	Charles Wachira	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Baricho Catholic Parish
70	0023	Geofrey Gitura	Religious Organisation	Written	Kibirigwi Western Zone-Baric
71	0022	John Mutugi	Religious Organisation	Written	Kariko Catholic Church
72	0024	Joseph Muraguri	Religious Organisation	Written	PCEA-Kibirigwi Parish
73	0010	Mary Wanjiku Mwai	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Ndia Catholic Churches
74	0026	Mary Wanjiku Mwai	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	CJPC-Ndia
75	0019	Peter Muchiri	Religious Organisation	Written	Catholic Church Kinjege West
76	0025	Simon Mwangi	Religious Organisation	Written	SDA Church
77	0009	Stephen Kibira Murage	Religious Organisation	Written	Kenya Anglican Men Ass.
78	0021	Tarcicius Mureithi	Religious Organisation	Written	Murura-ini Catholic Church
79	0018	Winfred Njoki	Religious Organisation	Written	Kiangai CWA-Baricho Parish

Appendix 3: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No	Name:	Address:	No	Name:	Address:
1	Josphine Wangithi	None	24	Eunice Wambui	P.O. Box 767, Karatina
2	Festus M. Mutugi	None	25	Miriam Wangithi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
3	Joseph Mwangi	None	26	Zacharia Muthii	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
4	Nelson Mwangi	None	27	Muriki Mukulima	P.O. Box 10, Baricho
5	Shadrack Wanjohi	P.O. Box 90, Boricho	28	Joseph Wanjohi	P.O. Box 60, Baricho
6	Francis Mugweru	P.O. Box 90, Boricho	29	Peter Kibura	P.O. Box 350, Kerugoya
7	Chiuri Ikami	P.O. Box 90, Boricho	30	Fracnis Mutugi	P.O. Box 99, Baricho
8	Jackson Wanjohi	P.O. Box 35, Boricho	31	Nahasom Mureithi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
9	Mwai Joseph	P.O. Box 35, Boricho	32	Margret Wachira	P.O. Box 90, Baricho
10	Dr. Marian Mutugi	P.O. Box 1, Baricho	33	Julian Githinji	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
11	Rev. Japhet Mutugi	P.O. Box 1, Baricho	34	Esther Mutugi	P.O. Box 99, Baricho
12	Joseph Mwangi	P.O. Box 60, Baricho	35	Gikinji Mbunyu	P.O. Box 89, Baricho
13	Karanja Mutembei	P.O. Box 1, Baricho	36	Wanjohi Miano	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
14	Rev. Samuel M. Kybe	P.O. Box 489, Kerugoya	37	John Mwangi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
15	Joseph Gakono	P.O. Box 60, Baricho	38	Mrs. Wanyeki	P.O. Box 234, Sagana
16	Joseph Mugweru	P.O. Box 10, Baricho	39	Francis Kinyua	P.O. Box 90, Baricho
17	John Murimi	P.O. Box 167, Karatina	40	Charles Muthii	P.O. Box 60, Baricho
18	Charles Muriithi	P.O. Box 90, Boricho	41	Samuel Kiongo ndegwa	P.O. Box 33, Kerugoya
19	Mary Nyawira	P. O. Box 82, Baricho	42	Alfan Miano	P.O. Box 57, Baricho
20	Michael Mutugi Gachau	P.O. Box 74, Baricho	43	Samuel Mutugi	P.O. Box 63, Kagio
21	Robert Mwangi	None	44	Antony Murini	P.O. Box 63, Kagio
22	David Kabiru	P.O. Box 35, Boricho	45	James Muriuki	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
23	Halfred Gatugi	P.O. Box 60, Baricho	46	Joseph Marma Muriuki	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
47	Jackson Ruiru	P.O. Box 20, Baricho	70	Osman Abudollahi	P.O. Box 360, Sagana
48	peter Mwarima	P.O. Box 1338, Karatina	71	Ferista Wanjiru Wanjiru	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
49	Timothy Mutugi	P.O. Box 26, Karatina	72	Lilian Njoki Mwangi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
50	Joseph Ruita Stanley	P.O. Box 82, Baricho	73	Isaac Baahogu	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
51	John Ndege	P.O. Box 10, Karatina	74	Dominican Kibuchi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
52	GodfreyMuriuki	P.O. Box 10, Karatina	75	George Mwangi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
53	Venasu Mwangi	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	76	John Mureithi	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya
54	Joyce Muthoni	P.O. Box 1853, Karatina	77	Peter Murage	P.O. Box 25, Barich
55	Gedad Gichira	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	78	Festas Njomo	P.O. Box 103, Baricho
56	Josephat Muriuki	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	79	Anthony Ndege	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
57	Eric Muriki	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	80	David Muthii	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
58	Johnson Mwangi	P.O. Box Kerugoya	81	Joseph Mwangi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
59	Mahason Karani	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	82	John Kamau	P.O. Box 53, Baricho
60	Ayub Karuri	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	83	Francis Manegone	P.O. Box 54, Baricho
61	Dickson Nyaga	P.O. Box 217, Kerugoya	84	Charles Magochi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
62	Hon. James Kibico	None	85	Gerald Kagwima	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
63	Simon Marina	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	86	Faith Ndugu	P.O. Box 560, Kerugoya
64	J. K. Kiyai	P.O. Box 217, Kerugoya	87	Stephen Kibina	P.O. Box 950, Kerugoya
65	John Mwangi Wandu	P.O. Box 167, Karatina	88	Rosemary Wamboi Stephen	P.O. Box 950, Kerugoya

66	Stephen Muriuki	P.O. Box 283, Baricho	89	Paul Mutugi Nyamu	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
67	Rebecca Mugo	P.O. Box 44, Kerugoya	90	Maina Charles	P.O. Box
68	Benjamin Maina	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	91	Kabuthi Thagicu	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya
69	Peter Wanjohi Murage	P.O. Box 82, Baricho	92	CecilyNjoki	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
93	Joseph Ndungu	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	116	Godfrey Giteng'o	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya
94	Jennifer Wangechi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	117	Mathana Kamunye	P.O. Box 55, Baricho
95	Mary W. Muchoki	P.O. Box 28, Baricho	118	Isaac Maina	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya
96	Lucy Mucori	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	119	Madheme Wanjohi	P.O. Box 72, Baricho
97	Grace Wangari	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	120	Gabriel Muriuki	P.O. Box 2, Baricho
98	Julia Muthoni	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	121	James Kinyua	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
99	Joram Kiama	None	122	Felista Mbogo	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya
100	Michael Murimi	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	123	Johnson Marina	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya
101	Margaret Gichimu	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	124	Benson Kabirange	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya
102	Mesheck Muriuki	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	125	Benson Mwangi	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya
103	Jesinta wa Murigu	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	126	Joseph Muthike	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya
104	Eva N. Maina	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	127	Teresa Mureithi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
105	Christine w. Mithamo	P.O. Box 75, Baricho	128	Mary Njoki	P.O. Box 1330, Kerugoya
106	Jesse W. Kibue	P.O. Box 259, Kerugoya	129	Timothy Mwangi	P.O. Box 82, Baricho
107	Peter Muchiri	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	130	Patrick Kiama	P.O. Box 206, Karatina
108	AntonyMureithi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	131	Joseph Wanjohi	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya
109	Rose Mwangi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	132	Janet Mbogo	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya
110	George Munene	P.O. Box 102, Kerugoya	133	Josphat Gatu Kuria	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
111	James Kariuki	P.O. Box 221, Karatina	134	Elizabeth Wambui	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
112	Michael Mathenge	P.O. Box 518, Kerugoya	135	Eunice Muriki	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
113	Ephrim Wachira	P.O. Box 593, Karatina	136	Godrey Ngigi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
114	John James Maina	P.O. Box 53, Kerugoya	137	Stephen Kinyua	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
115	Moses Mugweru	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	138	Andrew Mathenge	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
139	David Wanjohi	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	162	Michael Ngendo	P.O. Box 1078, Karatina
140	Mary W. Mwai	P.O. Box 15, Kerugoya	163	Ishamil Wanjohi	P.O. Box 360, Sagana
141	Josephat Murage	None	164	Cyrus Githinji	P.O. Box 345, Karatina
142	Irene Wathira	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	165	Yale Muhammed	P.O. Box 123, Kerugoya
143	Jesse Mbutu	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	166	John Wanjohi Kang'ara	P.O. Box 352, Sagana
144	Joseph Gathimba	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya		Humphrey Wamwea	
			167	Muoho	P.O. Box 345, Karatina
145	Charles Ndimitu	P.O. Box 206, Karatina	168	Joseph Maina Muriuki	P.O. Box 235, Karatina
146	Ester Wakini	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	169	Francis Mamwea	P.O. Box 55, Karatina
147	Beatrice Wanja	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	170	Benson Kariuki	P.O. Box 1009, karatina
148	Nehemiah Githinji	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	171	Philip Kanake	P.O. Box 180, Karatina
149	Evan Murage	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	172	Stephen Gombo	P.O. Box 158, Karatina
150	Maleson Muchiri	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	173	Lucy Muthoni	P.O. Box 213, Karatina
151	Michael Mutugi	P.O. Box 10, Kerugoya	174	Janet Wachira	P.O. Box 213, Karatina
152	Joseph Njagaga	.O. Box 25, Baricho	175	James peter Kamau	P.O. Box 14, Kerugoya
153	Joseph Mureithi	P.O. Box 72, Baricho	176	John Kinyua	P.O. Box 235, Karatina
154	Joses Murani	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	177	Antony Kamuyu	P.O. Box 234, Karatina
155	Joseph Murage Kariuki	P.O. Box 19, Baricho	178	Maina K. Kiuma	P.O. Box 233, Sagera
156	James Mwangi Muthera	P.O. Box 235, Karatina	179	Philip M. Wanjohi	P.O. Box 217, Sagana

157	Joseph Kariuri	P.O. Box 180, Karatina	180	Josphat Maina	P.O. Box 1780, Karatina
158	David Gakono	P.O. Box 70, Baricho	181	Murimi M. Nyamu	P.O. Box 1, Sagana
159	Lawrence Munene	P.O. Box 38, Sagana	182	Miano Karong'o	P.O. Box 745, Karatina
160	Michael Ngendo	P.O. Box 1078, Karatina	183	Gerald murimi	P.O. Box 745, Karatina
161	Ishmail Wanjohi	P.O. Box 360, Sagana	184	Joseph Muthii	P.O. Box 965, Karatina
185	Justus Mwangi	P.O. Box 643, Karatina	208	Jane Muriuki	P.O. Box 593, Karatina
186	Stephen Wanjohi	P.O. Box 55, Karatina	209	Helen Wambura	P.O. Box 180, Karatina
187	Michael Wachira	P.O. Box 422, Karatina	210	Mily Mgima	P.O. Box 745, Karatina
188	Nelson Maina	P.O. Box 806, Karatina	211	Grace Kiot	P.O. Box 593, Karatina
189	Gibson Mureithi	P.O. Box 701, Karatina	212	Evalen Wairimu	P.O. Box 745, Karatina
190	Nancy Kariuki	P.O. Box 11, Sagana	213	Wilson Wanjohi	P.O. Box 1078, Karatina
191	Christine Mburu	P.O. Box 235, Karatina	214	Amos Karani	None
192	Benjamin Ikahu	P.O. Box 249, Karatina	215	Luke Muriuki	P.O. Box 235, Karatina
193	Livingstone Muguderu	P.O. Box 82, Baricho	216	Jane Wambui	P.O. Box 53, Karatina
194	Hosea Mwangi	P.O. Box 217, Karatina	217	Sophia Wambui	P.O. Box 53, Karatina
195	Jane Ngari	P.O. Box 235, Karatina	218	Peter Muchiri	P.O. Box 58, Karatina
196	Stephen Mutugi	P.O. Box 55, Karatina	219	Dr. Marion Mutugi	P.O. Box 1, Baricho
197	William Kigumi	P.O. Box 235, Karatina	220	Michael Kanji	P.O. Box 50, Kagio
198	Janiffer Muthoni	P.O. Box 235, Karatina	221	Karanja Mutembe	P.O. Box 449, Nairobi
199	Godfrey Wanganju	P.O. Box 53, Kerugoya	222	Julius Kamakia	P.O. Box 221, Karatina
200	Maina Solomon	P.O. Box 1075, Karatina	223	Jackson Mureithi	P.O. Box 235, Karatina
201	Winfred Njoki Muchiri	P.O. Box 180, Karatina	224	Geoffrey Gitau	P.O. Box 235, Karatina
202	John Mutugi	P.O. Box 180, Karatina	225	Leah Gaita	P.O. Box 180, Karatina
203	Teresia Wachira	P.O. Box 593, Karatina	226	Rosemary Wamboi	P.O. Box 950, Kerugoya
204	Stephen Muriuki	P.O. Box 593, Karatina	227	Mary Njeri Maina	P.O. Box 235, Karatina
205	Rose M. Mutugi	P.O. Box 593, Karatina	228	Geoffrey K. Gichogi	P.O. Box 55, Karatina
206	Regina Wanjiku	P.O. Box 593, Karatina	229	Virginia W. Mwangi	P.O. Box 45, Sagana
207	Mary W. Murekwu	P.O. Box 113, karatina	230	Peter Njoroge	P.O. Box 213, Karatina
231	Maina Kahutumumu	P.O. Box 745, Karatina	254	Isodorol Wacngechi	P.O. Bx 700, Karatina
232	Joseph Mwangi Kanya	P.O. Box 54, Sagana	255	Julius Rosire	P.O. Box 1396, Nyeri
233	Miano Kibue	P.O. Box 31, Karatina	256	Geoffrey Wahome	P.O. Box 180, Karataina
234	Eric Watur	P.O. Box 235, Karatina	257	Martin Telewa	P.O. Box 1396, Nyeri
235	Antony Nduiga	P.O. Box 290, Kerugoya	258	carol Kinuthia	P.O. Box 1396, Nyeri
236	Charles Karani	P.O. Box 180, Karatina	259	Ephantus Muriuki	P.O. Box 944, Karatina
237	Peter Wanjohi	P.O. Box 235, Karatina	260	Simon Mwangi	P.O. Box 359, Karatina
238	Pennianah Wariumu	P.O. Box 1780, Karatina	261	Mrs. Wanyoike	P.O. Box 234, Sagana
239	Nathaniel Kagwima	P.O. Box 82, Baricho	262	Mwangi Mutitu	P.O. Box 31, Karatina
240	Reuben Njau	P.O. Box 35, Baricho	263	Rev. Samuel Kanyote	P.O. Box 409, Kerugoya
241	John Wanjohi	P.O. Box 643, Karatina	264	Mary M. Gakuru	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
242	Agnes Muthigani	P.O. Box 64, Kagiro	265	Christine Mithamo	P.O. Box 75, Barichp
243	Joyce Magondu	P.O. Box 64, Kagiro	266	Miriamu W. Wanjohi	P.O. Box 38, Baricho
244	Emily Miano	P.O. Box 64, Kagiro	267	Kimani Gachie	P.O. Box 1750, Karatina
245	Florence Munene	P.O. Box 64, Kagiro	268	Kahiho Njuguna	P.O. Box 31, Karatina
246	Maina Wanjohi	P.O. Box 1078, karatina	269	Wajau E. Muthiga	P.O. Box 58976, Nairobi
247	Wilson Kariuki	P.O. Box 643, Karatina	270	Hezron Maina	P.O. Box 235, Karatina
248	Maina Muriuki	None	271	Stephen Kibuchi	P.O. Box 1671, karatina

249	Stephen M. Kanji	P.O. Box 1946, Karatina	272	James Munaguri	P.O. Box 235, Karatina
250	Johnson Wanjohi	P.O. Box 31, Karatina	273	Jackson Njagi	P.O. Box 1198, Karatina
251	Jarcisins M. Muriuki	P.O. Box 54, Sagana	274	Gibson Wanjohi	P.O. Box 235, Karatina
252	Japhet Muriuki	P.O. Box 643, Karatina	275	Maina Mwangi	P.O. Box 97, Sagana
253	Dison Maina	P.O. Box 31, Karatina	276	Simon Maina	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
277	Joseph Muraguri Githinji	P.O. Box 235, Karatina	288	Michael Ndei	P.O. Box 1388, karatina
278	Tomas Kariuki Ndabari	P.O. Box 54, Sagana	289	Charles Wachira	P.O. Box 415, Karatina
279	Joseph Ndege	P.O. Box 55, Kerugoya	290	Earnest Irungu	P.O. Box 123, Kerugoya
280	Peter Munene	P.O. Box 26, Karatina	291	Rosemary Wangeci	P.O. Box 414, Karatina
281	John Wahome	P.O. Box 235, Karatina	292	Edward Wachira	P.O. Box 35, Baricho
282	Benson Njogu	P.O. Box 235, Karatina	293	ACK Murogare	P.O. Box 965, Karatina
283	Barnabas M. Mwangi	P.O. Box 745, Karatina	294	Elias Muraguri	P.O. Box 965, Karatina
284	Mwangi Ngari	P.O. Box 422, Karatina	295	Jaikug Kariuki	P.O. Box 10, Baricho
285	James Mwangi	P.O. Box 422, Karatina	296	Julius M. Kingo	None
286	Peter Ngari	P.O. Box 31, Karatina	297	Festus Gachira	None
287	Comba Ngeri	P.O. Box 31, Karatina	298	Bernard Mwangi	None