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## 1. DISTRICT CONTEXT.

Matuga is one of the constituencies in Kwale District. Kwale District is one of the 7 districts of the Coast Province of Kenya.

### 1.1. Demographic Characteristics

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

### 1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

- Is the third most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a 54.0% primary school enrolment rate, ranking 4<sup>th</sup> in the province and 51 nationally;
- Has a 12.2% secondary school enrolment rate, ranking 5<sup>th</sup> in the province and 50<sup>th</sup> nationally;
- Experiences the following main diseases: malaria, acute respiratory tract infections, skin disease and infections, intestinal worms and HIV/AIDS;
- Has a child mortality rate of 89% leading in the province and ranking 33 nationally;
- Has a life expectancy of 49.5 years, ranking 5<sup>th</sup> in the province and 37 nationally;
- Has 27.6% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, ranking 3<sup>rd</sup> in the province and 32 nationally.
- Kwale District is represented by 3 MPs who each on average cover an area of 2765Km<sup>2</sup> and represent 165,000 persons. During the 1997 elections, all the parliamentary seats were won by KANU.

## 2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

### 2.1. Socio-Economic Profile

The constituency has gained from the tourism boom. This is as a result of then many beach hotels.

### 2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

The area is a KANU stronghold. In the 1992 and 1997 general elections, KANU took the seat with 66.05% and 59.15% of valid votes respectively. In 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

### 2.3. 1992 General Election Results

1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS			39,046
<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>VOTES</b>	<b>% OF VALID VOTES</b>
<b>Boy Juma Boy</b>	<b>KANU</b>	13,414	66.05
Mudzo Nzili	DP	5,130	25.26
Omari Gakesho	FORD-A	945	4.65
Mbwana Warrakah	FORD-K	820	4.04
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		20,309	
Rejected Votes			
Total Votes Cast		20,309	
% Turnout		52.01	
% Rejected/Cast		0.00	

### 2.4. 1997 General Election Results

1997 total registered voters			37,755
<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>VOTES</b>	<b>% OF VALID VOTES</b>
<b>Sulleman M. Kamolleh</b>	<b>KANU</b>	13,681	59.15
Mwagomba M. Mwapeu	SPK	7,773	33.61
Mohammed Soud Beti	KNC	776	3.35
Masudi Ali Mwakileo	SDP	663	2.87
Omari Abdallah Gakesho	NDP	237	1.02
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		23,130	100.00
Rejected Votes		567	
Total Votes Cast		23,697	
% Turnout		62.77	
% Rejected/Cast		2.39	

### 2.5. Main Problems

Insecurity: this area was affected by the Likoni clashes.

### 3. **CONSTITUTION MAKING/REVIEW PROCESS**

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

##### 3.1.1. **Philosophy**

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

##### 3.1.2. **Composition and Establishment**

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

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

In view of the limited role of the CKRC in the establishment of the CCF’s, the CKRC prepared and gazetted Guidelines for the operationalization of the constituency constitutional forums. The Guidelines stipulated that all the residents of a constituency would constitute the CCF. The CCF

is described as one of the organs ‘ through which the review process shall be conducted’ - (sec.4(1)). The CCF was thus one of the principal ways in which the views of the public were to be obtained.

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

### 3.1.3. **Functions of CCF**

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

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

### 3.1.4. **Functions of CCC**

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

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

### 3.1.5. **Date of Commencement of Work**

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

## 3.2. **District Coordinators**

### 3.2.1. **Mandate/Terms of Reference**

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

### 3.2.2. **Criteria for Appointment**

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

## 4. **CIVIC EDUCATION.**

Civic Education in the constituency was carried out between 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2002 and 19<sup>th</sup> April, 2002.

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

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

### 4.2. **Issues and Areas Covered**

- Role and Importance of the Constitution
- Models of Constitutions
- Organs and Levels of Government
- Citizenship and Human Rights
- Natural Resources and its distribution

- Governance
  - Electoral Systems and Processes
5. **CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.**

5.1. **Logistical Details**

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

- Date(s): 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2002
- Total Number of Days: 2

2. **Venue**

- Number of Venues: 2
- Venue(s):
  - Kwale County Council Hall
  - Shimba Hills Secondary School

3. **Panels**

- Commissioners
  - Com. Dr. Mohammed Swazuri – Chairperson
  - Com. Nancy Baraza – Commissioner
  - Com. Bishop B.K Njoroge – Commissioner
- Secretariat
  - Peter Apamo – Programme Officer
  - Edgar Kagoni – Assist. Programme Officer
  - Jacqueline Nyumoo – Verbatim Recorder
  - Mwero wa Mkalla – District Coordinator

**Attendance Details**

Category	Details	Number
<b>Number of People Who Presented</b>		117
<b>Sex</b>	Male	83
	Female	34
<b>Presenter Type</b>	Individual	83
	Institutions	33
	Not Stated	1

Category	Details	Number
<b>Educational Background</b>	Primary Level	33
	Secondary/High School Level	66
	College	2
	University	3
	None	1
	Not Stated	8
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	4
<b>Form of Presentation</b>	Memoranda	1
	Oral	70
	Written	13
	Oral + Written	33

## 5.2. Concerns and Recommendations

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Matuga 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.

### 5.2.1. PREAMBLE.

- The constitution should have a preamble. (13)
- The constitution should state the supremacy of the people. (3)
- The constitution should cater for all needs, customs and tradition of an African especially Kenyans. (2)
- The vision set should recognize the 42 tribes in Kenya. (1)
- The constitution should reflect hoe Kenya attained her independence. (1)
- The constitution should recognize the fight against corruption and discrimination. (1)

### 5.2.2. DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

- The constitution should have a statement capturing national philosophy and guiding principles. (3)
- Democratic principles should be included in the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should reflect important values such as peace, love and unity. (3)



- Directive principles of state policy should not be enforceable by law. (2)

### 5.2.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- The constitution should provide that an amendment should only be passed by a 75% majority vote in parliament. (1)
- The constitution should provide that an amendment should only be passed by a 90% majority vote in parliament. (1)
- The constitution should provide that an amendment should only be passed by a 80% majority vote in parliament. (1)
- The constitution should provide that an amendment should only be passed by a 65% majority vote in parliament. (3)
- The constitution should provide that an amendment by 65% majority should be amended. (2)
- The constitution should be supreme. (1)
- Parliament should not amend the constitution. (2)
- Parliaments power to amend constitution should be limited. (6)
- Some constitution parts should be beyond the amending powers of the parliament. (6)
- Parliament should be able to amend any parts in the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should provide that any amendment done should be through public referendums. (10)
- The ECK should conduct the national referendums. (1)
- The judiciary should conduct the national referendums. (1)
- The parliament should conduct the national referendums. (2)
- The NGOs should conduct the national referendums. (1)
- The president should conduct the national referendums. (1)
- A special commission should conduct the national referendums. (2)
- The local councilors/chiefs should conduct the national referendums. (1)

### 5.2.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- The constitution should confer to all persons born of Kenyan parents automatic citizenship. (11)
- Citizenship can be acquired through registration. (5)
- Citizenship can be acquired through naturalization. (1)
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should be automatic citizens. (13)
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should be citizens after voting. (1)
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should acquire citizenship only through registration. (1)
- The constitution should provide for a clause that confers automatic citizenship to a child born of Kenyan parents irrespective of sex. (12)
- The constitution should only confer citizenship to persons born of a Kenyan father. (2)
- Owning a passport should be the right of every Kenyan. (2)
- Every Kenyan should have a right to getting a national ID card. (1)
- All Kenyans should have a right to vote. (2)
- All Kenyans should have rights to enjoy the basic human rights. (4)
- The rights and obligations of the citizens should depend on how the citizenship was acquired. (2)

- The rights and obligations of the citizens should not depend on how the citizenship was acquired. (2)
- The constitution should not provide for dual citizenship. (7)
- The constitution should provide for dual citizenship. (3)
- Birth certificate or national ID should be proof of citizenship. (9)
- Passport or national ID certificate should be proof of citizenship. (9)

#### 5.2.5. **DEFENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should establish disciplined forces. (9)
- Court martial should discipline the forces. (1)
- Parliament should discipline the forces. (2)
- The constitutional law should discipline the forces. (1)
- The president should be commander-in-chief of the armed forces. (6)
- The president should not be commander-in-chief of the armed forces. (4)
- The prime minister should be commander-in-chief of the armed forces. (2)
- The president should have powers to declare war. (3)
- The president should not have powers to declare war. (2)
- The parliament should have powers to declare war. (2)
- The president together with 5 counselors from different regions should have powers to declare war. (1)
- The constitution should permit the use of extraordinary powers during emergency. (6)
- The constitution should not permit the use of extraordinary powers during emergency. (2)
- Parliament should invoke emergency powers. (4)
- The executive should invoke emergency powers. (2)
- Parliament should have the role of effecting the emergency. (4)
- The armed forces should be involved doing other duties. (2)

#### 5.2.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should also participate in development activities. (6)
- The constitution should regulate the formation, management and conduct of parties. (3)
- The constitution should not regulate formation, management and conduct of political parties. (5)
- There should be a limit of 8 political parties. (1)
- There should be no limit on the number of political parties. (1)
- There should be a limit of 3 political parties. (6)
- There should be a limit of 2 political parties. (2)
- There should be a limit of 5 political parties. (2)
- There should be a limit of 4 political parties. (1)
- There should be a limit of 12-15 political parties. (1)
- Political parties should be funded by the state. (2)
- The members should fund political parties. (5)
- The constitution should provide for the funding of political parties by the government. (3)
- Political parties should be funded by the public funds. (2)
- Political parties should not be funded by the public funds. (2)
- There should be no terms and conditions for funding political parties. (1)
- Political parties should be unified to qualify for the public funding. (2)

- Political parties should be financed equally. (1)
- The president should be above party politics. (4)
- The state and political parties should relate through the parliament. (7)
- Political parties should not be tribalistic. (1)

### 5.2.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNMENT**

- Kenya should retain the presidential system of govt. (3)
- Kenya should abolish the presidential system of govt. (4)
- Kenya should adopt a parliamentary system of govt. (10)
- Kenya should not adopt a parliamentary system of govt. (1)
- We should have a prime minister. (4)
- We should have a ceremonial president. (2)
- The prime minister should be the head of state. (5)
- The prime minister should appoint the cabinet ministers. (1)
- The people should elect the prime minister. (1)
- The president should appoint the prime minister. (1)
- President should be head of state. (2)
- President should be head of parliament. (1)
- The constitution should provide for a hybrid system of govt. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the sharing of powers between the president and the prime minister. (1)
- Presidential aspirant should have a running mate of opposite gender. (2)
- We should adopt a unitary system of govt. (1)
- Unitary system of govt should not be retained. (3)
- The constitution should provide for a federal system of govt. (38)
- The constitution should not provide for a federal system of govt. (1)
- The jimbo should be under the governor assisted by a sub governor. (1)
- The constitution should provide for devolution. (4)
- The vice president should be of opposite sex from that of the president. (4)
- The people should elect the VP. (1P)
- The VP should be vetted by the parliament. (1)
- The VP should not have any party affiliation. (1)
- Chiefs should be given power to issue ID cards. (2)

### 5.2.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- Parliament should vet all high-ranking govt officials. (9)
- Parliament should not vet appointments to public offices. (1)
- Parliament should not vet the appointments of the speaker/deputy speaker, clerk to the parliament and deputy prime minister. (1)
- Parliament should appoint all govt civil servants. (1)
- Parliament should appoint the prime minister. (1)
- The legislature should be the supreme body. (1)
- Parliament functions should be expanded. (2)
- Parliament functions should not be expanded. (1)
- Powers of the parliament should be limited. (1)
- Parliament should have unlimited powers. (4)

- Being an MP should be a full time occupation. (2)
- Being an MP should be a part time occupation. (2)
- Voting age should be 18 years and above. (3)
- Parliamentary candidates should be 25 years and above. (2)
- Parliamentary candidates should be 31 years and above. (1)
- Parliamentary candidates should be 30 years and above. (2)
- Parliamentary candidates should be 35 years and above. (2)
- Presidential candidate should be 35 years and above. (2)
- Presidential candidate should be 45 years and above. (2)
- Presidential candidate should be 40 years and above. (3)
- Presidential candidate should be 35 years and above. (2)
- Language tests for members of parliament are sufficient. (4)
- Mps should be form four leavers. (4)
- Mps should be std 8 leavers. (1)
- All people contesting in the national assembly should be of university level of education. (2)
- There should be moral and ethical qualification for MPs. (5)
- Parliamentary candidates should be Kenya citizens. (1)
- People should have power to recall their non-performing members of parliament. (9)
- People should not have power to recall their non-performing members of parliament. (1)
- Mps should act on the basis of their own conscience. (1)
- Mps should act on the basis of instructions of the constituents. (3)
- Mps should serve for a three-year term. (1)
- Mps should serve for five years. (2)
- Mps should serve for two terms if five years each. (1)
- The constitution should establish a commission to determine the salaries of MPs. (9)
- The Public Service Commission should determine the salaries of MPs. (1)
- The Parliamentary select committee should determine the salaries of MPs. (1)
- The constitution should provide for the reduction of MPs salaries and use the proceeds to create more employment opportunities. (1)
- Concept of nominated MPs should be removed. (4)
- Concept of nominated MPs should be retained. (2)
- Nomination of MPs should include women, disabled and the minority group. (4)
- Candidates who are defeated in contesting should not be nominated. (2)
- Women should vie for seats like their male counter parts. (4)
- Mechanisms should be put in place to increase the participation of women in parliament. (3)
- Half of parliamentarians should be women. (1)
- 42% of MPs should be women. (1)
- 40% of MPs should be women. (1)
- 45% of MPs should be women. (2)
- Parliamentarians should be governed by the constitution respect the govt and respect each other. (1)
- The constitution should allow for a coalition govt. (7)
- Dominant part should form the govt. (1)
- Multiparty should continue in the legislature. (2)
- There should be 2 chambers in parliament. (6)
- Each region should have its own parliament. (2)
- Parliament should have power to remove the president through a vote of no confidence. (6)
- The president should not have power to veto registration in parliament. (4)

- Legislature should have power to override the president's veto. (1)
- The president should not have power to dissolve the parliament. (3)
- The president should have power to dissolve the parliament. (1)
- Election should be staggered so as to have sitting MPs always. (3)

### 5.2.9. **THE EXECUTIVE**

- Presidential candidate should have a university level of education. (1)
- Presidential candidate should have a form level of education. (6)
- Presidential candidate should be a Kenyan citizen. (1)
- Presidential candidate should have a clean record. (2)
- Presidential candidate should have a stable family. (1)
- The constitution should provide that the president should be a God-fearing leader. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve for only 1 four-year term. (1)
- The constitution should provide that the president should serve for only five years. (1)
- The constitution should specify the functions of the president. (1)
- Functions of the president should remain as they are. (1)
- The president should be in charge of the country's money. (1)
- The president should be the head of state. (1)
- The constitution should provide for the reduction of the powers of the presidency. (9)
- The constitution should not reduce the powers of the president. (1)
- The president should not be above the law. (11)
- The constitution should provide for removal of the president due to misconduct. (7)
- The president should with parliament through the constitution. (2)
- President should be the head of his party. (1)
- The president should not be an MP. (6)
- The president should be an MP. (1)
- Provincial administration should be retained. (3)
- Provincial administration should be abolished. (3)
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and their assistants should be elected directly. (12)
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and their assistants should be O level graduates. (4)
- Post of chief should be abolished. (2)
- Post of the DC should be abolished. (2)
- The rural district focus should be reinstated. (1)
- The constitution should reduce the number of ministries to 15. (1)
- There should be a ministry of culture, social and religious services. (1)
- There should be a ministry in charge of women and children affairs. (2)

### 5.2.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- The present judiciary system is not adequate. (2)
- The present judiciary system is adequate. (1)
- Judiciary should be independent. (4)
- Kenya should have a high court in every region and a magistrate court in every district. (1)
- Constitution should establish a supreme court. (2)
- A constitutional court should be established. (3)
- Judicial officers should be appointed by parliament. (3)
- President should appoint judicial officers. (1)
- Judicial officers should be LLB holders. (2)
- Judicial officers should serve for 7 years. (1)
- Judicial officers should serve for 15 years. (1)

- Judicial officers tenure should be stated in the constitution. (1)
- A system should be put in place to discipline judiciary and other officers enjoying security of tenure. (2)
- The chief Kadhi should have the power to announce the month of Ramadhan. (2)
- Kadhi's should be LLB graduates and with knowledge of religious law. (3)
- Chief Kadhi should be a Muslim with a diploma in English language. (1)
- Chief Kadhi should be a married and above 35 years of age. (1)
- Chief Kadhi should be empowered to act as a judge. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the election of the Chief Kadhi by a council of Imams.
- The constitution should provide for the election of Kadhis rather than their appointments by the head of state.
- The constitution should provide for the formation of a commission to appoint the chief Kadhi.
- Kadhi's offices should be decentralized to local villages. (1)
- The constitution should provide that the Kadhis service commission be formed. (1)
- Judicial service commission should not appoint the Kadhi. (1)
- The constitution should provide for the empowerment of Muslims to elect their chief Kadhi. (4)
- Kadhi's court should also pass death penalty and other minor cases. (1)
- The constitution should provide that all matters relating to Islamic law be handled by Kadhi courts. (1)
- Kadhi's court should have appellate jurisdiction. (6)
- Kadhi's court should not have appellate jurisdiction. (1)
- Chief Kadhi's court should be independent. (1)
- The judicial powers should be exclusively vested in courts. (1)
- The constitution should provide for constitutional recognition of the village courts. (2)
- Kenya should have mobile courts.
- Court cases should be made affordable for all.
- The constitution should provide that village courts be headed by village chairmen.
- There should be a provision for judicial review for law in case need arises.
- The constitution should provide legal right for all Kenyans.
- Village elders should be paid by the govt. (4)
- The elders should handle Land disputes. (1)

#### 5.2.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- The constitution should provide for the elections of both the mayor and county council chairman by the people. (14)
- The constitution should provide that councilors should serve for a 5 year term. (3)
- The constitution should provide for the election of a mayor for a 4-year term. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the election of a mayor for a 2-year term. (3)
- Council should be de linked from the central govt. (3)
- The constitution should provide that local government be empowered to collect and manage revenue. (5)
- The constitution should provide that local governments should manage their own financial resources. (2)
- The constitution should provide that all councilors should possess a KCSE certificate. (10)
- The constitution should provide that all councilors should possess a KCPE certificate. (3)
- Councilors should be fluent in Kiswahili and English. (2)

- There should be moral and ethical qualifications for local authority seats. (1)
- Councilors should be aged 30 to 60 years. (1)
- The constitution should provide for peoples rights to recall their councilors. (6)
- The constitution should not provide for peoples rights to recall their councilors. (1)
- The local govt should determine the salaries of councilors. (1)
- A commission should determine the salaries of councilors. (1)
- The parliamentary service commission should determine the salaries of councilors. (1)
- Nomination of councilors should be abolished. (2)
- Women and the disabled persons should be reserved for the nomination seats in the local govt. (5)
- The constitution should govern the conduct of councilors in a multiparty state. (1)
- All councilors regardless of party should work together in harmony. (1)
- The constitution should provide the minister with powers to dissolve local authorities. (2)
- The govt should review licenses. (1)
- The local authority should be empowered to develop the infrastructure in their areas. (1)

### 5.2.12. **THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND PROCESS**

- Representative system of election should be adopted. (3)
- Kenya should adopt the secret ballot electoral system. (1)
- The simple majority rule should be used to determine the winning candidate. (4)
- The constitution should design the electoral process to increase participation of women. (6)
- The president should have 50% of the total cast vote to be declared a winner. (1)
- There should be a minimum percentage for one to be declared a winner. (1)
- No candidate should be allowed to switch over and seek nomination from another party. (1)
- A candidate should be allowed to switch over and seek nomination from another party. (1)
- Defection should not be allowed. (1)
- Defecting politicians should not be allowed to vie for an elective post on a different party. (1)
- Defecting politicians should be allowed to vie for an elective post on a different party. (2)
- One-man one vote majority decision be accepted and minority decision be preserved. (1)
- President should garner at least 25% votes from at least 5 regions. (1)
- The 25% representation in 5 provinces for presidential election should be abolished. (1)
- 10% of parliamentary seats should be reserved for the disabled. (1)
- 40% of parliamentary seats should be reserved for women. (1)
- Parliamentary seats should be reserved for women youth and the disabled. (3)
- No Parliamentary seats should be reserved for specific groups. (2)
- A constituency should cover one division as per administration boundaries. (1)
- Constituency boundaries should be revised and divisions made as per the population. (3)
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held separately. (2)
- Civic, parliamentary and presidential elections should be held simultaneously. (2)
- There must be rule set to make elections free and fair. (2)
- Elections should be done through quite voting. (1)
- Disabled persons should be assisted in voting. (1)
- Expenditure of the candidate should be limited. (1)
- Election dates should be specified in the constitution. (5)
- Prime minister should determine the election date. (1)
- The president should be elected directly by the people. (5)
- The presidential seat should be occupied on rotational basis. (1)



- ECK members should be university graduates. (1)
- ECK members should be qualified lawyers. (1)
- The president should appoint the ECK. (1)
- The parliament should appoint the ECK. (1)
- Electoral commissioners should have tenure of 2 terms. (1)
- Electoral commissioners should have tenure of 2 terms of 5 years. (1)
- ECK should be independent. (1)
- ECK members should be given gratuity upon completion of their term. (1)
- One third of the ECK members should retire after every 5 years. (1)
- The ECK should be funded by the consolidated fund. (1)
- The ECK should be funded by the govt.
- There should be 22 electoral commissioners.
- The electoral commissioners should not be less than 16 members.
- The constitution should guarantee a peaceful election. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the criminalization of voter bribery. (1)

### 5.2.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- The fundamental rights are not adequately provided for. (2)
- There should be a code in the constitutions to ensure a standard national morality is entrenched. (2)
- Freedom of worship should be entrenched in the constitution. (14)
- There should be freedom of expression. (3)
- The constitution should protect individual/personal liberty. (1)
- Social economic and cultural rights should be entrenched in the constitution. (1)
- The constitution should guarantee right to life and death penalty should be outlawed. (3)
- The constitution should protect and guarantee all citizens the provision of basic rights. (4)
- The govt should ensure that the citizens enjoy their basic rights.
- The federal leader should ensure that the citizens enjoy their basic rights.
- The constitution should ensure that the citizens enjoy their basic rights.
- The central govt should ensure that the citizens enjoy their basic rights.
- The constitution should provide for basic needs i.e. water, education and health should be free. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee security for all Kenyans. (4)
- The constitution should provide that health should be free and accessible to all Kenyans. (8)
- All Kenyans should have access to clean water. (2)
- Education should be made free for all Kenyans. (10)
- Civic education should be done all over the country. (1)
- The disabled persons should have a right to free education. (1)
- All Kenyans must have access to adequate food. (1)
- The constitution should provide for right of employment. (1)
- All Kenyan citizens should be allowed to work anywhere in the country. (1)
- There should be regional balance in employment in the civil service. (5)
- Three quarters of the employees in coastal region should be the local. (4)
- Promotion of workers should be automatic after one serves a certain period of time. (2)
- The govt should create jobs for youth. (2)
- All working people should retire on reaching the retirement age. (2)
- There should be maternity leave of 4 months for women. (2)

- There should be maternity leave of 3 months for women. (1)
- One-man one job policy should be ensured. (2)
- Pension payments should be paid on time. (3)
- Widows should be paid the pension of their late husband. (1)
- The constitution should provide for unemployment benefits and allowances for the unemployed. (1)
- The constitution should provide that education from nursery to the university should be free and compulsory. (3)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to the primary level. (9)
- The constitution should provide for free and compulsory education up to the secondary level. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the right to access information at all levels of governance for all Kenyans. (1)
- Kenyans should have access to information in the hands of the state. (4)
- The constitution should be made accessible to all Kenyans. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee all workers the right to union representation. (3)

#### 5.2.14. **THE RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

- Women should retain their maiden names. (2)
- Women rights should be entrenched in the constitution. (2)
- All buildings should meet the needs of the disabled in terms of facilities. (2)
- The disabled rights should be addressed in the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the disabled should have free health care. (3)
- The constitution should provide that a mother who cares for a disabled child/ person receives allowances. (1)
- The constitution should provide that discrimination against the disabled is criminalized. (2)
- The constitution should provide that bursaries to cater for the education of disabled children are established. (5)
- Child labour should be discouraged. (1)
- There should be special prisons to cater for children's needs. (1)
- The constitution should protect the right of children. (3)
- The rights of the orphans should be entrenched in the constitution. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the aged (above 70) should have free access to shelter, clothes and food. (2)
- There should be affirmative action for women and the vulnerable groups. (2)
- Police should not torture suspects in custody. (2)

#### 5.2.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The constitution should provide that land ownership should be at the community level. (2)
- The individual should have ultimate land ownership. (7)
- The govt and the local authority should have the ultimate land ownership. (1)
- The disabled should also be allocated land. (1)
- The govt should have the power to compulsory acquire private land. (2)
- The govt should not have the power to compulsory acquire private land. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the repossessing of illegally acquired land and redistributing it. (5)

- The govt should not have power to control the use of land by owners. (2)
- Title deeds should be made affordable. (1)
- The constitution should look into issues of land disputes and inheritance. (1)
- If an individual stays on a piece of land for more than 12 years they should automatically become the owner. (1)
- Land of any kind of lawful investment should be available free. (1)
- People should be educated on land issues. (1)
- The constitution should provide that land title deeds are issued at the district level. (2)
- The constitution should provide that girls, just like boys, inherit land from their parents. (5)
- The constitution should provide that the maximum individual ceiling on land should be 25 hectares. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the maximum individual ceiling on land should be 50 hectares. (1)
- The constitution should provide that the maximum individual ceiling on land should be 100 hectares. (3)
- There should be no limit on the amount of land one can own. (2)
- Non-citizens should be restricted on ownership of land. (4)
- Non-citizens should be allowed to own land. (1)
- Procedures of land transfer should be simplified. (6)
- Men and women should have equal access to land. (4)
- Men should have more access to land than women. (1)
- The constitution should provide that land be registered jointly in the names of both spouses. (1)
- The constitution should abolish all pre-independence land treaties and agreements. (3)
- The constitution should provide that any Kenyan could own land or property that is legally acquired in any part of the country. (15)
- The constitution should provide that any Kenyan should own land or property in any part of the country. (1)
- The constitution should guarantee equal access to land to all Kenyans. (10)
- The constitution should guarantee that no citizen is a land squatter in Kenya. (3)
- The constitution should abolish the current settlement schemes. (1)
- All trust land should be given to the landless Kenyans. (4)
- The trust land act should be retained. (1)

#### 5.2.16. **CULTURAL, ETHNIC AND REGIONAL DIVERSITY AND COMMUNAL RIGHTS**

- Kenyans ethnic and cultural diversity contribute to national culture. (1)
- Cultural diversity should be protected and promoted on the constitution. (6)
- All communities, tribes, clans should be represented in all economic and public institutions. (1)
- No ethnic group should threaten the existence of another socially, economically or in whole. (1)
- FGM should be discouraged. (3)
- Wife inheritance should be abolished. (1)
- The fee paid by adulterous men “malu” should be abolished. (1)
- The fine imposed on women who commit adultery should also be imposed on men. (1)
- Witchcraft should be banned. (1)

- Customary laws are discriminate against women should be abolished. (1)
- The constitution should provide for one national language, Kiswahili. (4)
- The constitution should promote indigenous languages. (2)
- The constitution should be translated into English and Swahili language.

#### 5.2.17. **MANAGEMENT AND USE OF NATIONAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should provide for a Majimbo structure that ensures each Jimbo governs and gets all its resources. (1)
- The power to manage and distribute finance and human resources should be with the parliament. (1)
- Parliament should retain power to authorize the raising and appropriation of public funds. (1)
- The country should increase exports through improving agriculture, industry sector and control tax evasion. (1)
- The people of the coast province should own these resources. (1)
- The constitution should ensure equitable distribution of the resource. (4)
- All loans from multilateral lenders should be shared equally among all regions. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee that 75% of all revenue generated at the region should be utilized there. (1)
- The constitution should guarantee that 65% of all revenue generated at the region should be utilized there. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee that 80% of all revenue generated at the region should be utilized there. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee that 50% of all revenue generated at the region should be utilized there, 30% to the province and 20% to the central govt. (2)
- Natural resources from the jimbo should directly benefit the indigenous people. (4)
- The govt should apportion benefits from resources to all regions equally and fairly regardless of the resources from the areas. (1)
- Controller and auditor general should have the authority to vet and dismiss unnecessary expenditure. (2)
- Controller and auditor general should be answerable to the parliament. (1)
- Each federal region should have its own controller and auditor general. (1)
- Controller and auditor general should be appointed by the parliament. (2)
- Parliament should have powers to sue people alleged to have misused public funds. (2)
- The parliament should be empowered to approve the govt expenditure planned and read by the finance minister. (1)
- Good remunerations and attractive packages should be offered in order to attract competent Kenyans to work in the public service. (1)
- The civil servants should be appointed by the parliament. (1)
- The prime minister should appoint members of the PSC. (1)
- There should be a code of ethics for all public office holders. (6)
- The constitution should provide that all public servants shall declare their wealth. (5)

#### 5.2.18. **ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The regional govt should be given power to enforce laws on the protection of the environment. (2)
- Local authority should have the power to enforce environmental protection laws. (2)

- The govt should own 50% of the natural resources found in an individuals land. (2)
- The regional govt should own the natural resources in their respective areas. (2)
- Local govt should own the natural resources. (1)
- The individual should own the natural resources. (1)
- The local communities should be involved in the protection and conservation of the natural resources. (4)
- The wild life and vegetation should be protected from destruction; water catchments areas forests minerals and environmental pollution should be addressed. (4)
- The local authorities should be responsible for the management and protection of natural resources. (3)
- The regional govt should be responsible for the management and protection of natural resources. (2)
- Trees like coconuts and orange trees should be compensated for 30,000 if cut down. (1)
- We should have Special Forces to protect our forests. (1)
- The ministry should protect the environment and natural resources. (1)

#### 5.2.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- NGOs should co-operate with the federal states in development matters. (1)
- NGOs and other organization groups should play a role in governance. (1)
- NGOs and other organization groups should have no role in governance. (1)
- The state should regulate the conduct of civil society organizations. (3)
- The constitution should institutionalize the role of civil organizations. (2)
- Women should be given leadership position in governance. (6)
- Constitution should ensure maximum participation for the disabled in governance. (1)
- Constitution should ensure maximum participation by the youth in governance. (1)
- Minority group should be allowed to participate in governance through nominations to the state. (2)
- Constitution should ensure maximum participation for the elderly in governance. (1)
- There should be Islamic representation in all sectors of the govt. (1)
- Religious, ethnic, social and regional marginalized groups should be allowed to participate in governance. (1)

#### 5.2.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- The govt should consult citizens before entering into any regional integration with others. (2)
- The executive should have limited responsibility of conducting foreign affairs. (1)
- The executive should have the responsibility of conducting foreign affairs. (2)
- The parliament should have the responsibility of conducting foreign affairs. (1)
- The senate should sanction all foreign policies of the executive. (2)
- The executive should be empowered to implement foreign policies upon agreement with the parliament. (1)
- International treaties and conventions should not have automatic effect on the domestic law. (3)

#### 5.2.21. **CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS, INSTITUTIONS AND OFFICES**

- We need constitutional institutions to enlighten Kenyans. (2)
- We should have an office of ombudsman established. (2)
- Human rights commission should be established. (2)
- Kadhi service commission should be established. (2)
- Gender commission should be established in the constitution. (3)
- Anti-corruption commission should be established. (4)
- The land commission should be established. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a special commission appointed by parliament to deal with women and children affairs. (1)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a religious commission and national security commission. (1)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of an education commission. (1)
- The functions and powers of the commissions should be carry out research, identify problems of citizens and establish recommendations. (2)
- There is need for an independent ministry of justice and legal services. (2)

#### 5.2.22. **SUCCESSION AND TRANSFER OF POWER**

- The constitution should provide that during presidential elections the speaker should be in charge of the executive powers. (1)
- The constitution should provide that during presidential elections the incumbent president should be in charge of the executive powers. (1)
- The constitution should provide that during presidential elections the constitutional affairs minister should be in charge of the executive powers. (1)
- The constitution should provide that during presidential elections the vice president should be in charge of the executive powers. (1)
- Presidential election results should be announced 3 weeks after elections. (1)
- Presidential election results should be announced within 14 days after elections. (1)
- Presidential election results should be announced after all areas have submitted their results. (1)
- The incoming president should assume office 3 months after the elections. (1)
- The incoming president should assume office 1 month after the elections. (1)
- The incoming president should assume office 14 days after the elections. (1)
- The minister of constitutional affairs should swear in the incoming president. (1)
- The chief justice should swear in the incoming president. (1)
- The instruments of power must be handed over to the incoming president within 14 days. (1)
- The process of handing over the instruments of power should be entrenched in the constitution. (1)
- The constitution should provide security for the outgoing president. (1)
- The constitution should provide welfare for the outgoing president. (1)
- The constitution should provide immunity from legal process for the outgoing president. (1)
- The president should be recalled incase of non-performance or bad governance. (3)
- Speaker of the national assembly or the chief justice should assume the executive powers if the president is dead or has resigned. (1)

#### 5.3.23 **WOMEN'S RIGHTS**

- The constitution should guarantee women rights. (4)
- Women rights are not fully guaranteed in the constitution. (1)
- Women should be promoted in employment. (1)
- Women should have a right to inheritance and education. (1)
- Women should have a right to inheritance. (8)
- Divorce should be allowed in any denomination. (2)
- All marriages should be monogamous. (1)
- In case of divorce the wealth should be shared equally between the husband and wife. (2)
- Before any second and subsequent marriage, the spouses should share all property equally. (1)
- The constitution should provide for any couples that stay together for 3 months should get married. (1)
- The affiliation Act should be passed. (2)
- In case a man impregnates a woman he should be forced to marry them. (1)
- The constitution should provide a clause that any child born out of wedlock receives child-support by the biological father. (2)
- Domestic violence should be banned. (7)

#### 5.3.24 **INTERNATIONAL POLICY**

- Donors should negotiate with the regional govt when they want to give loans for development. (1)

#### 5.3.25 **NATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY**

- Factories should be equally distributed in the country. (1)
- Power and lighting units should be established countrywide. (1)
- There should be mechanism put in place to fight poverty in the constitution. (2)
- The govt should improve the entire existing infrastructure. (3)

#### 5.3.26 **NATIONAL OTHER POLICY**

- People who deliberately infect others with Aids should be punished with life imprisonment. (1)
- The constitution should provide for eradication of HIV. (1)
- Each region should have its own police force. (2)
- Police officers should not mistreat suspects. (3)
- Any form of bribery in the country and in courts should be banned. (0)
- Land grabbing should not be allowed. (1)

#### 5.3.27 **SECTORAL POLICY**

- Livestock drugs should be made affordable. (1)
- Irrigation schemes should be established in areas with rivers or forest. (1)
- All middlemen in agriculture should be scrapped and allow farmers to market their products directly. (1)
- There should be authority for development of coconut and cashew nuts. (1)
- Modern tools should be made available in every division for farmers to use at lower costs. (1)
- The constitution should address the welfare of farmers. (4)

- The govt should revive all the factories that have collapsed. (3)
- The constitution should abolish the requirement that one has to have an export license in order to sell produce abroad. (1)
- Girls who drop out of school due to pregnancy should be allowed to continue with their education. (2)
- Islamic teachers should be employed the govt to teach Islamic religious education. (2)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a university in the all provinces. (6)
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a university in the coast provinces. (3)
- The constitution should reverse to 7-4-2-3 system of education. (3)
- The constitution should guarantee that education bursary is only for the bright and needy students. (1)
- Teachers training colleges should be increased. (4)
- The constitution should provide for the issuance of government sponsorship to the bright and needy students. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the disabled are given special considerations academically. (1)
- The govt should provide schools with equipments. (3)
- 8 people from each jimbo should chair the Kenya national examination council. (3)
- Teachers' salaries should be increased in order to make them comfortable. (1)
- Regional govt should come up with their own policy on taxation. (1)
- Decentralize the tax systems to different regions so as increase benefits by local communities. (1)
- Harambee should be abolished. (1)
- The Kenyan currency should not be according to the president. (1)
- There should be less restriction in loan repayment to enable women get these facilities. (1)
- Public hospitals provide free healthcare and medication. (5)
- A national hospital should be established in the coast region. (1)
- Traditional herbalists should be recognized. (2)
- Public hospitals should be well staffed and well stocked with drugs. (2)
- Health institutions should be evenly distributed and established in all parts of the country. (2)
- Traditional settlements 'Kaua' should be transformed into tourism attraction. (1)
- A tourism college should be established in the coast province. (6)
- Tourists who visit coast should be modestly dressed. (1)
- Money gained from the tourist should benefit the people of that particular area. (1)
- Each jimbo should give loans to the indigenous people to enable them start small-scale businesses.
- Infrastructure like roads should be improved so as to ease transport. (6)
- Foreigners should not be allowed to fish in Kenyan waters. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a compensation of up to 600,000 shillings for human life or farms destructed by wildlife. (2)
- The constitution should provide for a compensation of up to 1 million shillings for human life and 50,000 for farms destructed by wildlife. (8)
- The constitution should provide for a compensation of up to 20 million shillings for human life lost due to wildlife. (2)
- The constitution should provide for compensation of human life lost due to wildlife. (6)
- The constitution should provide compensation to farmers on farms destroyed by wildlife. (6)



- The constitution should provide for a compensation of Para-legal. (2)
- Wildlife managers should ensure wildlife is contained in the parks. (2)
- The constitution should provide that rural electrification should be done equitably.

### 5.3.28 **STATUTORY LAW**

- Laws should be enacted against child, spousal and parental abuse.
- Swearing in court should be abolished.
- Anyone charged with defilement should be castrated
- Men who rape minors should face death penalty. (2)
- Incest should be punishable with 10 years jail sentence. (1)
- The principle of gender balance in governance structures should be legalized and made mandatory. (1)
- The law should punish girls who abandon children. (1)
- Local brews should be legalized. (1)
- Govt should abolish all form smuggling, as this is detrimental to our economy. (1)

### 5.3.29 **COMMON GOOD**

- The constitution should ensure the security of the defined family unit.
- Women and children should be given priority when queuing in public places.

### 5.3.30 **GENDER EQUITY**

- Boys and girls should do House chores equally.
- Gender equality should be ensured in the constitution. (6)

### 5.3.31 **ECONOMIC/SOCIAL JUSTICE**

- The constitution should provide for compensation due to any loses caused by wildlife. (2)

### 5.3.32 **TRANSPARENCY/ACCOUNTABILITY**

- Public governance should include transparency and accountability.
- Under performing councilors should be prosecuted if found not accountable. (2)

### 5.3.33 **NATURAL JUSTICE/RULE OF LAW**

- The rule of law should be applicable in public governance. (3)

### 5.3.34 **NATIONAL INTEGRITY/IDENTITY**

- We should encourage decent dressing in Kenya. (3)

## **APPENDICES:**

### **Appendix 1: Members of the Constituency Constitutional Committee**

1. Hon Suleiman Kamole MP
2. Mwero Mkalla DC
3. Wilfred M. Kioki Chairman
4. Cllr. Rashid Mwatsuma
5. Mwanajuma Abeid
6. Ali Juma Mafimbo
7. Zainabu Chidzuga
8. Omar Mjarumata
9. Amina M. Ali
10. Mohammed Mwakikarata

### **Appendix 2: Civic Education Providers (CEPs)**

1. Mpango Women Group

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

1	0012OKTCO	Agnes Mnyapara	CBO	Written	Kwale Upendo Fellowship
2	0013OKTCO	Ali Mbwana Mwatebe	CBO	Memorandum	Ngomani Location
3	0014OKTCO	Ali Saidi Chizondo	CBO	Written	N.A.D.U
4	0007OKTCO	Beatrice Mwamszuza	CBO	Oral - Public he	Pango Women Group
5	0015OKTCO	Bibi Omar	CBO	Memorandum	Gender Women Development
6	0025OKTCO	Fatuma Rashid	CBO	Written	Tiwi Location
7	0006OKTCO	Francis Kimeu	CBO	Written	Lukore Group
8	0026OKTCO	Juma C Mwanuli	CBO	Written	Goleni Location
9	0008OKTCO	Khamisi Ali Chaunga	CBO	Written	Tsimba Location
10	0024OKTCO	Moh'd Bakari Shee	CBO	Memorandum	Burani Village Mwaluphamba
11	0019OKTCO	Mwanakombo Mkono	CBO	Memorandum	Bilashaka Women Group
12	0023OKTCO	Ningome Hamad	CBO	Written	Wundanyi Women Group
13	0020OKTCO	Omari Said Ruwah	CBO	Memorandum	Gombeni Location
14	0018OKTCO	Rehema Matembo	CBO	Written	Lola Lola Women Group
15	0016OKTCO	Salimu Magana	CBO	Written	Serezani Village
16	0001OKTCO	Sera Mutuku	CBO	Memorandum	Mangwani Location
17	0002OKTCO	Sera Mutuku	CBO	Written	Mangawani Womens Group
18	0011OKTCO	Sheikh Kassim Abdalla Z	CBO	Written	Muslim Group-Matuga
19	0005OKTCO	Stanely Mwandime	CBO	Written	Majimboni Location
20	0004OKTCO	Suleiman S Mwandogo	CBO	Memorandum	Mwaluvanga Location
21	0017OKTCO	Zeinab Chidzuga	CBO	Written	Kwale Women
22	0078IKTCO	Al haji Ali M C Warraka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0059IKRCO	Ali Khamis Gakucha	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0033IKTCO	Ali Mwagwaya	Individual	Oral - Public he	
25	0013IKTCO	Bakari Dola	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0073IKTCO	Bakari S Mwakazi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
27	0079IKTCO	Bangwani Juma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
28	0016IKTCO	Bernard Musyoki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
29	0076IKTCO	Biti Omari Chamosi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0027IKTCO	Chengo Panga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0007IKTCO	Clara Chombo	Individual	Written	
32	0024IKTCO	Cllr. Silas Ndalana	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0065IKTCO	Daina Kheri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0043IKTCO	Damaris Mbaka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
35	0001IKTCO	Daniel Mutinda	Individual	Written	
36	0030IKTCO	Daniel Wambua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
37	0055IKTCO	David Muli	Individual	Written	
38	0046IKTCO	David Wambua Kioko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0050IKTCO	Don Charles Mwanja	Individual	Written	
40	0028IKTCO	Donald Nyange	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0035IKTCO	Elias Kimanathi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0034IKTCO	Florence Benson	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0041IKTCO	Francis Marami	Individual	Oral - Public he	
44	0036IKTCO	Fred M Kioko	Individual	Oral - Public he	
45	0037IKTCO	Gloria Yaa	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0023IKTCO	Goefrey Simiyu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
47	0040IKTCO	Grace Muendo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0080IKTCO	Hassan H Massir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
49	0017IKTCO	Hassan Mwang'ombe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	0060IKTCO	Iddi Ganguma	Individual	Oral - Public he	

51	0006IKTCO	J L Kyalo	Individual	Written	
52	0051IKTCO	Jackson C Ngati	Individual	Written	
53	0025IKTCO	James Maingi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	0014IKTCO	James Ndambuki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
55	0011IKTCO	John Mutua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
56	0015IKTCO	Johnson Muoka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
57	0012IKTCO	Joseph Nguli	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	0020IKTCO	Joseph Wambua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	0044IKTCO	Joyce Mbiku	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	0049IKTCO	Juma Ali Mwachiyama	Individual	Written	
61	0003IKTCO	Kalimbo Mtenzi	Individual	Written	
62	0018IKTCO	Katana Katenga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
63	0048IKTCO	Khamisi Ali Chaunga	Individual	Memorandum	
64	0075IKTCO	Maeli M Mwamasi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
65	0029IKTCO	Margaret Odada	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	0062IKTCO	Mariam Juma Sheba	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	0038IKTCO	Mary Kilonzo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	0047IKTCO	Mary Wambui	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	0074IKTCO	Matsudzo H Mwamrezi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	0008IKTCO	Mohamed Mwabasi	Individual	Written	
71	0031IKTCO	Mutinda S	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	0066IKTCO	Mwamlolei Chapu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	0063IKTCO	Mwanaisha Mwaviringo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	0071IKTCO	Mwanajuma Abeid	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	0009IKTCO	Mwavuo Nyawa	Individual	Written	
76	0039IKTCO	Nicodemus Musyoki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	0081IKTCO	Nyaa Juma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	0082IKTCO	Omar Jurumatta	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	0068IKTCO	Omar M Changoma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	0057IKTCO	Omari J Mwacharo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	0056IKTCO	Omari Maganga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	0010IKTCO	Philip Makau	Individual	Memorandum	
83	0002IKTCO	Philip Makau	Individual	Written	
84	0004IKTCO	Pr. Joseph Ndolo	Individual	Written	
85	0053IKTCO	Rajab H Massah	Individual	Written	
86	0061IKTCO	Rashid A Mwatama	Individual	Oral - Public he	
87	0052IKTCO	Rashid Mwakusema Mbwana	Individual	Written	
88	0072IKTCO	Rashid Mwapungu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
89	0083IKTCO	Riziki Mwachai	Individual	Oral - Public he	
90	0005IKTCO	Robert M Muhia	Individual	Memorandum	
91	0032IKTCO	Safari Muthengi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
92	0067IKTCO	Said B Bombo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
93	0070IKTCO	Said Mwaleso	Individual	Oral - Public he	
94	0058IKTCO	Said R Mwakafani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
95	0077IKTCO	Saidi Mudhavu	Individual	Oral - Public he	
96	0064IKTCO	salim Omari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
97	0054IKTCO	Salim Salim Chappu	Individual	Written	
98	0010OKTCO	Shaban Mandano	Individual	Memorandum	WAA Community
99	0042IKTCO	Simon Musau	Individual	Oral - Public he	
100	0069IKTCO	Solomon Nguma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
101	0021IKTCO	Thomas King'oo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
102	0022IKTCO	Uhuru Ndeto	Individual	Oral - Public he	
103	0045IKTCO	Veronica Raphael	Individual	Oral - Public he	
104	0019IKTCO	Willy Mutua	Individual	Oral - Public he	
105	0026IKTCO	Zainab Chizuka	Individual	Oral - Public he	

106	0021OKTCO	Fatuma Abdalla	NGO	Written	M.Y.W.O
107	0009OKTCO	Halima Mandano Chivumbe	NGO	Memorandum	M.Y.W.O
108	0029OKTCO	Kauchi A Chivumba	NGO	Written	N.C.W.K
109	0030OKTCO	Kauchi A Chivumbo	NGO	Memorandum	Children Rights Stakeholders
110	0028OKTCO	Kauchi A Chivumbo	NGO	Written	National Council Of Women Of
111	0022OKTCO	Gasper Kalimbo	Other Institutions	Memorandum	K.S.P.H
112	0027OKTCO	Kibibi Mwaka	Other Institutions	Written	Denyenye Teachers
113	0033OKTCO	Mwanaharusi R Lidan	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	Gunda Va Mnyonje
114	0031OKTCO	Mwinyi A Mwacherupe	Other Institutions	Written	Ngambi
115	0003OKTCO	Francis Kyanga	Private Sector Organisa	Memorandum	KUMSA farmers Association

#### Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Serah Mumbi Mutuku	P.O. Box 83993, Msa	24	Mary Kilonzo	P.O. Box 68, Shimba Hills
2	Johnson Muoka	P.O. Box 112, Shimba Hill	25	Trace N. Muendo	P.O. Box 112, Shimba Hills
3	Phillip M. Kamau	P.O. Box 6, Shimba Hills	26	Francis Marani	N/A
4	John Mutua	P.O. Box 70, Shimba Hills	27	Steve Chalo	P.O. Box 84, Shimba Hills
5	Daniel Mtinda Kyule	P.O. Box 63, Shimba Hills	28	Sammy Mutuku	P.O. Box 47, Shimba Hills
6	Joseph M. Nguli	P.O. Box 6, Shimba Hills	29	Suleiman S. Mwandago	P.O.Box 63, Shimba Hills
7	Bakari S. Dola	P.O. Box 37, Shimba Hills	30	Stanley Mwadime	P.O. Box 95, Shimba Hills
8	Beatrice Mwanzuka	P.O. Box 53, Lukore	31	Thomas Kingoo	P.O. Box 27, Shimba Hills
9	James N. Syoki	P.O. Box 68, Shimba Hills	32	Uhuru Ndeto	P.O. Box 130, Shimba Hills
10	Kalimbo Mtenzi	N/A	33	Geoffrey Simiyu	P.O. Box 55, Shimba Hills
11	Ali Mwangwaya	N/A	34	Edward Mwanjole	P.O. Box 95, Shimba Hills
12	Simeon M. Musila	P.O. Box 94, Shimba Hills	35	Nichodomas Musyoki	P.O. Box 15, Shimba Hills
13	Francis Kimeu	P.O. Box 53, Lukore	36	Clerah Chombo	N/A
14	Bernard Musyoki	N/A	37	Cyrus Ndalana	P.O. Box 41, Shimba Hills
15	Hassan A. Mwangombe	N/A	38	James Mainga	P.O. Box 14, Shimba Hills
16	Katana Kakenga	P.O. Box 515, Ukunda	39	Zanab Chidzoga	P.O. Box 229, Kwale
17	Joseph Ndolo	P.O. Box 57, Shimba Hills	40	Chengo Panga	N/A
18	Willie Mutua	P.O. Box 6, Shimba Hills	41	Mutinda J.	P.O. Box 14, Shimba Hills
19	Francis Kianga	P.O. Box 53, Lukore	42	Donald Nyange	P.O. Shimba Hills
20	Joseph W. Kasinga	P.O. Box 98, Shimba Hills	43	Margret Odada	P.O. Box 195, Shimba Hills
21	Robert M. Muia	P.O. Box 116, Shimba Hills	44	Florance Benson	P.O. Box 82, Shimba Hills
22	Glorah Yaa	P.O. Box 147, Shimba Hills	45	Elias Kimanthi	P.O. Box 27, Shimba Hills
23	Mary Wambua	P.O. Box 95, Majimboni	46	Wilfred M. Kioko	P.O. Box 141, Shimba Hills
47	Daniel Wambua	Shimba Hills	70	Mariam J. Sheba	P.O. Box 829, Ukunda
48	Savali Muthengi	P.O. Box 6, Shimba Hills	71	Mwanaisha Mwaviriko	P.O. Box 829, Ukunda
49	Damarlis Mbaka	P.O. Box 7, Shimba Hills	72	Salim O. Mwalaulo	P.O. Box 55, Kwale
50	Joyce Mbiku	P.O. Box 38, Shimba Hills	73	Don Mwanja	P.O. Box 190, Kwale
51	Veronica Raphael	P.O. Box 37, Shimba Hills	74	Daima Kheri	P.O. Box 1095, Ukunda
52	David W. Kioko	P.O. Box 139, Ukunda	75	Mwalionu K. Digore	P.O. Tiwi
53	Omar R. Maganga	P.O. Box 34, Kwale	76	Fatuma A. Mwanyuchi	P.O. Box 563, Ukunda
54	Omar J. Mwacharo	P.O. Box 34, Kwale	77	Amina Mwaronga	P.O. Box 117, Kwale
55	Said R. Mwakafani	P.O. Box 55, Kwale	78	Mwamlole Chapu	P.O. Box 32, Kwale
56	Halima Chivumbe	P.O. Box 211, Kwale	79	Jackson C. Ngati	P.O. Box 82, Samburo
57	Sheik Ali H. Gacucha	P.O. Box 42489, Msa	80	Mzee Gaspa	P.O. Box 27, Kwale
58	Hamisi Ali Chaunga	P.O. Box 67, Kwale	81	Mwachangoma Tchari	P.O. Box 139, Kwale
59	Idd Ganguma	P.O. Box 42, Kwale	82	Omeri Said Ruwah	N/A
60	Kassim A. Zani	P.O. Box 28, MTC	83	Said B. Gombo	P.O. Box 63, Shimba Hills
61	Agness Munyapara	P.O. Box 185, Kwale	84	Rashid M. Mbwana	P.O. Kwale
62	Cllr. Juma A. Mwachiyama	P.O. Box 34, Kwale	85	Omar Changoma	P.O. Box 46, Kwale
63	Cll Rashid A. Mwatsuma	P.O. Box 96222, Likoni	86	Ningome Hamad	P.O. Box 96188, Likoni

64	Ali S. Chizondo	P.O. Box 99421, Msa	87	Mwanarusi R. Lidago	N/A
65	Ali M. Mwatebe	P.O. Box 96113, Likoni	88	Solomon Nguma	P.O. Box 87, Kwale
66	Bibi Omar	P.O. Box 33, Likoni	89	Mohammed B. Shee	P.O. Box 122, Kwale
67	Bahat K. Mulwa	P.O. Box 49, Kwale	90	Fatuma R. Mwamachache	P.O. Box 1095, Ukunda
68	Salim Magana	P.O. Box 46, Kwale	91	Kibibi R. Mwaka	P.O. Box 96128, Likoni
69	Zaimab Chidzuga	P.O. Box 229, Kwale	92	Rehema Matembo	N/A
93	Juma C. Mwanuli	P.O. Box 56, Kwale	106	Mwinyi Alii	P.O. Box 106, Kwale
94	Said A. Mwaleso	P.O. Box 1, Matuga	107	Rajab H. Maseh	P.O. Box 1, Kwale
95	Mwanajuma Abeid	P.O. Box 7, Kwale	108	S. Mabavu	P.O. Box 483, Ukunda
96	Said Mwachimonge	P.O. Box 34, Kwale	109	Ali Warakah	P.O. Box 22, Kwale
97	Mwanakombo Mkono	P.O. Box 67, Kwale	110	Salim S. Chappu	P.O. Box 32, Kwale
98	Rashid H. Mwapungu	P.O. Box 23, Matuga	111	B.A. Guani Juma	P.O. Box 86608, Msa
99	Bakar S. Mwakazi	P.O. Box 34, Kwale	112	Hassan H. Massa	P.O. Box 68, Kwale
100	Matsudzo H. Mwamrezi	P.O. Box 56, Kwale	113	David Makasa	P.O. Box 185, Kwale
101	Mealii M. Mwamasai	P.O. Box 55, Kwale	114	Nyaa Juma	P.O. Box 34, Kwale
102	Riziki Musacheri	P.O. Box 27, Kwale	115	Omar Jarumata	N/A
103	Binu Omar	P.O. Box 107, Kwale	116	Conn Mandano	Box 4 Kwale
104	Kaikhi A. Chivumba	P.O. Box 164, Kwale			
105	Amina Ali	P.O. Box 27, Shimba Hills			