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## 1. DISTRICT CONTEXT.

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

### 1.1. Demographic Characteristics

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

### 1.2. Socio-Economic Profile

Kwale District:

- Is the third most densely populated district in the province;
- Has a 54% primary school enrolment rate, ranking 4<sup>th</sup> in the Province and 51<sup>st</sup> nationally;
- Has a 12.2% secondary school enrolment rate, ranking 5<sup>th</sup> in the province and 50<sup>th</sup> nationally;
- Mainly has malaria, acute respiratory tract infections, skin disease and infections, intestinal worms and HIV/AIDS as the main diseases;
- Has a child mortality rate of 89%, leading in the Province and ranking 33<sup>rd</sup> nationally;
- Has a life expectancy of 49.5 years, ranking 5<sup>th</sup> in the Province and 37<sup>th</sup> nationally; and
- Has 27.6% malnourishment rate of children under 5 years of age, ranking 3<sup>rd</sup> in the province and 32 nationally.
- Is represented by 3 MPs each of whom, on average cover an area of 2765Km<sup>2</sup> and represent 165,000 persons. During the 1997 elections, all the district's parliamentary seats were won by KANU.

## 2. CONSTITUENCY PROFILE

Msambweni constituency is comprised of Kinondo, Msambweni, Kingwede/Shiraz, Mivumoni, Pongwe/Kidimu, Dzombo, Kikineni, Mwereni, Lunga Lunga, Vanga, and Diani locations of Msambweni Division of Kwale District.

### 2.1. Demographic Characteristics

Constituency Population	Male	Female	Total	Area Km <sup>2</sup>	Density (persons per Km <sup>2</sup> )
	105,091	106,723	211,814	3,235.30	65

## 2.2. Electioneering and Political Information

This is a KANU zone. During the 1992 and 1997 general elections, KANU took the parliamentary seat with 54.4% and 44.89% of the valid votes. However, in 2002, the National Rainbow Coalition took the seat.

## 2.3. 1992 General Election Results

<b>1992 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS</b>		<b>34,726</b>	
<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>VOTES</b>	<b>% OF VALID VOTES</b>
<b>Kassim Mwamzandi</b>	<b>KANU</b>	12,921	54.40
Marere wa Mwachai	DP	9,839	41.42
Mwamwiru Kasirani	FORD-K	992	4.18
<i>Total Valid Votes</i>		<i>23,752</i>	<i>100.00</i>
Rejected Votes	-		
Total Votes Cast	23,752		
% Turnout	68.40		
% Rejected/Cast	0.00		

## 2.4. 1997 General Election Results

<b>1997 TOTAL REGISTERED VOTERS</b>			<b>60,203</b>
<b>CANDIDATE</b>	<b>PARTY</b>	<b>VOTES</b>	<b>% OF VALID VOTES</b>
<b>Marere M. wa Mwachai</b>	<b>KANU</b>	17,168	44.89
Yusuf Hassan Mubwana	DP	10,692	27.96
Kassim Abdalla Juma	NDP	2,362	6.18
Samuel Chege Kamau	SDP	1,297	3.39
Lennox Victor Telle	KNC	1,062	2.78
Total Valid Votes		38,245	100.00

Rejected Votes	873
Total Votes Cast	20,309
% Turnout	52.01
% Rejected/Cast	0.00

## 2.5. Main Problems

- Under development depicted by water shortages, impassable roads, squatter problems, and lack of electricity;
- Grabbing of prime land;
- Stalled Ramisi Sugar Factory; and
- Residents of this area were affected by the 1997 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 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2002 and 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2002.

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

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

### 4.2. Issues and Areas Covered

- Constitutions
- Constitution Making Process
- The Constitution of Kenya
- Emerging Constitutional issues

## 5. CONSTITUENCY PUBLIC HEARINGS.

### 5.1. Logistical Details

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

- a) Date(s): 6<sup>th</sup> May 2002
- b) Total Number of Days: 1

#### 2. Venues

- c) Number of Venues: 2
- d) Venue(s):
  - 1) Jomo Kenyatta Primary School
  - 2) Diani Secondary School

#### 3. Panels

##### a. Diani Secondary School - Commissioners

- 1.Com. Nancy Baraza
- 2.Com. M. A. Swazuri
- 3.Com. Bernard Njoroge

##### b. Diani Secondary School - Secretariat

- 1.Peter Apamo – Programme Officer
- 2.Edgar Kagoni – Asst. Programme Officer
- 3.Jacqueline Nyumoo – Verbatim Recorder

##### c. Jomo Kenyatta Primary School - Commissioners

- 1.Com. Prof. A.I. Salim
- 2.Com. Domiziano Ratanya
- 3.Com. Kavetsa Adagala

##### c. Jomo Kenyatta Primary School - Secretariat

- 1.Collins Mukewa - Programme Officer
- 2.Fidelis Wangatta - Asst. Programme Officer
- 3.Grace Gitu - Verbatim Reporting

5.2. **Attendance Details**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Number</b>
<b>Number of People Who Presented</b>		137
<b>Sex</b>	Male	120
	Female	17
	Not Stated	0
<b>Presenter Type</b>	Individual	93
	Institutions	43
	Not Stated	1
<b>Educational Background</b>	Primary Level	35
	Secondary/High School Level	64
	College	5
	University	7
	None	5
	Not Stated	16
	Other (Adult Education/Vernacular/Madrassa/Informal Education)	5
<b>Form of Presentation</b>	Memoranda	19
	Oral	86
	Written	2
	Oral + Memoranda	9
	Oral + Written	20
	Not Stated	1

5.3. **Concerns and Recommendations**

The following are the recommendations made by the presenters in Msambweni 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**

- There is need for a preamble. (11)
- The national vision to be set out in the preamble is that Kenya is an independent state and all Kenyans should enjoy equal rights.
- The preamble should read that the constitution document by Kenyans for Kenyans should be binding to all people in this land in our diversity in culture religion color ethnicity and social status in fear and respect of God and the laws of the land.
- The preamble should have a national vision of unifying all communities.
- The preamble should provide for unity of all tribes for prosperity.
- The preamble should state that the constitution belongs to Kenyans who revere and rely on God.
- The preamble should recognize people's unity and God.
- The preamble should reflect Kenya's history in relation to the fight for independence.
- The preamble should reflect the struggle for independence.

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

- The constitution should have statements capturing national philosophy and guiding principles.
- The constitution should harmonize the diverse culture and religions in this nation by stating the national philosophy and principles like morality justice human rights nationalism encourage the culture of hard work and reward.
- The constitution should provide for equal opportunities to all with no discrimination.
- Constitution should reflect that all citizens be treated with respect.
- Constitution should reflect that all citizens be treated equally and their rights protected.

### 5.3.3. **CONSTITUTIONAL SUPREMACY**

- Constitution should be retain the 65% majority vote required for amendments. (2)
- The constitution should provide that 70% majority vote be required for amendments.
- The constitution should provide that 90% majority vote be required for amendments.
- The constitution should limit parliaments power to amend the constitution. (2)
- Parliament has no power to amend the constitution.
- Parliament should only amend the constitution or any part by a 75% majority vote.
- Parliament should not have powers to amend the constitution.
- A constitutional committee should conduct the referendums.
- Some parts of the constitution should be beyond amending power of parliament.
- The constitution should provide that parliament only enacts changes made by the public through the referendum.
- We need a public referendum to amend the constitution. (7)
- The law society of Kenyan should conduct the referendums. (2)
- Constitution review commission should conduct referendums.
- Parliament should conduct the public referendums.
- A special committee should conduct public referendums.

#### 5.3.4. **CITIZENSHIP**

- Children born in Kenya should be automatic citizens. (6)
- Any one born in Kenya to Kenyan parents should be regarded as automatic citizen of Kenya. (2)
- Any one with Kenyan ancestry should be an automatic Kenyan citizen.
- The constitution should provide that Kenyan citizenship can be acquired through naturalization.
- The constitution should provide that citizenship be acquired by foreigners by screening and careful selection.
- Spouse of a male Kenyan should be an automatic citizen.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens irrespective of gender should be granted automatic citizenship. (6)
- Constitution should provide that wives of Kenyan citizens be given automatic citizenship while husbands of Kenyan citizens be required to get a letter of good conduct from the ambassador of his original country to be given automatic citizenship.
- Spouses of Kenyan citizens who are professionals and of good conduct may be granted citizenship after three years of probationary visa upon application.
- Child born of Kenyan parent irrespective of gender be automatic citizen.
- Child born of one Kenyan parent irrespective of gender should be automatic citizen. (7)
- The citizen has a right to live anywhere in this country.
- All citizen should uphold the constitution encourage law and order be respected and respect others.
- Rights and obligation of a citizen should depend on the manner in which citizenship is acquired.
- Constitution should not allow dual citizenship. (7)
- Constitution should allow dual citizenship.
- The constitution should provide that Passports are issued just like ID cards as a matter of right.

#### 5.3.5. **DEFENSE AND NATIONAL SECURITY**

- The constitution should establish disciplined forces. (8)
- The vigilante groups should be trained and be given uniforms so that they assist the armed forces in ensuring public order and reduce the growing crime rate.
- The constitution should provide that the administration police, prisons and other police forces stop harassing citizens.
- The constitution should provide that the administration police, prisons and other police forces should identify themselves before they make arrests and produce search warrants when required.
- The police force should be independent.
- Armed forces officers should be deployed to their respective home districts so that they are disciplined enough to serve their own people.
- The police officers should be disciplined at the regional level by a establishing regional police commission.
- Armed forces should be disciplined through the military courts.
- Parliament should discipline the armed forces.
- The head of the armed forces should discipline members of the armed forces.

- There should be a code of conduct governing the forces and enforced by a martial court, which should have legal experts.
- The president should not be the commander in chief of the armed forces. (4)
- The president should be the commander in chief of the armed forces. (3)
- The president should have exclusive power to declare war.
- Parliament should have exclusive power to declare war. (2)
- A special military committee should have exclusive power to declare war.
- The national assembly should vote by a 70% majority for the country to go to war.
- The constitution should permit the use of extra of ordinary powers in emergencies.
- Parliament should have authority to invoke emergency powers. (4)
- Military committee should have the authority to invoke emergency powers.
- The defense minister who will be the commander in chief of should consult parliament before invoking emergency powers.
- The constitution should provide that the President is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces with full powers to declare war in consultation with parliament.
- The constitution should provide that police officers serving in a region hail from that region.

### 5.3.6. **POLITICAL PARTIES**

- Political parties should be involved in development projects. (3)
- The constitution should provide that political parties in national building.
- Constitution should not regulate the conduct of political parties. (3)
- Constitution should regulate the conduct of political parties. (2)
- They have the freedom to hold their meetings any time and anywhere in the country.
- Political parties should not more than 2.
- Political parties should not be more than 3.
- There should be two political parties.
- There should be 3 political only. (2)
- Limit the number of political parties to 8.
- Limit the number of political parties to 2.
- The constitution should provide that political parties are limited to between three and five and are funded by the state.
- The constitution should provide that political parties finance themselves. (5)
- The state should finance political parties by the ratio of MPs elected on that parties ticket.
- Political parties should be financed from public coffers. (4)
- Constitution should not provide any terms and conditions for the financing of political parties.
- The shadow cabinet must be recognized by the constitution and be allocated funds by the state.
- State and political parties should work together in national development.
- Constitution should provide that the state and political parties be independent of each other. (2)
- The president should not be a member any political party.

### 5.3.7. **STRUCTURES AND SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE**

- Adopt a federal system of government.

- There should be a federal government at the coast.
- The new constitution should retain the presidential system of government. (9)
- Adopt a parliamentary system of government. (8)
- Adopt a parliamentary system of government with president and a prime minister.
- The prime minister should be the chief executive and head of government.
- The prime minister should be appointed from the majority party in parliament and should be the head of government. (6)
- The constitution should provide for a coalition government whose ministers are drawn from various parties.
- Constitution should provide for a prime minister who should be the commander in chief of the armed forces.
- The prime minister should be the leader of opposition for better checks and balances.
- The president should be a symbol of national unity.
- The president should remain ceremonial. (3)
- The president should be the head of state. (4)
- There should be federal system of government. (2)
- The constitution should retain the unitary system of government where all affairs are controlled by the central government. (3)
- The constitution should retain the unitary system of government. (2)
- There should be federal government. (58)
- Adopt a federal system of government with a central government and 8 regional units each being economically independent. (2)
- The federal units should have power to formulate their own laws with full responsibilities and independence from the central government.
- Each federal unit should have its own parliament.
- The constitution should provide for a *majimbo* system of governance, headed by a premier from the winning party, and a ceremonial president.
- Some powers should be devoted to lower levels of government.
- Powers should be devolved from the presidency down to the local authority. (4)
- Some government offices should be taken closer to the people are served at the location levels.
- The local community should be involved when upgrading their town to another status.
- The local community should be involved in decision making in matters that affects them.
- The constitution should establish that government establishes regional offices in all provinces to avoid decentralization.
- Vice president should be elected directly by the people. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the vice president be elected by the national assembly and be from a different region.
- The constitution should provide that the vice presidents be the running mate to the president. (2)
- Attorney general should not interfere with court proceedings.
- Attorney general should enjoy security of tenure.
- The AG should be appointed by the president and should be only a legal adviser to the govt.

### 5.3.8. **THE LEGISLATURE**

- All public office appointments should be vetted by parliament. (4)

- Parliament should vet the executive.
- Parliament should vet appointments of all senior public servants. (3)
- Parliament should have powers to appoint the rest of the ministers.
- Parliament should have power to create and dissolve ministries set up and censure constitutional offices and commissions.
- Parliament should be given powers to deal with ministers who misuse public offices for their own gains.
- Parliament should appoint the chief of general staff.
- The judicial service commission should be commissioned by parliament.
- Parliament should appoint ambassadors, ministers and assistant ministers.
- All major decisions affecting the lives of over 20% of the national population should be channeled through the national assembly.
- The constitution should provide that parliament vets all presidential appointments.
- Only parliament should have the power to appoint commissions institutions, and offices.
- Parliament should have its own timetable. (4)
- Parliament should not have unlimited control of its own procedures.
- Parliament should have unlimited powers to control its own procedures through standing orders. (5)
- Being a member of parliament should be a full time occupation. (4)
- Being a member of parliament should be part time occupation. (3)
- Presidency age requirement should be over 35 years. (2)
- Presidential candidate should be aged between 35 –40 years.
- Presidential candidates should be between 45 to 60 years of age.
- Presidency age requirement should be 40 years.
- Presidency age requirement should be over 45 years.
- Presidency age requirement should be between 45-70 years old.
- Presidency age requirement should be between 45 and 65 years old.
- Presidency age requirement should be between 45 and 60 years old.
- Parliamentary seats aspirants should be 21 years and above
- Parliamentary seats aspirants should be between 25 and 30 years of age.
- Parliamentary seats aspirants should be above 35 years of age.
- The voting age should remain at 18 years.
- Parliamentary candidates should be highly educated.
- Parliamentary candidates should have a minimum education qualification of O level. (4)
- Parliamentary candidates should have a minimum education qualification of O level certificate of Division 3.
- Parliamentary candidates should be Kenyan citizen.
- Parliamentary candidates should be indigenous members of their constituents.
- Parliamentary candidates should be married.
- A parliamentary candidate should be a diploma holder.
- The minimum qualification for parliamentarians should be A level and above.
- Language tests required for parliamentary elections are sufficient. (2)
- MPs should have language tests in kiswahili, English and their mother tongue.
- MPs should be degree holders.
- There is need to introduce moral and ethical qualifications for parliamentary candidates. (9)
- There should be a code of conduct for MPs.
- People should have a right to recall their MP. (12)

- People should have a right to recall their MP if he misses 3 sittings in parliament with no good reason.
- The electorate should have a right to recall a non-performing MP after 2 years in office.
- MPs should act on basis of instructions from their constituents. (9)
- MPs should act on basis of instructions from their constituents or parties as well as their own convictions and conscience.
- MPs should act on the basis of conscience and conviction but guided by national interests philosophy and principles as in our constitution and any other international laws that Kenya is a signatory.
- The public should be involved through referendum in determining the salaries and benefits of MPs.
- A salary review commission should determine salaries and benefits of MPs.
- A commission comprising of the auditor general the speaker, the chief justice, the finance and the permanent secretary should determine the salaries and benefits of MPs.
- The parliamentary service commission should determine the remuneration of MPs.
- A citizen's representative council should determine salaries and benefits of MPs.
- Parliament may review their salaries after two terms only.
- There should be no nominated MPs. (4)
- Retain the concept of nominated MPs.
- Nominated MPs should be representatives of the vulnerable groups.
- Parliament should list the organizations that may nominate their chairmen to parliament e.g. LSK, Kenya Medical Association.
- An appointed committee at their constituency level should first nominate parliamentary candidates.
- The constitution should increase women participation by putting in place special measures.
- Women should equally contest for parliamentary seats without any measures being put in place to increase their participation. (5)
- 15 seats in parliament should be reserved for women.
- 4 seats in parliament should be reserved for women.
- The constitution should provide that the party decides the fate of a member who has lost faith in the party that has sponsored him.
- A member who defects to another party should be regarded as having resigned.
- Constitution should provide for rules to govern the conduct of parliamentarians in multi party system.
- The constitution should permit coalition government. (8)
- The constitution should provide for multi party representation in both legislature and executive. (3)
- Retain the current multi party representation in the legislature and executive.
- The constitution should provide for a bi-cameral legislature, with an upper and a lower house.
- There is need for two chambers of parliament (6)
- The 2 chambers are the senate and the lower house.
- The 2 chambers are the senate and the House of Representatives.
- The 2 chambers are the senate and the national assembly.
- Parliament should have one chamber. (2)
- The constitution should provide that each district has 5 members in the regional assembly and 60 % should be women.

- Parliament should have the power to remove the executive through a vote of no confidence. (4)
- The president should have veto power over legislation in parliament.
- The president should NOT have veto power over legislation in parliament. (3)
- Legislature should not have power to override the president's veto.(2)
- Should the legislature be convinced that the president veto has been misused the constitution should give it power to override it.
- The constitution should provide that voting in parliament be by secret ballot.
- The president should not have power to dissolve parliament. (7)
- The parliamentary service commission should have power to dissolve parliament.
- The dates of parliaments dissolution should be specified in the constitution.
- The presidents should only dissolve parliament in case of emergency.
- The term of the sitting MPs should be till after the general election results are announced.
- Parliamentary elections should not stagger elections.
- MPs should have constituency offices. (2)

### 5.3.9. **THE EXECUTIVE**

- A presidential candidate should be highly educated.
- A presidential candidate should be rich, learned and morally upright.
- Presidential candidate should be degree holder. (6)
- The president should be a graduate of economics and administration.
- The president should be holder of form four certificates and above. (2)
- A presidential candidate should be a woman.
- A presidential candidate should be of sound mind.
- A presidential candidate should be married. (5)
- A presidential candidate should have no criminal record. (4)
- A presidential candidate should be a person of integrity and impeccable character. (3)
- The constitution should provide that presidential candidates be Kenyan citizen. (4)
- The president must have been an efficient MP previously.
- The president should speak English and Kiswahili fluently.
- The presidential candidate can be an independent candidate or be supported by a political party.
- The president should be a member of a party.
- The constitution should provide that the president is not an MP;
- The president's term should be fixed to 2 terms of five years each. (9)
- The president tenure should be fixed to two terms.
- The constitution should provide that the president serves for a maximum of ten years.
- The functions of the president should be clearly defined in the constitution. (5)
- The president should chair cabinet meetings, preside over state opening of parliament, represent Kenya in international meetings and be a symbol of unity in the country.
- The president's power should be limited. (15)
- The constitution should provide that the powers of the president are reduced and given to the premier or governors or MPs.
- The president should not have power to pardon petty offenders on public holidays.
- The president should not be above the law. (6)
- The president should only appoint 5 ministers from every region.
- The constitution should provide that cabinet ministers are elected by parliament whereas

the vice president is the runner up in the presidential polls.

- The president should not be the chancellor in the public universities.
- The president should not have the powers to issue public resources at will.
- The president's prerogative rights should be streamlined.
- There should be no dictatorial president.
- The constitution should provide for the removal of the president due to misconduct. (7)
- The president and parliament should be independent of each other. (2)
- The president should relate equally to members of parliament.
- The president should not be an MP. (3)
- The president should be an MP. (5)
- There is need for provincial administration. (3)
- Provincial administration should be abolished. (4)
- The constitution should review the role of the provincial administration.
- Scrap provincial administration and replace it with local government from the village.
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should be elected directly by the people. (9)
- Chiefs and assistant chiefs should have educational qualification of O level and above. (3)
- Chiefs should be between 35 and 40 years of age.
- Chiefs should have necessary experience.
- Chiefs should be Kenyan citizens.
- The position of chiefs should be scrapped.
- The constitution should provide that chiefs and their assistants are replaced by village elders who have to be remunerated;
- The government should reduce the powers of the chiefs.
- The people should elect all provincial administrators.
- Powers of the provincial administrators should be reduced.
- Village elders should be involved in provincial administration.
- Citizens should have a right to question the conduct of their chiefs.
- Coastal PCs and DCs should be coastal people.
- Women and children comprise of more than 80% of Kenya's population and so they deserve a ministry of their own, ministry of children and women.
- The number of departments in the office of the president should be directly relevant in uniting Kenyans.
- The constitution should provide that the president has the powers to dissolve parliament.

#### 5.3.10. **THE JUDICIARY**

- The current judiciary structure is adequate.
- The judiciary should be independent. (2)
- People should not be required to bow to a judge in a court of law. (3)
- Bowing in court should be replaced by ordinary salutes.
- Magistrates should not be addressed as lord or lordship but sir and madam.
- The constitution should provide that police officers are not the prosecutors in a case.
- The constitution should provide that suspects are arraigned in court the very day they get arrested, and are free to defend themselves with no lawyer present.
- The constitution should provide for the decentralization of the judiciary.
- There is need for a kadhi court at the location level.
- Divisional magistrate courts should be established.
- The number of kadhis should be increased to two in every district.

- There should be kadhis court.
- The constitution should provide that Islamic courts are established and the chief Kadhi be 45 years and above.
- The constitution should provide that all areas with Muslims have a Kadhi and the government does not interfere with their courts
- There is need to have superior courts of children operated by personnel with specialized training on children's issues.
- Judiciary should be independent.
- The constitution should recognize kangaroo courts.
- A supreme court should be established. (4)
- A supreme court should not be established.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a Supreme Court headed by a chief justice, and a chief Kadhi's court at the court of appeal.
- There is need for a constitutional court. (5)
- The president should appoint judicial officers. (2)
- The parliament should appoint judicial officers (2)
- Independent judicial commission should appoint the judicial officers. (4)
- Parliament should appoint the chief justice.
- A governor in a majimbo system of government should appoint Judges.
- A judicial officer should have a degree in law and above.
- Judicial officers should be Kenyan citizens, morally upright and qualified lawyers.
- Chief justice should have a PHD in law and should be between 50 and 70 years of age.
- The judicial officers should enjoy security of tenure. (2)
- Judicial officers should serve for a term of 20 years.
- Judicial officers should serve up to 55 years.
- A special committee should discipline the judicial officers.
- The kadhi should have the same powers as a judge.
- Chief kadhi /kadhi should have a degree in Islamic and common law. (2)
- Kadhis should have a degree in Islamic law. (3)
- Kadhis should have similar qualification as the magistrate.
- Kadhis should be appointed by the Muslim themselves. (9)
- The people should appoint Kadhis.
- The constitution should provide that the Chief Kadhi be elected by Islamic scholars.
- The constitution should provide that the Chief Kadhi be elected by Islamic scholars on the recommendation of the chief kadhi and Muslim Scholars Association.
- The Muslim council should appoint Kadhis.
- Kadhis court should handle matters related to Islamic law other than marriage divorce and succession. (5)
- Kadhis court should have appellate jurisdiction. (12)
- The judicial powers of state should be vested exclusively in courts. (2)
- The constitution should provide that individual with cases to settle, be allowed to go to courts without going through lawyers.
- All citizens should have constitutional right to legal aid.
- There poor should have constitutional right to legal aid. (2)
- There should be constitutional right to legal aid particularly to people at the coast in cases that involve long sentences.
- Constitution should NOT provide that the judicial review of laws be made by the legislature.

- Council of elders should be allowed to handle cultural disputes at the regional level.
- The government should pay council of elders who handle cultural affairs.
- Village elders should be allowed to handle minor village disputes.
- Village elders should be involved in land transfer matters.

### 5.3.11. **LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

- Mayors and council chairmen should be elected directly by the people. (18).
- The current 2-year term for mayors is not adequate.
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for five years. (3)
- Mayors and council chairmen should serve for 2 terms of five years. (2)
- Mayors should serve for a period of 4 years.
- Councilors should serve for two terms of five years each.
- The local authority should not to operate under the central government. (3)
- The local authority should continue to operate under the central government.
- Councils should be independent.
- Local councils should have power over the use of national resources under them.
- The minimum educational qualifications for councilors should be O level. (11)
- The minimum educational qualifications for councilors should be O level certificate of Division 2.
- Language tests required for local authority seats are sufficient. (3)
- Local authority seat aspirant should be a permanent resident of that council.
- Councilors should be 35 years old.
- Local authority seats aspirants should be first be nominated by appointed committee at the local councils level.
- The constitution should provide for moral and ethical qualification for local authority seats. (4)
- People should have a right to recall their councilor. (9)
- The public should determine the remuneration of councilors
- An established regional finance committee should determine the remuneration of councilors.
- The central government should determine the remuneration of councilors.
- The local council should determine the remuneration of councilors.
- The concept of nomination of councilors should be retained. (2)
- The concept of nomination of councilors should NOT be retained.
- Nominated councilors seats should be reserved for the vulnerable groups.
- Disabled persons representatives should be nominated councilors.
- Constitution should provide that nominated councilors be chosen from grass root levels.
- Rules to govern the conduct of councilors in multiparty state should be introduced. (2)
- The president /local government minister should not have the power to dissolve councils. (4)
- Regional assemblies should have power to dissolve councils.
- The president /local government minister should have the power to dissolve councils.
- Citizens should have power to dissolve councils.
- The local council should have power to recruit 70% employees from within and the rest from outside the council.
- There should be a code of conduct for council staff.
- The constitution should provide that small businesses do not require to license to operate.

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

- We should use secret ballot system for elections. (3)
- The constitution should provide that the representative electoral system.
- Simple majority rule should be used as the basis for winning an election. (7)
- The over all winner in presidential race should be garner at least 50% of total votes cast.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate must attain a minimum of 60% votes to be declared a winner. Should no clear winner emerge a run off to be held within 21 days between the 2 candidates who garnered the highest votes in the first.
- The constitution should provide that a presidential candidate must attain 51% minimum votes to be declared winner. (2)
- Candidates who fail to be nominated by one party should be allowed to seek nomination from another party.
- Individuals defecting from another are not liable to stand for any elections in that particular period.
- MPs who defect from the party that sponsored them to parliament should seek mandate from their electorate.
- The 25% representation rule in 5 provinces for presidential elections should be retained. (3)
- Some parliamentary seats should be reserved for the disabled. (3)
- Some parliamentary seats should be reserved for the women. (2)
- Some seats should be reserved for the jua kali artisans and widows.
- Some seats should be reserved for various religious groups.
- Constituencies that are big in size should be reduced.
- Constituency sizes should be determined by population density.(3)
- During the general elections, we should start with civic elections followed by parliamentary elections and lastly presidential elections.
- Presidential elections should be done on a separate day after the civic and parliamentary.
- The constitution should provide that presidential elections be held separately from parliamentary and civic elections. (2)
- Presidential elections should be done 6 months before civic and parliamentary elections.
- Voter registration should be continuous exercise.
- Kenyans abroad should not vote because this gives room for rigging.
- Ballot boxes should be transparent. (3)
- Eligible voters should be allowed to vote.
- The constitution should provide that voter registration be an on going process.
- The constitution should provide that a council of elders vets parliamentary and civic candidates.
- Students who have attained 18 years of age but not have ID due to procedures involved should be allowed to vote using their student IDs.
- Election expenditure by each candidate should not be limited.
- Campaigns should be done without any financial expenditure.
- Election date should be specified in the constitution. (6)
- Presidential elections should be conducted directly. (4)
- The next president should be from coast province. The constitution should provide that the presidency is rotated among the provinces.
- Electoral commissioners should be learned and God fearing men and women.

- Electoral commissioners should be of high moral standing, have relevant experience and have no criminal record.
- Electoral commissioners should be appointed by parliament. (4)
- Appointment of electoral commissioners should be joint responsibility of all registered political parties.
- The electoral commission of Kenya members should elect the chairman of the ECK.
- Electoral commission should be independent. (2)
- Electoral commissioners who go against the law should be removed from office.
- Counting of votes should be done at the polling station. (5)
- Electoral commission should create voter education departments
- The constitution should ensure that there is rigging in general elections.

### 5.3.13. **BASIC RIGHTS**

- Muslims should have a right worship on Fridays.
- Fridays congregational day for Muslims so it should be a right for them to be to be off day in their respective working stations
- Every Kenyan should have right to freedom of worship (5)
- Every Kenyan should have a right to freedom of movement. (3)
- All citizens should have freedom of entrepreneurship.
- Muslims should be allowed to determine how their religion should be run. (2)
- There should be two days set aside for Idd Fitr.
- Death penalty should be abolished. (5)
- Death penalty should be retained.
- The constitution should protect education, food clothing, shelter and health care and employment as basic rights for all Kenyans. (12)
- Muslims women should be entitled to a four-month leave after death of their husbands.
- Muslim women should also be allowed to dress in their bui bui in their places of work.
- All Kenyans should have a right to security without discrimination.
- The constitution should guarantee security for all Kenyans. (2)
- The constitution should provide that police torture is outlawed.
- The government should provide security for all citizens by establishing police posts in every location.
- The government should allow the local communities to organize their own security groups.
- The government should provide free medical service for all Kenyans. (9)
- The constitution should guarantee that medical care is free and accessible to all Kenyans funded by the NHIF.
- All health centers should have adequate medicines and other medical facilities. (2)
- The constitution should provide free health care to all pregnant women.
- Health services should be provided at affordable costs.
- The constitution should guarantee sufficient, clean and safe water for all. (4)
- The government should provide free education. (3)
- The constitution should provide that civic education is taught as a school subject and in Kiswahili;
- The government should provide free bursaries for students in youth polytechnics.
- The constitution should provide that the government ensures that its citizens are sheltered.
- The government should ensure that all citizens get sufficient and balanced food.

- Kenyans should be offered the local job opportunities. (2)
- Every Kenyan should have a right to employment. (2)
- The Kenyan industries should allocate 75% employment opportunities to Kenyans
- All employers should be restricted to employ 70% of the local of that area.(2)
- 75% of job opportunities in a region should go to the locals of the areas. (4)
- One-man one job policy should be enforced. (4)
- People should be employed on merit.
- The constitution should provide that employment is done fairly and on merit
- The constitution should guarantee workers salaries that correspond with the hard economic times. (2)
- All workers should be entitled to annual leave.
- Every ministry should have pension scheme for its former employees that should be reviewed.
- The constitution should provide that all Muslim women should be granted 4 months and 10 as customary ceremonial mourning after the death of the husbands.
- Maternity leave for women should be lengthened.
- Retirees should have a right to be paid their pensions within 30 days after retirement.
- Retirees should have a right to be paid their pensions immediately after retirement.
- The constitution should provide that retirement benefits are paid promptly and by the department that one worked and not by a different entity.
- The constitution should provide that spouses of pensioners continue getting the emoluments 10 years after the death of the pensioners.
- The constitution should provide that the unemployed get benefits.
- Every Kenyan above 18 years should be paid a subsistence allowance.
- Presidents should be given priority in employment vacancies in a federal government.
- Residents of specific federal units should be given priority in employment within the units. (3)
- Educate people at the coast should be employed in the hotels at the coast.
- The government should regulate salaries so that there is economic justice.
- Retired persons should not seek re employment.
- Disabled persons should be considered for employment.
- The constitution should provide compulsory and free education for all children. (3)
- Constitution should provide free and compulsory primary education. (10)
- The constitution should provide compulsory and free education up to secondary level. (7)
- The constitution should guarantee free education up to high school and tertiary education be made affordable to all.
- The constitution should provide compulsory and free education up to university level. (4)
- Kenyans should have access to information in the hands of the state. (2)
- Kenyans should have access to commissions' reports. (2)
- The constitution needs to be written in a simple language and be made affordable to all Kenyans.
- The constitution should be written in Kiswahili language. (2)
- The constitution should be written in local languages.
- The constitution should be written in English and Kiswahili.
- All parliamentary proceedings should be broadcasted live in the local radio and TV.
- Parliamentary debates should be made public.
- The constitution should provide that civic education should be continuous process.
- The constitution should guarantee all workers the right to trade union representation.(4)

- The constitution should guarantee women a three-year maternity leave.
- The constitution should provide that the *Jua kali* sector is supported.

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

- Women's rights should be fully guaranteed in the constitution. (2)
- The constitution should ensure that the interests of people with disability are fully taken care of. (4)
- The constitution should respect and recognize the rights of disabled persons.
- No person should be discriminated on the basis of physical or mental disability.
- The new constitution should force the employees to employ the disabled just like any other Kenyan.
- The constitution should ensure that the disabled are provided with free education and food and other basic needs.
- The disabled should be given welfare allowance.
- The government should provide the disabled with training facilities.
- The government should cater for disabled persons and their families.
- Parents should be compelled to bring up their children in dignity and free from hunger.
- Parents should be forced to take care of their children. (2)
- The constitution should protect the rights of orphans especially.
- The constitution should entrench the UN Charter on the rights of children.
- The government should educate orphaned children. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee and protect children's rights by abolishing all forms of violation to children e.g. forced labor, failure to be taken to school and early marriages.
- Children's rights are the concern of federal government.
- The constitution should protect the rights of refugees and the elderly.
- The constitution should guarantee and protect the rights of widows, widowers and orphans.
- The constitution should ensure laws that encourage family life and care for the old.
- The constitution should make provision for affirmative action for women.
- The constitution should guarantee that the girl-child right to inherit property.
- The constitution should NOT make provision for affirmative action for women.
- The constitution should declare definite proportions for university and other colleges' intake for the marginalized regions.
- There should be affirmative actions to correct any imbalance by using logical ratios.
- Children should have a right to their own prisons and be treated with diversity from adults while serving their jail terms.
- Prisoners should also get their basic rights.

#### 5.3.15. **LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS**

- The individual should have ultimate land ownership. (5)
- The local community should have ultimate land ownership. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the government has ultimate land ownership but lease to individuals for a period of 99 years.
- The state should have ultimate landownership.
- The constitution should provide that an individual owns both the over-ground and under-ground resources of his / her land.

- Regions should have authority over all land within them in a federal government.
- The government should not have power to compulsory acquire land. (2)
- The government should not have powers to acquire private land unless negotiations between the government and the local communities are done.
- The government should have power to compulsory acquire land for purpose for developing them for the benefit of the local community but the landowners should be compensated accordingly.
- The government should only have power to acquire private land if the owner will adequately be compensated. (2)
- The government should acquire illegally allocated land.
- The government should have powers too acquire land especially if there is natural resources to be exploited provide the owner is adequately compensated.
- The government should not have power to control use of land by the owners. (2)
- Government and local authority should have power to control use of land by the owners.
- All idle land should be taxed to stimulate owners to practice farming.
- Land, which has been grabbed by some individuals, should be returned back to the rightful owners. (3)
- Title deeds should be issued to the rightful owners of land. (7)
- Landowners should be issued with titles at reasonable time.
- All land at the coast in the hands of people from upcountry should be repossessed and divided to the real owners.
- Review the issue of title deeds in the land act.
- Title deeds should not be used to the disadvantage of the original landowners at the coast.
- The constitution should also make it clear whether Kaya Forest is under land registration act or under antiques and monuments.
- Transfer of land rights should be done even in the absence of the landowners in cases involving absent white settlers at the coast province.
- The constitution should provide that the youth can register land in their own names.
- All land disputes should be settled before any land transactions are carried out.
- The constitution should guarantee that widows can inherit their late husband's wealth even when divorced;
- The constitution should guarantee that women can inherit land;
- The constitution should endure that there is transparency in land matters.
- There should be ceiling on land owned by an individual. (3)
- The ceiling for land ownership should be 50 acres.
- The constitution should only limit the number of acres of land owned by an individual in areas inhabited by wildlife.
- Non-citizens should not be allowed to own land.
- There should be restrictions on land ownership by non-citizens. (2)
- Non-citizens should only lease land for a period of time.
- Title deeds should be offered free of charge.
- The constitution should provide that squatters are issued with title deeds.
- Issuance of title deeds should be done at the grass root levels for there is where the history of the land is known.
- Land issues should be handled at the regional levels. (2)
- The constitution should provide that councils manage land inheritance issues.
- The constitution should provide that the village elders settle land disputes.
- Land transfer procedures should not be simplified.

- Men and women should have equal access to land. (2)
- Men and women should not have equal access to land. (3)
- Matrimonial land should be registered in both husbands and the wife's names.
- Pre-independence land treaties should not be retained (5)
- Revoke the Mazrui treaty that has denied the people of the coast their rightful coastal strip. (2)
- Retain the pre independence land treaties and agreements. (2)
- The pre independence land treaties involving the Maasai, Mazrui and the coastal strip should be retained.
- The constitution should nullify all pre-independence land treaties and set limit to amount of land one can own.
- Kenyans should own land anywhere in the country. (5)
- Kenyans should only be allowed to own land in their regions. (2)
- The constitution should guarantee access to land to every Kenyan. (6)
- The constitution should provide that all Kenyans have land and the land owned by foreigners is redistributed to the landless.
- Trust land should not be retained. (2)

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

- Kenya's ethnic and cultural diversity should contribute to a national culture. (2)
- The constitution should respect and promote the ethnic diversity of Kenyans. (7)
- All progressive and popular cultures or aspects of language should be used as a national language and culture.
- The unfaithful partner should also pay wives who get their husbands being unfaithful, fine.
- Constitution should abolish discrimination to ensure unity in diversity and security of the person and property.
- There should be a provision in the constitution allowing the general public automatic prosecution of the president, AG, commissioners of police and the ministers in the office of the president in the event of ethnic violence or any form of unrest.
- The constitution should provide protection against discriminatory aspects of culture. (2)
- Constitution should protect against discriminatory aspects of culture such as early and forced marriages and female circumcision. (2)
- Kiswahili should be the national and official language in Kenya. (7)
- The constitution should provide for two national languages. i.e. English and kiswahili. (3)
- The constitution should provide for two or more national languages.
- The constitution should promote and recognize indigenous languages. (3)

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

- The constitution should provide that provincial administration have powers to raise and distribute financial resources.
- Kenyan citizens should have power to raise and distribute financial resources.
- Parliamentary committee should have powers to raise and distribute financial resources and management.
- Parliament should retain power to authorize raising and appropriation of public finances. (3)

- Federal units of government should have power to authorize raising and appropriation of public finances.
- Commissions at the grass root levels should have power to authorize raising and appropriation of public finances.
- Government should raise public finances through leasing of property and land.
- National resources should be equally distributed. (4)
- National resources should be equally shared to promote solidarity.
- The constitution should provide that taxes collected from particular federal unit be used for the development of their unit.
- Government should establish a commission at grass root level to ensure equitable distribution of national resources.
- The government should award all its tenders equally amongst all the federal units in a federal system of government.
- The government should not apportion benefits from resources between central government and communities where such resources are found. (10)
- The government should ensure that 75% benefits accrued from local remain within the community and only 25% should go to the central government. (5)
- The constitution should provide that 75-80 % of revenue collected is used in the local area and the rest is remitted to the central government.
- The regional government should collect their own funds and remit only a percentage of these funds to the central government.
- Tourism should benefit the region where the tourist resort places are found.
- 80% of the revenue collected from the Kenya Port Authority should remain at the coast.
- Resources found in any right should benefit the residents of that region.
- Auditor General should not be a Kenyan.
- The constitution should provide that the controller and auditor general be independent so as to enhance their role in checking th executives handling of public finances.
- The constitution should enhance the role of controller and auditor general by giving them power to prosecute those found guilty of misappropriating public finances.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a special committee to enhance the role of controller and auditor general in checking the executives handling of public finances.
- The reports of the controller and auditor general should be acted upon as soon as parliament says so.
- The controller and auditor general should release the government accounts written in simple language.
- Parliament should appoint the controller and auditor general. (4)
- Cabinet ministers should not necessarily be members of parliament. (2)
- Ministerial positions should be advertised.
- The constitution should provide that the government employs people on the basis of their qualification in relation to the job description.
- Qualified persons should be recruited to work in the public service and they should be well remunerated.
- Salaries of civil servants should be reviewed. (3)
- The public service commission should be independent and regional.
- The constitution should provide that members of the public service commission be prosecuted if found guilty of breaking the law.
- Establish special commissions to strengthen the management and discipline roles of the

PSC.

- Parliament should appoint the members of public service commission.
- Citizens should appoint the members of the public service commission.
- There should be a code of ethics for public officers. (6)
- Civil servants should serve the people without fear of favor, be honest and transparent.
- Public servants should be responsible for their actions so that they serve public efficiently.
- Civil servants should not combine politics with their administrative jobs.
- Public servants found guilty of fraud cases should be taken to court and retired.
- The constitution should ensure morality in the public service and political leadership.
- Public servants should only serve for 10 years so that they give others a chance.
- The president should provide that the president be required to declare his wealth.
- Public officers should declare their assets. (4)
- The constitution should provide that the civil service shall not be political appointees and shall have security of tenure.

### 5.3.18. **ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

- The constitution should put measures to ensure that our environment is duly protected.
- Principles concerning a healthy environment should emphasize in the constitution.
- Constitution should provide that an environmental committee has power to enforce environmental protection laws.
- Local communities should own natural resources. (8)
- The regions should own the natural resources. (2)
- The government should own the natural resources. (3)
- The constitution should provide that natural and mineral resources on private property are used to benefit locals and ordinary citizens can own them.
- Council of elders from the local community should manage and protect the kaya forest.
- Local communities should be involved in the management and protection of the environment.
- The constitution should protect water bodies, forests, rangelands, minerals and wildlife.
- The local management should be responsible for the management and protection of natural resources. (2)
- Ministry of environment and the citizens has the responsibility for management and protection of natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that public projects that stalled are revived to help local people to tap the potential of the natural resources.
- The constitution should provide that human rights reign supreme when in conflict with animal rights, especially where wildlife is found.
- The constitution should provide that people are adequately and promptly compensated for damages caused by marauding wildlife.

### 5.3.19. **PARTICIPATORY GOVERNANCE**

- The constitution should provide that NGO's and other organized groups have a role in governance. (2)
- Any organization that assists the state to better the lives of the citizens should be allowed to participate in governance.
- Constitution should provide that state regulate conduct of civic society organizations

including the media.

- Government establish mechanisms to ensure maximum participation in governance by women.
- The constitution should provide for more popular participation of the public.
- Where the president is a man the prime minister should be a woman.
- Every Kenyan should be given a chance to participate in governance by getting them involved in decision-making on government policies amendments.
- The constitution should provide that civic education is continuous.

#### 5.3.20. **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

- Parliament should play a role in international affairs.
- The parliament should vet all foreign treaties entered in to by the government.
- International treaties and regional laws should be presented to parliament for discussion and adoption by a 60% majority vote.
- All rights contained in the United Nations Declaration on human rights and the Africa Charter on Human and people rights should have automatic effect in domestic law.
- The constitution should provide that all foreign holdings have 40 % of the shares under local ownership.
- The constitution should provide that the East Africa Assembly is gender-balanced.

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

- There is need to establish an ombudsman office. (6)
- The office of ombudsman to check misuse of political power and act as a watch dog to the public.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of an ombudsman to deal with complaints from various offices.
- Establish a human rights commission. (5)
- Establish a gender commission. (3)
- Establish the anti corruption unit. (3)
- There is need for education commission
- There is need for a Muslims, Protestants and Catholic committees.
- There's need for establishment of a political party act and a special commission.
- The constitution should provide for the creation of a body to oversee tendering procedures.
  
- There should be a commissioner regulating the police conduct.
- Establish a religious commission to look in to religious matters.
- Regional natural resources commission should be established.
- The constitution should establish a joint admission commission.
- The constitution should provide for the establishment of a commission for the disabled people.
- Gender commission should deal with issues that concern women.
- The education commission should deal with educational issues.
- Land commission should be responsible for land issues in coast province.
- Land commissioner should not have powers to allocate land individuals.
- The human rights commission should investigate any breach of fundamental rights taken on any public department, ministry or corporation.

- The constitution should provide that the commissions are independent and have powers to prosecute individuals who go against laid down rules.
- The joint admission commission should have the task of choosing candidates for all colleges of professional studies this will ensure that students from all tribes and background have equal opportunities for entry in to higher learning.
- There should be a creation of a ministry of justice.
- The constitution should provide for a minister of justice as distinct from the office of the AG

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

- The chief secretary should be in charge of the government during presidential elections.
- The speaker should be uncharged of executive powers during presidential elections.
- Chief justice should be in charge of executive powers during presidential elections.
- The constitution should provide that a special caretaker committee is in power during the transition periods.
- The constitution should provide that the AG and permanent secretaries should be in charge during transition periods.
- The constitution should provide that the Speaker should act as President during the transition period.
- The constitution should provide that cabinet ministers should relinquish their posts when parliament is dissolved.
- The constitution should provide that the incoming president assume office immediately after election results are announced.
- Incoming president should assume office immediately after being sworn in.
- The chief justice should swear in the incoming president in both Islam and Christianity.
- The chief justice should swear in the incoming president.
- The instruments of power should be transferred to an incoming president by the out going president during the swear in.
- The constitution should make provision for a former president in terms of security. (2)
- The constitution should make provision for a former president in terms of security for only five years.
- The constitution should make provisions for a former president in terms of welfare.
- The constitution should make provision for a former president in terms of immunity from legal process.
- An out going president who is found to have misused his office should be charged with treason but should be pardoned by the new head.

### 5.3.23. **WOMENS RIGHTS**

- Women rights should be constitutionalised so that they are not harassed at their work places.
- The constitution should provide that women have a right to property.
- Women should have a right to inherit land.
- Women should have a right to inheritance of husband's property.
- Daughters should have a right to inherit property from their parents.
- Women should have a right to inherit property after the death of their husbands. (4)
- Women should have a right to equal share of property in case of divorce. (3)

- The constitution should provide that if a couple separate the children should stay with their mother until they reach the age of 18 years.
- Fathers should ensure women of child support and maintenance. (5)
- The child should be taken care of up to the age of 18 years. (2)
- The constitution should protect children against violence. (2)
- Those found guilty should be punished severely.
- Women should be left to deal with those men who sexually assault their daughters.
- The constitution should abolish sexual harassment.

#### 5.3.24 **REGIONAL POLICY**

- The constitution should be amended so as to revive and promote the economy.

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

- All Kenyans should be treated equally in trade issues.
- There is need to revive industries such as the sugar and cashew nuts industries while coconut and mlango industries should be created.
- The government should accelerate industrialization to areas where resources are found.

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

- Driving licenses should be given to persons of 30 years old as a measure to reduce road accidents caused by the young and reckless drivers.
- Police officers should be serving the general public while prison and KWS wardens should serve the individual regions.
- The police should maintain public order.
- The members of the public should maintain police officers since they are the ones who know them best.
- The state police should tackle local crimes while the federal police should tackle crimes that are national.
- The selection of police recruits should be done at the regional level and once trained they should serve in their own communities.
- PSV drivers should have a clean license of not less than 5 years.
- Political parties should have freedom of convening rallies with out intimidation from police.
- Government should check police harassment. (2)
- The police should not harass citizens on account of lack of national identity cards.
- Corrupt public officers should be punishable by law.
- Any public official charged with corruption irrespective of his /her position in government should be suspended.
- All corrupt officers should be forced to pay back everything they misappropriate.
- The constitution should establish special mechanism to curb corruption, economic, sabotage, fraud bribery and other economic crimes and conspiracy.
- The constitution should provide that the government prosecutes tax evaders and these properties forfeited.
- Policies to fight graft and corruption should be enacted by the constitution.
- The constitution should include measures that reduce or rid our courts of corruption.

- To improve on agriculture, there is need to have enough extension officers and tractors.
- Farmers should be given seeds for free at the location terse.
- Revive industries at the coast i.e. Ramisi Sugar, Kilifi Cashew Nuts and Kenya Bixa.
- Coconut and cashew nuts farmers should be independent in managing their farming affairs.
- Sugar cane and cashew nuts farmers should be involved when formulating policies, which affect their farming.
- The government should give farmers tractors, seedlings and other agricultural facilities and also The government should extend credit to farmers so as to boost their productivity.
- Farmers' cooperatives should be revived to increase export of farm produce.
- In a federal system of govt the federal government should be allowed to market its produce.
- The government should provide market for all domestic products so as to boost agriculture. (5)
- There should be experts on coconut farming.
- Restrict importation of oils from neighboring countries and exploit the coconut that is prominent at the coast.
- Industries should be revived to create jobs.
- Civic education should be provided for all Kenyans in schools. (2)
- The old system of education, 7-4-2-3 should be adopted. (7)
- The government should buy school equipments for all schools. (2)
- The government should revive pioneer schools in the coast e.g. Shimo la Tewa and Waa Secondary Schools and promote them to national schools.
- The government should establish a university in every province.
- There should be universities in every region in a federal system of government. (2)
- There should a university and at least a national school in the coast province. (7)
- Bursary should be given to deserving students only.
- Schools should be built through harambee effort.
- The government should build mores schools at the coast. (2)
- The management of education and the formulation of education policies should be left to local government.
- Schools in the semi arid areas should be given first during allocation of bursary funds.
- Human rights education should be taught in schools.
- Arabic language should be taught to all Muslims in schools.
- The current education syllabus should not be changed until after a period of 20 years even if the education system is changed.
- Utalii College should have a branch at the coast. (2)
- The government should pay Muslim teachers who teach in Islamic Schools.
- Secondary school and university education should be made affordable.
- There should be equitable distribution of academic opportunities in the country.
- Education in technical schools should be properly managed.
- Quota system in schools and college should be practiced.
- All citizens should be taxed.
- Harambees should be abolished.
- There should be a tax on incomes of individuals working outside their reigns of origin and this will be used to develop the region where he or she is working.

- Introduce price ceiling on some commodities.
- The financial reports of the government should be released to the public three times per year.
- The constitution should provide that the government freezes all funds banked in foreign banks outside the country and bring those funds back to the country.
- Kenyan currency should have national portraits and not presidential portraits.
- The highest currency note should be 1,000-shilling note.
- The constitution should guarantee Kenyans well-equipped dispensaries and hospitals and subsidized healthcare services.
- Hospitals should be well equipped and staffed.
- The constitution should provide that the government employs well-trained and qualified medical officers in all hospitals.
- The constitution should provide that the government establishes health care services at the grass root levels. (2)
- The constitution should provide that the government reduces hospital costs to make them affordable to all.
- The government should also provide that women patients be treated by women doctors and male patients treated by male doctors.
- Tourism should be promoted.
- Jua kali sector association should be given funds; plots and training materials to enable them improve their jua kali business.
- The government should provide that the government fund and encourage all development committees at the grass root levels.
- Licenses should not be required for small trading enterprises.
- Mineral exploitation and excavation should be done for the benefits of Kenyans not foreigners.
- The local community should determine matters on mineral exploitation.
- Roads in coast province should be tarmacked. (3)
- Kenya posts should be efficient in handling customers so that it does not delay.
- Fishermen should be free to fish anywhere at the Indian Ocean.
- The constitution should provide that the government gives fishermen loans to purchase modern fishing equipment.
- There should not be any restrictions enforced on fishermen relating to fishing areas.
- Constitution should provide that all Islamic celebrations be made public holidays.
- The constitution should provide that the birthday of Mohammad (PBUH) is made a national holiday;
- The constitution should provide that *Hija*, the equivalent of Easter, in Islam is made a public holiday.
- The constitution should provide that the area that has high Muslim population adopt Islamic law.

### 5.3.28 **STATUTORY LAW.**

- Devil worship should be banned.
- A parent who rapes his /her child should be sentenced to 30 years in jail.
- Rapists should be given a life imprisonment or have their private parts chopped.
- Bars should be prohibited in the areas occupied by Muslims.
- Constitution should provide that traditional beer is licensed and legalized.

### 5.3.29 **ISLAMIC LAW**

- Islamic law does not encourage drunkard ness.
- Women should dress decently.
- Widows should not be compelled by employers to work while in their mourning period (edat) they should be granted three months and ten days leave.
- The constitution should provide that Muslim women are given four months, 10 days off, (Eda), to mourn their husbands.
- Sharia law should not be introduced in any part of the country to avoid conflicts and polarization.
- The constitution should provide that *Sharia* law is used.
- The constitution should provide that midwives are recognized and hired to do delivery.
- The constitution should provide that only Muslims swear and affirm fellow Muslims in court.

### 5.3.30 **GENDER EQUITY**

- There is need for gender equity.

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

- The constitution should provide that the government compensates non-indigenous individuals whose land has been repossessed.

### 5.3.32 **NATIONAL INTEGRITY.**

- Prophets Mohammed birthday 12th March be celebrated as a national holiday.
- All women should dress decently.
- Idd ul Fitr should be observed as a public holiday.
- The constitution should provide that herbal clinics in Muslim areas; and
- The constitution should provide that the Koran is not used for swearing in courts, rather affirmation should be used.
- The constitution should ban Harambees;
- The constitution should guarantee that public funds looted and stashed away in foreign banks are returned;

## **APPENDICES:**

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

- |                           |          |
|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Hon Marere N. Mwachai  | MP       |
| 2. Mwero Mkalla           | DC       |
| 3. Musa A. Makorama       | Chairman |
| 4. Cllr. Mohamed Mwachome |          |
| 5. Cllr. Said Mabavu      |          |
| 6. Harriet Mwekera        |          |
| 7. Fr. Joseph Kenga       |          |
| 8. Suleiman Bakari Shauri |          |
| 9. Rama A. Mwasarai       |          |
| 10. Monica Munyao         |          |

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

1. Similani Development Organisation
2. National Council of Churches of Kenya
3. Ujenzi

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

1	0003OKMCO	Abdallah Boga	CBO	Written	Diani Men Group
2	0013OKMCO	Abdallah Mwanachambuli	CBO	Written	Kwale's Group
3	0001OKMCO	Adam K. Mukungu	CBO	Memorandum	Ukunda Dev. Committee
4	0014OKMCO	Asha M. Ali	CBO	Written	Diani Scheme Women
5	0012OKMCO	Halfani Mwawardshi	CBO	Memorandum	Gad Welfare Group
6	0009OKMCO	Idd M. Mwampia	CBO	Memorandum	Similari DevelopmentOrg.
7	0033OKMCO	Jane Tsuma	CBO	Memorandum	Dzombo Location
8	0016OKMCO	Juma Boga	CBO	Written	Diani Dev. Welfare
9	0006OKMCO	Musa Sudi Yaya	CBO	Written	Kwale Professional Forum
10	0030OKMCO	Mwachaungu Mohammed	CBO	Oral - Public he	Pwani Wazee
11	0005OKMCO	Said Salim Mawimo	CBO	Memorandum	Busara Men & Women Group
12	0011OKMCO	Salim Mohammed Mwanjora	CBO	Memorandum	Mkoyo Wazee Group
13	0038OKMCO	Siti Hussein	CBO	Written	Msambweni Dev. Women Group
14	0061IKMCO	Ali H. Njama	Individual	Memorandum	
15	0021IKMCO	Ali Ponda Iddi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
16	0036IKMCO	Ali Said Mwagodo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
17	0008IKMCO	Amir Swaleh Ali Mwamalu	Individual	Written	
18	0019IKMCO	Athumani Mohammed	Individual	Oral - Public he	
19	0016IKMCO	Athumani Mwakunemia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
20	0020IKMCO	Athumani Riziki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
21	0064IKMCO	B. K. Mwasiji	Individual	Written	
22	0054IKMCO	Bakari A. Mwarang'ombe	Individual	Oral - Public he	
23	0018IKMCO	Bakari Nasoro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
24	0002IKMCO	Bakari Swaleh	Individual	Written	
25	0042IKMCO	Charo Nyumbao	Individual	Oral - Public he	
26	0003IKMCO	Fatuma Abdallah	Individual	Written	
27	0012IKMCO	Fatuma Hamad MWAGUDE	Individual	Written	
28	0004IKMCO	Fatuma Salim Nchizumo	Individual	Written	
29	0034IKMCO	Hadi S. Mwaguo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
30	0047IKMCO	Hamisi Juma Rasso	Individual	Oral - Public he	
31	0006IKMCO	Hamisi Mwabwagizo	Individual	Written	
32	0057IKMCO	Hassan Mwasipho	Individual	Oral - Public he	
33	0026IKMCO	Hassan Said	Individual	Oral - Public he	
34	0063IKMCO	Hussein M. Kilalo	Individual	Written	
35	0065IKMCO	J. M. Kibugi	Individual	Written	
36	0015IKMCO	Jathe Munga	Individual	Written	
37	0067IKMCO	Joseph Odhiambo	Individual	Memorandum	
38	0052IKMCO	Juma A. Nguta	Individual	Oral - Public he	
39	0014IKMCO	Juma Ali Mwandarashi	Individual	Written	
40	0053IKMCO	Juma Amri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
41	0038IKMCO	Juma Hamisi Bania	Individual	Oral - Public he	
42	0055IKMCO	Juma Jasso	Individual	Oral - Public he	
43	0062IKMCO	Khalfan Tsuma	Individual	Written	
44	0010IKMCO	Kionzo Omar	Individual	Written	
45	0048IKMCO	Lela Kassim Mwachanga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
46	0066IKMCO	M. M. Wangai	Individual	Memorandum	
47	0024IKMCO	Mohammed Bakari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
48	0033IKMCO	Mohammed Chandugu	Individual	Oral - Public he	

49	00171KMCO	Mohammed Juma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
50	00051KMCO	Mohammed Juma	Individual	Written	
51	00011KMCO	Mohammed Omar Mariaka	Individual	Written	
52	00401KMCO	Mohammed Omari Mwandoro	Individual	Oral - Public he	
53	00371KMCO	Mohammed Pakia	Individual	Oral - Public he	
54	00111KMCO	Musa Makoroma	Individual	Written	
55	00091KMCO	Mwanamisi Mwanaisha	Individual	Written	
56	00681KMCO	Nelson Matata	Individual	Written	
57	00291KMCO	Omar Edward Nzaro Mwane	Individual	Oral - Public he	
58	00281KMCO	Omar H. Mazuri	Individual	Oral - Public he	
59	00491KMCO	Omar S. Jarmatta	Individual	Oral - Public he	
60	00561KMCO	Peter Ahenda	Individual	Oral - Public he	
61	00691KMCO	Peter Kenga	Individual	Written	
62	00071KMCO	Peter M. Macharia	Individual	Written	
63	00351KMCO	Peter Nzeki	Individual	Oral - Public he	
64	00131KMCO	Peter O. Ahenda	Individual	Written	
65	00231KMCO	Rajab Mwakoyo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
66	00461KMCO	Rajab Nassir	Individual	Oral - Public he	
67	00311KMCO	Rama Salim	Individual	Oral - Public he	
68	00301KMCO	Ramadhan Bakari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
69	00411KMCO	Ramadhan Juma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
70	00251KMCO	Rashid Juma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
71	00321KMCO	Rashid Juma	Individual	Oral - Public he	
72	00271KMCO	Robert Mwangi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
73	00501KMCO	Said Ali	Individual	Oral - Public he	
74	00511KMCO	Said Said Mwazagalo	Individual	Oral - Public he	
75	00581KMCO	Salim A. Mwasema	Individual	Oral - Public he	
76	00441KMCO	Salim B. Mwachala	Individual	Oral - Public he	
77	00451KMCO	Salma Omari	Individual	Oral - Public he	
78	00431KMCO	Saumu Hamisi Amani	Individual	Oral - Public he	
79	00221KMCO	Shaffi Saidi	Individual	Oral - Public he	
80	00601KMCO	Stephen Kenga	Individual	Oral - Public he	
81	00391KMCO	Suleiman Mwamnyaka	Individual	Oral - Public he	
82	00591KMCO	Thomas Kiio	Individual	Oral - Public he	
83	00180KMCO	Bibi O Mwachoyo	International Agencies	Memorandum	International Childrens' Rig
84	00080KMCO	Ali Bakari Zowa	Other Institutions	Written	Village Group
85	00290KMCO	Ali Omar	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	Tushauriane
86	00350KMCO	Anonymous	Other Institutions	Written	Muteza Village
87	00190KMCO	Eunice Buko	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Nguluku Centre
88	00370KMCO	Julius Mutangili	Other Institutions	Memorandum	ECEP(Ecumenical)Civic Educat
89	00280KMCO	Kassim Mwasichi	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	Kaya Likunda Drama Group
90	00320KMCO	Rashid Barua	Other Institutions	Memorandum	Ujenzi
91	00040KMCO	Rashid Bogodzo	Other Institutions	Written	Kaya Elders Advisory Council
92	00310KMCO	Rashid Hamadi K	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	Chidze Group
93	00260KMCO	Rashid Mwavumbani	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	Kaya Baraza La Wazee
94	00270KMCO	Said Edward Nzaro	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	UDC
95	00230KMCO	Said Mabavu	Other Institutions	Oral - Public he	Tushauriane
96	00150KMCO	Salim Hassan Mbashiti	Other Institutions	Written	Village Group
97	00240KMCO	Amiri Matano Keya	Politcal Party	Oral - Public he	Federal Party Of Kenya
98	00200KMCO	Hamisi Mwalimu Kitambi	Politcal Party	Memorandum	Shirikisho Party Of Kenya

99	0007OKMCO	Mohammed Hamissi Mwasen	Politcal Party	Memorandum	Shirikisho Party Of Kenya
100	0002OKMCO	David Mwovel	Private Sector Organisa	Written	Diani Juakali Ass.
101	0034OKMCO	Japhet Mukomba	Private Sector Organisa	Memorandum	Amani Herbal Clinic
102	0010OKMCO	Amir Hamisi Banda	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	Council Of Imams & Preachers
103	0036OKMCO	John Mutangili	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	NCKK
104	0025OKMCO	Martin Jeffwa Kithi	Religious Organisation	Oral - Public he	Catholic Youth Group
105	0021OKMCO	Peter Chania	Religious Organisation	Memorandum	ACK Ukunda Parish

## Appendix 4: Persons Attending Constituency Hearings

### DIANI YOUTH POLYTECHNIC

No.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Niabavu Said	P.O. Box 483, Ukunda	24	Hassan S. Mwanyambo	P.O. Box 97, Ukunda
2	Athman Mwakunemwa	P.O. Box 49, Ukunda	25	Fatuma Abdalla	P.O. Box 563, Ukunda
3	Mohamed Juma	Matuga	26	Robert Mwangi	N/A
4	Amir M. Keya	P.O. Box 845, Ukunda	27	Omar H. Mazuri	P.O. Ukunda
5	Jefwa Martin	P.O. Box 49, Ukunda	28	Said S. Mwawimo	P.O. Box 1367, Ukunda
6	Bakari Nasor	P.O. Box 49, Ukunda	29	Mohammad Yusuf	N/A
7	Athaman M. Higa	P.O. Box 49, Ukunda	30	Omar Edward N.	P.O. Box 322, Ukunda
8	Athman Choka	P.O. Box 46, Ukunda	31	Ramadhani B. Mwasina	P.O. Box 146, Ukunda
9	Athman Rizik	P.O. Box 1951, Ukunda	32	Musa Sudi Yeya	P.O. Box 13, Kwale
10	Ali Ponda Idd	P.O. Box 11, Ukunda	33	Seif H. Raso	P.O. Box 401, Ukunda
11	Adam K. Mkungu	P.O. Box 1468, Ukunda	34	Rama S.Jasso	P.O. Box 65, Ukunda
12	Mohamed Marikua	N/A	35	Rashid Mwakuguzwa	P.O. Box 533, Ukunda
13	Idd R. Mwavumbani	N/A	36	Mohammed O. Chandugu	P.O. Box 67, Ukunda
14	Said E.Nzaro	P.O. Box 931, Ukunda	37	Bahati Omari	P.O. Ukunda
15	Shaffi S. Mwanyota	P.O. Box 152, Ukunda	38	Masemo Ali Adam	P.O. Box 1101, Ukunda
16	Rajab Mwandzoyo	P.O. Box 33, Ukunda	39	Hadi S. Mwaguo	P.O. Box 33, Ukunda
17	Mohammed Bakari	Ukunda	40	Fatuma S. Chizumo	P.O. Box 1356, Ukunda
18	Abdallah Boga	P.O. Box 438, Ukunda	41	Fatuma Hussein	P.O. Box 136, Ukunda
19	Rashid J.Chikando	N/A	42	M.Hemed Mwashiga	P.O. Box 136, Ukunda
20	Rashid Bogodzo	P.O. Box 1489, Ukunda	43	Mohammed Juma	P.O. Box 104, Ukunda
21	Kassim Mwasichi	P.O. Box 5429, Diani	44	Hamili Mwabuagizo	P.O. Box 216, Ukunda
22	Ali O.Kweli	P.O. Box 114, Ukunda	45	Peter Nzeki	P.O. Box 103, Ukunda
23	Bakari Swaleh	P.O. Box 67, Ukunda	46	Mohd Mwasengeza	P.O. Box 83395, Ukunda
47	Mabavu Juma	P.O. Box 1588, Ukunda	70	Asha M. Ali	N/A
48	Idd Mwaropia	P.O. Box 345, Ukunda	71	Salim H. Mwabashiri	N/A
49	Omari Mwanarifa	P.O. Box 235, Ukunda	72	Ramadhani J. Dztisai	N/A
50	Amir H. Banda	P.O. Box 709, Ukunda	73	Charo Ngumba	P.O. Box 40308, Mombasa
51	Ali S. Mwangoyo	N/A	74	Juma Bogah	P.O. Box 59, Ukunda
52	Mohamed Pakia	N/A	75	Juma S. Beba	P.O. Box 95, Ukunda
53	Juma Ali	N/A	76	Salim M. Mwajora	P.O. Box 164, Ukunda
54	Zainab Chidzuga	P.O. Box 229, Kwale	77	Saumu Amani	P.O. Box 138, Ukunda
55	Peter Macharia	P.O. Box 845, Ukunda	78	Mwanarusi Nlitseso	P.O. Box 193, Ukunda
56	Mwachaunga Chaunga	P.O. Box 3, Ukunda	79	Kisuse Hassan	P.O. Box 371, Ukunda
57	Khaliifani Mwadarashi	P.O. Box 114, Ukunda	80	Athuman Mwayuyu	P.O. Box 139, Ukunda
58	Mwanamrasi Rashid	N/A	81	Musa Mwalaulo	N/A
59	Makoroma Musa	P.O. Box 371, Ukunda	82	Peter Chania	P.O. Box 884, Ukunda
60	Hussein Kuuza	P.O. Box 146, Ukunda	83	Salim Bakari Mwachala	N/A
61	Juna H. Barua	P.O. Box 543, Ukunda	84	Mbwana Ramadhan Zani	N/A
62	Abdalla Mwachambuli	P.O. Box 543, Ukunda	85	Salima Omar	N/A
63	Ajali S. Mvuwa	P.O. Box 574, Ukunda	86	Salimu Iddi	P.O. Box 787, Ukunda
64	Mwingi Kai S. Mwamyuka	P.O. Box 3, Ukunda	87	Rajab Nassir Bodo	P.O. Box 25, Ukunda
65	Mohammed O. Mwacharo	P.O. Box 345, Ukunda	88	Hamisi J.Rasso	P.O. Box 709, Ukunda

66	Swalehe Ali	P.O. Box 709, Ukunda	89	Bakari Ali Mamanjemi	N/A
67	Rashid H. Kuriwa	P.O. Box 33, Ukunda	90	Nlela Kassim	P.O. Box 193, Ukunda
68	David Mnove	P.O. Box 1943, Ukunda	91	Rashid Mtama	P.O. Box 653, Ukunda
69	Mwanamisi H. Mwamaisha	P.O. Ukunda	92	Omar Jarumatta	P.O. Box 82524, Mombasa
93	Saidi Ali	N/A	102	Eunice Buko	P.O. Box 149, Msambweni
94	Saidi S. Mwadzogolo	P.O. Box 109, Ukunda	103	Hamisi Kitambi	P.O. Box 1175, Mombasa
95	Juma Ali Guha	P.O. Box 533, Ukunda	104	Hassan Y. Mwasipho	P.O. Box 1162, Ukunda
96	Bibi Omar Mwachoyo	P.O. Box 33, Ukunda	105	Suleiman Adidi	P.O. Box 1242, Ukunda
97	Juma A. Amri	P.O. Box 33, Ukunda	106	Salim A. Mwasema	P.O. Box 52, Ukunda
98	Mali Besada	P.O. Box 187, Kwale	107	Juma A. Muadarashi	P.O. Box 49, Ukunda
99	Bakari A. Mwarangome	P.O. Box 33, Ukunda	108	Juma B. Mwayoyo	N/A
100	Mwadarashi Jasso	P.O. Box 114, Ukunda	109	Dzombo Mwapondo	P.O. Box 188, Ukunda
101	Peter Ahenda	P.O. Box 817, Ukunda	110	Thomas Kiio	P.O. Box 62, Ukunda
			111	Jave wa Munga	P.O. Box 86827, Mombasa
			112	Steven Kenga	P.O. Box 845, Ukunda

## JOMO KENYATTA PR. SCHOOL

NO.	Name	Address	No.	Name	Address
1	Rashid M. Barua	Box 10, Msambweni	28	Hassan Ngege	Box 17, Msambweni
2	Bakari K. Mwasiji	Box 10, Msambweni	29	Yusuf Reje	Box 127, Msambweni
3	Suleiman B. Shauri	Box 19, Msambweni	30	Ali K. Mkungu	Box 14, Msambweni
4	Ramadhani B. Mwamzandi	Box 52, Msambweni	31	Salim Kitwana	Box 8, Msambweni
5	Khajifan O. Aswatsum	Box 10, Msambweni	32	Mwamatumo A. Machagu	-
6	Ali H. Njama	Box 19, Msambweni	33	Kassim J. Machonne	Box 11, Shimon
7	Salim O. Changa	Box 95, Msambweni	34	Ndoro Chaka Ndoro	Box 11, L/Lunya
8	Kassim B. Mwamzandi	-	35	Ali S. Mwanzandi	Box 159, Msambweni
9	Hussein M. Kilalo	Box 65, Msambweni	36	Amadi R. Jitiro	Box 27, Msambweni
10	Japhet W. Mukondo	Box 88, L/Luga	37	Sera Mumbi	Box 83993, Msambweni
11	Chale Mrina	Box 28, Kikomoni	38	Khalfan Kemu	Box 93, Msambweni
12	Jane Tsuma	Box 88, L/Luga	39	Omari S. Mwacharo	Box 83514, Msambweni
13	Hamisi A. Mkungu	Box 175, Msambweni	40	Mohamed Jumadari	Box 27, Msambweni
14	Abdul S. Kaole	Box 96, Msambweni	41	Mohamed Mwakidzayo	-
15	Yusuf B. Mwamzandi	Box 100, Msambweni	42	Hamisi Mwakumaha	-
16	John Mutangili	Box 2, L/Luya	43	Ruta Salim Ruta	Box 19, Msambweni
17	Kassim N. Kibunda	Box 58, L/Luya	44	Ali Ali Mwagore	Box 105, Msambweni
18	Ansa Hussein Kilalo	Box 56, Msambweni	45	Kingi Ali	Box 34, Msambweni
19	Omari S. Tsumo	Box 10, Msambweni	46	Moh'd Mwarapayo	Box 28, Msambweni
20	Suleman Abdalla	Box 75, Msambweni	47	Hamisi H. Siwa	Box 28, Msambweni
21	Athama H. Machaga	Box 75, Msambweni	48	Juma H. Kibwebwe	Box 175, Msambweni
22	Khalid A. Maingu	Box 12, Msambweni	49	Joseph Odhambo	Box 73, Msambweni
23	Bashir M. Kilalo	Box 10, Msambweni	50	Michel Wangai	Box 73, Msambweni
24	Mbwana H. Bwata	Box 36, K./Kneni	51	Mulei Isae	Box 73, Msambweni
25	Bakari R. Chimwari	Box 172, Msambweni	52	Koki Mulwa	Box 14, Msambweni
26	Juma S. Pengo	Box 12, Msambweni	53	Ali S. Mwamzandi	Box 16, Shimon
27	Hussein Rindana	Box 100, Msambweni	54	Mwinyiaman Akida	Box 16, Shimoni
55	Asha Mackay		82	Sofia Athuma	Box 10, Msambweni
56	Chandama J. Bacho	Box 93, Msambweni	83	Kildaya Nyanje	Box 46, L/Luya
57	G.K. Taragon	Box 93, Msambweni	84	Jane Zamebi Barua	Box 10, Msambweni
58	T.S. Mwapashua	Box 75, Msambweni	85	Muriithi William	Box 10, Msambweni
59	Bakari Alawi	-	86	Abdalla H. Manga	Box 10, Msambweni

60	Adam Rashidi	Box 80, Msambweni	87	Mwadzeyo S. Bahari	Box 12, Msambweni
61	Rama J. Mwadaga	Box 155, Msambweni	88	Moh'd B. Nyevu	Box 12, Msambweni
62	Salim Jumadari	-	89	Yusufu Moh'd	Box 10, Msambweni
63	Kassim Tambwe	Box 93, Msambweni	90	Mwanamohi Kandzanya	Box 10, Msambweni
64	Saass Kisupi	Box 52, Msambeni	91	Rama S. Mraja	Box 175, Msambweni
65	Kassim Nassoro	Box 52, Msambeni	92	Fatuma Kutwaa	Box 10, Msambweni
66	Ngunya Kombp	Box 93, Msambweni	93	Massoro J. Dzokompa	Box 121, Msambweni
67	Ndegwa Madza	Box 93, Msambweni	94	Mwanakombo Salim	-
68	Bakari Mwapombe	Box 10, Msambweni	95	Mwinyi Mwadende	Box 14, Msambweni
69	Chiro Tuije	Box 14, Msambweni	96	Salim Binga	Box 14, Msambweni
70	Oman Mwinyo	Box 10, Msambweni	97	Juma Bahai	Box 34, Msambweni
71	Shammar Shaban	Box 10, Msambweni	98	Hamadi O. Ragunda	Box 10, Msambweni
72	Ibrahim Sera	Box 10, Msambweni	99	Mwanamkasi Moh'd	Box 10, Msambweni
73	Michael Kurys	Box 10, Msambweni	100	Mwatime Chiboga	Box 10, Msambweni
74	Ashe Mwatsihuha	Box 10, Msambweni	101	Matew Mwangandi	Box 10, Msambweni
75	Tilka Ali	Box 10, Msambweni	102	Joseph Kibugi	Box 125, Msambweni
76	Bibi Mzandi	Box 10, Msambweni	103	Khamis Shauri	Box 67, Msambweni
77	Ningula Shifa	Box 10, Msambweni	104	Tembe S. Tembe	Box 18, L/Lunga
78	Mwanesiti Zitto	Box 10, Msambweni	105	Abeid Saldon Alfeid	Box 14, Msambweni
79	Mwamasoti Mwa	Box 10, Msambweni	106	Juma Zahrai	-
80	Nnungolo Shafa	Box 10, Msambweni	107	Ngichu Maina	Box 19, Msambweni
81	Misaidi Mwahehe	Box 10, Msambweni	112	Father Joseph Kenga	Box 69, Shimba Hills
	Janet Nyambarija	Box 10, Msambweni	113	Siti Hussein	Box 27, Msambweni
108	Asha Darasi	-		Ramadhani	
			114	Mwadzinyindo	Box 10, Msambweni
109	Sudi Ali	-	115	Peter Kenga	Box 93, Msambweni.
110	Julius Mutangili	Box 35, Msambweni			
111	Hassan Ndaro	Box 69, Shamba Hills			