

# CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

## DEATH IN THE NAIROBI AREA, KENYA

5052 /10 92.	No.
Rose Nyambura Muroti.	Name and Surname of Deceased
Thirty Four Years.	Age
Female.	Sex
Muranga, Kenya.	Residence
Businesswoman.	Occupation
Tenth May, 1992.	Date of Death
Nairobi, Kenya.	Place of Death
Bleeding in both kidneys causio with bruised of the kidneys tear of the spleen due to blunt injury.	Cause of Death
Dr. S. O. Ywaya.	Signature, Description and Residence of Informant
F. M. Ndungu.	Signature of Registering Officer
Third June, 1992.	Date of Registration

Certified to be true copy of an entry in the Register of Deaths in the Nairobi Area.  
 GIVEN under the seal of the Registrar General at Nairobi on the Sixteenth day of June, 19 92.

This certificate is issued in pursuance of the Births and Deaths Registration Act which provides that a certified copy of any entry in the Register or return purporting to be sealed or stamped with the seal of the Registrar General shall be received as evidence of the dates and facts therein contained whether any or other proof of such entry.

CAUTION - Any person who (1) falsifies any of the particulars on this certificate or (2) uses a falsified certificate as true, knowing it to be false, is liable to prosecution.

Typed by: Naumann  
 Registrar of Deaths, Nairobi Area.

Signature: [Signature]  
 Fee Paid: 20/- Shillings  
50/=

voted by an Appointments Committee of Parliament. No judges should be appointed to act on contractual or acting terms.

#### The Armed Forces:

The control and management of the Armed Forces of Kenya should be reposed in a Defence Council established by the Constitution comprising of:

- The Minister of Defence as Chairman;
- The Chief of General Staff—

#### Secretary;

- The Service Chiefs;
- The Chairman of the Parliamentary Defence Committee.

The above officers should be responsible for the recruitment and deployment of the forces. The Armed Forces of Kenya should be used for protection against foreign aggression only except in cases of public emergencies.

#### Electoral Process:

Provisions should be made for the establishment of an Election Court before the holding of an election to resolve all disputes relating to the procedure and result of the elections.

A procedure for resolving disputes over the election of the President should be provided.

All election petitions and other electoral disputes should be resolved within 90 days of the conclusion of a General or Presidential Election.

The Electoral Commission should be separately and independently established and funded and should be empowered to operate independently of any other department or ministry of government.

The composition of the commission should be gender representative and should take into account the various national interests and demographic segmentations.

All political parties should be consulted with regard to representation in the commission.

Appointments in the commission should be restricted to persons of the highest personal and professional integrity.

#### Legal Reforms:

The following statutes and others should be reviewed to ensure their conformity to the liberties and freedoms of the individual in a multi-party democracy:

- The Chiefs Authority Act;
- The Preservation of Public Security Act;
- The Public Order Act;
- The Penal Code;
- Films and Stage-plays Act;
- The Societies Act; and
- Trade Unions Act and others which currently hinder full enjoyment of the constitutional liberties.

# Are You Listening?

The following is a letter written to the Kasarani Police Officer Commanding Station (OCS) by the International Federation of Women Lawyers (F.I.D.A) concerning a woman who died in police cells.

On the early morning of May 10, 1992, the deceased Rosemary Nyambura was returning home from a night club when she met with police officers attached to Ruasaka Police post, which we believe is directly under your authority. The police officers asked for some identity and searched the deceased.

Ksh 6,000 was found on her. This money was taken from the deceased and she was asked to go home. She refused and followed the police officers back to the station all the while demanding the return of the money. The officers repeatedly asked the deceased to leave them, but she was adamant in her demands.

Consequently she was locked in the police cells and beaten up for being a nuisance, when all the while she was demanding what was rightly hers. As a result of the beating (unless otherwise proved to the contrary) she died in the cells. The police officers quickly asked the other prisoners in the cells to clean up the mess and strip the deceased of her clothes after which they tied her with an old dirty blanket.

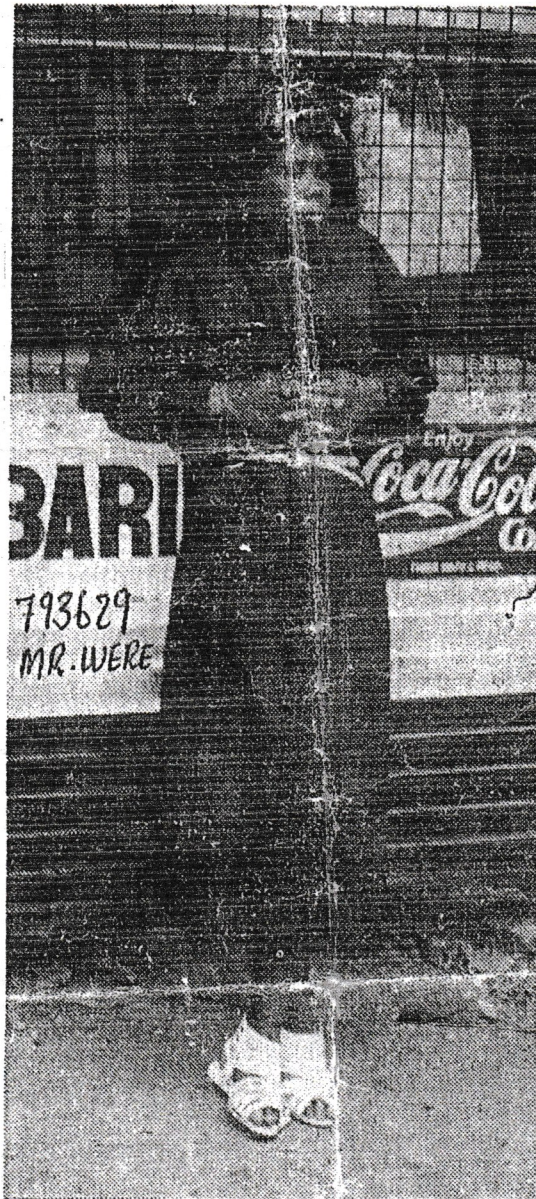
All this time the deceased had not been booked into the occurrence book because her name was not known. The police officers however knew where she lived and they soon thereafter went to her home, terrified the children, broke down the furniture, took more money and documents, all in a bid to establish her name.

Family members soon found out that she was at the police post. The first report from the police officers indicated that she had committed suicide! As I write this letter to you, the body of the deceased is still lying at the city mortuary and no post mortem has been carried out. The family fears greatly that evidence will be tampered with in view of their suspicion that a crime was committed.

By copy of this letter to all parties concerned, we seek help and assistance in establishing the true cause of death of Rosemary Nyambura. All the information has been supplied by family members and witnesses to this crime. Two names of officers with direct knowledge to the crime were given as corporal Ngombe and Corporal Maina. We seek your directions in this matter.

International Federation of Women Lawyers (K) Chapter.

Jean N. Kamau,  
Legal Counsel.



Nyambura: Why did she die