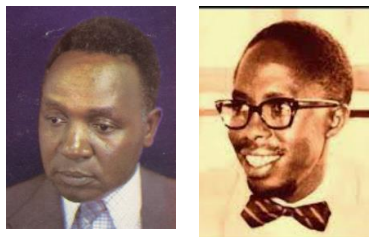




A Political History of the southern Kikuyu of Kiambu, Murang'a and Thika

As told through their elected representatives, 1957-2022



Charles Hornsby

July 2022

Series #10

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Limitations

- Excludes Local Government throughout.

- 1 Gusii
- 2 Meru
- 3 Ukambani
- 4 Embu and Mbeere
- 5 Maasai and Samburu
- 6 Somali
- 7 Nakuru and Laikipia
- 8 Nairobi
- 9 Bukusu Luhya
- 10 Southern Kikuyu



Southern Kikuyu Political History

The Kikuyu (also Gikuyu or Agikuyu) are the largest Bantu-speaking people of Kenya, mostly living in the highland area of south-central Kenya, south and west of Mount Kenya, having migrated into the region around 400 years ago.

There was relatively little differentiation between the southern and northern Kikuyu at the dawn of colonial rule, but southern Kikuyu in Kiambu especially were the first to be integrated into the colonial economy via proximity to Nairobi, as well as colonial land alienations and the creation of the 'white highlands' to their north and west.

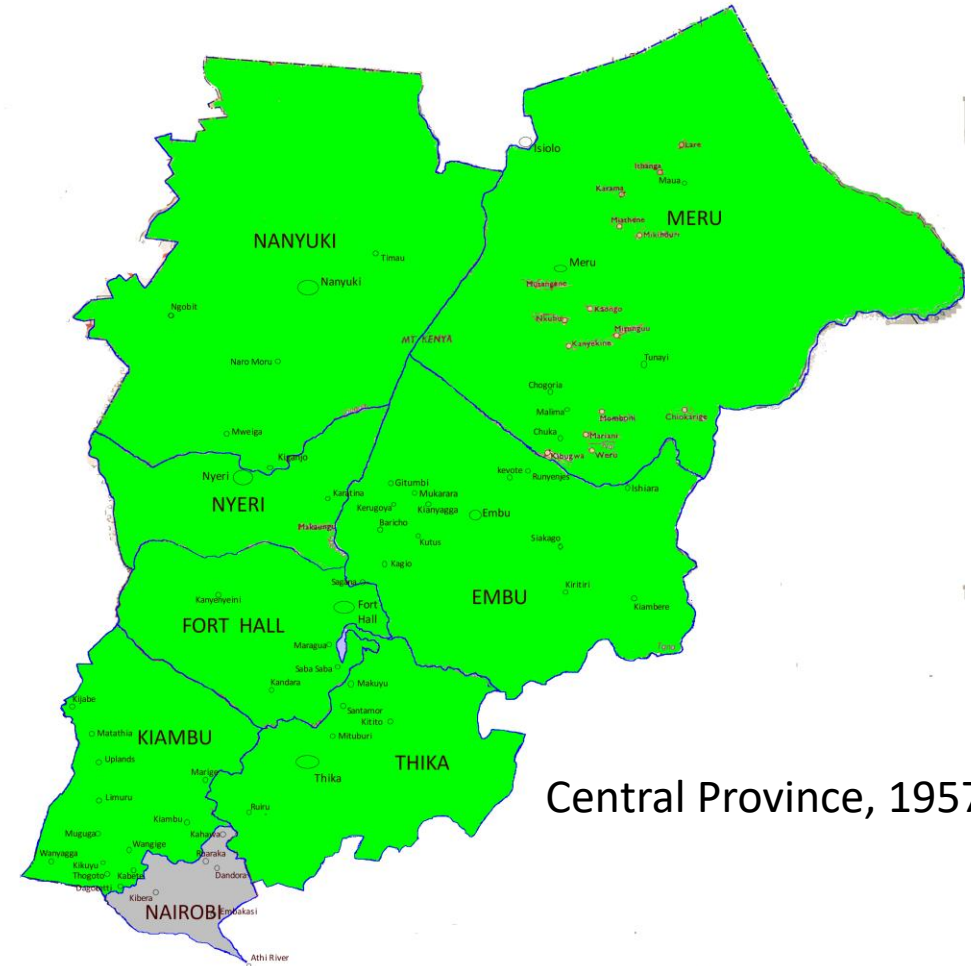
The struggles of the Kikuyu to rid themselves of colonial control, the Mau Mau war and the resulting agricultural and political settlement which transformed central Kenya's politics have been well documented. As we open the story, Central Province remains under emergency (military) rule, the Mau Mau war is nearly over, but many detainees including their alleged ringleader Jomo Kenyatta (from Gatundu in Kiambu) remain in prison or exile.

Nairobi has already been covered, so the city – which was dominated by Kiambu and Murang'a politicians until the 1990s – is not included here.

In the rest of this analysis, all politicians listed are Kikuyu unless otherwise noted. If non-Kikuyu, they are coloured grey with a suffix i.e. '(Kal)' for Kalenjin.

Southern Kikuyu Political History

1957



Central Province, 1957

Bernard
Mate (M)

Central Province



Governor
Renison



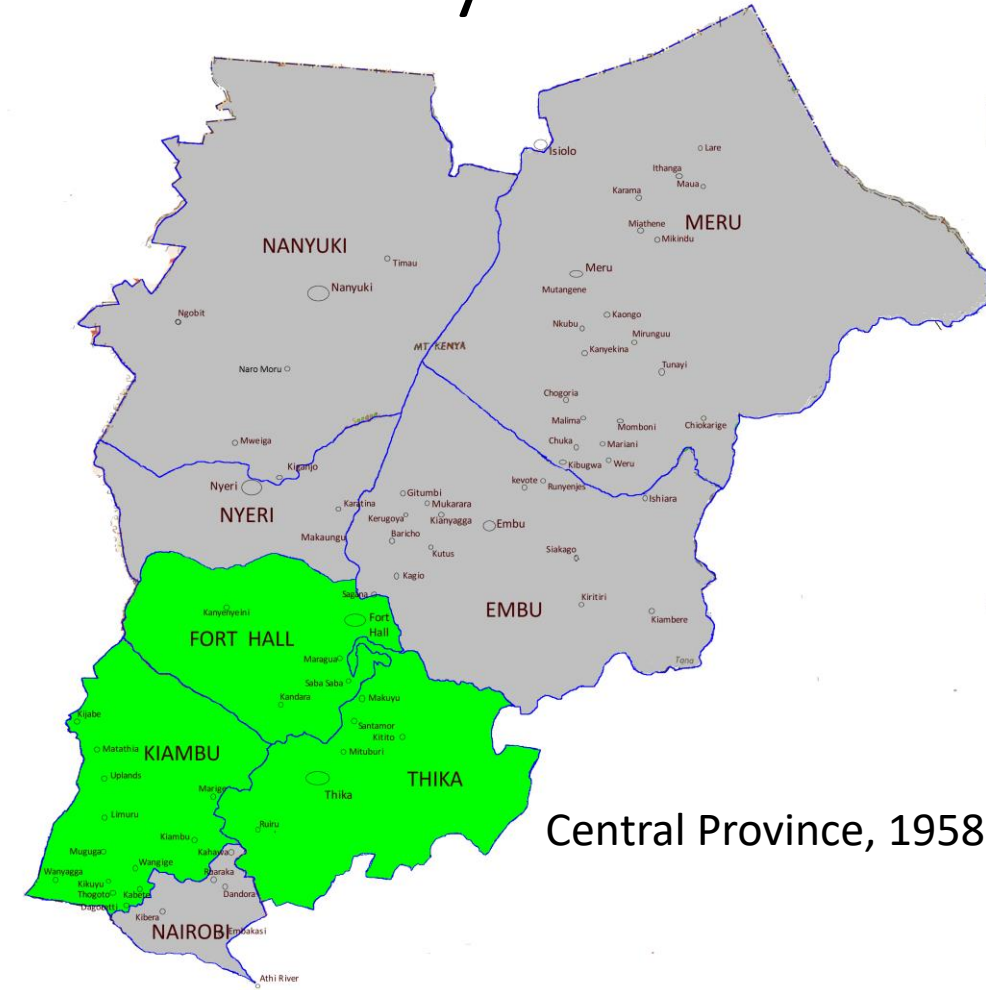
Jomo
Kenyatta

Bildad
Kaggia

With one constituency for the entire expansive Central Province (covering both settler territories in Thika and Nanyuki and African “reserves”) and most Kikuyu unable to meet the loyalty qualifications to vote, the first elected representative for the whole Kikuyu, Embu and Meru region was a Meru, Bernard Mate. Kenyatta, Bildad Kaggia (from Murang’a) and other detainees remained imprisoned.

Southern Kikuyu Political History

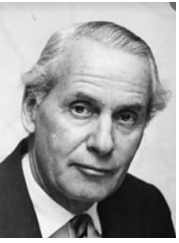
1958



Central Province, 1958



Julius
Kiano
Central Province
South



Governor
Renison



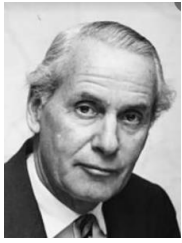
Jomo
Kenyatta

Bildad
Kaggia

With the addition of a new constituency (for Kiambu, Thika and Fort Hall), southern Central Province has its own first directly elected Legislative Council representative, 32-year old Murang'a lecturer Julius Kiano. Meanwhile, Kenyatta and the Mau Mau hardcore remain in indefinite detention.

Southern Kikuyu

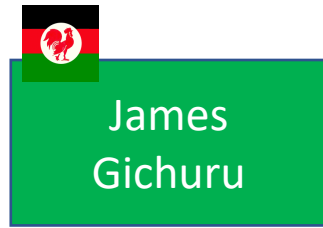
Feb 1961: The Kenyatta Election



Governor Ronald Ngala
Renison (KADU)



Jomo Kenyatta
Bildad Kaggia



James Gichuru

Kiambu



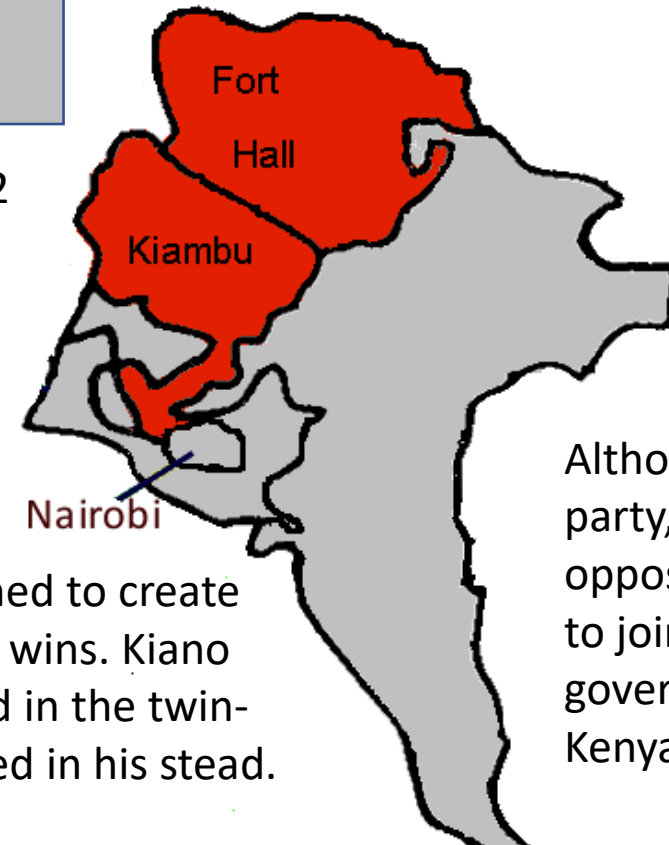
Julius Kiano

Fort Hall 1



Kariuki Njiiri

Fort Hall 2



Although the largest party, KANU goes into opposition, refusing to join the government until Kenyatta is released.

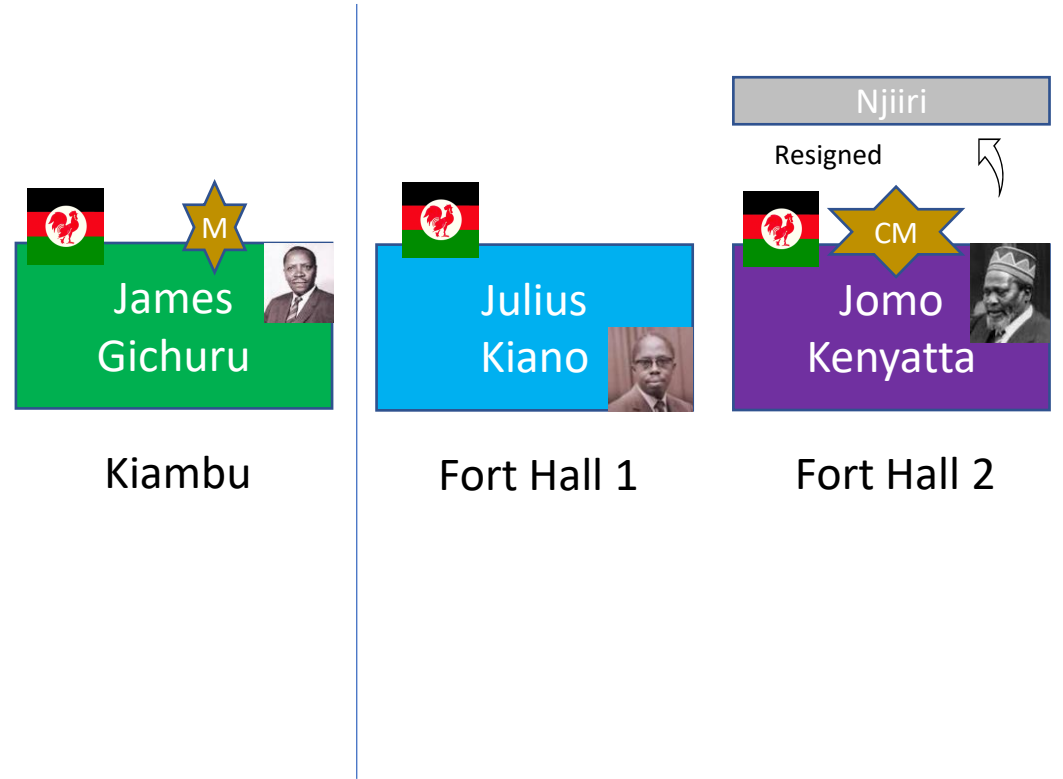
In the 1961 “Kenyatta election”, with the gerrymandered constituencies designed to create European-only constituencies alongside African ones, the newly-formed KANU wins. Kiano (appointed as Minister in an experimental arrangement for a year) is re-elected in the twin-seat Fort Hall. Kiambu chooses James Gichuru, close ally of Kenyatta and elected in his stead.

Southern Kikuyu

Apr 1962-63: Coalition Government



Governor Renison Jomo Kenyatta Ronald Ngala



In January 1962, a freed Kenyatta is elected unopposed to the Legco, a seat having been found for him by Kariuki Njiiri resigning. In the KANU-KADU coalition government of April 1962 – May 1963, Kenyatta becomes joint chief minister alongside Ngala. Gichuru becomes Finance Minister. Kiano, for balance, is demoted to parliamentary secretary.



Southern Kikuyu

1963: For Self-Government



Governor
Macdonald

Kenyatta, Odinga, Mboya
(KANU)

Ngei
(APP)

Ngala
(KADU)

Kiambu

Thika

Fort Hall

Kikuyu Kiambaa Githunguri

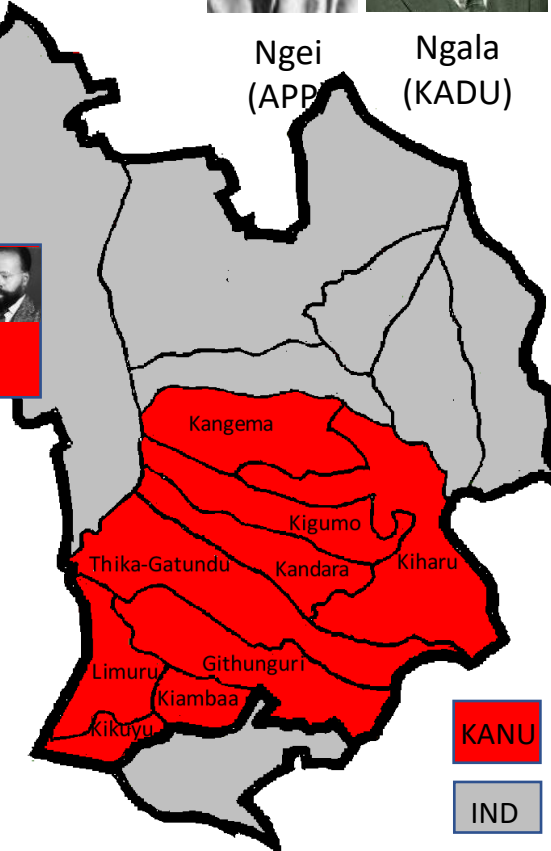
Thika-Gatundu

Kiharu Kigumo Kandara

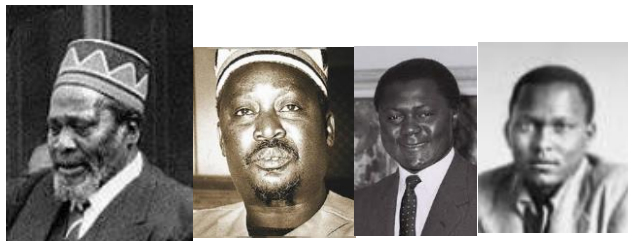
Limuru Kiambu Senate

Thika Senate

Kangema Fort Hall
Senate



In the independence elections, the new Central Province comes into being, losing Embu, Meru and north Nanyuki, but gaining Kirinyaga (no longer part of Embu), southern Nanyuki and the Aberdare mountains (previously white highlands), now an area for Kikuyu settlement. KANU wins every seat. Kenyatta is unopposed in Thika, Gichuru is unopposed and is joined by Kenyatta's friend Mbiyu Koinange in Kiambaa. Kenyatta becomes Prime Minister. The "Kiambu Mafia" (Kenyatta, Koinange, Gichuru and Njoroge Mungai in Nairobi) dominate the cabinet. Radical Bildad Kaggia receives a junior position while Kiano returns as Fort Hall minister.



Kenyatta, Odinga, Mboya, Ngei (KANU)






South Kikuyu

1964



Ngala (KADU)

Kiambu

 Joseph Gatuguta
  Mbiyu Koinange 
 Waira Kamau

Kikuyu Kiambaa Githunguri

Thika





  Jomo Kenyatta 

Thika-Gatundu

Fort Hall

 Jesse Gachago 
 Kariuki Njiiri
  Bildad Kaggia 

Kiharu Kigumo Kandara

  James Gichuru 
 John Koinange

Limuru Kiambu Senate

 John Njonjo

Thika Senate

  Julius Kiano 
 Taddeo Mwaura

Kangema Fort Hall Senate

In June 1964, as tensions mount over long term strategic direction and east-west relationships, Kaggia is sacked as a parliamentary secretary

Southern Kikuyu

1964: The First One-Party State



Kenyatta, Odinga, Mboya, Ngala

Kiambu



Mbiyu
Koinange



Joseph
Gatuguta

Waira
Kamau

Kikuyu

Kiambaa

Githunguri



James
Gichuru



John
Koinange

Limuru

Kiambu Senate

Thika

President

Jomo
Kenyatta



Thika-Gatundu

John
Njonjo

Thika Senate

Fort Hall

Jesse
Gachago



Kiharu

Kariuki
Njiiri

Kigumo

Bildad
Kaggia



Kandara



Julius
Kiano



Kangema

Taddeo
Mwaura

Fort Hall
Senate

Charles
Njonjo



Attorney-General

In November 1964, Ngala and Muliro fold KADU and join KANU, creating a *de facto* one party state. In December, Kenya becomes a republic with Kenyatta elevated to President. Ministers swap portfolios but all stay in office. Charles Njonjo (son of a Kiambu chief) is appointed Attorney General and ex-officio cabinet member.

Southern Kikuyu

1965-66: By-elections



Kenyatta, Odinga, Mboya

Kiambu



Mbiyu
Koinange



Waira
Kamau

Joseph
Gatuguta

Kikuyu

Kiambaa

Githunguri



James
Gichuru



John
Koinange

Limuru

Kiambu Senate

Thika

President

Jomo
Kenyatta



Thika-Gatundu

John
Njonjo

Thika Senate

Murang'a

Jesse
Gachago



Kiharu

Kariuki
Njiiri

Kigumo

Bildad
Kaggia



Kandara

Julius
Kiano



Kangema

Robinson
Wanjagi

Fort Hall
Senate

Charles
Njonjo

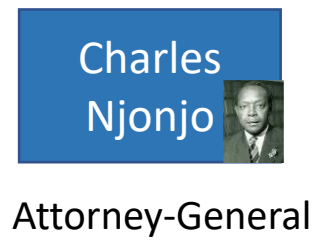
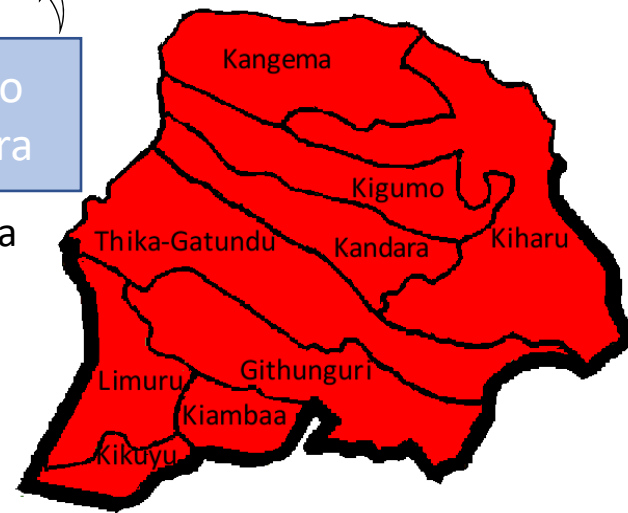
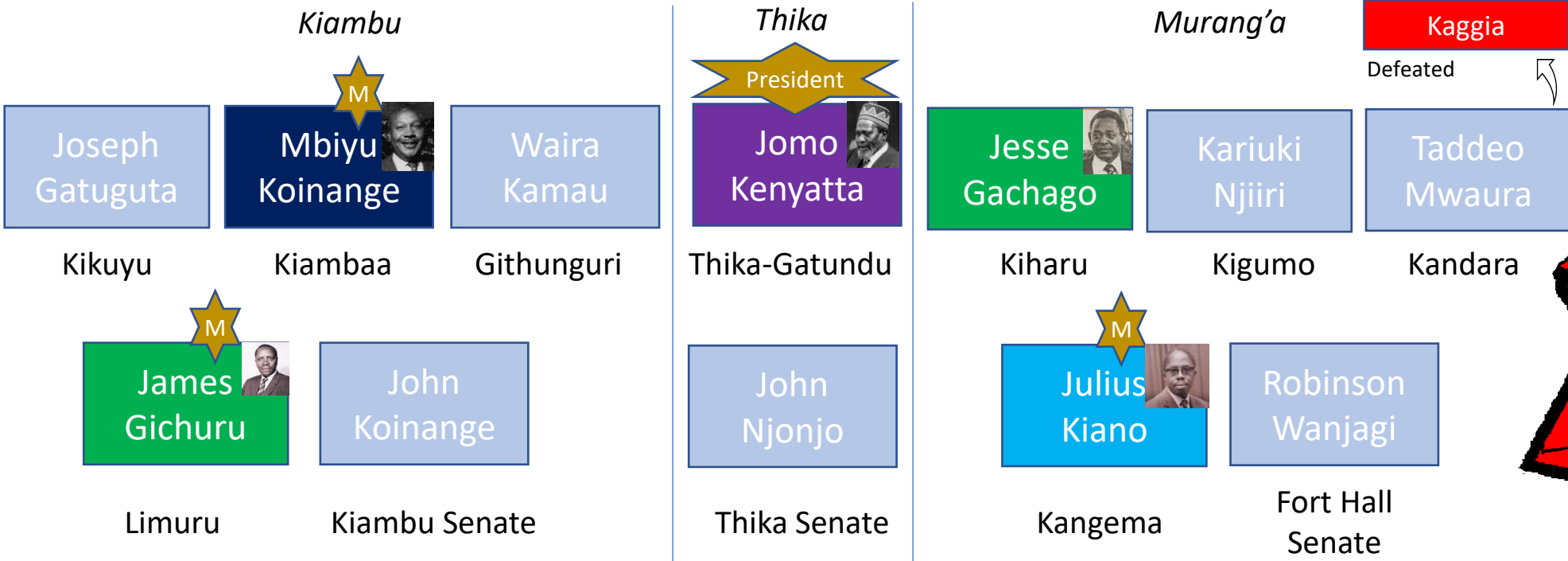


Attorney-General

In the regular 1965 Senate by-election, Taddeo Mwaura is replaced by Robinson Wanjagi. Late in 1965, Fort Hall is renamed Murang'a district.

Southern Kikuyu

1966: Little General Election - KPU vs KANU



In 1966, Kaggia joins Odinga to form the KPU. He loses his seat after a constitutional amendment and is probably rigged out in the resulting Little General Election. All other MPs and senators from southern Central Province remain loyal.

Southern Kikuyu

1967



Kiambu



Mbiyu
Koinange



Waira
Kamau

President

Jomo
Kenyatta



Murang'a

Jesse
Gachago



Kariuki
Njiiri

Taddeo
Mwaura

Kikuyu

Kiambaa

Githunguri

Gatundu

Makuyu

Kigumo

Kandara



James
Gichuru



John
Koinange

John
Njonjo

Limuru

Lari

Juja



Julius
Kiano



Robinson
Wanjagi

Mbiri

Kangema

Charles
Njonjo



Attorney-General

The Senate is abolished, as is Thika District, which is split between Kiambu, Murang'a (and Machakos?). Senators are assigned to three new constituencies.

Southern Kikuyu

1969 General Election



One Party State
(Part 2):
1969-82

Kiambu



Mbiyu
Koinange



Arthur
Maguru



President

Jomo
Kenyatta



Murang'a

Jesse
Gachago



Flavian
Munene

George
Mwicigi

Kikuyu

Kiambaa

Githunguri

Gatundu

Makuyu

Kigumo

Kandara

Jemimah
Gecaga

Nominated MP



James
Gichuru



Andrew
Kinyanjui

Gitu wa
Kahengeri

Limuru

Lari

Juja

Julius
Kiano



Robinson
Wanjagi

Mbiri

Kangema

Charles
Njonjo



Attorney-General

KPU is banned, Odinga detained. Return of one-party state. Little change in leadership. In Kiambu, Kenyatta, Koinange and Gichuru are re-elected and son of colonial chief Arthur Magugu joins them. Njonjo is reappointed. Kiano and Gachago are re-elected in Murang'a and Kiano remains Murang'a minister

Southern Kikuyu

Kiambu

Jeremiah Kiereini	Eliud Mahihu	Charles Koinange	Peter Gachathi
Permanent Secretary	PC 1964-80	PC 1967-80	Permanent Secretary
Peter Kinyanjui	Ephantus Gakuo	Stanley Githunguri	Julius Gecau
Ports head 1970-80	Railways Head 1964-87	Bank Chairman 1976-79	Power & Light head 1970-84
James Karani Gitau	Charles Karanja	Charles Karanja	Josephat Karanja
GM, KNTC 1969-79	GM, KTDA 1970-81	GM East AF Ind to 93	Unit Nbi Vice-Ch. 1970-79

Murang'a

Bethwell Gecaga	Udi Gecaga	Kenneth Matiba
BAT Head 1967-95	Lonrho EA head 1973-84	PS, Breweries head 1969-84
Francis Thuo	Joseph Wanyoike	John Michuki
Chair, Nbi Stock Exch 1970-83	MD KCC 1968-78	PS, Bank Chair 1970-79
John G Mburu	Joseph Kibi	
PC, 1964-79	Perm Secretary	

By now, it is clear that power and fortune has trickled down rapidly into southern Central Province. The power of Kiambu and Murang'a lies as much in its state officials and private sector magnates as its political inner circle (which dispenses much of this largesse). There are dozens of influential Kiambu and Murang'a businessmen, parastatal executives, permanent secretaries, bank chairmen and Provincial Commissioners throughout the Kenyatta era and beyond, simply too many to show on the same pages as the political class (as done with other groups)

Southern Kikuyu

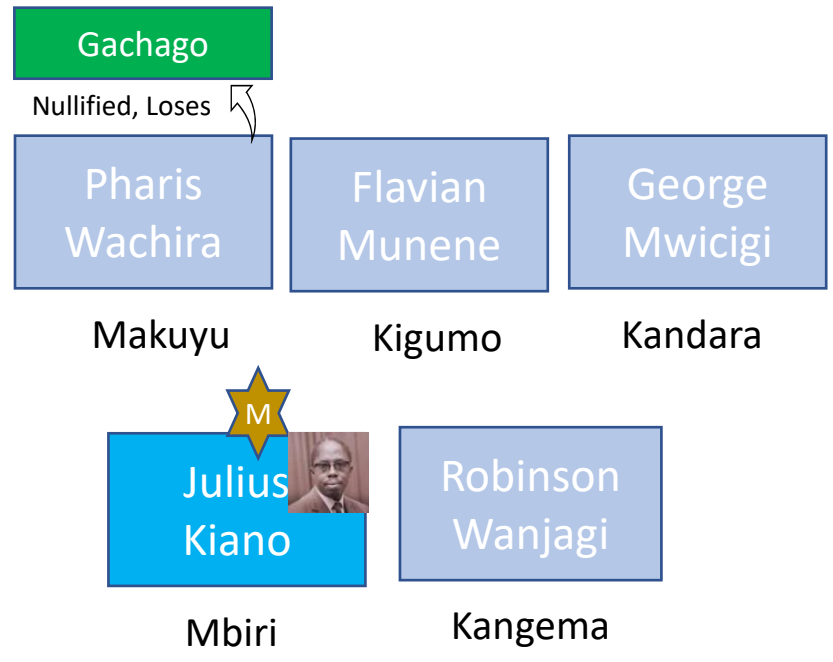
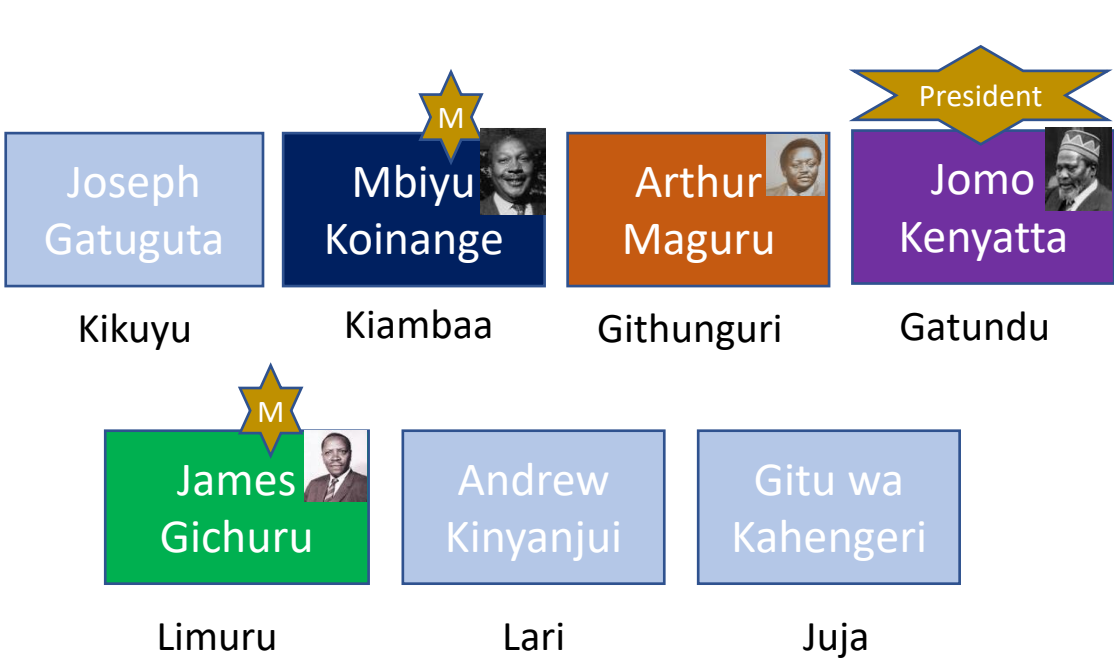
1970 By-election



One Party State
(Part 2):
1969-82

Kiambu

Murang'a



Nominated MP



Attorney-General

1970 Gachago's victory is nullified but he is allowed to stand, and loses.



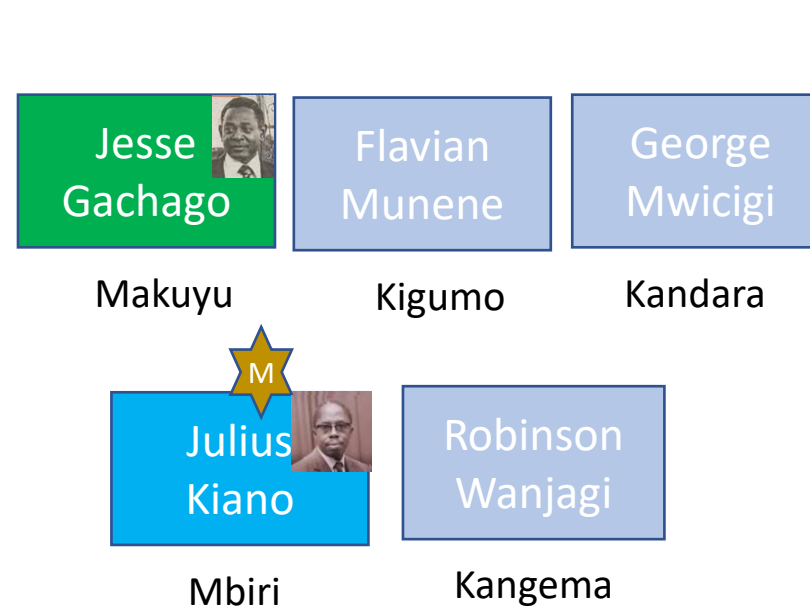
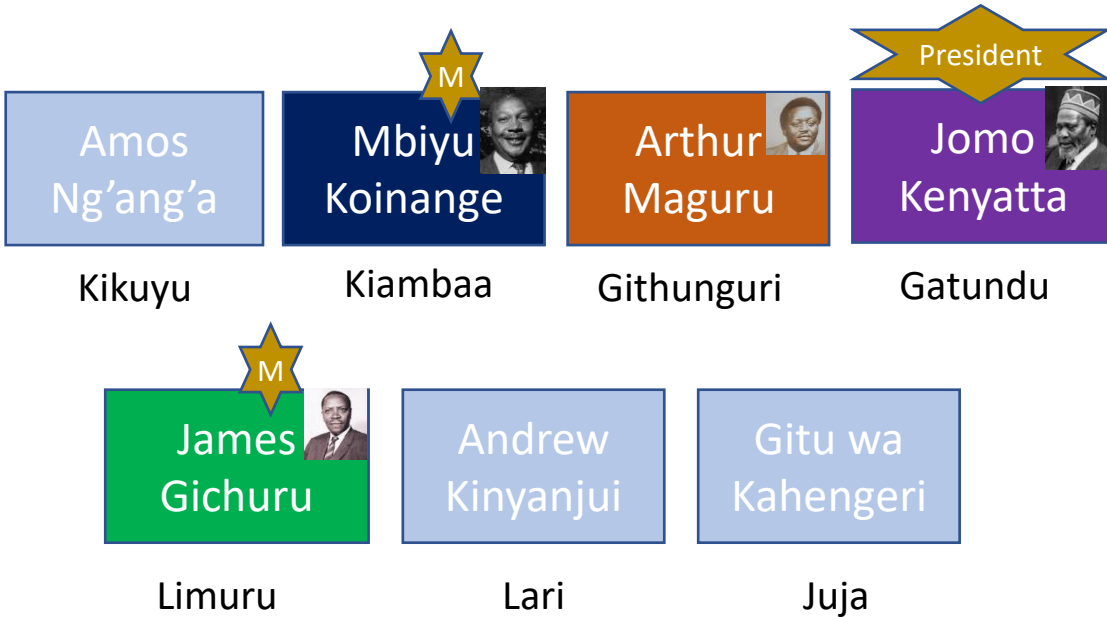
Southern Kikuyu

1974 General Election

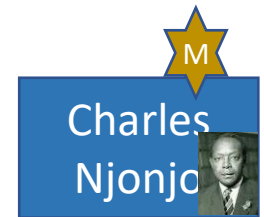


Kiambu

Murang'a



Nominated MP



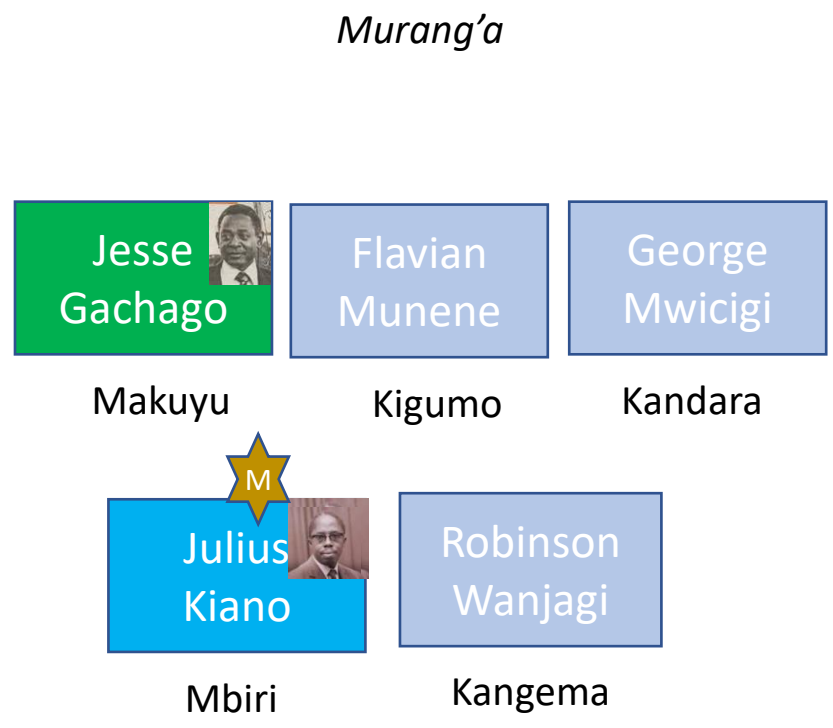
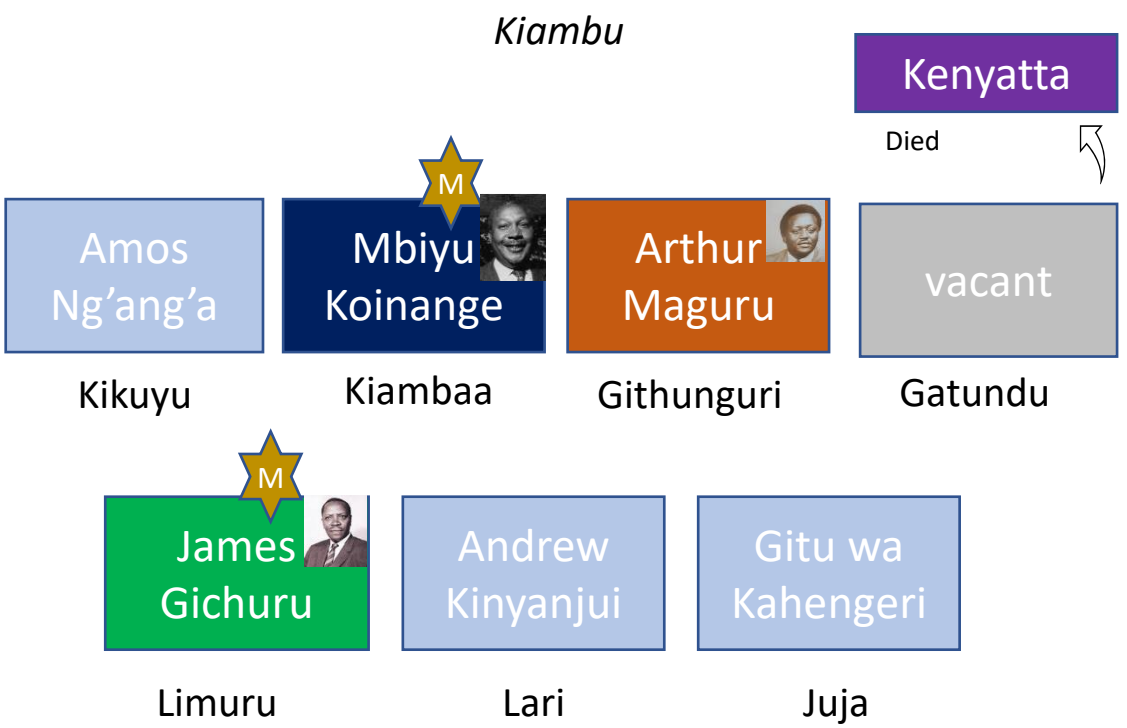
Attorney-General

1974 general election. The height of Kikuyu dominance of Kenya. Kenyatta, Gichuru, Koinange and Kiano are again victorious (most unopposed) and Njonjo returns to the Cabinet again. GEMA tribal union chair Njenga Karume is made a nominated MP



Southern Kikuyu

Aug 1978 Kenyatta Dies



President
Daniel Arap Moi

Njenga Karume
Nominated MP

Charles Njonjo
Attorney-General

Kenyatta dies in August 1978 and Daniel arap Moi is sworn in as acting and then full president (having survived efforts to change the constitution to prevent this happening during 1976-77). This was achieved with the support of Njonjo and Mwai Kibaki. Koinange remains a minister but is side-lined to a minor post



Southern Kikuyu

Jan 1979: By-elections



Kiambu

Amos Ng'ang'a (Kikuyu)

Mbiyu Koinange (Kiambaa)

Arthur Maguru (Githunguri)

Ngeng Muigai (Gatundu)

James Gichuru (Limuru)

Andrew Kinyanjui (Lari)

Gitu wa Kahengeri (Juja)

Murang'a

~~Gachago~~ (Murang'a)
 Jailed

Pharis Wachira (Makuyu)

Flavian Munene (Kigumo)

George Mwicigi (Kandara)

Julius Kiano (Mbiri)

Robinson Wanjagi (Kangema)

Njenga Karume

nominated MP

Charles Njonjo

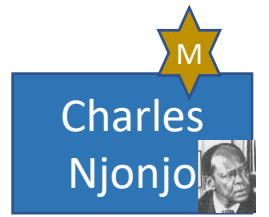
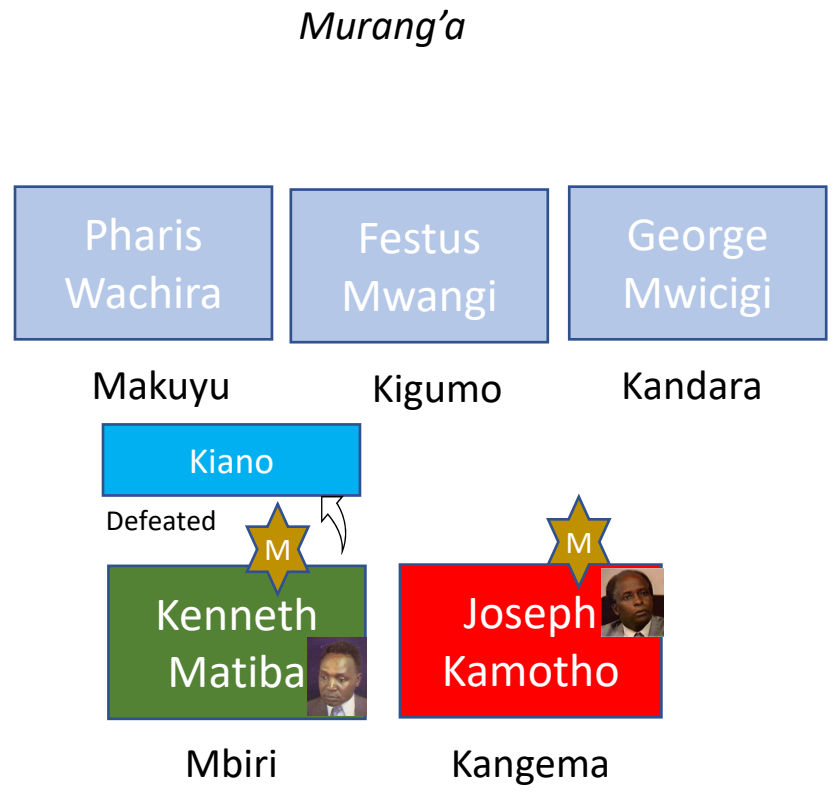
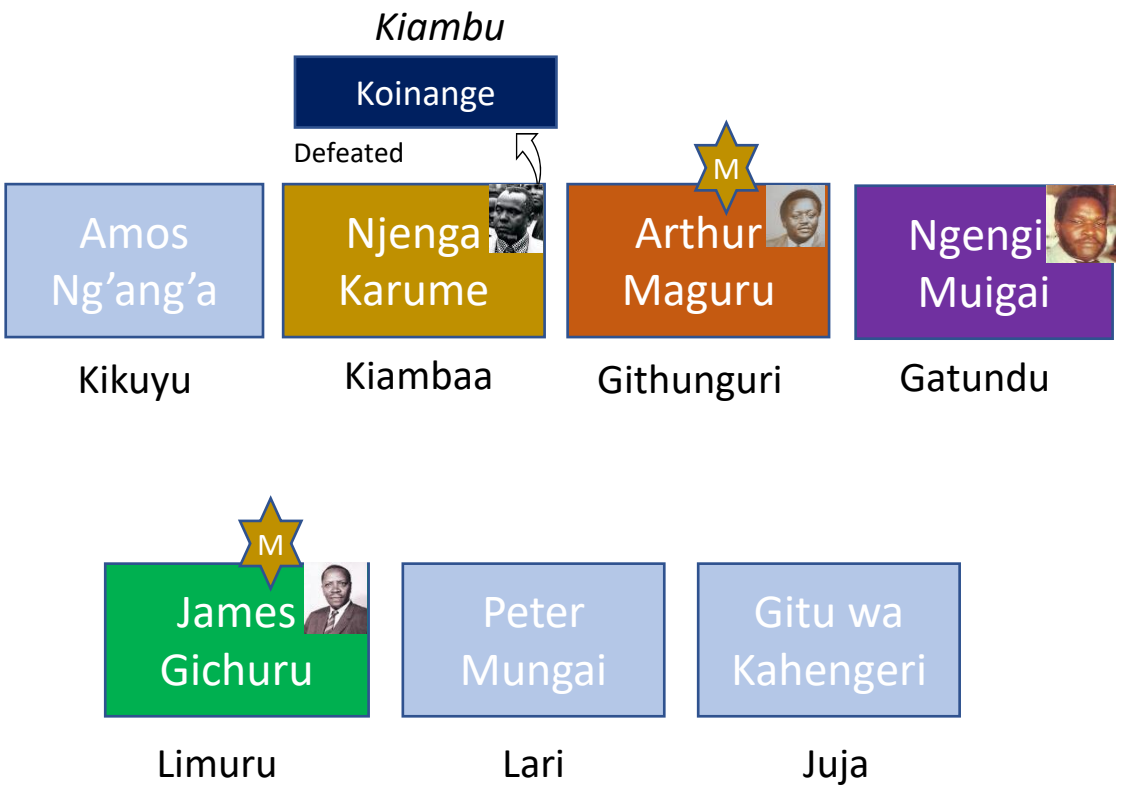
Attorney-General

Kenyatta's death and the imprisonment of Gachago for coffee theft cause by-elections. Kenyatta is succeeded by his favourite nephew Ngengi Muigai.



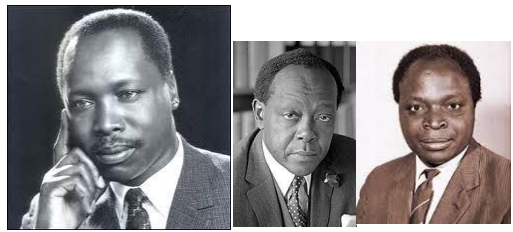
Southern Kikuyu

1979 General Election: A New Broom



Attorney-General

In Kiambu, new president Moi backs GEMA head Karume to defeat Koinange. Magugu, Gichuru and Muigai are all re-elected. In Murang'a, ambitious Kenneth Matiba enters politics to defeat Kiano. Njonjo-ally Joseph Kamotho wins Kangema. Gichuru is joined by Magugu as second Kiambu minister and Matiba and Kamotho are both appointed for Murang'a. Kingmaker Njonjo remains Attorney General with Cabinet status.

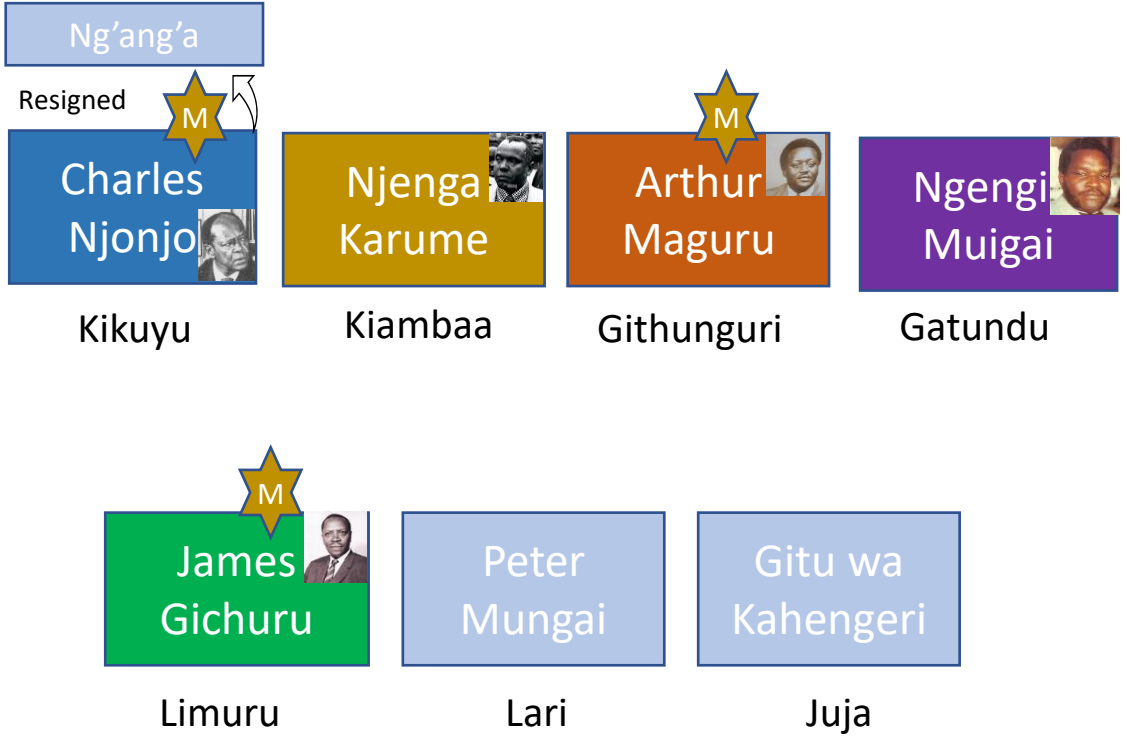


Southern Kikuyu

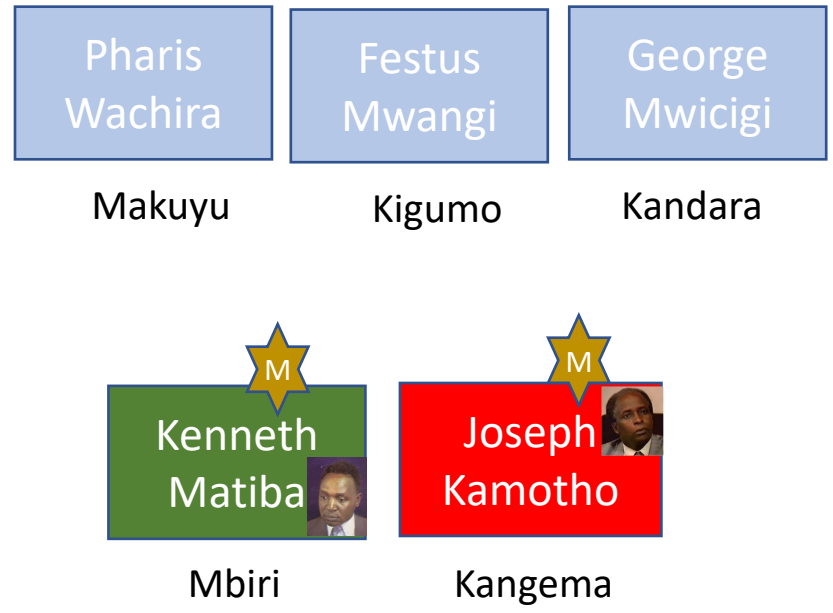
1980: Njonjo Enters Politics



Kiambu



Murang'a



Njonjo reaches retirement age for a civil servant and persuades the MP for his home Kikuyu to resign, creating a vacancy which he then assumes unopposed. He becomes minister for Home and Constitutional affairs. Protégé James Karugu (also from Kiambu) is appointed in his stead.



Southern Kikuyu

1981: Tensions mount



Kiambu

Charles Njonjo Kikuyu
 Njenga Karume Kiambaa
 Arthur Maguru Githunguri
 Ngengi Muigai Gatundu

Murang'a

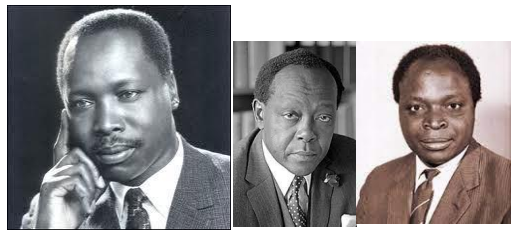
Pharis Wachira Makuyu
 Festus Mwangi Kigumo
 David Ng'ethe Kandara
 Mwicigi Nullified

James Gichuru Limuru
 Peter Mungai Lari
 Gitu wa Kahengeri Juja

Kenneth Matiba Mbiri
 Joseph Kamotho Kangema

Karugu Sacked
 Joseph Kamere Attorney-General

Political tensions grow. Njonjo's cousin is tried for training a paramilitary group to overthrow the government. Karugu resigns and is replaced by Joseph Kamere (also from Kiambu). In Murang'a, Mwicigi's election is nullified and he is barred from standing and replaced by David Ng'ethe.

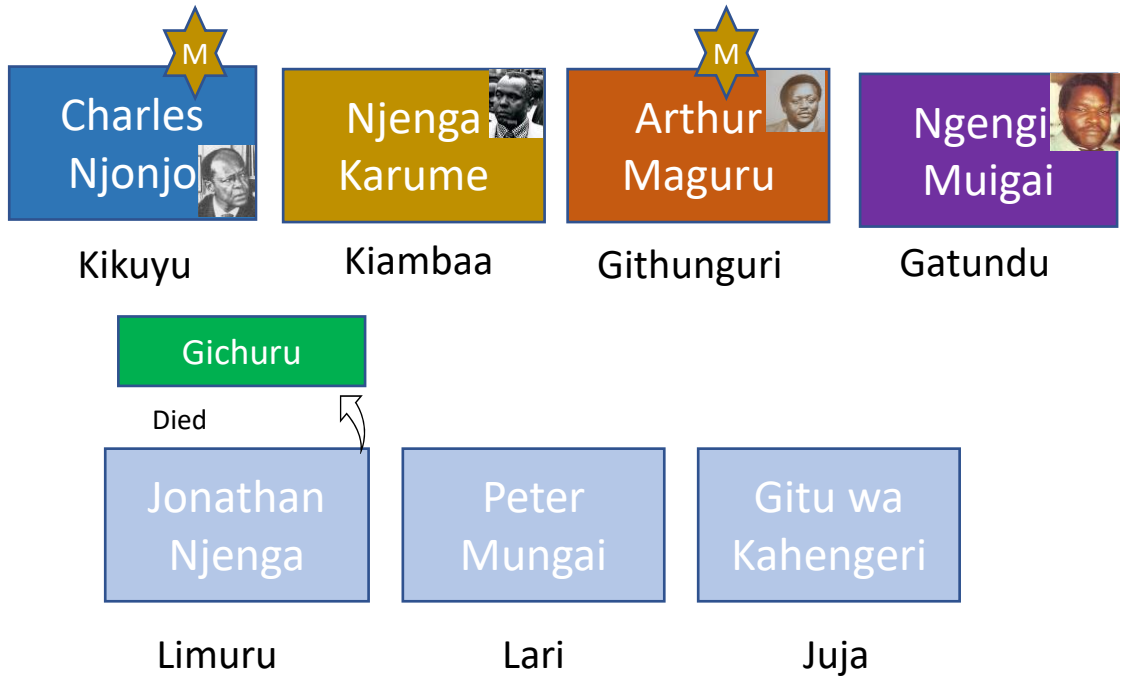


Southern Kikuyu

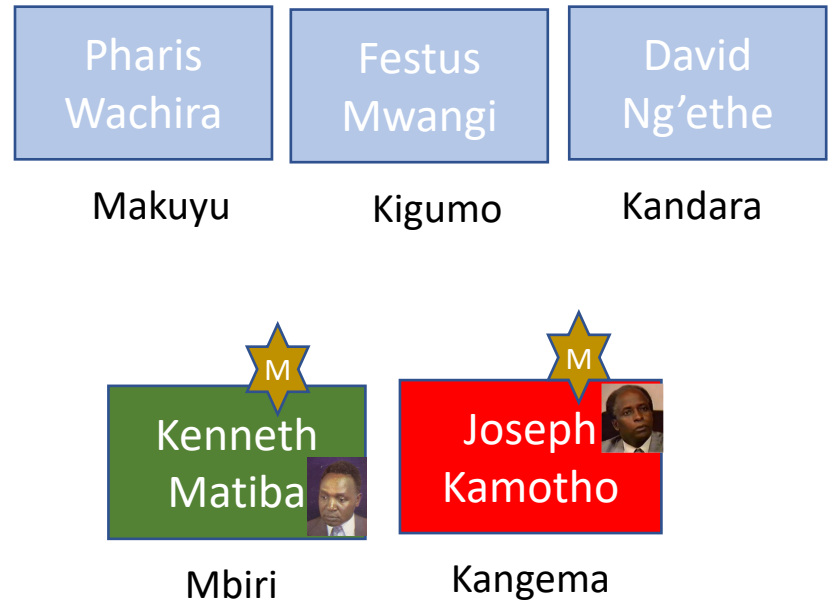
1982: The Storm Breaks



Kiambu



Murang'a



Kenya becomes a formal one party state. Preventative detention returns. A failed Luo-led August 1982 coup attempt leads to the rapid deconstruction of Kikuyu power. Njonjo loses Moi's trust and becomes a marked man. Gichuru dies and a by-election replaces him



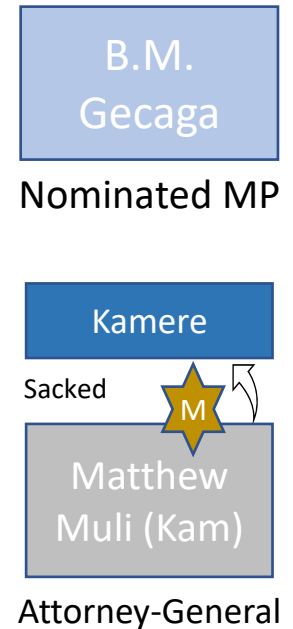
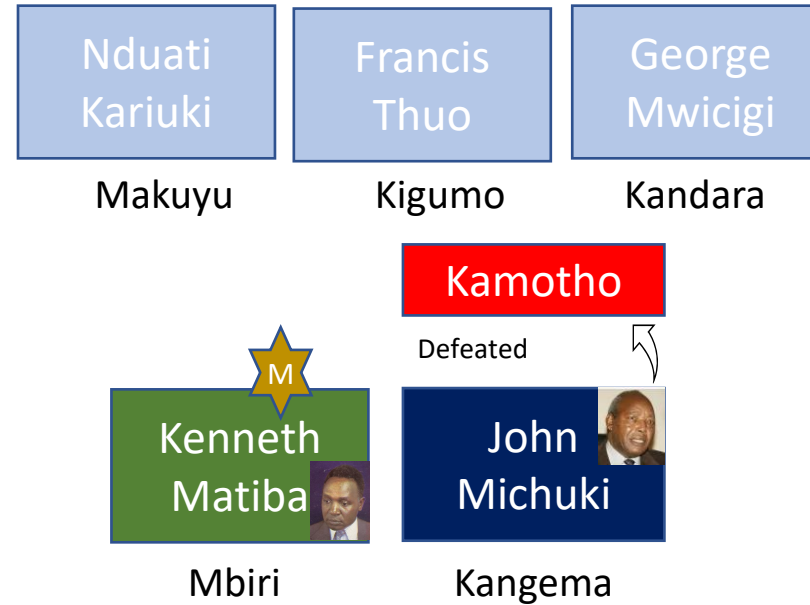
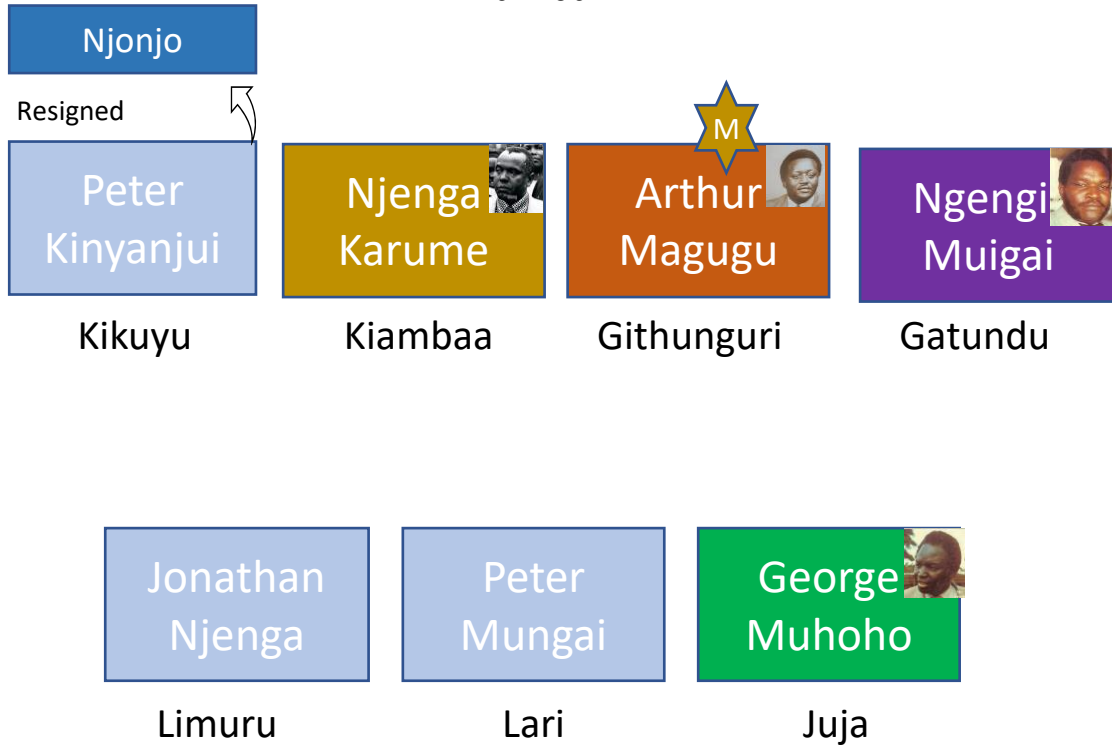
Southern Kikuyu

1983: Snap General Election



Kiambu

Murang'a



Moi moves against Njonjo, accused of being traitor. He is forced to resign from parliament and the government. Moi calls a snap general election. In Kiambu, Njonjo is replaced by an ally, and Mama Ngina Kenyatta's brother George Muhoho is elected MP for Juja. In Murang'a, Matiba wins and his ally John Michuki defeats out of favour Kamotho. Southern Central now has only two ministers, Magugu and Matiba. In the runup, Kamere is sacked and replaced for the first time since 1964 by an attorney general not from Kiambu.



Southern Kikuyu

1987: Promotion



Kiambu

Murang'a

Peter Kinyanjui	Njenga Karume	Arthur Magugu	Ngengi Muigai
-----------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

Nduati Kariuki	Francis Thuo	George Mwicigi
----------------	--------------	----------------

B.M. Gecaga

Kikuyu Kiambaa Githunguri Gatundu

Makuyu Kigumo Kandara

Nominated MP

Jonathan Njenga	Peter Mungai	George Muhoho
-----------------	--------------	---------------

Kenneth Matiba	John Michuki
----------------	--------------

Ngina Kenyatta

Limuru Lari Juja

Mbiri Kangema

Jomo's widow
(not show further but always there)

1984 is dominated by the Njonjo inquiry which ends inconclusively with the retirement of the ex-Attorney General from public life. Despite the chaos and repression outside, the 1983 dramatis personae remain in post for five years, the only change being the elevation of Muhoho to a cabinet post in 1987 as cover, as Moi's redistributive and therefore anti-Kikuyu strategy strengthens. Mama Ngina Kenyatta, Jomo's widow, remains an everpresent shadow and the family focus on business

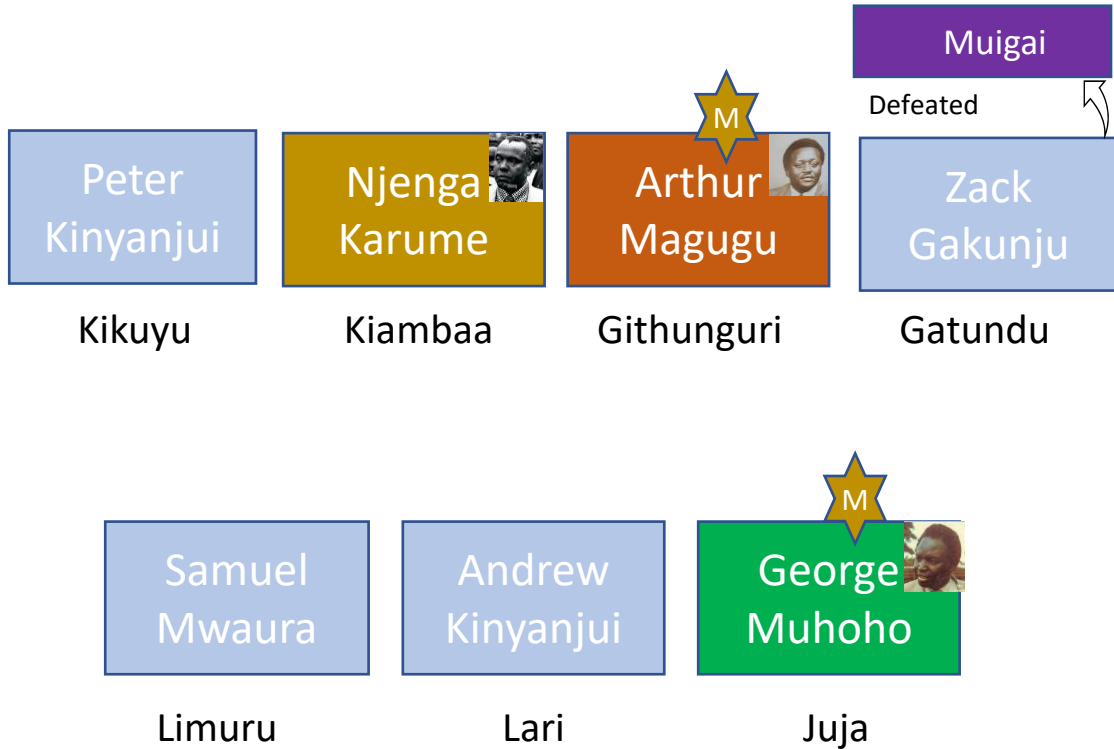


Southern Kikuyu

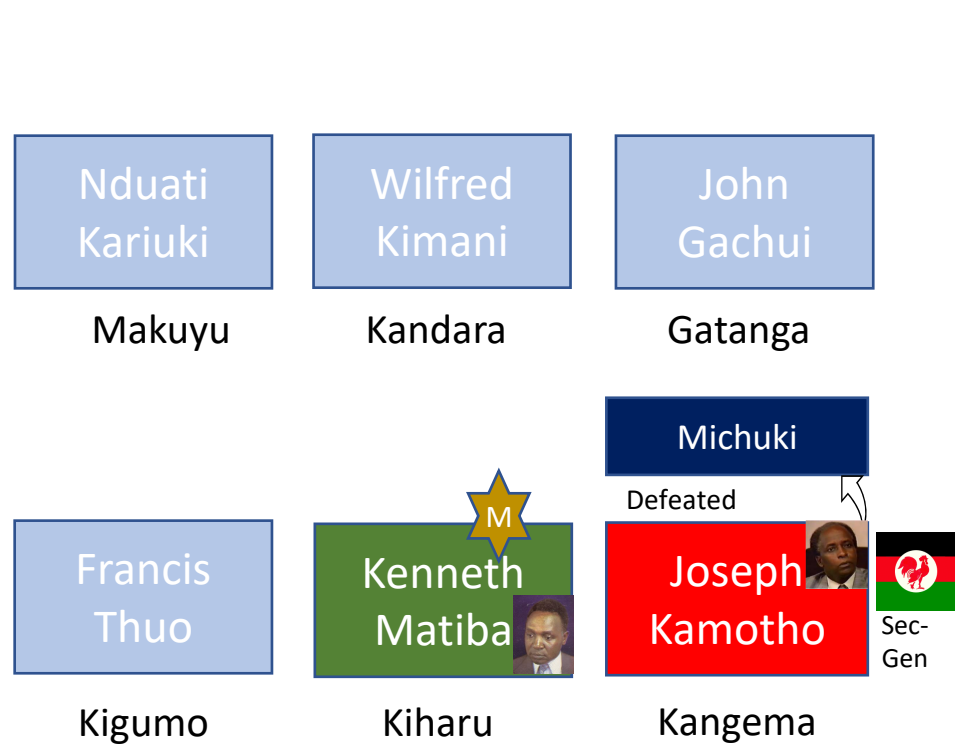
1988 (Public Queue Voting)



Kiambu



Murang'a



Eliud Mahihu

Nominated MP

VP

Josephat Karanja

Mathare

The 1987 boundary redistribution adds one seat to Murang'a but none to out-of-favour Kiambu. In the rigged queue-voting primary and then general elections of 1988, Ngengi Muigai is rigged out in Kiambu but others return. Kamotho replaces Michuki but Matiba defeats Kiano again. Josephat Karanja, from Kiambu but elected as a Nairobi MP, is installed as VP to replace Kibaki. Kamotho is chosen as KANU Secretary-General



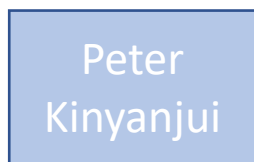
Southern Kikuyu

1988-89: Matiba Resigns



Kiambu

Murang'a



Kikuyu



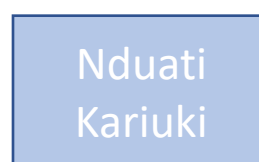
Kiambaa



Githunguri



Gatundu



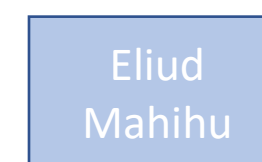
Makuyu



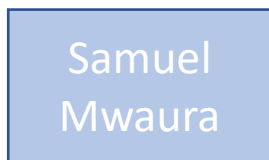
Kandara



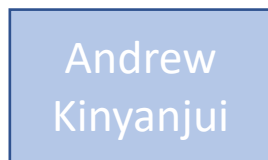
Gatanga



Nominated MP



Limuru



Lari



Juja



Kigumo



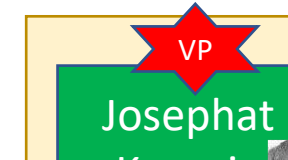
Declared vacant



Kiharu



Kangema



Mathare

In December 1988, rigged out of his KANU position, Matiba explosively resigns from the government (the first minister to resign since 1966) and is expelled from KANU. Under the single party rules he is stripped of his constituency seat and a February 1989 by-election is rigged to ensure a little known pliable figure is selected. Kenya loses a second Kikuyu Vice-President as Karanja is unceremoniously sacked (for reasons never disclosed) in 1989 and like Njonjo is forced to resign his seat (see Nairobi review).



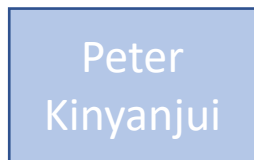
Southern Kikuyu

1990: Multi-Party Wave 1



Kiambu

Murang'a



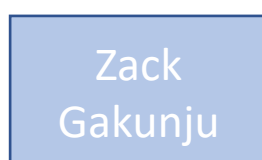
Kikuyu



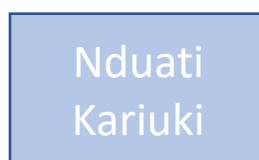
Kiambaa



Githunguri



Gatundu



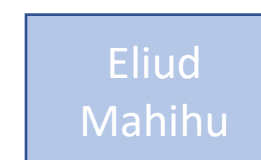
Makuyu



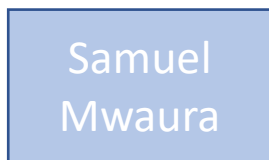
Kandara



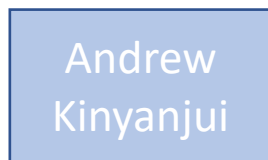
Gatanga



Nominated MP



Limuru



Lari



Juja



Kigumo



Kiharu



Kangema



Sec-Gen



Kenneth Matiba

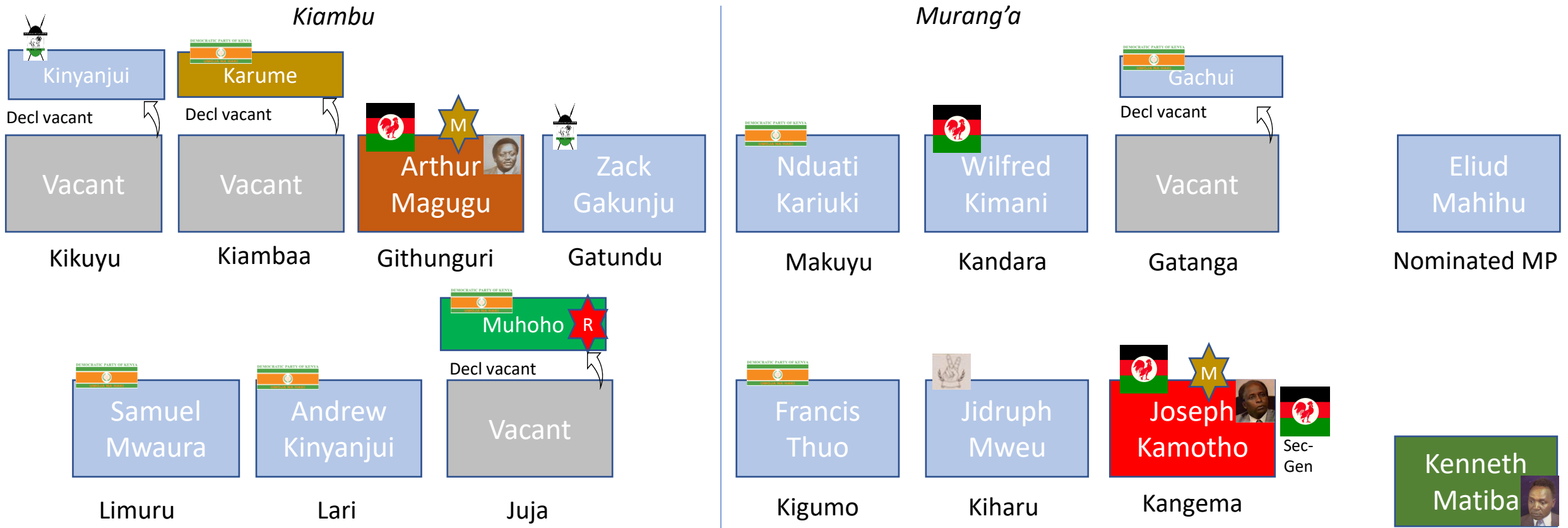


In May 1990, Matiba and Charles Rubia (also from Murang'a but with his base in Nairobi) lead a wave of anti government protest designed to restore multi party democracy. They are detained without trial leading to the Saba Saba riots of 7 July 1990 and mass crackdowns. In prison, Matiba has two strokes and is eventually freed in June 1991, severely ill. In the same year, Kamotho returns to ministerial office



Southern Kikuyu

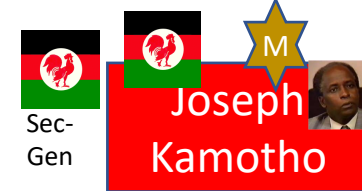
1991-92: Multi-Party Wave 2



KANU reforms and the west piles pressure on Kenya to restore democracy. Ethnic clashes begin. Multi-party democracy returns Dec 1991. The Democratic Party and FORD are formed and four southern Kikuyu MPs (including Minister Muhoho) defect and lose their seats. These are not declared vacant, leaving their constituencies without MPs for a year. Matiba is in London recuperating, then returns to launch a no-compromise bid to take the presidency via FORD, leading to an irrevocable split with the 'young turks' and Odinga and the creation of two "FORD" (-Asili and -Kenya) parties. In October 1992 with parliament dissolved, more MPs defect leaving only 3/13 south central MPs in KANU.


Southern Kikuyu


December 1992: Multi-party General Elections






Kiambu


Murang'a



Paul Muite
 Kikuyu



 John Icharia
 Kiambaa



 Defeated

Josephat Karanja
 Githunguri



 Magugu
 Gatundu



 George Nyanja
 Limuru



 Philip Gitonga
 Lari



 Stephan Ndichu
 Juja



 Julius Njoroge
 Makuyu

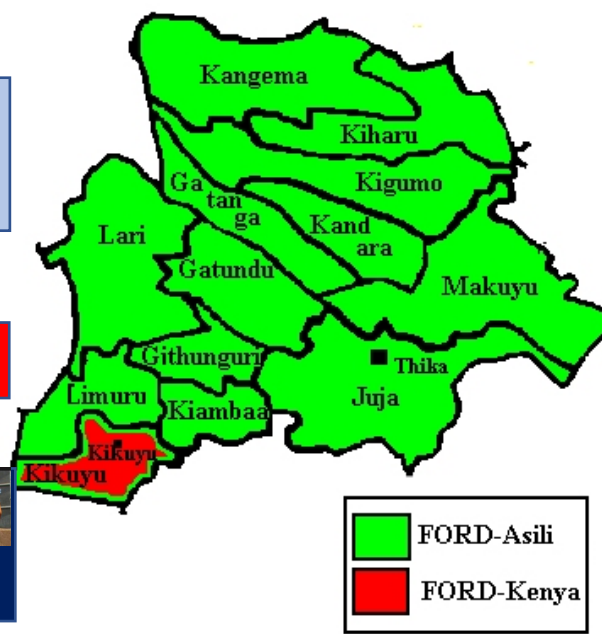

 Gachure Kareng'e
 Kandara


 Mburu Wanyoike
 Gatanga


 Baptiste Mwaura
 Kigumo


 Kenneth Matiba
 Kiharu


 Defeated
Kamotho
 Kangema



In the December 1992 elections, Matiba's FORD Asili wins the region, with a cadre of new, radical figures. The DP does well in the northern Kikuyu but are unexpectedly routed in Kiambu. Karume and Muhoho both lose, as do KANU's Magugu and Kamotho. Matiba wins his seat but comes second in the presidential election on a four-way split to Moi, a result he refuses to accept. KANU and Moi win nothing. Activist lawyer Paul Muite is elected for FORD-Kenya on a personal vote. To retain a foothold in the Kikuyu, Moi nominates Kamotho to parliament and appoints him a minister.

Southern Kikuyu

1993-95 Defections and Deaths



Sec-Gen
Joseph Kamotho

Muhoho Kenyatta

Jomo's son
 (not show further but always there)

Kiambu

Murang'a

Paul Muite

John Icharia
 Njehu Gatabaki
 Anthony Gitau

Karanja
 Died

Njoroge
 Defected & Lost

Julius Njoroge
 Gachure Kareng'e
 Mburu Wanyoike

George Nyanja
 Philip Gitonga
 Stephan Ndichu

Baptiste Mwaura
Kenneth Matiba
John Michuki

Kikuyu Kiambaa Githunguri Gatundu

Makuyu Kandara Gatanga

Limuru Lari Juja

Kigumo Kiharu Kangema

1993 Njoroge in Makuyu defects to KANU and triggers a by-election, but is roundly defeated. In 1994, Josephat Karanja dies and FORD-Asili again hold the seat. 1995 Muite sets up Safina but doesn't formally defect. Meanwhile FORD-Asili gradually implodes in internecine fighting. The Kenyattas focus on growing their business empire through the 1990s with Muhoho, younger son, now leading their expansion.

Southern Kikuyu

Dec 1997 General Election

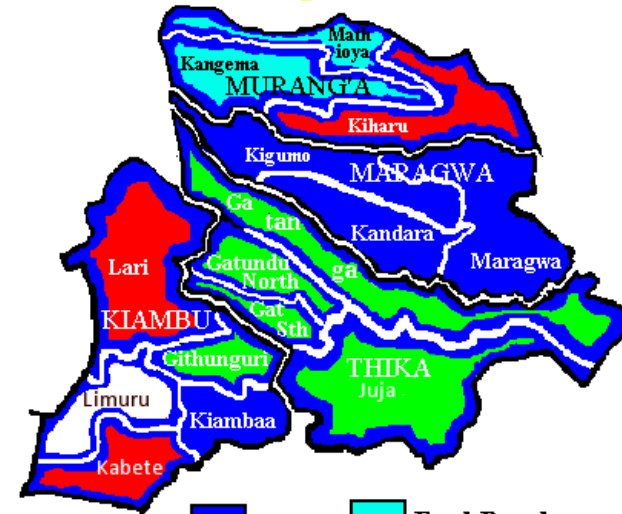
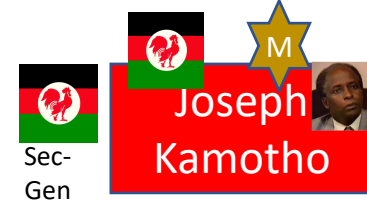


Kiambu

Thika

Murang'a

Maragwa



Paul Muite

Kikuyu

Njenga Karume

Kiambaa

Njehu Gatabaki

Githunguri

George Nyanja

Limuru

Philip Gitonga

Lari

David Murathe

Gatanga

Stephan Ndichu

Juja

Patrick Muiriru

Gatundu N

Moses Muhia

Gatundu S

Francis Njakwe

Mathioya

John Michuki

Kangema

Matiba

Boycott

Ngenye Kariuki

Kiharu

Onesmus Kihara

Kigumo

Joshua Toro

Kandara

Peter Kamande

Maragwa

Boundary redistribution splits both districts, adding one seat for each and recreating Thika district. Gatundu is split to help the chances (unsuccessfully) of Uhuru Kenyatta, son of the ex-President. Some electoral reforms are implemented. The region votes pro-opposition again, but this time Kibaki wins every seat in the presidency, Matiba having boycotted the election. FORD-Asili MPs split, some boycotting, most re-elected in homes elsewhere. A lonely Kamotho is renominated and reappointed Minister. Soon after, Raila's NDP joins an alliance of convenience with KANU.

Southern Kikuyu

2001: A Plan Develops



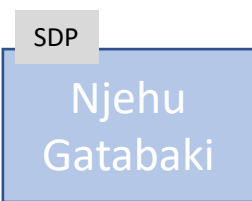


Kiambu

Thika

Murang'a



Maragwa

Paul Muite
 Kikuyu



Njenga Karume
 Kiambaa

Njehu Gatabaki
 Githunguri



George Nyanja
 Limuru

Philip Gitonga
 Lari

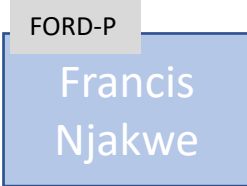
David Murathe
 Gatanga

Stephan Ndichu
 Juja





Patrick Muiriru
 Gatundu N


Moses Muhia
 Gatundu S



Francis Njakwe
 Mathioya



John Michuki
 Kangema



Matiba
 Boycott



Ngenye Kariuki
 Kiharu



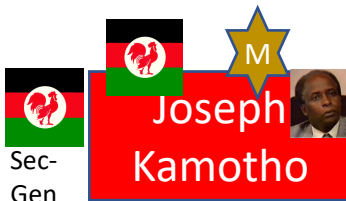
Onesmus Kihara
 Kigumo



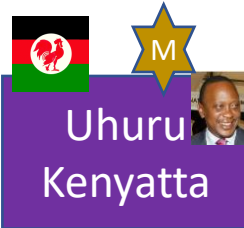
Joshua Toro
 Kandara



Peter Kamande
 Maragwa



Joseph Kamotho
 Sec-Gen



Uhuru Kenyatta
 Nominated MP

In 2001, while Raila Odinga and the Luo move closer to the centre of power, Moi nominates to parliament and appoints a Minister Uhuru Kenyatta, the first step in a radical shift of alliances.

Southern Kikuyu

2002: The Switch and the Collapse



Kiambu

Thika


Murang'a


Maragwa

**Paul Muite**
Kikuyu

**Njenga Karume**
Kiambaa

**Njehu Gatabaki**
Githunguri


**David Murathe**
Gatanga


**Stephan Ndichu**
Juja


**Francis Njakwe**
Mathioya


**Onesmus Kihara**
Kigumo

**Joseph Kamotho**

**George Nyanja**
Limuru

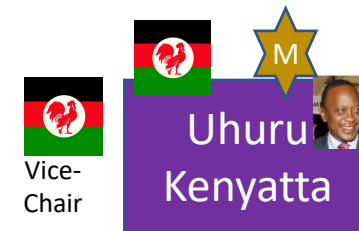
**Philip Gitonga**
Lari

**Patrick Muiriru**
Gatundu N

**Moses Muhia**
Gatundu S

**John Michuki**
Kangema

**Joshua Toro**
Kandara

**Uhuru Kenyatta**
Vice-Chair
Nominated MP

**Ngenye Kariuki**
Kiharu

**Peter Kamande**
Maragwa

March 2002 KANU restructures itself. Uhuru Kenyatta becomes Vice Chairman and Kamotho is sacked. Despite deep opposition Moi drives Uhuru's selection as his successor, leading to a mass walking form party leaders from most other regions, who then made common cause as NARC with the opposition centred round Kibaki. In contrast, half of south Central Province cleaves to Kenyatta, now the insider and a region which had never truly voted KANU since 1983 switches sides. The rest join NARC. As defections worsen, Ngenye Kariuki is appointed a Minister. Kamotho is sacked

Southern Kikuyu

2002-3: Moi Retires, Kibaki Elected, Kenyatta Defeated



Kiambu

Thika

Murang'a

Maragwa

Paul Muite (Kikuyu) | **Njenga Karume** (Kiambaa) | **Arthur Magugu** (Githunguri)

Peter Kenneth (Gatanga) | **William Kabogo** (Juja)

Joseph Kamotho (Mathioya)

Onesmus Kihara (Kigumo)

Kuria Kanyingi (Limuru) | **Philip Gitonga** (Lari)

Patrick Muiriru (Gatundu N) | **Uhuru Kenyatta** (Gatundu S, KANU Chair)

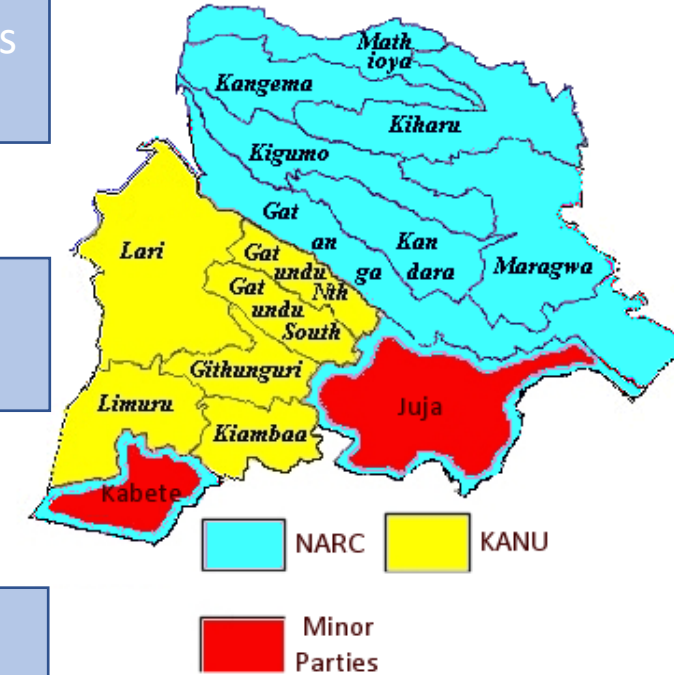
John Michuki (Kangema, Minister)

Joshua Toro (Kandara)

Kariuki (Deceased)

Kembi Gitura (Kiharu)

Elias Mbau (Maragwa)



The NARC alliance has a clean sweep in presidency and parliament in Murang'a and Mathioya. Kenyatta and KANU dominate Kiambu but his Thika home is split. Newcomers Peter Kenneth and William Kabogo join parliament. In his contested, slimline NARC Cabinet, Kibaki appoints only Michuki from south Central as a minister. More loyal northern Central does better. Kenyatta, now acting KANU Chairman, becomes leader of the opposition as KANU fragments.



Southern Kikuyu

2003-4 Dissent and Restructuring



Kiambu



Thika

Murang'a


Maragwa



Paul Muite
Kikuyu

Njenga Karume
Kiambaa



Arthur Magugu
Githunguri



Peter Kenneth
Gatanga



William Kabogo
Juja



Joseph Kamotho
Mathioya



Onesmus Kihara
Kigumo





Kuria Kanyingi
Limuru



Viscount Kimathi
Lari



Patrick Muiriru
Gatundu N

Uhuru Kenyatta
Gatundu S




John Michuki
Kangema



Joshua Toro
Kandara



Kembi Gitura
Kiharu



Elias Mbau
Maragwa

As NARC gradually collapses, with the constitutional reform movement and power sharing among many causes, Kibaki reaches out to old colleagues in June 2004 to bring them into government to protect him against the coming split. Karume becomes a minister (while remaining in KANU). Kenyatta faces a split in KANU but survives as chair in Jan 2005 elections

Southern Kikuyu

2005-7: The Second Coalition Government



Kiambu

Thika

Murang'a

Maragwa

Paul Muite
Kikuyu

Njenga Karume
Kiambaa

Arthur Magugu
Githunguri

Peter Kenneth
Gatanga

William Kabogo
Juja

Joseph Kamotho
Mathioya

Onesmus Kihara
Kigumo

Kikuyu Kiambaa Githunguri

Gatanga Juja

John Michuki
Kangema

Joshua Toro
Kandara

Kuria Kanyingi
Limuru

Viscount Kimathi
Lari

Patrick Muiriru
Gatundu N

Uhuru Kenyatta
Gatundu S

Kembi Gitura
Kiharu

Elias Mbau
Maragwa

NARC collapses, the “No campaign” Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) is founded and the referendum debacle splits Kenya, leaving the government in the minority. South Central province stays loyal and votes overwhelmingly yes (Uhuru campaigns for no with little effect outside Thika). In Kibaki's cobbled together government of December 2005, nothing changes in the region. Kibaki meanwhile has lost control of NARC and creates two new parties – NARC-Kenya and then the PNU - as a reelection vehicle for pro-government forces. Eventually, as the threat from Odinga and the ODM team is overwhelming, Kenyatta decides not to stand for president and KANU backs Kibaki for reelection

Southern Kikuyu

2007-8: General Election, Chaos and Coalition



Kiambu

Thika

Murang'a

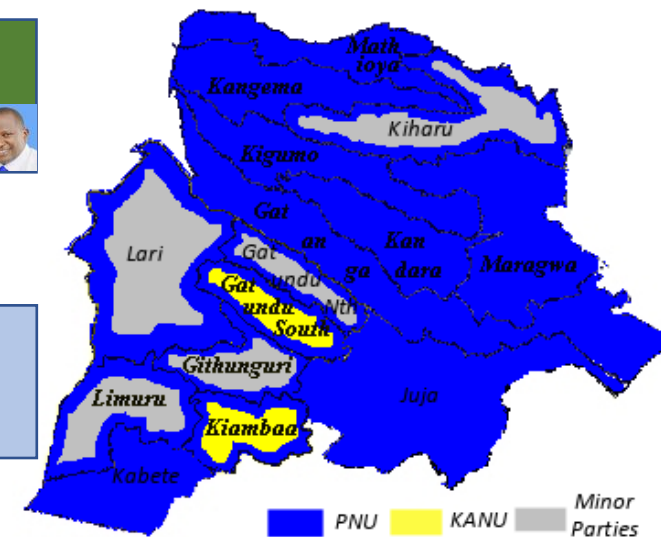
Maragwa

Muite Defeated PNU Lewis Ng'ang'a Kikuyu	Karume Defeated KANU Stanley Githunguri Kiambaa	Magugu Retired KANU Peter Baiya Githunguri
FORD-P Peter Mwathi Limuru	PPK David Mwaura Lari	

Kabogo Defeated PNU Peter Kenneth Gatanga	Kabogo Defeated PNU George Thuo Juja
PICK Clement Waibara Gatundu N	Dep PM KANU Uhuru Kenyatta Gatundu S

Kamotho Defeated PNU Clement Wambugu Mathioya
M John Michuki Kangema
SKS Barnabas Mwangi Kiharu

Jamleck Irungu Kigumo
James Kamau Kandara
Elias Mbau Maragwa



ODM-PNU battle nationwide, but southern Central Province is wholly pro-Kibaki. In Parliament, all MPs are pro-PNU but from varied parties. Muite, Karume, Magugu, Kabogo and Kamotho all lose, introducing a mostly new set of MPs. Uhuru is re-elected for KANU and becomes a minister and in April 2018 Deputy Prime Minister in the coalition government with ODM.

Southern Kikuyu

2010-12



Attorney-General

Kiambu

Thika



Murang'a

Maragwa



 Lewis Ng'ang'a
 Stanley Githunguri
 Peter Baiya




Kikuyu Kiambaa Githunguri

 Peter Mwathi  David Mwaura

Limuru Lari

 Peter Kenneth  William Kabogo


Gatanga Juja

 Clement Waibara   Uhuru Kenyatta

Gatundu N Gatundu S

 Clement Wambugu
Mathioya
 Michuki

Died
 Tirus Ngahu

 Barnabas Mwangi

Kiharu

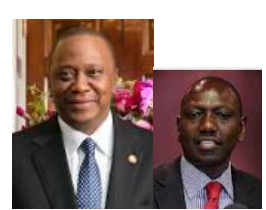
  Jamleck Irungu
Kigumo

 James Kamau

 Elias Mbau

Maragwa

With the new constitution endorsed in 2010 but not fully in effect, 2010-12 is a period of rapid change, coming fully into effect with the 2013 elections. In 2010 Thuo's election is nullified and Kabogo wins a by-election for NARC-Kenya. In Feb 2012, Michuki dies and a candidate from Kenyatta's new TNA (The National Alliance) is elected. Irungu replaces Michuki as the first "Minister for Nairobi". Kenyatta, facing trial in the Hague with Ruto, resigns as Finance Minister in Jan 2012 but remains deputy PM. In late 2012 along with Kikuyu allies, he defects to TNA. Meanwhile the Attorney General's role has returned to Kiambu with Githu Muigai's appointment in 2011



President
Uhuru Kenyatta



Southern Kikuyu

2013: Second Republic

Githu Muigai



Attorney-General

James Macharia



Cabinet Secretary



Kiambu

Murang'a



NARC KENYA
 Humphrey Njuguna

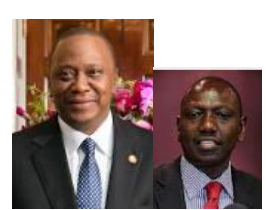
KNC
 Peter Kenneth


Defeated as President

TNA Kimani Ichungwah Kikuyu	TNA George Muchai Kabete	TNA Esther Gathogo Ruiru	TNA Paul Koinange Kiambaa	TNA Jude Njomo Kiambu
TNA Peter Baiya Githunguri	TNA John Chege Limuru	TNA Joseph Kahangara Lari	TNA Francis Waititu Juja	TNA Alice Ng'ang'a Thika Town
TNA Francis Njenga Gatundu N	TNA Joseph Nyumu Gatundu S	TNA William Kabogo Governor	TNA Paul Wamatangi Senator	TNA Annah Nyokabi Women's Rep

TNA Irungu Kang'ata Kiharu	TNA Tirus Ngahu Kangema	TNA Clement Wambugu Mathioya
TNA Peter Mwangi Maragwa	TNA Jamleck Irungu Kigumo	TNA Alice Wahome Kandara
TNA Mwangi wa Iria Governor	TNA Kembi Gitura Senator	TNA Sabina Chege Women's Rep

New constitution, new boundaries and the region reunites as two counties, Kiambu and Murang'a once more. Peri-urban Kiambu grows to 12 seats, Murang'a to seven. Bicameral parliament, Governors. Ministers no longer MPs. Allied with William Ruto, Uhuru Kenyatta wins every seat by massive margins and TNA takes 24 of 25 posts. ODM is irrelevant. Kabogo and Mwangi wa Iria are the region's first governors. Uhuru is elected president and appoints a mostly non-political cabinet including Murang'a Cabinet Secretary, James Macharia.































President

 Uhuru Kenyatta

Southern Kikuyu

2014-15: By-elections & reshuffles



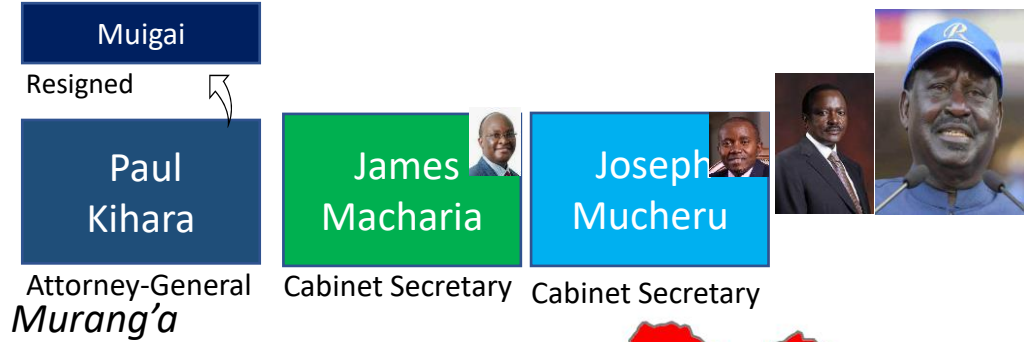
Kiambu					Murang'a				
 Kimani Ichungwah Kikuyu	 Mukai Ferdinand Waititu Kabete	 Esther Gathogo Ruiru	 Paul Koinange Kiambaa	 Jude Njomo Kiambu	 Irungu Kang'ata Kiharu	 Tirus Ngahu Kangema	 Clement Wambugu Mathioya	 Githu Muigai Attorney-General	
 Peter Baiya Githunguri	 John Chege Limuru	 Joseph Kahangara Lari	 Francis Waititu Juja	 Alice Ng'ang'a Thika Town	 Peter Mwangi Maragwa	 Jamleck Irungu Kigumo	 Alice Wahome Kandara	 Humphrey Njuguna Gatanga	 James Macharia Cabinet Secretary
 Francis Njenga Gatundu N	 Nyumu Moses Kuria Gatundu S	 William Kabogo Governor	 Paul Wamatangi Senator	 Annah Nyokabi Women's Rep	 Mwangi wa Iria Governor	 Kembi Gitura Senator	 Sabina Chege Women's Rep	 Joseph Mucheru Cabinet Secretary	

2014 Joseph Nyumu dies and is replaced by outspoken Moses Kuria as “Kenyatta’s MP”. In Dec 2014 the ICC case against Kenyatta for the Nakuru killings in 2008 is dropped. In 2015, Kabete MP Muchai is murdered and replaced by ex-Nairobi populist Ferdinand Waititu on the new Jubilee Alliance Party. In 2015 Joseph Mucheru from Kiambu is also appointed to the cabinet. In 2016, the political system shifts again as Kenyatta and Ruto persuade smaller parties to join their umbrella “Jubilee Alliance”, with Kenyatta as party leader and ex-MP David Murathe vice-Chairman



Southern Kikuyu

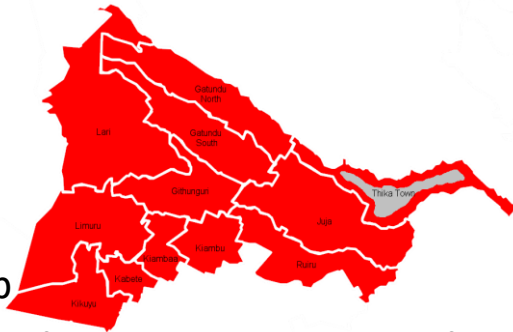
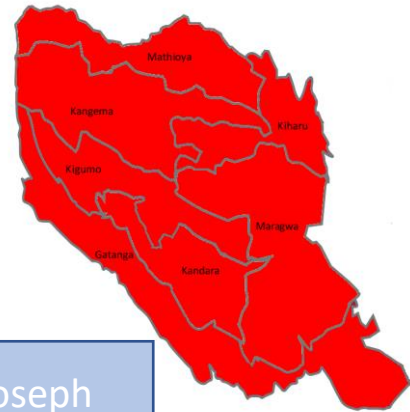
2017: General Elections



Kiambu

Kimani Ichungwah Kikuyu	James Kamau Kabete	Simon Kingara Ruiru	Paul Koinange Kiambaa	Jude Njomo Kiambu
Gabriel Mukuha Githunguri	Peter Mwathi Limuru	Jonah Mwangi Lari	Francis Waititu Juja	Patrick Jungle Thika Town
Annie Kibe Gatundu N	Moses Kuria Gatundu S	Ferdinand Waititu Governor	Paul Wamatangi Senator	Penina Wachomba Women's Rep

Ndindi Nyoro Kiharu	Clement Kigano Kangema	Peter Kihara Mathioya
Mary Wamau Maragwa	Ruth Mwaniki Kigumo	Alice Wahome Kandara
Joseph Ngugi Gatanga	Mwangi wa Iria Governor	Irungu Kang'ata Senator
		Sabina Chege Women's Rep



Kenyatta and Ruto win a second victory, now as Jubilee, over Odinga and Kalonzo. In the region, the result is a repeat of 2013, with every seat for Kenyatta/Ruto by huge margins. Waititu beats Kabogo as Governor but wa Iria defeats Jamleck Irungu. However, in a shock move, the court nullifies Kenyatta and Ruto's victory, forcing a second presidential election in August, which Odinga boycotts, ensuring the same result. The cabinet is reconstituted only in Jan 2018. Githu Muigai resigns, to be succeeded by a fifth Kiambu A-G, Paul Kihara. In March 2018, growing violence and alienation leads to a personal handshake between Kenyatta and Odinga which is to change Kenya's path once more.

Southern Kikuyu

2020-22: New Alliances

Paul Kihara

Attorney-General

James Macharia

Cabinet Secretary

Joseph Mucheru

Cabinet Secretary



Kiambu

Kimani Ichungwah Kikuyu	James Kamau Kabete	Simon Kingara Ruiru	John Wanjiku Kiambaa	Jude Njomo Kiambu
Gabriel Mukuha Githunguri	Peter Mwathi Limuru	Jonah Mwangi Lari	George Ndungu Juja	Patrick Jungle Thika Town
Annie Kibe Gatundu N	Moses Kuria Gatundu S	James Nyoro Governor	Paul Wamatangi Senator	Penina Wachomba Women's Rep

Waititu

Koinange

Murang'a

Ndindi Nyoro Kiharu	Clement Kigano Kangema	Peter Kihara Mathioya	
Mary Wamaua Maragwa	Ruth Mwaniki Kigumo	Alice Wahome Kandara	Joseph Ngugi Gatanga
Mwangi wa Iria Governor	Irungu Kang'ata Senator	Sabina Chege Women's Rep	

Kenyatta's handshake with Odinga drives a wedge between him and his Deputy. Ruto strikes out alone, determined to succeed his boss in 2022. As Moi did with him 20 years before, Kenyatta gradually brings his strongest opponents (then the Kikuyu, now the Luo community) into favour, waiting to the last moment to confirm that his preferred successor is not his deputy but opposition leader Odinga. In the meantime, Ruto has built a populist political machine in Mount Kenya which outmatches the absentee Kenyatta's, and the majority of leaders at lower levels openly back him. In 2020, Pro-Ruto Waititu is impeached. Two by-election in Juja and Kiambu in 2021 confirm Ruto's dominance.