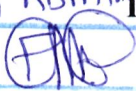


REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	
DATE: 08 JUN 2022	DAY: WEDNESDAY
TABLED BY: Hon. PETER MWATHI	CHAIR, ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY COMMITTEE
CLERK AT THE TABLE:	



TWELFTH PARLIAMENT – SIXTH SESSION – 2022

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY

REPORT ON THE
PUBLIC PETITION No. 078 of 2021 ON INTERVENTION IN THE INCESSANT
INSECURITY AND BANDITRY ATTACKS IN LAIKIPIA COUNTY

*Approved for
Table
By
DSM*

CLERK'S CHAMBERS
DIRECTORATE OF COMMITTEE SERVICES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI

JUNE, 2022

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CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

This report contains the Committee's proceedings on the consideration of the Public Petition No. 078 of 2021 regarding seeking intervention in the incessant insecurity and banditry attack in Laikipia County.

The Petition which is dated 1st December 2021 was presented to the House by Benson Nasku on behalf of the Laikipia County residents. The Petition was conveyed to the House by the Hon. Speaker on 2nd December, 2021. After conveyance, the Petition was committed to the Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security for consideration and reporting to the House in line with the provisions of National Assembly Standing Order 227(1) (2).

The Committee was required to respond to the Petitioner by way of a report addressed to the Petitioner and laid on the Table of the National Assembly in not more than sixty (60) calendar days from the time of reading the prayer. While considering the Petition, the Committee heard submissions from the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Co-ordination of National Government and the Education in Emergencies Projects represented by its officials lead by Mr. Charles Kimiri. Their submissions informed the findings and recommendations in this report.

The Committee wishes to record its appreciation to the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support accorded to it during the consideration of the Petition. May I also express appreciation to the Honorable Members of the Committee for their resilience and commitment to duty as well as the secretariat for its exemplary performance in servicing the Committee, without which the consideration of the Petition and production of this report would not have been successful.

On behalf of the Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security and pursuant to provisions of Standing Order 227(2), it is my pleasant privilege and honor to present to this House the report of the Committee on its consideration of the Public Petition No. 078 of 2021.

HON. PETER MWATHI, CBS, M.P.
**CHAIRPERSON, DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND
NATIONAL SECURITY**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Public Petition No.078 of 2021 dated 1st December 2021 by Benson Nasku of Identification 29487007 was received according to Standing Order 225(2)(b) received by the Speaker on and subsequently committed to Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security on 2nd December 2021 for consideration pursuant to Standing order 227(1).

Upon consideration of the Petition, the Committee made the following findings. That the extensive drought in Baringo, Laikipia and Samburu Counties had made herders from these counties migrate in search of water and pasture thereby causing conflict and in some instances theft of livestock to restock animals lost to drought and famine.

Pastoralists in these areas had access to illegal firearms and ammunition which they used to stage raids and attacks to inhabitants and security agencies.

Politicians were on the record as the main inciters by supporting the bandits against neighbouring communities so as to get political support and influence.

Available land for herding animals was reducing as more land was being converted into farmlands and settlements. This had caused conflict between farmers and pastoralists by the latter feeling their traditional grazing fields were being taken over by farmers.

Absentee land owners, had left huge tracks of land unattended these were attractive to the pastoralists as they can easily have access to such land, and eventually, with depleting pasture, they had started distributing and displacing neighbouring settlers.

Most of the land in the affected areas was community owned and others by conservancies. There was also an influx of people who had settled in Laikipia County after buying land. This had often created conflict, a situation which was worsened by delay in securing title deeds. The following are the key recommendations made by the Committee:

1. The Ministry of Lands and National Land Commission, should, within the next 12 months, issue Title Deeds to bonafide land earners to minimize conflict over land ownership, especially in Laikipia County
2. The State Department for Interior and Citizen Services should within a month of the tabling of this Report initiate a disarmament exercise to mop up all illegal firearms held by residents in County, and indeed the whole nation.
3. The State Department for Interior and Citizen Services should within the Financial Year 2022/2023 initiate the process of recruitment of more National Police Reservists for immediate deployment to these Counties. For a start, 200 reservists each Laikipia with progressive increments in numbers in subsequent Financial Years. This should be preceded by vetting of the already serving reservists to weed out rogue officers aiding criminals.

PART 1

PREFACE

1.0 ESTABLISHMENT AND MANDATE OF THE COMMITTEE

Hon. Speaker,

1. The Committee executes its mandate in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 216 (5), from which it draws its mandate to, *inter alia*:
 - a) *investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and departments; and*
 - b) *study and review all legislation referred to it;*
 - c) *To vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204.*
2. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the functioning of the following Ministries and Departments:
 - i) Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government
 - a) State Department of Interior
 - b) State Department of Border Control, Immigration and Registration of Persons.
 - c) State Department of Correctional Services
 - ii) The National Police Service Commission
 - iii) The Independent Policing Oversight Authority
 - iv) The Public Service Commission
3. According to Schedule II of the Standing Orders, the subjects under the purview of the Constitution are as follows:
 - i. National Security;
 - ii. Police Services;
 - iii. Home Affairs;
 - iv. Public Administration;
 - v. Public Service,
 - vi. Prisons;
 - vii. Immigration

1.1 Composition of the Committee

4. The Committee comprises the following Members:

Chairperson

Hon. Peter Mwathi, CBS, M.P.

Limuru Constituency

Jubilee Party

Vice-Chairperson

Hon. Fatuma Gedi, CBS, MP

Wajir County

Jubilee Party

Hon. Jeremiah Lomurukai, MP

Loima Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. Abdi Shurie, MP

Balambala Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. (Dr.) Tecla Tum, MP

Nandi County

Jubilee Party

Hon. Aduma Owour, MP

Nyakach Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. Kaluma Peter, MP

Homa Bay Town Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. Halima Mucheke, MP

Nominated Member

Jubilee Party

Hon. Wambugu Munene, MP

Kirinyaga Central Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Col. (Rtd) Geoffrey King'ang'i, MP

Mbeere South Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. (Dr.) Makali Mulu, MP

Kitui East Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Oku Kaunya, MP

Teso North Constituency

ANC Party

Hon. Nimrod Mbai, MP

Kitui East Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Dr. Mishra Swarup, MP

Kesses Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Ngunjiri Wambugu, MP

Nyeri Town Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Marselimo Arbelle, MP

Laisamis Constituency

Jubilee Party

Hon. Peter Masara, MP

Suna West Constituency

Independent Party

Hon. Rozaah Buyu, MP

Kisumu County

ODM Party

1.2 COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

Mr. Adan Sora Gindicha
Senior Clerk Assistant
Head of Secretariat

Mr. Joshua Ondari
Clerk Assistant

Ms. Brigitta Mati
Legal Counsel

Mr. Edison Odhiambo
Fiscal Analyst

Mr. Joseph Okongo
Media Officer

Delvin Onyancha
Research/Policy Analyst

Mr. Josphat Bundotich
Serjeant-at-Arms

Ms. Eva Kaare
Serjeant-at-Arms

Rodgers Kilungya
Audio Recording Officer

PART 2

2.0 BACKGROUND

5. The Public Petition No. 078 of 2021 dated 1st December 2021 by Benson Nasku of identification Numbet 29487007 was received according to Standing Order 225(2) (b) by the Speaker, conveyed to the House on 2nd December, 2021 and immediately committed to the Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security for consideration and reporting to the House pursuant to Standing order 227(1).
6. The Petitioner averred that there had been a state of incessant chaos and terror in various regions in Laikipia County, particularly Ol Moran, Githiga, Sosian, and Mukogodo, Munanda, Mirango, Kahuhu, Ratia, Kamwenje, Miteta, Rubere, Nagum, and Survey Villages. He claimed that the unrest was orchestrated by bandits alleged to hail from the neighbouring Baringo County with the intention to steal livestock and seize grazing land and water points for their livestock
7. The Petitioner stated that since 24th July 2021 when the spate of attacks began, several people including police officers had been injured or killed and over 50 cattle stolen. The Petitioner averred that residents of affected areas lived in anxiety as social and economic order had been disrupted. School attendance at Kabati, Mihang'o and Wangwaci Primary Schools in Ol Moran area had been disrupted.
8. The Petitioner was concerned that the unabated banditry attacks in Laikipia County had resulted in violation of the rights and fundamental freedom of residents, particularly under articles 26, 27, 28, 29, 39, 40, 43, 47 and 53 of the Constitution, and had also caused loss of lives and property.
9. The Petitioner therefore prayed as follows-
 - a. Inquires into the causes of incessant banditry attacks and recommend prosecution of perpetrators of the heinous acts;
 - b. Recommends to the relevant National Government Ministry and/or State agencies to urgently deploy Kenya Defence Forces in Laikipia County to supplement the National Police Service in containing the security situation in Laikipia County and adjoining counties;
 - c. Recommend the establishment of a permanent military base in Laikipia County so as to facilitate a swift response to future attacks;
 - d. Recommend to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to develop and adopt a multi-sectoral security approach in conflict resolution and peace-building in Laikipia County;
 - e. Recommend to the Ministry of Lands and the National Land Commission to fast-track issuance of title deeds to bonafide owners in order to stem conflicts arising from land ownership;
 - f. Recommend to the relevant Ministry to drill more boreholes across the County so as to reduce conflicts arising from water disputes

- g. Recommend to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to urgently vet and re-arm Kenya Police Reservists in the area and deploy more Police Officers in Laikipia County in order to enhance security surveillance and response.

2.1 RIGHT TO PETITION PARLIAMENT

10. The right to Petition Parliament is provided for under Article 119 of the Constitution, which provides as follows: -

“Every person has a right to Petition Parliament to consider any matter within its authority, including enacting, amending or repealing any legislation. Parliament shall make provision for the procedure for the exercise of this right.”

11. The Petition therefore falls under the Committees mandate under National Assembly Standing Order 227(1). In addition, standing orders 227(2) outlines the procedure for committal of a Petition to a Committee and transmission of its decision to the Petitioner. Further, the Petition to Parliament (Procedure) Act, 2012 provides for the procedure to be followed in the submission, processing and consideration of a Petition.
12. Articles 94 as read together with Article 95 of the Constitution further provide for the role and by extension the authority of Parliament in general and the National Assembly in particular. Generally, the Houses of Parliament exercise the legislative mandate of the people, deliberate on matters of national interest and oversight the exercise of power by other arms of government.
13. Public participation is now a guaranteed process in Kenya. The constitution in various chapters and clauses require that public participation be undertaken at all levels of government before government officials and body make official decisions.
14. Public participation is having an open, accountable and structured process where citizens or people or a segment of a community can interact, exchange views and influence decision making. Actually, public participation is part of a democratic process.

PART 3

3.0 HEARING ON THE PETITION

3.1 SUBMISSIONS BY DR. FRED MATIANG'I, CABINET SECRETARY FOR INTERIOR AND CO-ORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Dr. Fred Matiangi, Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Co-ordination of National Government provided written responses to the Petition dated 16th March 2022 and also appeared before the Committee on 4th April 2022 and submitted as follows:

15. That the extensive drought in Baringo, Laikipia and Samburu Counties had made herders from these counties migrate in search of water and pasture thereby causing conflict and in some instances theft of livestock to restock animals lost to drought and famine.
16. Pastoralists in these areas had access to illegal firearms and ammunition which they used to stage raids and attacks to inhabitants and security agencies.
17. Politicians were on the record as the main inciters by supporting the bandits against neighboring communities so as to get political support and influence.
18. Available land for herding animals was reducing as more land was being converted into farmlands and settlements. This had caused conflict between farmers and pastoralists by the latter feeling their traditional grazing fields were being taken over by farmers.
19. Absentee land owners, had left huge tracks of land unattended these were attractive to the pastoralists as they can easily have access to such land, and eventually, with depleting pasture, they had started distributing and displacing neighbouring settlers.
20. Most of the land in the affected areas was community owned and others by conservancies. There was also an influx of people who had settled in Laikipia County after buying land. This had often created conflict, a situation which was worsened by delay in securing title deeds.
21. The Government had employed a multi-agency approach to addressing security challenges by collaborating with other stakeholders such as National Government Administrative Officers, National Police Service, Kenya Defence Forces, National Police Reservists and in some instances conservancy and ranch rangers. This had enabled the security agencies to chase out the illegal herders and bandits. As a result, people who were previously displaced from the affected areas had returned.
22. The National Police Service was carrying out fresh vetting of National Police Reservists in the troubled areas following reports that some of them were involved in criminal acts while others had abdicated their duties all together.

23. The National Police Reservists and Rangers within the various ranches and conservancies had been retrained on their roles and will often be required to reinforce security agencies in security operations owing to their knowledge of the terrains.
24. The conservancies and ranch had been encouraged to participate in projects that will uplift the lives of people neighboring them and allow for planned grazing of livestock during periods of drought.

3.2 SUBMISSIONS BY EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES PROJECT (EiE)

On 1st April 2022, Messers Charles Kimiri, Samuel Lotitu and Samuel Limorgoi appeared before the Committee at Rumuruti Sub-County Commissioner's Office and submitted as follows:

25. Over 150 families in Ol Moran, Laikipia County were left homeless after arsonists torched 40 houses, and residents had fled the area in the last two months.
26. It was alleged that the attack was due to the arrest of two suspected bandits at Ol Moran Centre. The suspects were armed with guns, bows, and arrows and were carrying out attacks and hiding in maize plantations so as to evading police officers. These attacks led to the death of more than 10 people including an Inspector police.
27. The Right to Education and Life Project had projects like training teachers on the Competency Based Curriculum(CBC) , training Boards of Management , monitoring of schools Quality Assurance and Standard officers and curriculum supporters, and home visits for children with disabilities had been affected this including closure of 10 schools, Merigwit Primary School, Miharati Primary School, Magadi Primary, Ol Moran Special School, Survey Primary School, Laikipia Ranching, Negum Primary, Ol Moran Primary, Lounie Laikipia.
28. As schools opened, parents were unwilling to release their children for school because of security reasons.
29. Displaced persons were putting up at Ol Moran Catholic Church and Olmoran Polytechnic, and 2 police reservists had been attached to each school but the turnout was still very low.
30. During a meeting held 3rd November 2021 by the Administration of Laikipia west and Kirima counties, some of the findings were:
 - i. Lawlessness' was on the extreme, illegal use of guns
 - ii. Revengefulness,
 - iii. The nomads, Pokot and Samburu from Ol Moran are used by community members from Baringo and Samburu counties to harm the other communities who originate from other ethnic communities, like Kisii, Kikuyu...
 - iv. Absence or if any, inactive structures of peace steering committee among the communities
 - v. No channels of communication, negligence from authorities in case of alarms
 - vi. No working communication network

35. Some of the recommended solutions were:

- i. Adherence to the rule of law
- ii. Embracing reconciliation
- iii. Disarmament operation to curb banditry attacks
- iv. Ensuring that the land belongs to the rightful owners
- v. Coming up regional peace steering committee
- vi. Create reliable communication systems and protocols
- vii. Enhance quick security response

PART 4

4.0 ISSUES FOR DETERMINATION AS PER THE PRAYERS SOUGHT

(i) **Prayer 1: Inquires into the causes of incessant banditry attacks and recommend prosecution of perpetrators of the heinous**

In response to this prayer, the Committee sought the views of the Cabinet Secretary, Interior and Coordination of National Government and also conducted a fact finding visit to Rumuruti, to hold a meeting with key stakeholders and representatives of Petitioners. In its findings, the Committee identified six (6) pertinent issues to be addressed by the Key stakeholders as a way of resolving the persistent conflict in Laikipia County.

- a) The arid and semi-arid nature of Laikipia, County, has forced pastoralists to migrate from one place to another in search of water and pastures for their livestock. During the movement, they end up trespassing on community – protected territory hence generating tension and conflict.
- b) Absentee land owners have huge tracks of land left unattended are attractive to the pastoralists who easily gain access and eventually, start disturbing and displacing neighboring settlers
- c) Competition for land between pastoralists and farmers, land for grazing has reduced as a result of land being converted into farmlands and settlement. This has caused conflict between farmers and pastoralists with the pastoralists feeling that their traditional grazing fields are being taken over by farmers.
- d) High levels of illiteracy and the resultant poverty driving desperate youth into crime
- e) Most affected areas are community or conservancies owned, land ownership rows are creating conflicts
- f) Proliferation of illegal firearms especially to those herding livestock in the remote areas hence posing a lot of security risk to herders. Thousands of illegal firearms and ammunitions are owned by herders and bandits

(ii) **Prayer 2: Recommends to the relevant National Government Ministry and/or State agencies to urgently deploy Kenya Defence Forces in Laikipia County to supplement the National Police Service in containing the security situation in Laikipia County and adjoining counties.**

Article 241(3c) of the Constitution of Kenya provides that –

“The Defence Forces may be deployed to restore peace in any part of Kenya affected by unrest or instability only with the approval of the National Assembly”

Conclusion: The Committee was of the view that the deployment of a multi-agency force in Laikipia and surrounding countries adequately addresses the prayer by the Petitioner

(iii) Prayer 3: Recommend the establishment of a permanent military base in Laikipia County so as to facilitate a swift response to future attack

The Committee noted the provisions of Article 241(3c) on the deployment of the military to restore peace in any part of the country affected by unrest or instability with the approval of the National Assembly.

Conclusion: The Committee was satisfied that the deployment of the multi-agency force was adequate to contain the situation in Laikipia.

(iv) Prayer 4: Recommend to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to develop and adopt a multi-sectoral security approach in conflict resolution and peace-building in Laikipia County:

Evidence by the Cabinet Secretary Interior and Coordination of the National Government, points to the deployment of a multi-agency approach to addressing security challenges by collaborating with other stakeholders such as National Government Administrative Officers, National Police Service, Kenya Defence Forces, National Police Reservists and in some instances conservancy and ranch rangers. This had enabled the security agencies to chase out the illegal herders and bandits. As a result, people who were previously displaced from the affected areas had returned.

Given the foregoing, the Committee was persuaded that that Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government had developed and adopted a multi-sectoral security approach in conflict resolution and peace building in Laikipia County.

(v) Prayer 5: Recommend to the Ministry of Lands and the National Land Commission to fast-track issuance of title deeds to bonafide owners in order to stem conflicts arising from land ownership

The Committee heard evidence from both representatives of farmers and herders who appeared before the Committee on 1st April, 2022 that competition for *land between herders and farmers has considerably reduced land for pastoralist activities*. This had caused conflict between farmers and pastoralists with the pastoralists feeling that their traditional grazing fields were being taken over by farmers.

In addition Land in most parts of Laikipia was community owned with equally large portions in the hand of conservancies. There was also an influx of people settling in Laikipia County after buying land. The Committee concurs that this had often created conflict, a situation which was made worse by delay in securing title deeds.

This calls on the National Land Commission and the County Government of Laikipia to embark on an urgent land demarcation exercise with a view to issuing Title Deeds to deserving cases.

(vi) **Prayer 6: Recommend to the relevant Ministry to drill more boreholes across the County so as to reduce conflicts arising from water disputes**

Some politicians are on record for inciting and supporting bandits against neighboring communities for political support and influence. Competition for political and economic power among elites, further facilitate patron-client networks between warriors and law enforcement agencies acting at the behest of powerful individuals within the affected communities.

The Committee is of the view that the struggle for the scarce resources plays a big role in escalating conflicting not just in Laikipia but across the neighboring counties of Baringo, Isiolo and Samburu. The search for pasture and water are the major triggers of violence.

(vii) **Prayer 7: Recommend to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to urgently vet and re-arm Kenya Police Reservists in the area and deploy more Police Officers in Laikipia County in order to enhance security surveillance and response.**

The Committee established from the relevant Cabinet Secretary that National Police Service was carrying out fresh vetting of National Police Reservists in the troubled areas following reports that some of them were involved in criminal acts while others had abdicated their duties all together.

The National Police Reserves and rangers within the various ranches and conservancies have been retrained on their roles and will often be required to reinforce security agencies in security operations owing to their knowledge of the terrains.

3.9 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Arising from these observations, the Committee makes the following recommendations

31. The Ministry of Lands and National Land Commission, should, within the next 12 months, issue Title Deeds to bonafide land earners to minimize conflict over land ownership, especially in Laikipia County
32. The State Department for Interior and Citizen Services should within a month of the tabling of this Report initiate a disarmament exercise to mop up all illegal firearms held by residents in County, and indeed the whole nation.
33. The State Department for Interior and Citizen Services should within the Financial Year 2022/2023 initiate the process of recruitment of more National Police Reservists for immediate deployment to these Counties. For a start, 200 reservists each Laikipia with progressive increments in numbers in subsequent Financial Years. This should be preceded by vetting of the already serving reservists to weed out rogue officers aiding crime.
34. The State Department for Interior in conjunction with the State Department for Infrastructure and the County Governments of Laikipia, should prioritize the construction of security roads to provide easy access by security personnel in cases of distress calls by residents
35. The State Departments for Interior and Citizen Services and the State Department for Basic Education should spear head and implement an education marshal Plan for the region with the aim of increasing school enrolment through sensitization of communities to shun retrogressive cultural practices
36. The State Department for Interior should in the 2022/2023 Financial Year prioritize purchase of motor-vehicles and communication equipment for security personnel in Laikipia County, and all arid counties to enhance their effectiveness in responding to distress calls from residents

Sign

Date 07/06/2022

THE HON. PETER MWATHI, MP

CHAIRPERSON, DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (FIFTH SESSION)

CONVEYANCE OF A PUBLIC PETITION

(No. 078 of 2021)

**SEEKING INTERVENTION IN THE INCESSANT INSECURITY AND
BANDITRY ATTACK IN LAIKIPIA COUNTY**

Honourable Members, Standing Order 225(2) (b) requires the Speaker to report to the House any petition, other than those presented by a Member. Further, Article 119 of the Constitution provides for the right of any person to petition Parliament to consider any matter within its authority, including petitioning the House to enact, amend or repeal any legislation.

In this regard, **Honourable Members,** I wish to report to the House that my office has received a Petition signed by Mr. Benson Nasku of National Identification No. 29487007 on behalf of residents of Laikipia County, seeking intervention in the incessant insecurity and banditry attacks in Laikipia County. The Petitioner avers that there has been a state of incessant chaos and terror in various regions in Laikipia County, particularly *Oi Moran, Githiga, Sosian and Mukogodo, Munanda, Mirango, Kahuho, Ratia, Kamwenje, Miteta, Rubere, Nagum and Survey Villages.* He claims that the unrest is being orchestrated by bandits alleged to hail from the neighbouring Baringo County with the intention to raid livestock and seize grazing land and water points for livestock.

Honourable Members, the Petitioner states that since 24th July 2021 when the spate of attacks began, several people, including police officers have been injured or killed and over 50 cows have been stolen. The Petitioner states that residents of affected areas are living in anxiety and their social and economic order has been disrupted. School going children have also been indefinitely withdrawn *Kabati, Mihang'o* and *Wangwaci* Primary Schools in *Oi Moran* area due to lack of tranquility.

Honourable Members, the Petitioner is concerned that the unabated banditry attacks in Laikipia County have resulted in violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of residents, particularly in Articles 26, 27, 28, 29, 39, 40, 43, 47 and 53 of the Constitution, and have also caused loss of lives and property.

Honourable Members, the Petitioner therefore prays that the National Assembly—

- 1) inquires into the causes of incessant banditry attacks and recommend prosecution of perpetrators of the heinous acts;
- 2) Recommends to the relevant National Government Ministry and/or State agencies to urgently deploy Kenya Defence Forces in Laikipia County to supplement the National Police Service in containing the security situation in the Laikipia County and adjoining counties;
- 3) Recommend the establishment of a permanent military base in Laikipia County so as to facilitate a swift response to future attacks;
- 4) Recommend to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to develop and adopt a multi-sectoral security approach in conflict resolution and peace-building in Laikipia County;

- 5) Recommend to the Ministry of Lands and the National Land Commission to fast-track issuance of title deeds to *bonafide* owners in order to stem conflicts arising from land ownership;
- 6) Recommend to the relevant Ministry to drill more boreholes across the County so as to reduce conflicts arising from water disputes;
- 7) Recommend to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to urgently vet and re-arm Kenya Police Reservists in the area and deploy more Police Officers in Laikipia County in order to enhance security surveillance and response.

Honourable Members, having determined that the matters raised by the Petitioner are well within the authority of this House, I order that, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 227(1), this petition be committed to the Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security. The Committee is required to consider the petition and report its findings to the House and to the Petitioner in accordance with Standing Order 227(2). You may recall that on Wednesday, 6th October 2021, I reported to this House a Petition by one Tema Saaya Karmushu calling for "*urgent resolution of recurrent land disputes in Laikipia County occasioned by historical and emerging acts of injustice*". Given that some of the issues raised in the said Petition relate to those contained in this Petition, the Committee is at liberty to consolidate the two Petitions or consider them separately.

I thank you!


THE HON. JUSTIN B.N. MUTURI, EGH, MP
SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Date: 11/12/2021.....

MINUTES OF THE 16TH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY HELD ON TUESDAY, 26TH APRIL, 2022 AT 2.00 P.M. AT WHITE SANDS HOTEL, MOMBASA

PRESENT

1. Hon. Peter Mwathi, CBS, MP – Chairperson
2. Hon. Dr. Makali Mulu, MP
3. Hon. Aduma Owour, MP
4. Hon. Peter Kaluma, MP
5. Hon. Marselino Arbelle, MP
6. Hon. Dr. Tecla Tum, MP
7. Hon. Halima Mucheke, MP
8. Hon. Peter Masara, MP
9. Hon. Rozaah Buyu, MP
10. Hon. William Chepkut, MP
11. Hon. Wambugu Munene, MP
12. Hon. Oku Kaunya, MP
13. Hon. Abdi Shurie, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGIES.

1. Hon. Fatuma Gedi, CBS, MP – Vice-Chairperson
2. Hon. Jeremiah Lomurukai, MP
3. Hon. Nimrod Mbithuka Mbai, MP
4. Hon.Col(Rtd) Geoffrey Kingangi, MP
5. Hon. Ngunjiri Wambugu, CBS, MP
6. Hon. Dr. Swarup Mishra, MP

IN ATTENDANCE-

COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT

1. Mr. Adan Gindicha - Senior Clerk Assistant
2. Mr. Joshua Ondari - Clerk Assistant
3. Ms. Brigitta Mati - Legal Counsel
4. Ms. Delvin Onyancha - Research Assistant Officer
5. Ms. Eva Kaare - Serjeant-At-Arms

MIN No. 44/2022:-

PRELIMINARIES AND COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at 2.23pm with a word of prayer.

The agenda was adopted after being proposed by Hon. Rozaah Buyu, MP and seconded by Hon. Oku Kaunya, MP.

MIN No. 45/2022:-

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON PUBLIC
PETITION NO. 40 OF 2021 REGARDING
COMPENSATION FOR INJURIES AND LOSS OF
PROPERTY AS A RESULT OF POLITICALLY
INSTIGATED SKIRNISHES IN GITHUNGURI,
KIAMBU COUNTY IN 1977

The Committee considered the report and made the following observations and recommendation-

Observations

1. The incident on which the Petitioner is basing his prayers to the National Assembly, happened on 9th December, 1997, over 25 years ago. The Petitioner made his appeal for compensation 10 years after the incident on 10th July, 2017.
2. Based on a Report made at Githunguri Police Station, vide OB number OB/07/06/12/97 CR 216/397/97 on 6th December, 1997, the matter under consideration in the Petition was investigated by the Directorate of Criminal Investigations, leading to the arrest of Mr. Stephen Waweru Njenga, a brother to the Petitioner. Mr. Njenga was tried and convicted of murder and ordered to serve time in jail.
3. There is no evidence adduced before the Committee linking the attacks at the homestead of Mzee Njenga Waweru to the 1997 KANU nominations for the Githunguri Parliamentary Seat. The attacks seem to have been triggered by the murder of on Mr. Muigai Christopher. The eventual trial and conviction of Mr. Stephen Waweru Njenga confirms this position
4. No record was produced before the Committee to ascertain the status of the report made against messers Patrick Kangethe Njau, Evans Njoroge Karanja, James Kamau Muniu and Samuel Kinga Mukei who were reported vide OB/07/06/97 CR 260/397/97 as the perpetrators of the attack.
5. There is a land dispute in the Petitioner's family pitying the late family patriarch against one of the sons, Mr. Stephen Njenga Waweru. This could have also triggered the attack.

Recommendation-

In light of the fact that the prayer by the Petitioner is a matter which falls under the jurisdiction of the Courts, it is recommended that the Petitioner seeks legal redress through the criminal justice system.

The report was unanimously adopted after having been proposed and seconded by Hon. Dr. Makali Mulu, MP and Hon. Halima Mucheke, MP respectively.

MIN No. 46/2022:-

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE PUBLIC
PETITION NO. 078 OF 2021 ON INTERVENTION
IN THE INCESSANT INSECURITY & BANDATRY
ATTACKS IN LAIKIPIA COUNTY

The Committee considered the report and made the following observations and recommendation-

Observations

(i) Prayer 1: Inquires into the causes of incessant banditry attacks and recommend prosecution of perpetrators of the heinous

In response to this prayer, the Committee sought the views of the Cabinet Secretary, Interior and Coordination of National Government and also conducted a fact finding visit to Rumuruti, to hold a meeting with key stakeholders and representatives of Petitioners. In its findings, the Committee identified six (6) pertinent issues to be addressed by the Key stakeholders as a way of resolving the persistent conflict in Laikipia County.

- a) The arid and semi-arid nature of Laikipia, County, has forced pastoralists to migrate from one place to another in search of water and pastures for their livestock. During the movement, they end up trespassing on community – protected territory hence generating tension and conflict.
- b) Absentee land owners have huge tracks of land left unattended are attractive to the pastoralists who easily gain access and eventually, start disturbing and displacing neighboring settlers
- c) Competition for land between pastoralists and farmers, land for grazing has reduced as a result of land being converted into farmlands and settlement. This has caused conflict between farmers and pastoralists with the pastoralists feeling that their traditional grazing fields are being taken over by farmers.
- d) High levels of illiteracy and the resultant poverty driving desperate youth into crime
- e) Most affected areas are community or conservancies owned, land ownership rows are creating conflicts
- f) Proliferation of illegal firearms especially to those herding livestock in the remote areas hence posing a lot of security risk to herders. Thousands of illegal firearms and ammunitions are owned by herders and bandits

(ii) Prayer 2: Recommends to the relevant National Government Ministry and/or State agencies to urgently deploy Kenya Defence Forces in Laikipia County to supplement the National Police Service in containing the security situation in Laikipia County and adjoining counties.

Article 241(3c) of the Constitution of Kenya provides that –

“The Defence Forces may be deployed to restore peace in any part of Kenya affected by unrest or instability only with the approval of the National Assembly”

Conclusion: The Committee was of the view that the deployment of a multi-agency force in Laikipia and surrounding countries adequately addresses the prayer by the Petitioner

- (iii) Prayer 3: Recommend the establishment of a permanent military base in Laikipia County so as to facilitate a swift response to future attack**

The Committee noted the provisions of Article 241(3c) on the deployment of the military to restore peace in any part of the country affected by unrest or instability with the approval of the National Assembly.

Conclusion: The Committee was satisfied that the deployment of the multi-agency force was adequate to contain the situation in Laikipia.

- (iv) Prayer 4: Recommend to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to develop and adopt a multi-sectoral security approach in conflict resolution and peace-building in Laikipia County:**

Evidence by the Cabinet Secretary Interior and Coordination of the National Government, points to the deployment of a multi-agency approach to addressing security challenges by collaborating with other stakeholders such as National Government Administrative Officers, National Police Service, Kenya Defence Forces, National Police Reservists and in some instances conservancy and ranch rangers. This had enabled the security agencies to chase out the illegal herders and bandits. As a result, people who were previously displaced from the affected areas had returned.

Given the foregoing, the Committee was persuaded that that Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government had developed and adopted a multi-sectoral security approach in conflict resolution and peace building in Laikipia County.

- (v) Prayer 5: Recommend to the Ministry of Lands and the National Land Commission to fast-track issuance of title deeds to bonafide owners in order to stem conflicts arising from land ownership**

The Committee heard evidence from both representatives of farmers and herders who appeared before the Committee on 1st April, 2022 that competition for *land between herders and farmers has considerably reduced land for pastoralist activities*. This had caused conflict between farmers and pastoralists with the pastoralists feeling that their traditional grazing fields were being taken over by farmers.

In addition Land in most parts of Laikipia was community owned with equally large portions in the hand of conservancies. There was also an influx of people settling in Laikipia County after buying land. The Committee concurs that this had often created conflict, a situation which was made worse by delay in securing title deeds.

This calls on the National Land Commission and the County Government of Laikipia to embark on an urgent land demarcation exercise with a view to issuing Title Deeds to deserving cases.

- (vi) Prayer 6: Recommend to the relevant Ministry to drill more boreholes across the County so as to reduce conflicts arising from water disputes**

Some politicians are on record for inciting and supporting bandits against neighboring communities for political support and influence. Competition for political and economic power among elites, further facilitate patron-client networks between warriors and law enforcement agencies acting at the behest of powerful individuals within the affected communities.

The Committee is of the view that the struggle for the scarce resources plays a big role in escalating conflicting not just in Laikipia but across the neighboring counties of Baringo, Isiolo and Samburu. The search for pasture and water are the major triggers of violence.

(vii) Prayer 7: Recommend to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to urgently vet and re-arm Kenya Police Reservists in the area and deploy more Police Officers in Laikipia County in order to enhance security surveillance and response.

The Committee established from the relevant Cabinet Secretary that National Police Service was carrying out fresh vetting of National Police Reservists in the troubled areas following reports that some of them were involved in criminal acts while others had abdicated their duties all together.

The National Police Reserves and rangers within the various ranches and conservancies have been retrained on their roles and will often be required to reinforce security agencies in security operations owing to their knowledge of the terrains.

Recommendation-

1. The Ministry of Lands and National Land Commission, should, within the next 12 months, issue Title Deeds to bonafide land earners to minimize conflict over land ownership, especially in Laikipia Count
2. The State Department for Interior and Citizen Services should within a month of the tabling of this Report initiate a disarmament exercise to mop up all illegal firearms held by residents in County, and indeed the whole nation.
3. The State Department for Interior and Citizen Services should within the Financial Year 2022/2023 initiate the process of recruitment of more National Police Reservists for immediate deployment to these Counties. For a start, 200 reservists each Laikipia with progressive increments in numbers in subsequent Financial Years. This should be preceded by vetting of the already serving reservists to weed out rogue officers aiding crime.
4. The State Department for Interior in conjunction with the State Department for Infrastructure and the County Governments of Laikipia, should prioritize the construction of security roads to provide easy access by security personnel in cases of distress calls by residents
5. The State Departments for Interior and Citizen Services and the State Department for Basic Education should spear head and implement an education marshal Plan for the region with the aim of increasing school enrolment through sensitization of communities to shun retrogressive cultural practices
6. The State Department for Interior should in the 2022/2023 Financial Year prioritize

purchase of motor-vehicles and communication equipment for security personnel in Laikipia County, and all arid counties to enhance their effectiveness in responding to distress calls from residents

The report was unanimously adopted after having been proposed and seconded by Hon. William Chepkut, MP and Hon. Oku Kaunya, MP respectively.

MIN No. 47/2022:-

**ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE PUBLIC
PETITION NO. 006/2022 ON STATE OF
INSECURITY IN SAMBURU NORTH**

The Committee considered the report and made the following observations and recommendations-

i) Prayer 1: Inquires into the ceaseless cases of insecurity in Samburu North Constituency with a view to establishing the reasons as to why the security apparatus have not contained the spate of bandit attacks

From evidence adduced before the Committee and substantiated by various witness accounts, Samburu County continued to experience sporadic cattle theft and murders occasioned by cattle raids, which were fanning tensions in Samburu North, Samburu Central and Samburu East sub counties. The conflicts were informed by traditional animosity and were being fanned by competition for water and pasture. The bandits took advantage of the vastness of Military Training Area to evade security personnel who respond to distress calls. The morans were emboldened by their fire power of M-16, G-3 and AK 47 rifles which they used to put stiff resistance to security personnel.

The conflicts are mainly occasioned by:

- i) Migration of huge number of livestock from one place to another. This gives opportunity to raiders to attack for restocking or retaliatory attacks.
- ii) Competition for pasture and water as the two (Samburu and Turkana) communities scramble for scarce resources especially during this prolonged period of drought.
- iii) Proliferation of illegal fire arms

In response to this prayer, the Committee sought and received views from the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, and subsequently travelled to Baragoi in Samburu North Constituency on 1st of April, 2022, to ascertain the issues raised.

ii) Prayer 2: Intervene in order to facilitate the recovery of stolen livestock and compensate victims for the loss of their source of livelihood in cases where state agencies fail to recover the stolen livestock

The Committee established that the Government has not set aside any funds to compensate victims of livestock theft/ and banditry. The prayer by the Petitioner is therefore not sustainable

iii) Prayer 3: Cause the relevant State agencies to arrest and charge the hardcore criminals perpetrating heinous acts of banditry

Protection of armed cattle rustlers by the local communities was cited by both Police officers and residents who appeared by the Committee as one of the main reasons why the culprits have not been brought to book. Police often face a hard task to get witnesses in cases where cattle rustlers/bandits are arraigned in court. This is attributed to retrogressive cultural practices that condone and glorify cattle rustling and banditry.

iv) Prayer 4: Recommends to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government to beef up security in the region, particularly in Baragoi town and deploy long term measures to preserve security.

In respect of this Prayer the Committee established thus:

- i) Proliferation of illegal firearms especially to those herding livestock in the remote areas poses a lot of security risk to herders. Thousands of illegal firearms are in the hands of residents of Samburu County, Morans use the rifles they own to engage security personnel in the area.
- ii) Inadequate number of security personnel deployed in the vast terrain coupled with poor kitting and facilitation of the officers in terms of transport and communication equipment,
- iii) The vast terrain, especially the Military Training Area which has poor infrastructure, poor communication network and harsh topographical features provide strategic advantages to bandits, hard-core criminals and cattle rustlers during attacks

Recommendations-

- i) Proliferation of illegal firearms especially to those herding livestock in the remote areas poses a lot of security risk to herders. Thousands of illegal firearms are in the hands of residents of Samburu County, Morans use the rifles they own to engage security personnel in the area.
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- iii) The vast terrain, especially the Military Training Area which has poor infrastructure, poor communication network and harsh topographical features provide strategic advantages to bandits, hard-core criminals and cattle rustlers during attacks

The report was unanimously adopted after having been proposed and seconded by Hon. Peter Kaluma, MP and Hon. Wambugu Munene, MP respectively.

MIN No. 48/2022:-

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE PUBLIC PETITION NO. 50 OF 2021 REGARDING INCLUSION OF THE NATIONAL PRAYER DAY AS A PUBLIC HOLIDAY

The Committee considered the report and made the following observations and recommendations-

Observations-

(i) **There be appropriate legislation to declare National Prayer Day a Public Holiday**

In respect of this prayers, the Committee established that turning the national annual prayer breakfast into a public holiday can be achieved in two ways-

- a. By amendment to Part 1 to the Public Holidays Act to include the National Annual Prayer Breakfast Day as a public holiday in addition to the holidays specified therein
- b. By the Cabinet Secretary interior, invoking section 3 of the Public Holidays Act every year and gazetting any day as a national prayer holiday and not necessarily the one proposed by the petitioner.

The Committee therefore agrees with the Petitioner that this a feasible.

ii. **Prayer week be considered where all Kenyans will participate and fast on voluntary basis. That Kenyans be involved in praying for various issues and only one day within the week of prayer be declared a public holiday. He further named the issues pray for as Repentance, peace, love and unity, natural calamities and protection within Kenyan borders, economy, children, families and future, and thanksgiving.**

In respect of this prayer, the Committee adduced the following evidence:

- a) The Constitution and law give the National Assembly powers to enact a public holiday
- b) The preamble of the Constitution acknowledges the supremacy of God and it is only logical that a National Day of Prayer be dedicated to Him.
- c) There are a few national holidays with a religious basis namely; Christmas, Idd-ul-Fitr, Idd ul Azha and Diwali
- d) All Kenyans regardless of their faiths should be involved in the national prayer day and this can be achieved if such a day is declared a public holiday.
- e) The holiday will bring leaders in all sectors of the society together and promote nationalism and unity irrespective of denominational or faith preferences
- f) It was established for record that a number of countries have such a holiday including the US, Denmark and Zambia. The practice would therefore not be unique to Kenya.

Based on these facts on record, the Committee concurs with prayer by the Petitioner.

iii. **The public Holiday be on a Saturday on the month of January.**

While no evidence was adduced before the Committee to justify the choice of Saturday, the Committee is of the view that Saturday is appropriate as it will have

the least interruptions to the national economic life as already many establishments including Government facilities do not operate on Saturdays.

The Committee therefore agrees with the prayer by the Petitioner .

Recommendation-

The Committee recommends that the National Assembly amends Part 1 of the schedule to the Public Holidays Act (Cap 110 of the Laws of Kenya) to include the National Annual Prayer Breakfast Day as a public holiday and that the Holiday be observed on a Saturday within the Month of January.


The report was unanimously adopted after having been proposed and seconded by Hon. Aduma Owour, MP and Hon. Abdi Shurie, MP respectively.

MIN No. 49/2022:-

ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business to transact, the Chairperson adjourned the meeting at ten minutes past four o'clock. The next meeting will be by notice.

Signed.....



Chairperson

Date.....

06/06/2022

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION & NATIONAL SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SCHEDULE- ADOPTION

— PUBLIC PETITION NO.

DATE: 26/04/2022

078/2021, No.

TIME: 2.00pm

40/2021, No. 50




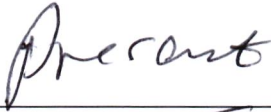






VENUE: WHITE SANDS, HOTEL

07/2021, No. 006/

AGENDA: ADOPTION OF PETITIONS

2022

NO.	NAME	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Peter Mwathi, CBS, MP - Chairperson	
2.	Hon. Fatuma Gedi, CBS, MP - Vice Chairperson	
3.	Hon. George Peter Kaluma, MP	
4.	Hon. Dr. Makali Mulu, MP	
5.	Hon. Aduma Owuor, MP	
6.	Hon. Dr. Tecla Chebet Tum, MP	
7.	Hon. Halima Mucheke, MP	
8.	Hon. Marselino Malimo Arbelle, MP	
9.	Hon. Nimrod Mbithuka Mbai, MP	
10.	Hon. Ngunjiri Wambugu, MP	

		
11.	Hon. Abdi Omar Shurie, MP	
12.	Hon. Col (Rtd) Geoffrey Kingangi, MP	
13.	Hon. Peter Masara, MP	
14.	Hon. Oku Kaunya, MP	
15.	Hon. Rozaah Buyu, MP	
16.	Hon. Jeremiah Lomurukai, MP	
17.	Hon. William Chepkut, MP	
18.	Hon. Swarup Mishra, MP	
19.	Hon. Wambugu Munene, MP	

Signed.....Date.....

Adan Gindicha,
Senior Clerk Assistant,
Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security.

Signed.....Date.....

Peter Chemweno,
Director, Directorate of Departmental Committee Services

EiE

Project Presentation

Right to Education and Life Project
01 777 2022
VSO Kenya in partnership with Eriks



NEXT



An report on how we're reaching our goals, our milestones, and what's coming up next

Right to Education and Life Project
01 777 2022
VSO Kenya in partnership with Eriks

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MARTIN

Our Agenda

PROJECT OVERVIEW

**EIE PROJECT GOAL AND
OUTCOMES**

LOCATION AND TARGET GROUP

EIE MILESTONES/ACHIEVEMENTS/SUCCESS

**CHALLENGES, LESSON
LEARNT AND**

RECOMMENDATIONS

WHAT'S NEXT

NEXT



EDUCATION IN
EMERGENCIES PROJECT

Project Overview

ERIKS
DEVELOPMENT PARTNER

NEXT

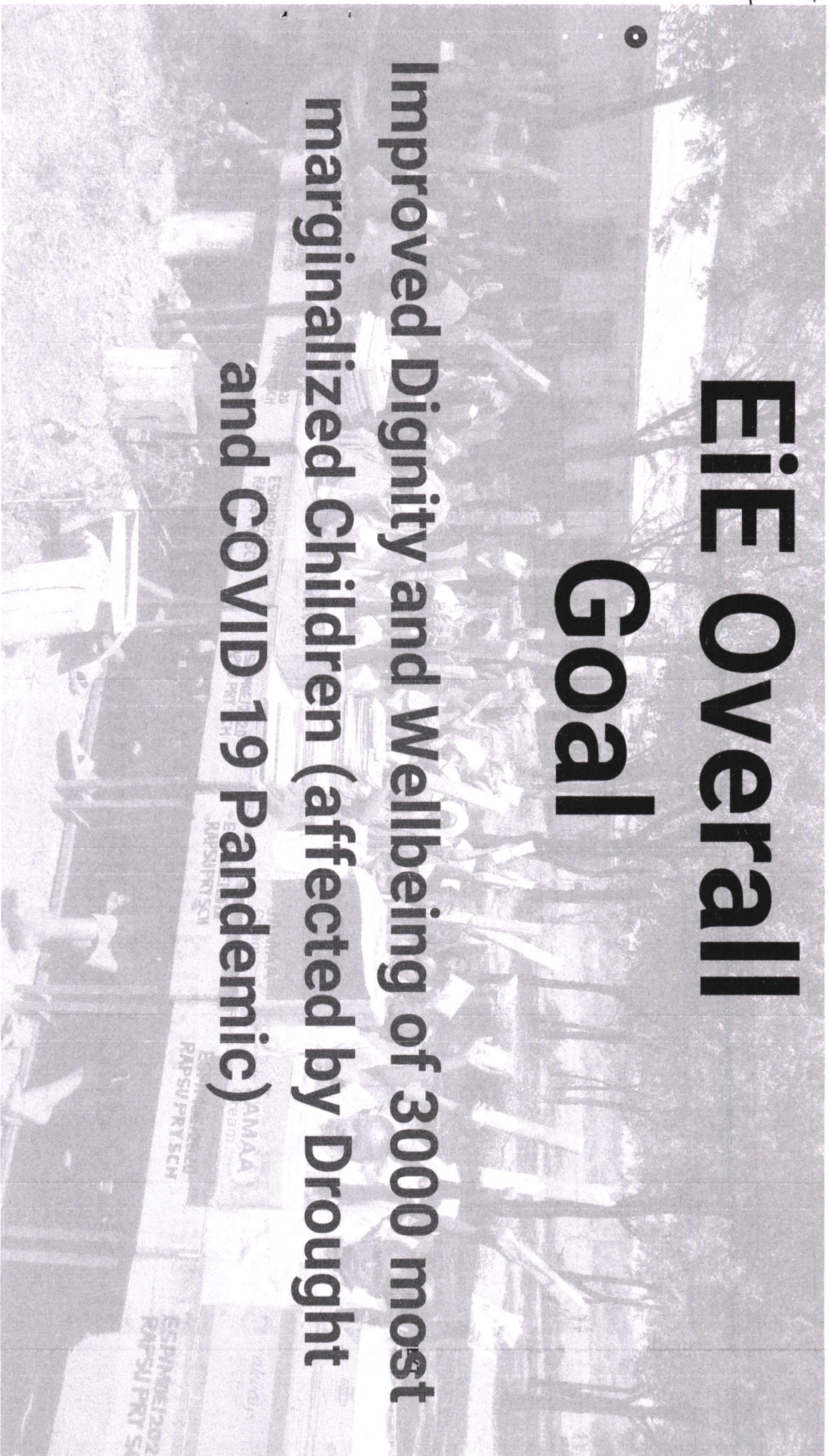


The **Education in Emergency (EiE)** project is a response initiative of the **Right to Education and Life (RELi)** project that aims at aiding 3000 households adversely affected by the humanitarian crisis occasioned by the COVID-19 pandemic and exacerbated by drought and inter-clan clashes in **Isiolo** and **Laikipia counties**.

ERIKS
DEVELOPMENT PARTNER

EiE Overall Goal

Improved Dignity and Wellbeing of 3000 most marginalized Children (affected by Drought and COVID 19 Pandemic)



Project outcomes

- 1. Humanitarian assistance provided to 3000 most marginalized children in Laikipia and Isiolo counties**
- 2. Resilience and capacity of individual primary actors (beneficiaries) and actors (parents/caregivers, community, and local government agents) strengthened.**
- 3. Enhanced coordination of Humanitarian Aid Actors in Isiolo and Laikipia counties**

EDUCATION IN
EMERGENCIES PROJECT

Geographical Location and Target Group

NEXT

Target Group	Numbers	Notes	Target Met
Direct Primary Actors/Beneficiaries			
Most marginalized Children with Disabilities and other vulnerabilities	1200 (600 girls, 600 boys)	4-19-year-olds with various disabilities and intersecting needs	100%
Most marginalized children (Additional target with intersecting vulnerabilities)	1800 (1080 girls and 720 boys)	4-19-year-olds with intersecting needs	100%
Total	3000 (1680 girls and 1320 boys)		100% (1570 girls and 1430 boys)

Indirect Actors/Beneficiaries		Key interventions targeting indirect beneficiaries are elaborated in the Activity plan	Target Reached
Guardians/Parents/siblings/family members	12,000	Derived from average populations per household in the counties as provided by KNBS (Census; 2019)	3000*6=15,000
Teachers	80	From 40 RELi project schools	80 from all the project schools
Head Teachers	40	From 40 RELi project schools	40 from all the project schools
School populations to benefit from WASH kits	13593 (6591F:7085M)	From 40 RELi project schools	Pending Budget Review and Procurement
Members of schools Boards of Management	80	From 40 RELi project schools	15 from Olmoran/Garba
Members of Parents Associations	80	From 40 RELi project schools	15 from Olmoran/Garba
Government officers in the security and disaster management committees	250	Both Isiolo and Laikipia Counties	6 Meetings
Total (estimated)	29,123		

EDUCATION IN
EMERGENCIES PROJECT

EiE

Milestones/Achievement

NEXT



Humanitarian assistance

- Food items distribution activity to 3000 households was completed across both counties within December and January 2022.
- The majority of the targeted beneficiaries were reached during the initial distribution activity. Subsequent distributions have seen more households receive their rations while the unreachable were replaced in consultation with chiefs and local leaders on a vulnerability basis.
- Each of the 40 schools received assorted class readers starting from early childhood to grade 8
- The non-food items (Bar-soaps) and scholastic materials were distributed to 40 project schools and 1800 learners (45 per school). They included class readers and A4 exercise books.
- EiE has established a help desk in each of the 40 schools with guidance/counseling teachers as the elementary referral pathway to help learners with disabilities access government support through social services development.



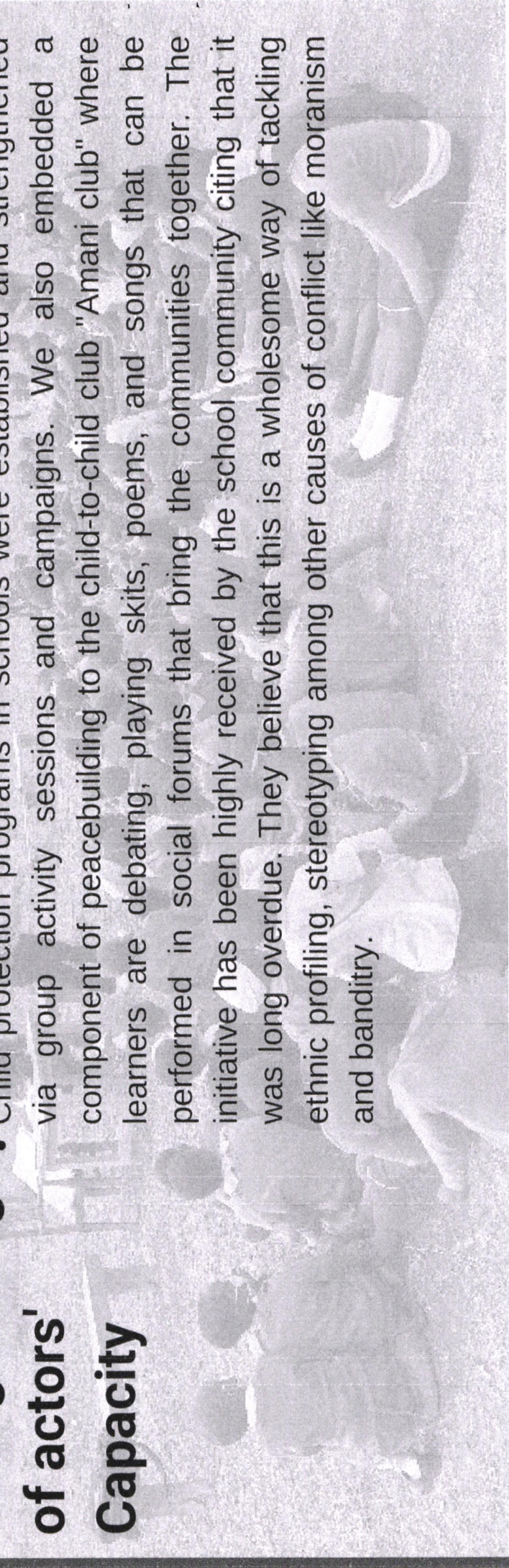
Resilience building and strengthening of actors' Capacity

- Recently, EIE conducted a baseline survey in all the 40 RELi projects schools in the aim of supporting these learning institutions to be child-friendly learning spaces. However, none of them has achieved 100% with safety compliance. This informed the need to establish Disaster Management Committees workshops tasked with safety preparedness in schools. This activity was carried out in two wards; Olmoran and Garbatulla reaching out to a total of 11 project schools.
- Through the Area Chiefs, EIE supported peace dialogues in Sericho and Olmoran where delegates outlined the drivers of conflicts within their regions and explored several solutions. In Olmoran, peace ambassadors' committee members have already been identified to support and facilitate the monthly peace dialogues and champion peace messages as spearheaded by the Ministry of Interior Security through multisectoral participation.
- Awareness campaigns and sensitization of parents within the affected communities to bring back learners to school were prioritized in these dialogues. Community leaders were encouraged to ensure that parents in these communities send their children back to school.



Resilience building and strengthening of actors' Capacity

- RELI and EiE projects conducted psycho-social support activities; Psychosocial First Aid, group therapy/counseling sessions; among children/learners, parent/caregivers, teachers, and the conflict-affected communities with the support of professional psychologists/counselors in 4 wards (Kinna, Sericho, Mukogodo West and Olmoran). In total, the activity reached out to over 1344 participants (554 Male: 790 Female)
- Child protection programs in schools were established and strengthened via group activity sessions and campaigns. We also embedded a component of peacebuilding to the child-to-child club "Amani club" where learners are debating, playing skits, poems, and songs that can be performed in social forums that bring the communities together. The initiative has been highly received by the school community citing that it was long overdue. They believe that this is a wholesome way of tackling ethnic profiling, stereotyping among other causes of conflict like moranism and banditry.





Enhanced coordination of Humanitarian Aid Actors

- In Olmoran and Garbatulla, EIE engaged school management (Headteacher, BOM, and PTA) in Disaster Management Committee workshops. We also supported the MOE through CSOs and CQASOs to establish and disseminate the Education in Emergency Framework at the school level. It was noted that the majority including the officers had very little or no knowledge of the policy document's existence despite the framework having been disseminated in 2017. Dissemination to the remaining wards is still pending.
- In partnership with NDMA (Isiolo and Laikipia), EIE project continue to support county steering groups in mapping out the highly marginalized and affected populations while coordinating humanitarian aid from various government and non-governmental actors. In Isiolo, we are advocating and lobbying for the revival of the education technical groups at the county level which has been inactive since 2020 (post-corona period).



- Immense support was received from RELi team, local administration, and VSO

Success/ Partnerships

- Establishment of Amani Clubs at school level as a component of the Child-to-Child club
- Becoming part of the CSG meeting has enabled VSO support and advise on elements of emergency response. As a result, VSO has been listed as a representative of NGOs to the National Drought Council, Laikipia County.
- DMCs
- Peace Dialogue Committees
- Social Services as a Referral Pathway
- Ministry of Education

Right to Education and Life Project

14 July 2022

VSO Kenya in partnership with Eriks



- Challenges in accessing collection centers by beneficiaries- During distribution, some project beneficiaries were not able to come to the distribution point leading to additional storage charges.

- Difficult Terrain and Poor Weather. Some difficulties were experienced in accessing certain locations with bad terrains. Areas such as Sericho in Isiolo County, had heavy rains for several days before the distribution commenced which led to erosion of most roads eroded rendering them impassable, therefore slowing down the distribution process.

- Fluctuating Prices of Food and Non-Food Items- Additionally, the cost of living has drastically gone up affecting the prices of food items constantly.

This led to the review of quotes provided due to changes in the cost of food items. For instance, some of the lowest bidders of the relief items were set to review the quote due to the fluctuation of commodities.

- High Logistics Costs- The transport and logistics costs have been significantly exhausting the initial budget line. As a result, the team is creatively combining activities to ensure the activities are performed at the minimum cost where possible.

Challenges & Mitigation Measures



Lesson Learnt

- **Collaboration:** While conducting emergency responsive initiatives collaboration with various actors is key. The inclusion of community members in the planning, identification of households and distribution of food items enabled VSO to conduct the activities in a transparent and utilize a participatory process to ensure that the most marginalized community members benefit from this initiative. VSO was also able to secure support in the exercise by accessing appropriate storage facilities. Security during the distribution was enhanced by working together with local chiefs through the Deputy County Commissioner's office.
- **Post Monitoring Distribution:** Wider views from the society including non-beneficiaries indicate that most households are still suffering hunger with a lot of children/learners starving due to prevalent drought. Opinions from key informants suggested the need to upscale the intervention to a coordinated school feeding program where parents, well-wishers, and government can distribute food items to schools and benefit more learners.



What's Next

- A peace dialogue aiming at engaging Olmorran peace committee delegates on an Action Planning meeting and enhancing their capacity towards conflict prevention techniques has been scheduled for 31st March 2021
- A close-out periodic Emergency response coordination forum to mark the successful completion of the 6-month response program in both Laikipia and Isiolo counties..

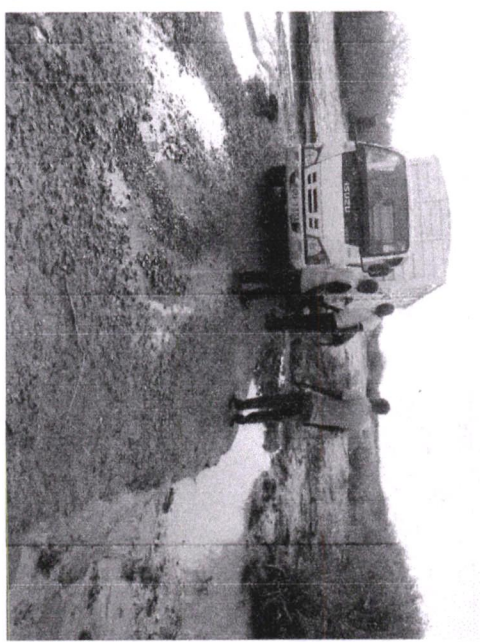
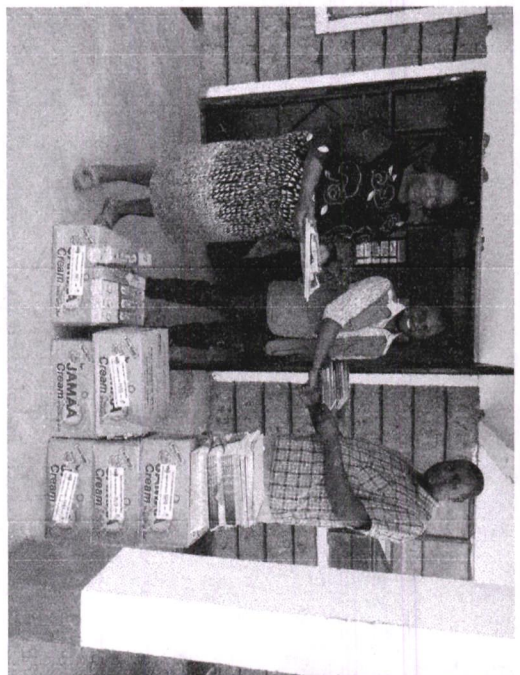


Close-out strategy

- STEP 1**
Retain and transfer knowledge
- STEP 2**
Assess, review the project and identify the lessons learned
- STEP 3**
Review of the project's deliverables
- STEP 4**
To make sure that any potential outstanding activities and tasks are assigned to the right people/departments.
- STEP 5**
To officially close the project

we are here!

Right to Education and Life Project
31 Mar 2022
VSO Kenya in partnership with Eriks



Thank you!

A report on ongoing insecurity in Laikipia West constituency, Laikipia county, Ol moran ward

Over 150 families in Ol Moran, Laikipia County, spent Sunday night in the cold after arsonists torched 40 houses barely 24 hours after the National Security Advisory Council meeting on insecurity in the area.

Hundreds of residents have fled the area which has for the last two months experienced rampant insecurity despite police operations.

Residents, in the company of police officers, searched through the remains of their houses in an effort to salvage any valuable.

They say the latest attack follows the arrest of two suspected bandits at Ol Moran centre by security agencies whom they want released.

The suspected bandits who were armed with guns, bows and arrows are said to have been hiding in a maize plantation while carrying out the attacks and evading police officers who have been deployed to deal with the criminals.

Residents now want more officers deployed to deal with the criminals claiming that they have changed tact.

The latest attack bringing to the fore the insecurity situation in the area which in the last two months has led to the death of more than 10 people including an inspector of police.

On Tuesday, a store at Merigwit primary school was torched as an exchange of gunfire ensued between National Police Reservists and bandits. No one was injured in the fight.

Implementation of Right to education and Life project has been adversely affected by ongoing insecurity. Some of the activities that have been put on hold are;

- Teacher trainings on CBC
- Training of boards of management and parents associations
- Monitoring of schools by Quality assurance and Standards officers and curriculum support officers
- Home visits for home learning for children with disabilities

A total of 10 schools in the area have closed down including the following project schools in italics below;

1. *Merigwit primary school*
2. *Miharati primary school*
3. *Magadi primary*
4. *Ol moran special school*
5. *Survey primary school*
6. Laikipia ranching

7. Negum primary
8. Ol moran primary
9. Lounie primary
10. Survey secondary

The schools are within the same radius, once one or two schools have been affected there is a likelihood that the rest will be affected too.

Going by the information received from government officers and other stakeholders on the ground, the situation is getting more tense. The government is trying its best to restore calmness so that people can resume their normal ways of life. We are also certain that RELi project beneficiaries have been affected but we can not establish their exact numbers for now.

There is an urgent appeal for humanitarian response, including support with food items, beddings ,clothing and construction materials.

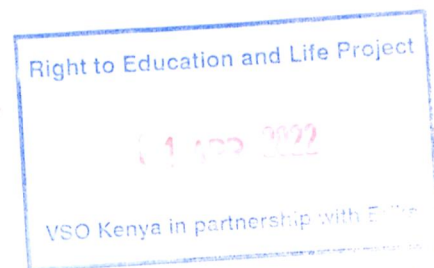
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Media reports

Reports from government officers





*RELI project
security/drought
update 15th September
2021
Laikipia and Isiolo*



Drought

Situatio

n

- Both Counties are under tough a drought situation where Isiolo is more affected than Laikipia
- Increased trekking distances to waterpoints, diminishing water resources, worsening condition of livestock, and children at risk of malnutrition were observed in an August 2 report by NDMA.
- Reports from the field indicate for Laikipia, its Laikipia North that is more affected and schools are in dier need of water-The NDMA is already working on procuring Veterinary response and feeds to save the livestock and water tracking is going on request for some schools.
- Food security is very por in Laikipia and Isiolo counties. There's very minimal food interventions going on especially in Laikipia,



Drought

Situatio

n

- For Laikipia North, in Doldol primary, in each class not less than 8 children are missing school every single day. Teachers have challenges ensuring that the children stay in school-a lot are missing afternoon classes, once they go home they don't come back.
- Children left behind by parents may not be well monitored affecting retention rates too.
- Hygiene and sanitation mostly affected contributing to poor health especially under 8 years old.
- Has contributed to human-wildlife conflicts since the animals are also looking for water. Also the movement by elephants pose a danger of attacks to school going children-some children have been have been hurt while fleeing.



- Laikipia is more affected and specifically Ol moran where RELI is being implemented.
- Project schools affected include Merigwit primary that was attacked and solar system vandalized/stolen, no child or teacher was hurt.
- Schools are reopening but parents are not willing to release their children for school, they are still afraid-As much as there are security arms on the ground most of them feel that they are still unsafe, attackers have changed tactic and are using unpredictable hideouts.
- Displaced persons are temporarily putting up at Ol moran Catholic Church, and Olmoran Polytechnic.
- Of now 2 police reservists attached to each school to beef up security and ensure children are safe in schools but turn out is still very low.

Security

Situation



Project

- Project implementation slowed down in Laikipia especially OI moran-all activities on halt as we continue to monitor the security situation-Community volunteer activities, teachers training, on-spot monitoring by staff, school based activities especially trainings and CTC clubs hampered
- Drought situation affecting enrolment, attendance and retention since July in Laikipia and Isiolo.
- Child safeguarding issues may arise
- Humanitarian assistance needed

Implication

Note

- No child harmed so far
- All staff are safe

S



Way

forward/way

of working

- Project officer working on updating the Safeguarding assessment matrix to reflect current concerns and mitigation strategies
- The project is concentrating on Isiolo more in terms of activities and other wards in Laikipia-efforts to keep on track with the Q3 workplan
- Need for humanitarian response in both counties
- Duty of care- regular meetings with our CV on updates, challenges and solutions
- Increased engagement with government authorities on updates on emergency/security
- Planning activities according to the government calendar/plans
- Accompanied by local authorities-chiefs, ACC, to the field in most activities



Action

- RELI team to work on the updated security assessment and safeguarding risk matrix and share
- Get data on the number of children/families camping at the temporary camping stations-see how to reach other areas e.g Ilingwesi
- Re-align the budget to see how to support Ol moran ward further through modalities that are conflict sensitive
- Map out existing infrastructure and mechanisms for disaster coordination
- Try find project representation (one staff) in the security committee meetings in Laikipia county.
- Continue project implementation in non affected areas across the counties

Points

The end and Thank you

A REPORT OF THE PEACE MEETING HELD ON 03/11/2021 AT SURVEY TRADING CENTRE WITHIN OLMORAN WARD IN THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED KIRIMA SUB-COUNTY AT 10:00 AM-2:00PM.

BACKGROUND

There has been a security unrest in Olmoran ward and its environs for the last two and half months since the break-through of banditry attacks that followed their evacuation from the recent Baringo-Turkana border operations. The malicious banditry activities have been backed up by the current encroachment of a dryspell in both Baringo and Samburu counties as the nomads invade the neighbouring private ranches, conservancy and small residential portions of land forcefully searching for pasture and water for their drought-stricken herds of cattle in hundreds. The meeting was attended by Laikipia County Administration officers (CC, DCC(Laikipia West and Kirima Sub-counties), DCI DACC-Olmoran Division, chiefs, Assistant chiefs and residents.

OBJECTIVES

The core objectives of the meeting was to collect more information from the invited village elders, peace committees, Nyumba Kumi elders, youth representatives, opinion leaders, religious leaders from all the communities in coexistence (Kikuyu, Turkana, Kisii, Kalenjin, Pokot and Samburu); on the possible root-cause of the current killings, raiding, illegal grazing and suffering of residents and way forward towards an alternatively amicable and long-lasting solution for the cock up.

FINDINGS/CHALLENGES

Through a series of the sampled group reactions, it was found that:-

- Lawlessness to the extreme/No respect to the rule of law-“The power of the gun speaks louder than humanity”.
- Lack of readiness to forgive and forget the loss of atleast eleven residents through gunshots and at least seven others through trauma.
- The intruding nomads were armed not only sell a threatful scare but also to disown, raid, loot and kill mercilessly.
- The nomadic people (Pokot and Samburu) from Olmoran and its environs are used by their community members from Samburu and Baringo counties as bridges to forcefully harm the crop growers(Kikuyu, Kalenjin, Kisii and Turkana).
- Lack of respect and value to the settled residents' property and life by the nomads.
- Absent or if any, inactive structures of peace steering committees among the communities in question.
- No better channels of communication when on security matters. There is a lot of negligence on the authorities' even when genuine security alarms are raised by residents. Absence of reliable network and vastness of the area.
- No quick security response from the newly deployed military agents when banditry attacks prevail.
- A strong claim by residents that no banditry curbing operation actually took place, unless “it was a peace-begging mission to babysit banditry activities.”

MITIGATIONS/RECOMMENDED SOLUTIONS

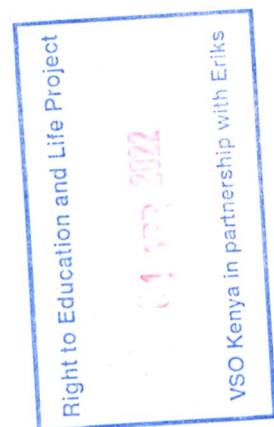
All the communities were made to exercise the following resolutions for the urgent repair of the currently torn out peace situation:-

- Mandatory respect and adherence to the constitutionally recognized rule of law and its enforcers.
- Forgiving the culprits by accepting, adjusting and advancing towards peace restoration which the religious leaders said that its a gift from God to His sons and daughters.
- Curbing of banditry attacks through a disarmament operation once spotted.
- Flushing out non residents/nomads without official land ownership titles deeds from the area especially those who are ill-intentioned from the war-torn parts of Baringo and Samburu counties bordering Olmoran zone.
- Respecting and value for crop growers' lives, property and other rights and freedoms as stipulated in the Kenyan constitution.
- Vigorous revival and activation of region peace steering committees to assist in stemming out the systemic skirmishes as seen taking place at regular intervals-mostly a few months to elections, probably because of the invisible intangible political war Lords.
- Creation of reliable communication protocols -peace committees ,village elders, Nyumba Kumi elders and Administration. This enabled residents to obtain contacts of even the top most administrators present in the meeting-Laikipia County Commissioner (CC).It was meant to stop all misleading rumours concerning peace in the region.
- Enhancing quick security response in case of banditry attacks prevail through seeking additional National Police Reservists to save residents before the military agents around intervene.

CONCLUSION

The peace meeting ended at 2:00PM though having some of its contents diluted by an adjacent assault of an old farming lady aged about years 60, when one of two Samburu herders clobbered her on the head to an extent of over-bleeding. It was shocking that the woman declined medical treatment from the adjacent medical facility-Survey Dispensary because of her denominational believe and superstition that God treats and cures. However, the culprit was arrested and taken to Olmoran Police Station for procession to Nyahururu Law Court the following day.

The peace meeting was concluded and the next meeting will be communicate to residents in advance so as to keep the conversation going, leading to a long term solution.



Education in Emergency and Fragile Spaces Response (Laikipia and Isiolo Counties)

Date of activity	4 th , 11 th February 2022
Activity location	Olmoran and Survey, Laikipia County
Name of activity	Intra and inter-ethnic peace building dialogues
Activity code	2.1.2 Support and facilitate intra and inter-ethnic peace building, and reconciliation dialogues organized by the various county government departments. This intervention will be targeted to Laikipia particularly Olmoran ward where VSO will work with the already established Security committee to organize and deliver inter-ethnic forums to discuss drivers of conflict and peace building
Activity target	Peace Ambassadors, Community Leaders and Focal persons
Name of staff compiling report	Jacqueline and Martin

Activity Narrative

Background

EIE project aims at improving resilience and building capacity of individual primary actors (beneficiaries) and actors (parents/caregivers, community, and local government agents. The intra and interethnic peace dialogue seeks to strengthen the capacity of local service delivery agencies, primary actors and community members on disaster risk reduction and recovery of affected communities. Conflict can disrupt or prevent access to education. This negative impact that conflicts have on access to and quality of education, essentially forms a key part of the rationale of education in emergencies and many of its components on responding to it. Providing quality education and skills for all in regions affected by fragility, conflict, or violence is an urgent development priority. Wherever they are, children must go to school.

The 2 - one day peace building and reconciliation dialogues were organized by the Office of the County Commissioner in both Isiolo and Laikipia counties and facilitated by Voluntary Services Overseas through its Education in Emergencies program with an aim of discussing drivers of conflicts and outlining the agents of peace building in these conflict-stricken areas. Each forum was tailor-made to suit the specific underlying factors accordingly in both settings. Social inclusivity was emphasized and adequately adhered to ensuring that all communities and villages within the regions were represented. Delegates were drawn from each ethnic group, selected during local *barazas* and mobilized by the area chiefs to attend the forums as peace ambassadors. The sessions were held in consultation with the DCC (Deputy County Commissioner) in Olmoran, Laikipia



Insecurity in Laikipia west-Olmor



OLMORAN PEACE FORUM REPORT.pdf



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Narrative

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The forums adopted Focus Group Discussion and Round Table approaches where community elders were guided to share experiences of the existing tensions that may have led to conflicts and/or open conflict and how the conflicts had or have affected them. This helped in facilitating a discussion of a shared social narrative about the causes and the nature of both potential sources of conflicts and conflicts that may have erupted. Community members heard views from each other and together defined best strategies for preventing potential conflict or addressing the identified/agreed upon key issues. Amongst many communities in Kenya, there are frameworks in place and adhered to for conflicts resolutions and preventions of violence. In many communities, Elders provide one of the most important conflicts resolution institutions in Kenyan societies organized as council of Elders (Francis Kariuki, 2018).

Objectives.

1. Identify drivers of conflicts (What factors led to the unrests/conflicts experienced recently?)
2. Find a lasting solution. (How to avoid such incidences from re-occurring?)

Conflict is universal in all societies, and it is a phenomenon that is inevitable in all human societies because of differences in interests, goals, values aim among various groups of people. In Olmorani/Survey peace dialogues, it was highlighted that the government utilizes both software and hardware methods to maintain law and order whereby dialogues allow amicable and concrete strategies to the communal conflicts while deployment of security agencies can be strict, forceful and with dire consequences to end insecurity. Delegates agreed that it's the communities' responsibility to come up with solutions to their predicaments if they are to achieve enduring peace in these regions.

A summary of Olmorani/Survey Outcomes (Some solutions overriding each other)

Main Drivers of Conflict	Suggested Resolutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hostile Intruders • Political and ethnical differences • Vast land marked as private ranches leaving very little for pastoralists to graze their animals hence trespass • Retrogressive cultural practices (Stealing animals to pay dowry) • Misunderstanding regarding the "Amaya Triangle" • Water shortage and scarcity • Cattle rustling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Respect for boundaries, life, and wealth - Regular peace dialogues on conflict resolution and reconciliation (Fairness, harmony, constitutionalism) - Addressing rumor mongers, agitators and hate speech - Whistle blowing - Community Policing and vigilance towards Property - Back to school campaigns (Encouraging all communities to enroll and retain learners in schools) - Restricting children of school going age from grazing - Empowering village elders, <i>nyumba kumi</i> with capacity to settle disputes as per the law/constitution - Set rules, regulations, and guidelines (MOU) regarding grazing on someone else's property - Drilling of dams and more borehole to enhance water security - Sensitizing communities on water harvesting - Bring such criminal to book

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- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illegal Weapons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring all animals moving from one region to the other have livestock movement permits - Reinforcement - Voluntary surrender of ammunition campaigns - Government intervention regarding the porous borders |
|---|--|

Way Forward

- Seeking for reinforcement to curb inter communal conflicts
- Intra community peace and security to be done more frequently and within the boundaries
- Encourage inter youth sport among the youth to foster peace and harmony and co-existence between the communities.
- Chiefs to spread peace messages and promote co-existence.
- Communities to confine within their borders or perhaps request host community before moving with livestock.
- Our deliberations to be implemented to the letter
- Mop up illegal firearms in hands of herders.

Successes

In addition to the inquest, the peace dialogues provided an avenue to deliberate further issues regarding back-to-school campaigns among children affected by conflicts and call for peace during the ongoing campaigns and after the upcoming national Elections. The community leaders expressed their support towards the EIE programs' *Amani Club* initiative that embeds Peace and Reconciliation topics within the RELi based Child to Child clubs at the school level. Ethnic profiling and stereotyping have been evident in our local schools hence the need to promote national cohesion among learners and communities.

In Olmoran ward, 12 delegates were selected from each sitting (Olmoran and Survey) to represent their communities in the 3rd and final sitting aimed at formulating Action Points. The DCC proposed to involve other government agencies including the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA); Livestock; Water and Interior Security personnel in the subsequent meetings to facilitate informed decisions and promote synergy from all actors in peace building and conflict resolution. This plenary meeting has been scheduled for the month of March.

Challenges to Conflict Resolution

- The lack of effective local conflict social reconciliation processes.
- Low trust levels between the local population and the security agencies.
- Lack of cooperation/goodwill from some stakeholders
- Underbudgeting which resulted to limitation of resources
- Border disputes among the communities (Olmoran, Sericho)
- The lack of coordinated policies and mechanisms on cross-border security, movement, and trade.

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- Law enforcement being impartial and Unverifiable intelligence

Lessons Learned

There's need for a community-led security structure i.e., Nyumba kumi.

ACTION PLANING

For sustainability of the dialogues, monthly/ bi-weekly forums to be conducted with action points discussed/emphasized on a need-basis.

Photo

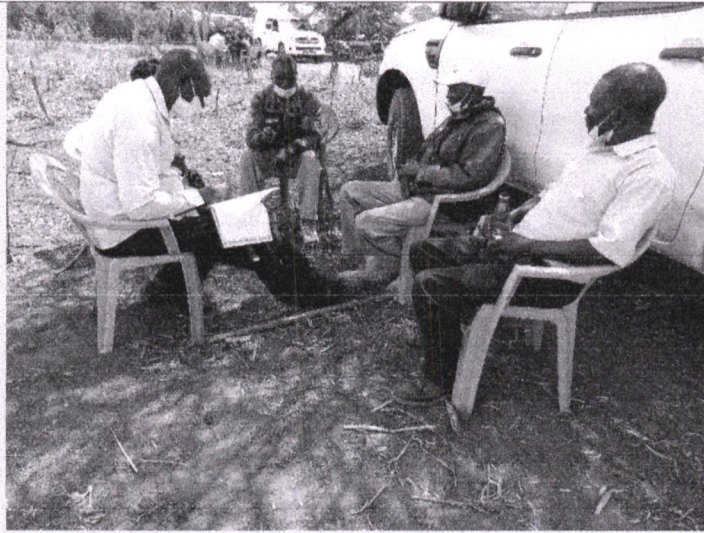


A peace dialogue presentation in progress at Survey, Olmoron Ward



Olmoran Location chief addressing the baraza

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Focus group discussions on drivers of conflicts at Survey (Conflict sensitive area)



Peace ambassadors discussing on how to champion change in the community, Olmoran



Community leaders brainstorming on lasting solutions to inter/intra ethnic conflicts



Education in Emergency and Fragile Spaces Response (Laikipia and Isiolo Counties)

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