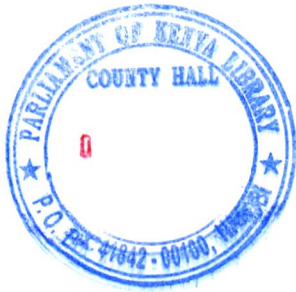


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	
DATE: 08 JUN 2022	
DAY: WEDNESDAY	
TABLED	HON. PETER MWATHI
CLERK AT	CHAIR, ADMINISTRATION & NS COMMITTEE
	<i>[Signature]</i>

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT – SIXTH SESSION

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY

.....

<p>REPORT ON THE PUBLIC PETITION NO.006/2022 STATE OF INSECURITY IN SAMBURU NORTH</p>

CLERK'S CHAMBERS
DIRECTORATE OF COMMITTEE SERVICES
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI

JUNE, 2022

*Approved Petitions
ITF
Dsm
8/6/22*

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CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

This Report contains the Committee's proceedings on the consideration of the Public Petition No. 006 of 2021 regarding the insecurity in Samburu in Samburu North Constituency.

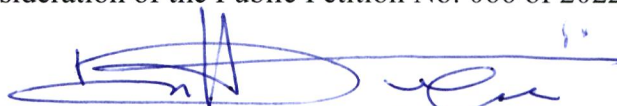
The Petition which is dated 10th February 2022 was presented to the House by Hon. Alois Lentoimaga of Samburu North Constituency on behalf of the Samburu County residents. The petition was received according to Standing Order 225(2)(b) received by the Speaker on and subsequently committed to Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security on 11th February for consideration pursuant to Standing order 227(1).

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 Aloyce Losike of HSC. 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. 066 of 2022.



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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Public Petition No.006 of 2022 dated 10th February 2022 by Hon. Alois Lentoimaga Member of Parliament for Samburu North Constituency was received according to Standing Order 225(2)(b) received by the Speaker and subsequently committed to Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security on 11th February, 2022 for consideration pursuant to Standing order 227(1).

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 conflict was 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.

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.

Among the key recommendations made by the Committee are:

1. 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 these counties, and indeed the whole nation.
2. 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 in Samburu 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.

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 Committee

4. The Committee comprises of 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. 006 of 2022 regarding the insecurity in Samburu in Samburu North Constituency is dated 10th February 2022 by Hon. Alois Lentoimaga of Samburu North Constituency 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 11th February 2022 for consideration pursuant to Standing order 227(1).
6. The Petitioner stated that Article (c) of the Constitution entitles every person to the freedom and security which includes the right not to be subjected to any form of violence were perpetrated by state on non-state agencies.
7. He further noted that where areas the State is obligated to guarantee the security of the people; it has become apparent that the Government operatives in Samburu North Constituency are negligent and reluctant in providing security and protection to the residents;
8. He alluded that despite the presence of many security agencies in the area, the Government did not provide alternative security arrangements following the disarmament of local National Police Reservists who had previously played a critical role in providing security and safeguarding the lives of the people and their livestock
9. The stated that the state of security in the region has deteriorated so much and caused loss of lives, displacement of families and closure of school, and has left many people in dire need of shelter and food
10. He further stated that the audacity, brutality and precision with which these vicious attackers are being carried out seems to indicate that these bandits are well –organized group(s), perhaps with an elaborate support system
11. That leaders and locals’ residents in the region have raised these matters with relevant state agencies through letters and physical meetings but no significant interventions have been made
12. He further noted that if state of security in Samburu North Constituency and surrounding area was not immediately stabilized, residents risked continued loss of lives and disruption of their prosperity
13. The Petitioners prayed that’s the National Assembly through the Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security:
 - i. **Inquiries 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 pate of bandit attacks.**

- ii. **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.**
- iii. **Cause the relevant State agencies to arrest and charge the hardcore criminals perpetrating heinous acts of banditry**
- iv. **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.**
- v. **Make any other recommendations it deems fit and appropriate in the circumstances of the petition.**

2.2 Right to Petition Parliament

14. 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.”

15. 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.
16. Articles 94 as read together with Article 95 of the Constitution further provides 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.
17. 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.
18. 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 Submission By Aloyce N. Losike, Hsc

On 1st April 2022 Mr. Aloyce N. Losike appeared before the committee at Baragoi Catholic Church Hall and submitted as follows:

19. That violence had been used as a tool in the hands of individual warrior groups or warriors, political and business elites, deployed strategically to meet well planned ends of gaining power, determine movement patterns of people and their livestock, displacing them from their home areas, electoral outcomes, grazing patterns, trading routes and competition for customers, location access to markets and ability group against enmity community.
20. Competition for political and economic power among elites, had facilitated the patron-client networks between warriors', chiefs and national police reserves (NPR's) or the Rangers" on one hand and the political and business elites had enabled the sale and distribution of weapon used to conduct raids among enemy groups.
21. Since 1996, conflicts or violence had become part of daily life among the two communities, conflicts in Samburu North was attributed to:
 - a) Competition over scarce and diminishing water and pasture lands
 - b) The proliferations of small arms and light weapons in the North Rift Region
 - c) Commercialization of raids
 - d) Diminishing role of traditional governance systems i.e. traditional authority
 - e) Revenge and counter-revenge which has led to large scale violence, injuries and loss of lives the people
 - f) Ethnicization of policies and or identity politics, political incitement and propaganda
 - g) Idleness among the youth and almost non-existence employment opportunities for those who graduate from secondary and highest education
 - h) Increased levels of poverty and destitution
 - i) Land and boundary disputes among both communities
 - j) Low investment and marginalization which awaken feelings of grievances among Turkana and Samburu
22. The conflict had resulted to loss of human lives, property, forced evictions and displacements of large segments of society, disruption of livelihoods, increased hatred, and uncertainty between both communities, environmental degradation, threats to water catchment areas, overgrazing in good pastureland increased hardship as a result of loss livelihood, the loss of market and identity, closure of schools, health facilities boreholes in hot spot areas, high levels of starvation and malnutrition between children nursing mothers the elderly people and among displaced groups, growing numbers of orphaned children, widows and widowers, presence of territorial claims based on clans or ethnics

identities which are contested and a tool for promoting ethno-nationalism, a major cause of violence, sowing seeds of among both communities.

23. Some of the suggested solutions call to action by county and national governments include:

- a) Disarmament of all communities
- b) Strengthening of government peace structure at community levels i.e. Rangers, MPR's
- c) Political structures to lead in peace, there has never been a serious political will to end this conflict
- d) Policy structures at county level in peace, grazing and water to be effected
- e) Open and free movements by pastoralist
- f) Affirmative actions on education and illiteracy among children, youth and adults
- g) Job creation opportunities youth
- h) Opening of joint livestock markets for Samburu and Turkana communities
- i) IEBC to resolve the issue of land boundaries
- j) Development of infrastructure, roads, schools, dispensaries, boreholes, dams in hotspot areas
- k) Joint enrolment in schools by children/youth from both communities
- l) Institutionalize alternative disputes resolution
- m) Institutional strengthening and organizational development of elders councils engage in peace initiatives in the sub-county through provision for skills to effectively engaged duty bearers, advocacy, peace building and conflict transformation and strengthening of traditional conflicts resolutions mechanism
- n) Gender mainstreaming in all peace initiatives by involving women and youth who are the main actors in this conflict
- o) Facilitation of resources for making peace and development between the national and networking between the national and county governments, the CSO's and other development agencies
- p) Promote and facilitation by county government on inter-cultural festivals for peace and peaceful cohesion
- q) Locational chiefs to hold regular meetings at their areas to promote rule of laws and tackle culture of violence and impunity among all ages in the community
- r) To introduce peace education including drama, songs and poetry in schools and public forum
- s) Resettlement of all displaced communities to their areas and rehabilitation of destroyed infrastructure
- t) Develop community based early warning system for early action
- u) Strengthening and supporting media for peace programs and campaigning facilitate the need to have a community based radio station to deliver messages of peace in the sub-county

24. A community based approach was needed to build capacities of local institution and communities through provisions of information and training based on the human rights approach to promote positive and sustainable peace

25. The structural and proximate causes of Samburu North conflict had its roots in the denial of rights and freedoms to target communities through for instance, land related injustices, discrimination and

marginalization in development investment among rights standards, principles, values and norms in peace building strategies and promotion of peace and cohesion.

3.2 RESPONSE BY CABINET SECRETARY DR. FRED MATIANG'I

On 4th April 2022, the Cabinet Secretary Fred Matiang'i appeared before the committee, submitted as follows:

26. 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. Their conflict was 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.

27. 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 communities scramble for scarce resources especially during this prolonged period of drought.
- iii) Proliferation of illegal fire arms.

28. Government action was:

- i. Intensified patrols by the General Service Unit (GSU), National Police Service and Anti Stock Theft Unit (ASTU) in Samburu North have managed to tame/thwart cattle rustling and highway banditry in the Sub County.
- ii. A multiagency team has been put up in place to respond to any cases of insecurity occasioned by political competition.

29. Challenges faced were:

- i. Laxity to surrender illegal firearms by locals.
- ii. Poor road network, which is impeding mobility and effective police patrols.
- iii. Poor communication network coverage,

30. Going forward, the Government intended to conduct operation to flush out key rustlers and disarm rustlers in the county, recover and return stolen livestock.

PART 4

4.0 ISSUES FOR DETERMINATION AS PER THE PRAYERS SOUGHT IN THE PETITION

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 conflict was 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.

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

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.

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:

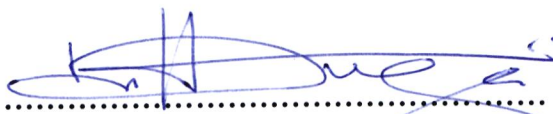
- i. Proliferation of illegal firearms especially to those herding livestock in the remote areas poses a lot of security risk to herders. Thousands of illegal firearms are in the hands of residents of Samburu County, Morans use the rifles they own to engage security personnel in the area.
- ii. Inadequate 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

PART 5

5.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Arising from these observations, the Committee makes the following recommendations

1. 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 these counties, and indeed the whole nation.
2. 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 in Samburu 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.
3. The State Department for Interior in conjunction with the State Department for Infrastructure and the County Government of Samburu, should prioritize the construction of security roads to provide easy access by security personnel in cases of distress calls by residents
4. 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
5. 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 and Samburu Counties, and all arid counties to enhance their effectiveness in responding to distress calls from residents

Sign 

Date 06.06.2024

THE HON. PETER MWATHI, CBS, MP

CHAIRPERSON, DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY

*Hon. Speaker
You may approve
and forward*



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (SIXTH SESSION)

PUBLIC PETITION

(No. 006 of 2022)

**REGARDING THE STATE OF INSECURITY IN SAMBURU NORTH
CONSTITUENCY**

I, the **UNDERSIGNED**, on behalf of the undersigned residents of Samburu North Constituency;

DRAW the attention of the House to the following:-

1. **THAT**, Article 29 (c) of the Constitution entitles every person to the freedom and security which includes the right not to be subjected to any form of violence whether perpetrated by state or non-state agencies;
2. **THAT**, whereas the State is obligated to guarantee the security of the people, it has become apparent that the Government operatives in Samburu North Constituency are negligent and reluctant in providing security and protection to the residents;
3. **THAT**, despite the presence of many security agencies in the area, the Government did not provide alternative security arrangements following the disarmament of local National Police Reservists who had previously played a critical role in providing security and safeguarding the lives of the people and their livestock;
4. **THAT**, the state of security in the region has deteriorated so much and caused loss of lives, displacement of families and closure of schools, and has left many people in dire need of shelter and food;
5. **THAT**, the audacity, brutality and precision with which these vicious attacks are being carried out seems to indicate that these bandits are by well-organized group(s), perhaps with an elaborate support system;

*Approved
10/2/22
D. M. M.*

PUBLIC PETITION
REGARDING THE STATE OF INSECURITY IN SAMBURU
NORTH CONSTITUENCY

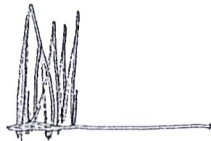
7. **THAT**, leaders and local residents in the region have raised these matters with relevant state agencies through letters and physical meetings but no significant interventions have been made;
8. **THAT**, if the state of security in Samburu North Constituency and surrounding areas is not immediately stabilized, residents risk continued loss of lives and disruption of their prosperity;
9. **THAT**, the issues in respect of which this Petition is made are not pending before any court, or any constitutional or legal body;

THEREFORE your humble Petitioners pray that the National Assembly, through the Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security:-

- 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;
- 2) intervenes in order to facilitate the recovery of the stolen livestock and compensate victims for the loss of their source of livelihood in cases where state agencies fail to recover the stolen livestock;
- 3) causes the relevant State agencies to arrest and charge the hardcore criminals perpetrating heinous acts of banditry;
- 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; and
- 5) makes any other recommendations it deems appropriate in the circumstances of the petition.

And your **PETITIONERS** will ever pray.

PRESENTED BY:


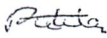









HON. ALOIS LENTOIMAGA, MP
MEMBER FOR SAMBURU NORTH CONSTITUENCY

DATE:

PUBLIC PETITION
REGARDING THE STATE OF INSECURITY IN SAMBURU NORTH
CONSTITUENCY

We attach our signatures in support of this Petition:-

Name	I/D Number	Contacts	Signature
GEOFFREY LEERUC	13045132	0721820960	
PUTUA LETAOPUL	23849492	0725069350	
Dan Lexisanyal	26127182	0704606457	
SEKUATE LENGIRONI	23009828	0712447295	
Pisipit Lekowa	20162022	0757304541 0752	
Isaidimi Lenajulo	0859596	0706259162	
Samuel Lmapewu	35374933	0704449917	
MATIAS LALMAWOT	21523285	0115613203	
BIROTT LESUIDA	36439114	0707125209	

THE SAMBURU NORTH CONFLICT

The violence and its impact on socio political relations among Samburu and turkana of Samburu North Sub-county, Samburu County, north rift region.

**Delivered on 1st April 2022 at Baragoi Catholic Church hall
by:**

Aloyce N. Losike, HSC.

Peace crusader-Samburu North Samburu County

Abstract

- ✓ This report analyses ways in which the Samburu and Turkana pastoralist groups use violence to negotiate their day to day relationships. Violence in the form of cattle raids, highway banditry, targeted shootings, torching of manyattas (homesteads), and vandalism of Key resources such as schools, dispensaries and water sources, and displacement of the other ethnics are employed by the two groups to gain power.
- ✓ While pastoralists violence in the north Rift region has been seen in past from a moralist perspective as something negatives “primitive” and as a symptom of breakdown of law and order, in this report, analyses violence as a tool in the hands of an individual warriors groups or warriors, political and business elites, deployed strategically to meet well planned ends of gaining power, determine movement patterns of people and their livestock, displace them from their home areas, electoral outcomes, grazing patterns, trading routes and competition for customers, location access to markets and ability group against enmity community. Competition for political and economic power among elites, further facilitates the patron-client networks between warriors’, chiefs and national police reserves (NPR’s) or the Rangers” on one hand and the political and business elites on the other hand and this enable the sale, distribution of weapon used to conduct raids among enemy groups. Disregard of rule of law and promote culture of violence and impunity among Samburu north communities

Declaration

- ✓ I solemnly declare that I prepared this report which I am presenting independently and without undue influence from any source or person that as a community elder aged 75 years now, the chairman of NCIC ceasefire monitoring committee in Samburu north sub-county, an accredited community paralegal under the legal Aid Act, 2016 as one of the peace and reconciliation actors in this conflicts since early 1990's to date. I understand the meaning of violence in Samburu north and its impact on socio-political relations among the Samburu and Turkana of Samburu North, Samburu County.

Problem statement/introduction

- ✓ The dominant ethnic communities are Samburu and Turkana. The two are historical neighboring they have lived and interacted peacefully since pre-colonial times. The two are not 100% different for there are Samburu clans in Turkana families and vice versa with Turkana in Samburu families and they have inter married and produced a cross-section of generations among their social divide, they speak both languages fluently.
- ✓ Since 1996, conflicts or violence has become part of daily life among the two communities, conflicts in Samburu North can be explaining through a number

of viewpoints. The patterns of the conflict can be identified in the following terms:

- a) Intensified violence in the sub-county and North Rift region to competition over scarce and diminishing water and pasture lands
- b) The proliferations of small arms and light weapons in the North Rift Region
- c) Commercialization of raids
- d) Diminishing role of traditional governance systems i.e. traditional authority
- e) Revenge and counter-revenge which precipitate large scale violence, injuries and loss of lives the people
- f) Ethnicization of politics and or identity politics, political incitement and propaganda
- g) Idleness among the youth and almost non-existence employment opportunities for those who graduate from secondary and highest education
- h) Increased levels of poverty and destitution
- i) Land and boundary disputes among both communities
- j) Low investment and marginalization which awaken feelings of grievances among Turkana and Samburu

The conflict has resulted to loss of human lives, property, forced evictions/displacements of large segments of society, disruption of livelihoods, increased hatred, /mistrust/trauma/despair and uncertainty between both communities, environmental degradation, threat to water

catchment areas, overgrazing in good pastureland increased hardship as a result of loss livelihood, the loss of market and identity, closure of schools, health facilities boreholes in hot spot areas, high levels of starvation and malnutrition between children nursing mothers the elderly people and among displaced groups, growing numbers of orphaned children, widows and widowers, presence of territorial claims based on clans or ethnics identities which are contested and a tool for promoting ethno-nationalism, a major cause of violence, sowing seeds of among both communities

Response to address conflict

Responses to address Samburu north conflicts have been changing in scope and depth over the years. The main actors include government, the national cohesion and integration commission (NCIC), the CSO's, the FBO's political leaders, artist, and individual and women among others, the success of interventions to tame this conflicts in Samburu north has endured over a long time with diverstating impact on lives and livelihoods, some of the suggested solutions call to action by county and national governments and all of us which are:

1. Disarmament of all communities
2. Strengthening of government peace structure at community levels i.e. Rangers, MPR's
3. Political structures to lead in peace, there has never been a serious political will to end this conflict
4. Policy structures at county level in peace, grazing and water to be effected
5. Open and free movements by pastoralist

6. Affirmative actions an education and illiteracy among children, youth and adults
7. Job creation opportunities youth
8. Opening of joint livestock markets for Samburu and Turkana communities
9. IEBC to resolve the issue of land boundaries
10. Development of infrastructure, roads, schools, dispensaries, boreholes, dams in hotspot areas
11. Joint enrolment in schools by children/youth from both communities
12. Institutionalize alternative disputes resolution
13. Institutional strengthening and organizational development of elders councils engage in peace initiatives in the sub-county through provision for skills to effectively engaged duty bearers, advocacy, peace building and conflict transformation and strengthening of traditional conflicts resolutions mechanism
14. Gender mainstreaming in all peace initiatives by involving women and youth who are the main actors in this conflict
15. Facilitation of resources for making peace and development between the national and networking between the national and county governments, the CSO's and other development agencies
16. Promote and facilitation by county government on inter-cultural festivals for peace and peaceful cohesion
17. Locational chiefs to hold regular meetings at their areas to promote rule of laws and tackle culture

of violence and impunity among all ages in the community

18. To introduce peace education including drama, songs and poetry in schools and public forum
19. Resettlement of all displaced communities to their areas and rehabilitation of destroyed infrastructure
20. Develop community based early warning system for early action
21. Strengthening and supporting media for peace programs and campaigning facilitate the need to have a community based radio station to deliver messages of peace in the sub-county

Peace building approaches and human rights

A community based approach are needed to build capacities of local institution and communities through provisions of information and training based on the human rights approach to promote positive and sustainable peace in realization of human rights as enshrined in the universal declaration of human rights and constitution of Kenya 2010.

Peace actor's government and CSO's will work with communities who are bearers to.

- Claims their rights
- The government the duty bearer to meet obligations to respect, promote, protect and fulfil their rights

The structural and proximate causes of Samburu North conflict have its roots in the denial of rights and freedoms to target communities through for instance, land related

injustices, discrimination and marginalization in development investment among rights standards, principles, values and norms in peace building strategies and promotes *tion of peace and cohesion*

Social dynamics

Ours is an elected government at national and county levels who have legitimacy to provide a strategic leadership role and invite co-operation from any participations each of whom has apart to contribute an answer to Samburu North conflict once for all.

The government at both levels through the office of chiefs and village elders to effectively use community informal mechanisms such as locational or ward committees elected at public participated meetings to play the key role of tackling negative impacts of the levels of fear and tension specifically in the trading centers/town and strategic villages in the sub-county since of late the armed conflict has shifted from grazing areas to urban areas and we have witnessed torching of homes of one community by another.

Each locality has to establish its own peace/conflict resolution agenda, deal with its own problems and realize its own opportunities before engaging other for always charity begins at home. It has to find its own standing in this area of transformation.

This requires leadership of our MP, MCA's as elected authority for an area who are obviously placed and mandated for this

The emphasis requires that finally a capacity for integration of sub-county level is to strike a shared awareness and determination to act together in a coherent way whenever

possibly, the process should be democratic, participatory and God guided.

Conclusion

As much as we feel we are in free country, there is what is called “entitlement to good life” we should not continue to live a complaining community, living out of fear and insecurity, to complains to why a turkana or Samburu is among us, a Samburu or turkana is always the best parts of us which we born created to make manifest the glory of God that is within us. As we are liberated from fear, our presence automatically liberate others around us we give them permission to do the same for us. It is with this vision with the grace of God that I dedicate this report, so help s God.

***{Where there is no wood, the fire goes out and
where there is no tale bearer, strife cease}
(Proverbs: 26:20)***

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.
- 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

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.

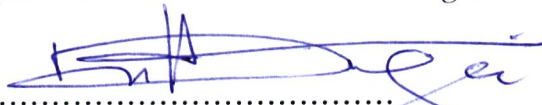
The report was unanimously adopted after having been proposed and seconded by Hon. Aduma Owour, MP and Hon. Abdi Shurie, MP respectively.

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. 2021

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION & NATIONAL SECURITY

ATTENDANCE SCHEDULE- ADOPTION — PUBLIC PETITIONS NO.

DATE: 26/04/2022



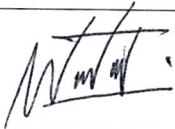
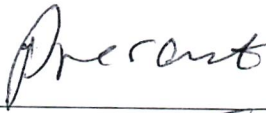






TIME: 2.00pm

VENUE: WHITESANDS, HOTEL

AGENDA: ADOPTION OF PETITIONS

078/2021, No
40/2021, No-50
07/2021, No-006/
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