

PARLIAMENT  
OF KENYA  
LIBRARY



REPORT  
OF  
THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE  
ON  
LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE  
ON THE  
MAI MAHIU, GILGIL AND KURBANYAT  
INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS CAMPS,  
IN THE RIFT VALLEY PROVINCE

May 03-04, 2010

Clerks Chambers  
Parliament Buildings  
Nairobi.

June 2010

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## ABBREVIATIONS

IDPs	-	Internally Displaced Persons
ECDC	-	Early Childhood Development Centre
ADB	-	African Development Bank
UNDP	-	United Nation Development Programme
UN Agencies	-	United Nations Agencies
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organizations
Gok	-	Government of Kenya
W.F.P	-	World Food Programme
WEF	-	Women Enterprise Fund
YEDF	-	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
PEV	-	Post Election Violence

## PREFACE

Mr. Speaker Sir,

On behalf of the Departmental Committee on Labour and Social Welfare, I feel honoured to present to the House the Committee's Report on a fact finding tour to Mai Mahiu, Gilgil and Kurbanyat Internally Displaced Persons Camps in Rift Valley Province, from May 03 to 04, 2010.

### Mandate of the Committee

The Departmental Committee on Labour and Social Welfare is a departmental committee established under Standing Order No. 198. Its mandated to;-

- a) To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and departments;
- b) To study the programme and policy objectives of ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;
- c) To study and review all legislation referred to it;
- d) To study, assess and analyse the relative success of the ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;
- e) To investigate, inquire into all matters relating to the assigned ministries and departments as may be deemed necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House or a Minister; and
- f) To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the following Government Ministries:

- I. Ministry of Labour and Human Resource
- II. Ministry Youth Affairs and Sports
- III. Ministry Gender, Children and Social Development
- IV. Ministry of State for National Heritage and Culture
- V. Ministry of State for Special Programmes
- VI. Office of the Vice President and Ministry of Home Affairs

The Committee is mandated to consider the following issues; Labour, Trade Union Relations National manpower policy and development, Promotion of self employment in micro and small enterprise, National Social Security Fund (NSSF), National Productivity Centre. Gender, Children and Social Development Policies Mainstreaming, Women Enterprise Development Fund, Coordination of volunteer services, Social welfare for Vulnerable Groups, Community

Development Programmes, Institutions for Children's Care and Development, Culture and National Heritage, Disaster Management Policies and Programmes, Coordination of resettlement and mitigation programme for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Youth Affairs and Sports among others.

The following are the Members of the Committee:

The Hon. Sophia Abdi Noor, M.P. - Chairperson  
The Hon. Lenny Kivuti, M.P. - Vice- Chairperson  
The Hon. Elijah K. Lagat, M.P.  
The Hon. Joseph Oyugi Magwanga, M.P.  
The Hon. Alfred B. Odhiambo, M.P.  
The Hon. Clement Waibara, M.P.  
The Hon. Aden Keynan, M.P.  
The Hon. Gideon Konchella, M.P.

**Mr. Speaker Sir,**

The Committee wishes to congratulate the Hon Kiprono Magerer MP who was a member of the Committee who was appointed the Assistant Minister for Energy in may 2010 hence he could not undertake the fact finding tour.

The committee wishes to thank the Ministry of State for Special Programmes and the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration and Internal Security and its officers who liaised with the Committee and participated in the Fact Finding Tour.

The Mai Mahiu and Gilgil IDPs Camp came up as a result of the Post Election Violence, while the Kurbanyat Camp came up as a result of evictions from the Mau Forest for purposes of environmental conservation.

The Committee undertook the fact finding tour in May 2010. While taking the tour, the Committee was accompanied by officials from the Ministry of State for Special Programmes and the Ministry of State for Provincial Administration.

This Report is an account of the findings of the Committee and its recommendations on the way forward.

#### **Objective of the Visits.**

- To asses the condition and status of the people living in the IDPs camps.
- To find out the amount of assistance and support, if any, that the Government has given and still gives to the IDPs.
- To ascertain that what is in the report of the Ministry of State for Special Programmes is true

### Tasks Accomplished

- Visit to Mai Mahiu, Gilgil and Kurbanyat IDPs Camp.
- Held Public Barazas at the IDPs camps.

The Committee appreciates the immense support rendered by the Speaker and Clerk of the National Assembly and information rendered and facilitation provided by the officers in the Ministries in their respective lines of duty.

Finally it is now my pleasant duty, on behalf of the Departmental Committee on Labour and Social Welfare, to lay on the table of the House the Report, pursuant to Standing Order No. 181.

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

Hon. Sophia Abdi Noor, M.P. Chairperson  
Departmental Committee on Labour and Social Welfare

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION.

Following the unpredicted political violence which characterized the disputed outcome of the 2007 General Election, the country experienced an orgy of social disorder which resulted in devastating destruction of property and loss of life.

As a result it is estimated that 663,921 people were displaced and 78,254 houses destroyed country wide. Out of these 663,921, 350,000 IDPs sought refuge in 118 camps with another 313,921 integrating within communities across the country. Another 640 families fled into the neighboring Republic of Uganda.

In addition, there is also a new category of IDPs who have been evicted from the Government forest in order to pave way for enhancement of Environmental Conservation in the country. The Forest evictees are from Mau, Teldet, Embobut and Kieni forests comprising of 7,527 families.

## 1.2. OUTLINE

The Committee resolved to take a fact finding tour of Mai Mahiu, Gilgi and Kurbanyat Internally Displaced Persons Camps in Rift Valley Province. The three camps had a total of nine hundred and ninety six households. The Mai Mahiu and Gilgil IDPs Camp came up as a result of the 2007 Post Election Violence while the Kurbanyat Camp came up as a result of evictions by the Government from the Mau Forest for purposes of environmental conservation.

### 1.2.1 Background to the visit.

The objective was to assess the status and the condition of the people in the camps and establish whether they were getting any Government support.

The Committee had deliberated with the Minister, Ministry of State for Special Programmes and had some background information on the interventions that the Government had taken to help the IDPs such as; set up of the National Humanitarian Fund, Profiling of the IDPs, Operation Rudi Nyumbani, Provision of start up funds of Kshs. 10,000.00 to each household, Provision of Kshs. 25,000.00 for reconstruction of houses, Resettlement of Self Help Groups, Repair/Building of Houses for IDPs, Reconstruction of infrastructure facilities e.g. Schools, Partnership with Humanitarian Organizations and Well Wishers, Relief food provision to IDPs both by GoK and W.F.P, Peace building and reconciliation to create harmony among communities.

The Committee was informed and observed from the Internally Displaced Persons and the Provincial Administration that;-

- i. The Post Election Violence Internally Displaced Persons at Mai Mahiu and Gilgil are very grateful for the support that the Government has accorded them so far.
- ii. The Households that were profiled did not waste the money that the Government gave them they were able to form Self Help Groups.

- iii. In these Self Help Groups, Members pooled together the money the Government had given them and acquired land, which they are now resettled.
- iv. They are hardworking as was evident on the small pieces of land adjacent to their houses, they requested the Government to speed up the process of acquiring more land (2.5 acres) so that they can farm and cease being dependent on the Government.
- v. The IDPs facilities were stretched like,
  - Their children had to walk long distance to get to the school (eight km) and to the nearest healthy facility.
  - Lack of money to pay school fees for their children in secondary schools,
  - Lack of title deeds for their acquired pieces of land,
  - Lack of funds to start up small entrepreneurial projects.
- vi. The evictees of Mau Forest are in dire need of Government support.
- vii. The Government should try and resettle all the remaining IDPs so that the problem can be dealt with once and for all.

## **2.0 GOVERNMENT INTERVENTIONS**

In response to this new phenomenon, the Government rolled out several strategies in order to address the growing IDP problem, the strategies are;-

### **2.0.1. Set up of the National Humanitarian Fund**

This was the first strategy for Mitigation of effects and resettlement of the 2007 post election violence under Legal Notice No. 11 of January 30, 2008.

### **2.0.2. IDPs profiling to get the accurate number of the affected**

The Ministry of State for Special Programmes undertook the exercise of IDPs profiling at a cost of Kshs. 53 million with a view to getting accurate number of IDPs in the country. After analysis of the figures by the Kenya Bureau of Statistics it was found that about 140,459 households were affected with 663,921 people displaced.

The Rift Valley Province which the Committee visited had the highest number of households displaced at 84,947 and 408, 631 individuals respectively.

### **2.0.3. Operation Rudi Nyumbani to help the IDPs return to their homes and farms**

On May 05, 2008 the Government launched the 'Operation Rudi Nyumbani aimed at returning all the IDPs to their respective homes and farms. Through the programme 350,000 IDPs voluntarily returned to their farms.

Most of the IDPs camps in Nakuru, Naivasha, Uashin Gishu and Trans Nzoia have been closed down.



#### **2.0.4. Transitional camps**

Some IDPs moved to thirteen (13) transitional camps located close to their farms. These camps will reduce gradually as the Government and Development Partners continue to provide model houses for the returnees.

#### **2.0.5. Start up funds of Kshs 10,000.00 to IDPs household**

The National Humanitarian Fund to mitigate the effects and resettlement of victims of Post Election Violence was set up by his Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya under Legal Notice No. 11 of January 30, 2008. The objective and purpose of the Fund was to provide ex-gratia funding for:-

- i. The resettlement of the persons displaced as a result of the 2007 Post Election Violence.
- ii. The replacement of basic household effects destroyed as a result of 2007 Post Election Violence
- iii. Enabling the victims of the post election violence restart their basic livelihood.
- iv. Under this arrangement the Government paid each IDP household Kshs. 10,000.00

The Fund has up to date disbursed Government support of Kshs. 10,000.00 to 157,598 beneficiaries amounting to Kshs. 1,575,980,000.00 millions. The Government is yet to pay 7,626 beneficiaries amounting to Kshs. 76,260,000.00 millions.

#### **2.0.6. Kshs. 25,000.00 for reconstruction of houses**

The Government undertook to assist the affected communities to reconstruct their destroyed houses. In this regard each affected household was to receive Kshs. 25,000.00.

The Ministry of State for Special Programmes has so far received a total of 78,254 household from various districts for payment of Kshs. 25,000.00 for reconstruction of IDPs houses. The fund has to date disbursed a total of Kshs. 953,625,000 millions to 38,145 beneficiaries (heads of households) Another 40,109 beneficiaries (households) are yet to be paid Kshs.1,002,725,000.00 millions.

The beneficiaries have used the funds meant to rebuild their livelihoods in different ways ranging from rebuilding homes, to start up capital for small businesses, purchase of farm inputs and even purchase of land for the landless.

#### **2.0.7. Resettlement of Self Help Groups**

Some IDPs formed themselves into Self Help Groups to harness their resettlement. So far nineteen (19) Self Help Groups are registered.

The Government realizing the living conditions of IDPs in the ten (10) Self Help Groups amounting to 6,802 families, started purchasing land for them and giving building materials. Each IDP household was allocated 2.25 acres and a model settlement of an Eco Village type resettlement exercise is ongoing.

#### **2.0.8. Repair/Building of Houses for IDPs**

In Trans Nzoia East District (Kachibora), the National Humanitarian Fund spent Kshs. 12 Million for rehabilitation of 921 houses which were vandalized during the post election violence and a further Kshs. 22 Million to build 199 houses in Naivasha (Jikaze) and Uashin Gishu (Burnt Forest).

The Ministry of State for Special Programmes also bought building materials for construction of 530 houses for Mawingu Self Help Groups at a cost of Kshs. 20,248,962.00 millions.

#### **2.0.9. Reconstruction of infrastructure facilities.**

A total of Ksh 242,000,000.00 million has been disbursed to reconstruct 138 schools damaged during the Post Election Violence.

A further Kshs 123,000,000.00 millions was disbursed to the Kenya Army to construct 16 schools in Molo and Uashin Gishu Districts.

SAFAL Group of Companies has constructed two schools as a donation.

#### **2.0.10. Restoration of livelihoods**

The Government of Kenya obtained a loan of Ksh.1.978 Billion from Africa Development Bank (ADB) for restoration of farm infrastructure and rural livelihoods for families displaced by the 2007 Post Election Violence in Molo and Uashin Gishu District. The money is being utilized in putting up 19,000 houses and restoring farm infrastructure for 19,000 households. Over 1000 houses have so far been constructed and the project will continue to year 2009/2010.

The United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) in partnership with Kenya Government is striving to restore livelihoods among the youth and women in the greater Kisumu, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia and Nakuru Districts at a cost of US \$ 1.666 Million (Kshs. 125,449,800). The project will run for three financial years starting 2009/2010 and will be coordinated through District Business Solution Centers which have already been established and operationalised in all the larger Districts.

#### **2.0.11. Partnership with Humanitarian Organizations Well Wishers**

The United Nations Agencies, Non Governmental Organisations and faith based organizations partnered with the Government of Kenya to rebuild houses for the IDPs household in various parts of the country.

#### **2.0.12. Peace building and reconciliation to create harmony among communities**

The Government initiated Peace and Reconciliation Programmes in all the affected areas. These initiatives are aimed at involving communities that were hitherto in conflict to dialogue in peace and reconciliation.

To date many peace and reconciliatory meetings have been held in most parts of Rift Valley Province courtesy of Kenya Government in partnership with other stakeholders including faith based organizations.

The Government has far spent Kshs. 6.5 million in thirteen (13) Districts in Rift Valley, Nyanza and Central Provinces. A further funding of Kshs. 212.5 million is required to facilitate elaborate peace initiative in 81(eighty one) Districts and Five (5 )Provinces.

#### **2.0.13. Psychosocial counseling of IDPs to heal post election traumas**

The Government has also realized that the affected IDPs went through some traumatizing period in their lives. As such when the department of Mitigation and Resettlement was created, one of the first sections was dealing with psychosocial Counseling.

To date 77,525 IDPs have been counseled by 135 contracted counselors, social workers and life skill trainers. A total of Kshs 17.2 million has been spent to provide psychosocial counseling services. A further Kshs. 30,949,420 million is needed to do follow up counseling as the IDPs settle in their new environment.

#### **2.0.14. Relief food provision to IDPs both by GoK and W.F.P**

The Government through the Emergency Operation Programme (EMOP) led the feeding of 300,000 IDPs up to March 2009. Thereafter, relief food has continued to be issued on a need basis under targeted food distribution arrangement.

### **3.0. MAI MAHIU IDPs CAMP PUBLIC BARAZA**

The Committee was informed at the Mai Mahiu IDPs Baraza that; the camp is made up of a class of IDPs called the Urban Poor who came from Naivasha town and who were mainly hawkers from one community (Kikuyu). They didn't own any land. However in other camps within the Province, other Communities are represented. The reason behind having one community in the camp Is because the people felt safer staying in a place that is originally occupied by their own community.

All the IDPs who originally had land in any other part of the country had moved back to their land. Those that are still in camps are people who did not own any land in any part of Kenya.

There was also another group of IDPs who integrated with the Community instead of moving to the camps and out of the 6,800 families only 800 have been resettled. Those families that were

left out during the Government Profiling exercise have not received any Government help and the Government is not able to assist them since they were not profiled.

The Committee noted that the Mai Mahiu IDPs Camp has seven sub camps. These are:

*Table: Showing the number of sub camps in Mai Mahiu IDPs Camp*

No	Former IDP Camp/District	Name of Group	Households	Where they are resettled	Land Settled (Acres)	District
1	Naivasha Stadium	Jikaze	145	Mai Mahiu	17.5	Naivasha
2	Narok Camp	Fumilia	60	Mai Mahiu	7.5	Naivasha
3	Narok South	Amani	35	Mai Mahiu	5.5	Naivasha
4	Naivasha Stadium	Maoni Yetu	20	Mai Mahiu	3.0	Naivasha
5	-	Tumaini	45	Mai Mahiu	-	Naivasha
6.	-	Neema	25	Mai Mahiu	-	Naivasha
7	-	Huruma	19	Mai Mahiu	-	Naivasha
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>349</b>		<b>33.5</b>	

### 3.0.0 Issues that emerged

#### 3.0.1. Profiling

The Committee heard that among the seven camps, members of four camps; Jikaze, Fumilia, Amani and Maoni Yetu were profiled by the Government through the Ministry of State for Special Programmes before the deadline of the profiling which was December 31, 2008. However, (three) 3 of the camps, Tumaini, Neema and Huruma, were not profiled by the Government. They came in August 2009; eight months after the Government had concluded the profiling exercise.

#### 3.0.2. Housing

The three unprofiled camps were not given any Government money not the Kshs.10, 000.00 nor the Kshs. 25,000.00 thus they have no land as indicated on the table above. Some of them were given (quarter) ¼ acre of the land by the area councilor. Having no land of their own these families do not have permanent or semi permanent houses they are still living in the tents. They however receive food from the Government.

The members of the other four camps that were profiled got both the Kshs.10,000.00 and Kshs.25,000.00. They formed Self Help Groups and were able to buy land for resettlement using the Kshs. 25,000.00. Having acquired the land, the Government in partnership with Mabati Rolling Mills built semi permanent houses for the 145 households of Jikaze sub camp. The other remaining households of Fumilia, Amani and Maoni Yetu have permanent houses which are still being built by the Government in partnership with Habitat for Humanity.

### **3.0.3. Food**

The Ministry of State for Special Programmes through the Provincial Administration gives food to the households on a monthly basis. Each household gets seventy four kilograms of maize, four kilograms of beans and three litres of cooking oil.

The Committee noted that they had not received any food in the Month of April and the food subsidy that is given is not enough to sustain some of the large families..

### **3.0.4. Education**

The Committee was informed that the nearest primary school was eight kilometers away and it is quite challenging for the children to walk all the way daily. There was one secondary school where all the children from the Mai Mahiu and neighboring community attend.

The facilities in both the two schools are highly stretched due to the large number of pupils in the primary school and students in the secondary school, with one class at the primary school having one hundred and thirty pupils and consequently the teachers are not enough.

Due to the long walking distance, parents of the younger small children who cannot walk the long distance opened up an Early Childhood Development Centre (ECDC) at the camp. The centre is however not able to serve the needs of the children because it is not registered by the Government and doesn't have a Government trained teacher.

The Committee noted that some of parents have a problem with school fees for their secondary school going children. They are not able to pay the school fees since they are not involved in any economically viable activity.

It was also noted that parents who have candidates in both primary and secondary schools were struggling to get their children's birth certificates, since most of their personal belongings were destroyed during the Post Election Violence.

### **3.0.5. Water**

The Committee noted that the IDPs are provided with water by the Government which is drawn from Kijabe Mission Hospital. However, the water is not enough for their use. They have a borehole that has been sunk and electricity availed, however, the borehole requires a special pump which they haven't been able to purchase.



### 3.0.6. Health Services

The IDPs households in the Camp normally get medical services at Kijabe Mission Hospital at a subsidized fee of Kshs. 60.00. However the Hospital was far.

The Hospital also holds medical camps in the camp regularly to treat the sick.

### 3.0.7. Agriculture

The Committee noted that the Ministry of Agriculture gives seedlings to the IDPs households to plant in their small pieces of land.

### 3.0.8. Women Groups/Youth Groups

The Committee was also informed that the women and the youth have formed groups dealing with poultry keeping, dairy farming and greenhouses but they do not have any startup capital.

### 3.0.9. Title Deeds

The Committee noted that after the Ministry of State for Special Programmes helped the IDPs in buying land, they did not assist them to acquire title deeds to their pieces of land.

## 4.0. GILGIL IDPs CAMP BARAZA

The Committee was informed that:-

Gilgil is a newly created District and the Gilgil IDPs Camp there are six sub camps as under:-

No	Former IDP Camp/District	Name of Group	Households	Where they are resettled	Land Settled (Acres)	District
1	Naivasha Stadium	Ebenezer	165	Kikohey, Gilgil	12.5	Gilgil
2	Naivasha Stadium	Jerusalem	37	Karunga, Gilgil	3.0	Gilgil
3	Naivasha Stadium	Vumilia	107	Kikohey, Gilgil	5.0	Gilgil
4	-	Immanuel	13	Kikohey, Gilgil	-	Gilgil
5	-	Nawamu	108	Kikohey, Gilgil		Gilgil
6.	-	Kimondo-Ebenezer	80	Kikohey, Gilgil		Gilgil
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>510</b>		<b>20.5</b>	

#### 4.0.1. Resettlement

All the households in Immanuel, Nawamu and Kimondo Eldoret camps were not profiled. As such, they were not able to receive the Government money. They have no land and they are still living in tents.

#### 4.0.2. Floods

The area where the Ministry of State for Special Programmes acquired land for them normally floods especially during the heavy rains. As a result the area is prone to diseases such as malaria and bilharzias.

#### 4.0.3. Education

The schools are very far and the Camp has one Early Childhood Development Centre (ECDC) without a Government teacher.

#### 4.0.4. Health

There is no dispensary or health centre nearby.

### 5.0. COURTESY CALL TO THE RIFT VALLEY PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS OFFICE

#### 5.0.1 IDPs Camps

The Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner informed the Committee that the issue of IDPs is complex and the Post Election IDPs are categorized as;

- Integrated IDPs and
- Organized IDPs.

That there are sixteen IDPs camps in Rift Valley Province with 6,802 households with an average of 4.5 individuals. However the Government has undertaken to resettle them. Some 790 households have been settled so far.

In Rift Valley Province the resettlement started with Mawingu camp which was decongested and 444 households brought to GIWA Farm in Rongai District. The Housing for the 444 families is still ongoing.

Resettlement of the IDPs has been slow due to lack of land and building materials.

The Committee learnt that the Red Cross Society of Kenya has played a major role in supplementing the Government efforts.

## 5.0.2. MAU FOREST EVICTIONS IDPS

The Committee was informed that The Mau Forest complex eviction process is successfully ongoing in phases. The phase one is targeting the South Western Mau Forest reserve which covers the following Districts; Belgut, Konoin, Chepalungu, Kipkelion, Kericho, Sotik and Bomet. It involves the eviction of the non title holders or squatters who had illegally encroached the Government forest outside the excised areas.

The affected persons in Phase one are two thousand, eight hundred and five (2,805) households. They have already come out of the forest. The exercise is still continuing to other phases although the programme has changed from environmental conservation to a political game.

The Committee was further informed that the Provincial administration is not fully involved in the evictions and sometimes there is no communication when the evictions are done however, the Kenya Wildlife Services and Ministry of Forestry are fully involved.

## 6.0. KURBANYAT IDPs CAMP PUBLIC BARAZA

The Committee was informed that there are seven camps as a result of the Mau Forest evictions as follows;-

NAME	NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS	NO. OF PEOPLE
Kurbanyat	137	164
Kapkembo	625	2850
Kipkonyor	453	3074
Chepkopurot	188	1196
Kipkoris	128	820
Tiritar	145	939
Kusumek	413	2874
<b>Total</b>	<b>2089</b>	<b>11917</b>

The following issues were observed.

### 6.0.1. Resettlement

The IDPs are still living in the tents and would wish the Government to resettle them because they have no land of their own to move to. With resettlement, the children will be able to go to school as most of them are not schooling.

### 6.0.2. Health



The Camp is in a very poor health condition with rains flooding the tents. The place is very cold, chilly and it rains almost every day. Both the children and the adults are not appropriately dressed to keep themselves warm. There are so many cases of pneumonia outbreak. Most of the children had running noses, were coughing and not in school learning.

The Committee noted with a lot of concern that since the IDPs moved to the camp in September 2009, about twenty children and adults have died as a result of the cold related illness and by the time the Committee was visiting two adults were hospitalized.

It was also noted that among the most affected were the old people and children.

## 7.0. CHALLENGES

- Some of the IDPs households were huge. The food that is being given is not able to sustain them
- Lack of land for farming
- Those IDPs that were not profiled are still living in the tents
- Lack of enough water
- Children walk very long distances to access the schools
- The facilities of the one primary and one Secondary school near Mai Mahiu IDPs Camp where the children usually attend were highly stretched
- Lack of school fees for the secondary school going children
- Lack of health facilities that are close to the camps
- Lack of money to start up small businesses
- The IDPs issue has become a milking cow. There is a list of more than 20,000 people claiming to be IDPs in Rift Valley Province.
- The management of the Mau evictions is being done from Nairobi..

## 8.0. COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

The Committee, based on the information, evidence availed, and what they saw formed an opinion that:-

- The IDPs at Mai Mahiu Camp and Gigil Camp who were able to get the Government funds of Kshs. 10,000.00 and Kshs. 25,000.00 are very happy with all the help that the Government had accorded them so far.
- The IDPs at Mai Mahiu are very hard working and had crops growing around the small pieces of land adjacent to their houses.
- The Government has not gone to the aid of the IDPs at Kurbanyat Camp and they are in dire need of help and assistance.

- The Ministry of State for Special Programmes is playing its role in helping PEV IDPs, so is the Provincial Administration especially in Naivasha District
- The IDPs camps need infrastructure of social services such as schools, health centers, water and bigger pieces of land for farming so that they can be self sustaining.

## **9.0. RECOMMENDATIONS**

In view of the foregoing, the committee recommends that:-

- 9.0.1. **The Ministry of State for Special Programmes should consider the size of the families while giving the food so that large families can be catered for.**
- 9.0.2. **The Government should quicken the process of acquiring and allocating 2 ¼ piece of land to the IDPs to enable them, involve in economic activities so that they can stop being dependent on the Government for their every day need.**
- 9.0.3. **The Government or any well wishers should help the Mai Mahiu Camp households get the borehole pump to enable them have clean water.**
- 9.0.4. **The Ministry of Education should put up at least one primary and one secondary school at Mai Mahiu, Gilgil, and Kurbnyat Camps to ease congestion in the existing schools and to lessen the walking distance for the children as education is a basic need and a right for every Kenyan child.**
- 9.0.5. **The Ministry of Education should offer subsidized tuition for the IDPs children in secondary schools. The Area Member of Parliament should also chip in and offer bursaries to these needy students to enable them continue their education.**
- 9.0.6. **The Ministry of Medical Services and the Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation should put up a health center or provide a mobile health facility and carry out several medical camps in the Camps.**
- 9.0.7. **The Government through the Ministry of State for Special programmes should pay the families that have not received the Kshs. 25,000.00 and Kshs. 10,000.00 to help the IDPs get back on their lives.**
- 9.0.8. **The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Development and the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports should loan the women and the youth, the Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) and the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) respectively so that they can start up some self sustaining projects.**
- 9.0.9. **The Government should help and assist all the IDPs by resettling them and provide them with health facilities and schools etc**
- 9.0.10. **There should be a peace Committee in every Constituency to avoid conflicts that lead to IDPs.**
- 9.0.11. **The Mau eviction programme should be handed over to KWS to avoid having too many players and programmes running simultaneously and overlapping of duties.**

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY FOURTH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE HELD ON THURSDAY APRIL 29, 2010 IN COMMITTEE ROOM FOURTH FLOOR CONTINENTAL HOUSE, PARLIAMENT BUILDING AT 10.00 A.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Lenny Kivuti, M.P. – Vice Chairperson  
The Hon. Gideon Konchella, M.P.  
The Hon. Joseph Magwanga, M.P.  
The Hon. Alfred Odhiambo, M.P.  
The Hon. Elijah Lagat, M.P.

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Sophia Abdi Noor, M.P. – Chairperson

ABSENT

The Hon. Clement Waibara, M.P.  
The Hon. Aden Keynan, M.P.

IN-ATTENDANCE – NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike – Clerk Assistant  
Ms. Caroline Kinyua – Third Clerk Assistant

PRAYERS

MIN: 30/2010 DELIBERATION WITH THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMMES.

The Minister of State for Special Programmes Hon. Dr. Naomi Shaban, M.P. accompanied by messers,  
Mr. Moses C. Giani – Ag. PS  
Mr. Calvin Shavanga – CFO  
Mr. Peter Eripete – Rep. Director Mitigation and Resettlement  
Mr. Ibrahim A. Maalim – SDS  
Mr. Samson P. Wangusi – Deputy Secretary Relief and Rehabilitation  
Ms. Pamella Ongwena – NPC  
Mr. David Kibe – AG. NPC and  
Mr. Koimet Ole Kina – OPM – Ag Deputy Coordinator Crisis Response Centre  
Informed the committee that; -  
The Ministry of State for Special Programmes Mandate and core functions were;

i Floods

Disasters disrupt people's livelihoods, destroy infrastructure, divert planned use of resources, interrupt economic activities, and retard development. The Core Values in the Strategic Plan is that 'The Special Programmes staff strives to ensure disasters are prevented, prepared for and mitigated against.'

The Ministry have an early warning gadgets which gives information on the weather forecasts and its interpreted that if there would be floods the Ministry 'Coordinates all stakeholders in Disaster Risk Reduction Management' and forewarns on impending disasters so as to put in place intervention and response mechanisms well in advance to minimize on risks.

#### ii The Ministry's Co-ordination role

In performing its functions, the Ministry has to work with various agencies both governmental and non-governmental. The nature of disaster management work is such that different stakeholders (Governmental and Non-governmental and public or private) have an important role to play and contribute to the overall effectiveness of disaster management. The Ministry does not have adequate staff at the headquarters and none in the districts to enable it manage disasters effectively on its own. The Ministry thus relies on the Provincial Administration structure to reach needy people in the districts since it is well established up to the grassroots level.

As for non-governmental partners, most agencies particularly UN agencies and some NGOs have vast experience in managing disasters and therefore partnering with them is useful for the country. Such cooperation also ensures that there is no duplication of efforts during disaster response and resources are pooled together for efficient utilization. Some of the organizations the Ministry works with closely include: WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, OCHA, Kenya Red Cross Society, World Vision, Oxfam and Action Aid among others.

#### iii Districts Strategic Plan for flood management

The ministry has however no specific strategic plan for Tana River and Pokot districts since there are many districts in the country that experience floods from time to time depending on the amount of rainfall. The mandate for managing of flood water in Tana River and West Pokot districts and any other districts belong to the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and the Ministry of State for Special Programmes only intervenes to provide relief supplies to people who may be displaced by floods.

There is a strategic plan for managing floods in parts of Western Kenya under the Western Kenya Community Driven Development and Flood Mitigation Project (WKCDD&FM) that is funded by the World Bank. The project covers ten district in Western Kenya and not only aims at managing floods but also spearheading community driven development in the districts targeted by the project. The districts that face floods regularly get support and assistance from the Ministry and other stakeholders working with the Ministry whenever they experience floods.

The Ministry of State for Special Programmes through the WKCDD&FM project have embraced an integrated flood management approach in addressing the perennial flood problems in Budalangi, within the lower reaches of River Nzoia basin. The project has however focused on the entire Nzoia river Basin considering the causes of the flooding in Budalangi emanate from the middle, upper and flood plain reaches of the basin.

In an endeavor to reduce the effects of floods, which in the recent past have been occurring annually, the WKCDD&FMP has formulated appropriate intervention measures both short term and long term covering the entire region of Nzoia river basin. The basin is divided into three regions: upper catchment, middle catchment and lower reaches of the floodplain. As the river meanders and slows down towards Lake Victoria, flooding takes place. The flood disaster management and preparedness measures have been classified as immediate and long term activities as outlined below:

#### **iv Immediate interventions**

River training at three sections within Budalangi have already been constructed at Sisinga (about 330m), near Sininda (about 290m) and Subuka (about 730m) with combined total length of slightly more than 1.3km.

Construction of five check/weirs dams in the upper catchment across the tributaries of River Nzoia at Kuywa, Olare Onyonkie, Sergoit, Kibisis and Sosiani has been ongoing. The tributaries of Kuywa and Kibisi carry lots of silt emanating from Mt. Elgon. More of these structures have been identified and will be constructed and their effect in controlling floods will be monitored.

The silt from the uplands that is transported to the floodplain and deposited in the river channel reducing the river's flow at the river mouth towards Lake Victoria thus causing floods. It is estimated that at some areas in the flood plain and river mouth the river is silted over 40% and hence the water finds its way towards the dyke especially around weak areas. The project in consultation with Bunyala district disaster committee and the Provincial Administration procured 6 evacuation boats which are waiting to be fixed with outboard engines.

Last year in an effort to move the affected population to safer areas during flooding, construction of disaster evacuation center was started and this will act as the holding ground for affected populations during floods. It is planned that when the project resumes, survey and identification of possible methods of the river mouth will be carried out as this is the principal cause of the flooding since it impedes water from being discharged to the Lake Victoria causing back water flows.

#### **v Short term measures**

Procurement works for the reconstruction of the northern and southern dykes (about 33km) will start once the ongoing design works are completed in the course of the year.

#### **vi Long Term Measures**

Work on the design of multipurpose dam at the middle catchment is ongoing and once completed the funding will be sourced for construction. Catchment management and Resources Users Association communities continues rehabilitating the most degraded sub catchment areas through Water Resource Management Authority office in Kakamega and have planted 500,000 seedlings in Moiben, Kuywa and Sosiani rivers.

#### vii Disaster preparedness

The project has purchased automatic water level machine and installed automatic hydro met stations within the basin which enables the project staff to receive data any time at the base station. The project has invested in an elaborate data collection infrastructure that enables to get real time hydro meteorological data. This data facilitates preparation and issuance of Early Warning bulletins.

As a measure towards disaster preparedness, the issuance of daily flood warning systems continues and this gives a lead time of 2 days. The information is disseminated through the local community radio (Bulala FM) supported by the project. In collaboration with the District Disaster Management Committee, a contingency plan has been formulated whereby various organizations have pledged to preposition various resources in preparation for any flooding disaster.

#### viii Ongoing dyke repair works

- i. The National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation under the Ministry of Water and Irrigation whose mandate is to maintain the dykes are on the ground and have accomplished the following works:
- ii. Dyke rising in southern dyke at Mau Mau and other weak sections along the dyke.
- iii. NWCPC has now moved to the northern dyke and will remain on standby during the rainy season.

### MIN 31/2010 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

The Minister informed the Committee that:-

The unpredicted political violence which characterized the disputed outcome of the 2007 General Election, the country experienced an orgy of social disorder which resulted in devastating destruction of property and loss of life. That over 663,921 people were displaced and 78,254 houses destroyed country wide. 350,000 IDPs sought refuge in 118 camps with another 313,921 integrating within communities across the country. 640 families fled into the neighboring Republic of Uganda.

There is also a new crop of IDPs who have been evicted from the Government forest Mau in Teldet, Embobut and Kieni forests comprising of 7,527 families, to pave way for enhancement of Environmental Conservation in the country.

#### i Government Interventions

In response to this new phenomenon, the Government rolled out several strategies in order to address the growing IDP problem as follows;

##### a. National Humanitarian Fund

This was the first strategy for Mitigation of effects and resettlement of the 2007 post election violence under Legal Notice No. 11 of 30<sup>th</sup> January 2008.

##### b. IDP profiling.

- The Ministry of State for Special Programmes undertook the exercise of IDP profiling at a cost of Ksh. 53 million with a view to getting accurate number of IDPs in the country. After analysis of the figures by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, it was found out that there were about 140,459 households affected with 663,921 people displaced.
  - Rift Valley Province, which the Committee visited, had the highest number of households and of individuals displaced at 84,947 and 408,631, respectively.
- c. **Operation Rudi Nyumbani**
- On May 05, 2008 the Government launched the 'Operation Rudi Nyumbani' aimed at returning all IDPs to their homes and farms. Through the programme some 350,000 have voluntarily returned to their farms. Most of the original IDP camps in Nakuru, Naivasha, Uasin - Gishu and Trans Nzoia have been closed down.
- d. **Transitional camps**
- Some IDPs moved to 13 transitional camps located close to their farms. These camps will reduce gradually as the Government and development partners continue to provide model houses for the returnees.
- e. **Kshs. 10,000.00 to each IDP household**
- The National Humanitarian Fund to mitigate the effects and resettlement of victims of Post Election Violence was set up by his Excellency the President of the Republic. The objective and purpose of the Fund was to provide ex-gratia funding for IDPs.
  - The resettlement of the persons displaced as a result of the 2007 post election violence
  - The replacement of basic household effects destroyed as a result of the 2007 post election violence
  - Enabling the victims of the post election violence restart their basic livelihood
  - Under this arrangement, the Government paid each IDP household Kshs10,000.
  - The Fund has up to date disbursed Government support of Kshs. 10,000.00 to 157,598 beneficiaries amounting to Kshs1,575,980,000. The Government is yet to pay 7,626 beneficiaries amounting to Kshs76,260,000.
- f. **Ksh. 25,000.00 for reconstruction of houses**
- The Government undertook to assist affected communities to reconstruct their destroyed houses. In this regard, each affected household was to receive Kshs 25,000.00 for this purpose.



- The Ministry of State for Special Programmes has so far received a total of 78,254 household from various districts for payment of Kshs. 25,000.00/- for reconstruction of IDP Houses. The fund has to date disbursed a total of Kshs. 953,625,000 to 38,145 beneficiaries (head of households).
  - A total of 40,109 beneficiaries are yet to be paid Kshs. 1,002,725,000.00.
  - Contrary to expectations, the beneficiaries have used the funds meant to rebuild their livelihoods in different ways ranging from rebuilding homes, to start – up capital for small businesses, purchase of farm inputs and even purchase of land for the landless.
- g. Resettlement of Self Help Groups
- Some IDPs formed themselves into Self Help Groups to harness their resettlement. So far, 19 Self Help Groups are registered.
  - However the Government, upon realizing the living conditions of IDPs in the 10 Self Help Groups totalling to 6,802 families, started purchasing land for them and giving building materials. Each IDP household was allocated 2.25 acres and the model of settlement will be Eco – Village type. The exercise is still ongoing.
- h. Repair/Building of Houses for IDPs
- In Trans Nzoia East District (Kachibora), the NHF spent Kshs. 12 Million for rehabilitation of 921 houses which were vandalized during the post election violence. National Humanitarian Fund also spent Kshs. 22 Million to build 199 houses in Naivasha (Jikaze) and Uasin - Gishu (Burnt Forest).
  - The Ministry of State for Special Programmes has also bought building materials for construction of 530 houses for Mawingu Self Help Groups at a cost of Kshs 20, 248, 962 00.
- i. Reconstruction of infrastructure facilities e.g. Schools
- A total of Ksh242,000,000 has been disbursed to reconstruct 138 schools damaged during the post election violence.
  - A further Kshs123,000,000 was disbursed to the Kenya Army to construct 16 schools in Molo and Uasin - Gishu Districts.
  - SAFAL Group of Companies has constructed two schools as a donation.
- j. Restoration of livelihoods
- The Government of Kenya obtained a loan of Ksh.1.978 Billion from Africa Development Bank (ADB) for restoration of farm infrastructure and rural livelihoods for displaced families by the 2007 post election violence in Molo and Uashin Gishu District. The money is being utilized in putting up 19,000 houses and restoring farm infrastructure for 19,000 households. The project will run in the financial year 2009/2010. Over 1,000 houses have so far been constructed.



- The United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP) in partnership with Kenya Government is striving to restore livelihoods among the youth and women in the greater Kisumu, Uasin - Gishu, Trans Nzoia and Nakuru districts at a cost of US \$ 1.666 Million (KSHS. 125,449,800). The project will run for three financial years starting from 2009/2010 and will be coordinated through District Business Solution Centers which have so far already been established and operationalised in all the larger districts.
  - The private sector, UN Agencies, NGOs and faith - based organizations did partner with the Government to rebuild houses for the IDPs in various parts of the country.
- k. **Peace building and reconciliation to create harmony among communities**
- The Government initiated peace and reconciliation programmes in the affected areas. These initiatives aimed at involving communities that were hitherto in conflict in dialogue, peace and reconciliation.
  - To date, many peace and reconciliatory meetings have been held in most parts of Rift Valley Province courtesy of Kenya Government in partnership with other stakeholders including faith based organizations.
  - The Government has so far has spent Kshs. 6.5 million in 13 districts in Rift Valley, Nyanza and Central provinces. Further funding of Kshs.212,500,000 is required to facilitate elaborate peace initiative in 81 districts and five provinces.
- l. **Psychosocial counseling of IDPs to heal post election traumas**
- The Government also realized that the affected went through some traumatizing period in their lives. As such, when the department of Mitigation and Resettlement was created, one of the first sections was that dealing with psychosocial Counseling.
  - Some 77,525 IDPs have been counseled by 135 contracted counselors, social workers and life skill trainers. A total of Kshs 17.2 Million has been spent to provide psychosocial counseling services. A total of Ksh. 30,949,420 million is needed to do a follow up counseling as the IDPs settle in their new environment.
- m. **Relief food provision to IDPs both by GoK and W.F.P**
- The Government through the Emergency Operation Programme (EMOP) led the feeding of 300,000 IDPs up to March 2009. Thereafter, relief food has continued to be issued on a need basis under targeted food distribution arrangement. Relief to the victims is usually in two types, the food and the non food.

- The Disaster Management Committee came into being during last year's (2009) drought. And the secretariat meets under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the funding for disaster management goes through various Ministries
- That in Mogotio, Narok, Pokot, Tana Delta and Samburu a total of twenty eight people died during the floods. The early warning in all districts is under DC's office and was used and people were evacuated in April from Tana River Delta. Although some people ignored early warning and were not willing to be evacuated. The Ministry uses the Kenya Army planes and usually hire pilots from Kenya Wildlife Services. There was no flooding and no life was lost in Budalangi for the first time.

MIN: 32/2010 ADJOURNMENT

And the time being one O'clock the Vice Chairperson adjourned the Meeting.

Signature  Date .....

Chairperson

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY FIFTH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE HELD ON THURSDAY APRIL 29, 2010 AT THE NAIVASHA INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS PLOTS /CAMPS NAIVASHA AT 10.00 A.M.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Sophia Abdi Noor, M.P. – Chairperson  
The Hon. Gideon Konchella, M.P.  
The Hon. Joseph Magwanga, M.P.  
The Hon. Alfred Odhiambo, M.P.

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lenny Kivuti, M.P. – Vice Chairperson  
The Hon. Elijah Lagat, M.P.

ABSENT

The Hon. Clement Waibara, M.P.  
The Hon. Aden Keynan, M.P.

IN-ATTENDANCE – NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyōike – Clerk Assistant  
Ms. Caroline Kinyua – Third Clerk Assistant  
Mr. Absalom Wendo – serjeant at Arms.

IN-ATTENDANCE – MINISTRY OF STATE FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMMES.

Mr Peter Eripete Acting Director Mitigation and Resettlement  
Mr Sabina mule DO 1 - Naivasha  
Mr Nderitu DO 1 - Mai Mahiu  
Mr Tom Namasaka - Assistant Director Information  
Mr Alloys Lentoimmaga – Cordinator Resettlement Center.  
Mr James N Njau – Assistant Chief Kijabe Location.

MIN 33/2010 NAIVASHA IDPs CAMP BARAZA

The committee was introduced by the District Officer Naivasha at the IDPs Baraza.

MIN 34/2010 HON KIPRONO MAGERER CONGRATULATIONS IN ABSENTIA

The members acknowledged the plight of the IDPs and gave a congratulation message that the Hon Kiprono Magerer MP was appointed an Assistant Minister for Energy and therefore he could not join the committee in the fact finding tour as he was now an Assistant Minister.

The Chairperson informed the IDPs that the committee had come to visit them as their plight was known and since the 2007 post election violence the committee wanted to know and see how the Government was treating them and whether they were still getting food and other assistance.

The Internally Displaced Persons informed the committee that:-

i. **Camps and Profiling**

There were seven camps at Mai Mahiu and members of four camps; Jikaze, Fumilia, Amani and Maoni Yetu were profiled by the Government by December 31, 2008. However, three of the camps, Tumaini, Neema and Huruma, were not profiled by as they came in August 2009, eight months after the Government had concluded the profiling exercise.

That the camp is made up of a class of IDPs called the Urban Poor who came from Naivasha town, and who were mainly hawkers and didn't own any land. The reason behind having one community in the camp was because the people felt safer staying in one place that is originally occupied by their own community.

That all the IDPs who originally had land in any other parts of the country had moved back to their land and those that were still in camps did not own any land in any part of Kenya. Further that there was another group of IDPs who integrated with the Community instead of moving to the camps and out of the 6,800 families only 800 have been resettled.

Those families that were left out during the profiling exercise did not get the Kshs.10,000.00 nor the Kshs.25,000.00 or any Government support.. thus they have no land. Some of them were given a quarter acre of the land by the area councilor. The families do not have permanent or semi permanent houses so they are still in the tents. They however receive food from the Government.

The members of the other four camps that were profiled got both the Kshs.10,000.00 and Kshs.25,000.00 and formed Self Help Groups and were able to buy land for resettlement using the Kshs. 25,000.00. Having acquired the land, the Government in partnership with Mabati rolling mills built semi permanent houses for the 145 households of Jikaze sub camp. The other remaining households of Fumilia, Amani and Maoni Yetu have permanent houses which are still being built by the Government in partnership with Habitat for Humanity.

ii. **Food**

The Ministry of State for Special Programmes through the Provincial Administration gives food to the households on a monthly basis. Each household gets seventy four kilograms of maize, four kilograms of beans and three litres of cooking oil.

The IDPs had not received any food in the Month of April and the food subsidy that was given was not enough to sustain some of the large families. Also that the nearest primary

school was eight kilometers away with over one hundred and thirty pupils and it was quite challenging for the children to walk all the way and there was only one secondary school where all the children from the Mai Mahiu and neighboring community attend school.

### iii School

That due to the long walking distance, parents of the small children who cannot walk the long distance opened up an Early Childhood Development Centre (ECDC) at the camp. The centre is however not able to serve the needs of the children because it is not registered by the Government and doesn't have a Government trained teacher.

The parents who have candidates in both primary and secondary schools were struggling to get their children's birth certificates, since most of their personal belongings were destroyed during the Post Election Violence.

The IDPs were being provided with water by the Government which is gotten from Kijabe Mission Hospital. However, the water was not enough for their use. A borehole has been sunk and electricity availed, however, the borehole required a special pump which they were unable to purchase.

### iv Health services

The IDPs households in the Camp normally get medical services at Kijabe Mission Hospital at a subsidized fee of Kshs 60 000. However the Hospital was far. The Hospital also holds medical camps in the camp regularly to treat the sick.

### v Groups

The women and the youth have formed groups dealing with poultry keeping, dairy farming and greenhouses but they do not have any capital to start

The Ministry of Agriculture gives seedlings to the households to plant in their small pieces of land. Also the Ministry of State for Special Programmes helped the IDPs in buying land although they did not assist them to acquire title deeds to their pieces of land.

## MIN 35/2010 ADJOURNMENT

And the time being three O'clock the Chairperson adjourned the meeting until Gilgil IDP camp.

## MIN 36/2010 GILGIL IDPs CAMP (kikopey)

The Committee held a Public baraza at the Gilgil Camp and was informed that:-

### i. Camps

Gilgil is a newly created District and there are six sub camps.

### ii. Resettlement

All the households in Immanuel, Nawamu and Kimondo Eldoret camps were not profiled. As such, they were not able to receive the Government money. So they have no land and they are still living in tents

iii. **Floods**

The area where the Ministry of State for Special Programmes acquired for them land it normally floods especially during the heavy rains. As a result the area is prone to diseases such as malaria

iv. **Education**

The schools are very far and the Camp has one Early Childhood Development Centre (ECDC) but without a Government teacher

v. **Health**

There was no dispensary or health centre which was nearby.

MIN 36/2010 ADJOURNMENT

And the time being five O'clock the Chairperson adjourned the meeting until the next day.

Signature.....



Chairperson

Date.....

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY SIXTH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE HELD ON THURSDAY APRIL 29, 2010 AT THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS OFFICE NAKURU AT 11.00 AM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

The Hon. Sophia Abdi Noor, M.P. – Chairperson  
The Hon. Joseph Magwanga, M.P.  
The Hon. Alfred Odhiambo, M.P.  
The Hon. Elijah Lagat, M.P.

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

The Hon. Lenny Kivuti, M.P. – Vice Chairperson  
The Hon. Gideon Konchella, M.P.

ABSENT

The Hon. Clement Waibara, M.P.  
The Hon. Aden Keynan, M.P.

IN-ATTENDANCE – NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Mr. John Wanyoike – Clerk Assistant  
Ms. Caroline Kinyua – Third Clerk Assistant  
Mr. Absalom Wendo – sergeant at Arms.

MIN 37/2010 COURTESY CALL TO THE RIFT VALLEY PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS OFFICE

The Rift Valley Provincial Commissioner Mr Osman Warfa accompanied by Mr Paul Njoroge – Regional Intelligence Coordinator, Mr Samuel Nyabengi – Provincial Criminal Investigation Officer, Mr Douglas G. Karanja - SCAAP Provincial AP Commander, Mr F.M. Munyambu- Provincial Police Officer and Brigadier Onyango informed the committee that:-

The IDPs issue was complex and the Post Election IDPs are categorized as Integrated IDPs and Organized IDPs

MIN 38/2010 IDPs CAMP.

That there were sixteen camps in Rift Valley Province with 6,802 households with an average of 45 individuals. However the Government had undertaken to settle them and 790 households had been settled.

The resettlement started with Mawingu camp which was decongested and 444 households brought to Giwa Farm in Rongai District.



The Housing for the 444 families was still ongoing. The resettlement of the IDPs has been slow because of lack of land and building materials. The Red Cross Society of Kenya has played a major role in supplementing the Government efforts.

MIN 39/2010 MAU FOREST EVICTIONS.

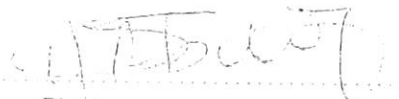
The Committee was informed that The Mau Forest complex eviction process is successful and an ongoing in phases. The phase one is targeting the South Western Mau Forest reserve which covers the Belgut, Konoin, Chepalungu, Kipkelion, Kericho, Sotik and Bomet Districts. It involves the eviction of the non title holders or squatters who had illegally encroached the Government forest outside the excised areas.

The numbers of the affected persons in the Phase one were two thousand, eight hundred and five (2,805) households who had already come out of the forest. The exercise is still continuing to other phases although the programme has changed from environmental conservation to a political game.

The Committee was further informed that Provincial administration is not involved in the evictions and there is no communication when the evictions are done however, Kenya Wildlife Services and Ministry of Forestry are involved.

MIN 40/2010 ADJOURNMENT

And the time being Eleven O'clock the Chairperson adjourned the meeting until Kurbanyat IDPs camp Mau forest.

Signature  Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Chairperson