COS

Recommended for approval for tabling.

09/05/2024

THE SENATE
RECEIVED
09 MAY 2024
DEPUTY CLERK

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT | THIRD SESSION

THE SENATE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

PARLIAMENT
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

REPORT ON THE PETITION ON PERSISTENT INSECURITY, CATTLE RUSTLING, LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY IN LORROKI AND MALASO DIVISIONS OF SAMBURU CENTRAL SUB COUNTY

Rt. Hon. Speaker
You may approve for tabling
J. M. Nyegenye, C.B.S.,
Clerk of the senate/ secretary, PSC
Date: 09/05/24

APPROVED
RT. HON. SEN
AMASON J. KINGI

14/05/24

Clerk's Chambers,
The Senate,
Parliament Buildings,
NAIROBI.

May, 2024

PAPERS LAID	
DATE	14/5/2024
TABLED BY	Majority Whip.
COMMITTEE	National Security
CLERK AT THE TABLE	Angela.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Abbreviations/ Acronyms	iii
Preliminaries	iv
Foreword by the Chairperson	v
Adoption of the Report	X
Chapter 1: Introduction	
Summary of the Petition	1
Analysis of Legal issues	3
The concept of National Security in Kenya	3
Compensation for loss of private property	4
Community policing initiatives in Kenya	5
Delimitation of boundaries	7
Chapter 2: Consideration of the Petition	
Introduction	8
Submissions by the Petitioners	8
Submissions by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration	10
Chapter 3: Committee Observations	
Committee Observations	13
Chapter 4: Recommendations	
Recommendations	17
List of Annexes	19

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

COK	- Constitution of Kenya
CS	- Cabinet Secretary
IDP	- Internally Displaced Person
IG	- Inspector General
MCA	- Member of County Assembly
NPR	- National Police Reservist
NPS	- National Police Service

PRELIMINARIES

Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

The Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations is established under the Senate Standing Orders and is mandated to *"consider all matters relating to national security and foreign relations, disaster reduction and preparedness, home affairs, defence, immigration and international relations"*.

Membership of the Committee

The Committee is comprised of –

1) Sen. William Cheptumo Kipkiror, CBS, MP - Chairperson
2) Sen. Karen Njeri Nyamu, MP - Vice-Chairperson
3) Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP - Member
4) Sen. Abdul Mohammed Haji, CBS, MP - Member
5) Sen. Julius Murgor Recha, CBS, MP - Member
6) Sen. Joseph Githuku Kamau, MP - Member
7) Sen. (Prof.) Tom Odhiambo Ojienda, SC, MP - Member
8) Sen. Lenku Ole Kanar Seki, MP - Member
9) Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP - Member

The Minutes of the Committee in considering the Petition on persistent insecurity, cattle rustling, loss of lives and property in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County are attached to this Report as ***Annex 1***.

FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON

Hon. Speaker,

The Petition was presented in the Senate on Tuesday, 28th November, 2023, by Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi, CBS, MP, Senator for Samburu County on behalf of residents of Samburu, following which it was committed to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations for consideration.

The salient issue in the Petition relates to persistent insecurity and cattle rustling in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County. This has led to loss of lives and property, as well as the disruption of economic activities in the affected areas, with over fifty nine (59) lives lost, twenty-two (22) people injured, two thousand eight hundred and thirty six (2,836) cows stolen and three thousand six hundred and sixty three (3,663) goats stolen. The insecurity has also resulted in the disruption of learning and closure of schools and displacement of people in Amaya and Nasur Sub Locations.

The Petition by the Samburu residents was thus for the enforcement of property rights, improved connectivity including development of security roads in the affected areas, implementation of community policing initiatives through enhancement of National Police Reservists, programmes to cushion students affected by cattle rustling from dropping out of school and the creation of a new sub county to be known as Suguta Marmar Sub County for enhance coordination of national government operations and security provision in the area.

Hon. Speaker,

In considering the Petition, the Committee first met with the Petitioners. This was to enable the Committee to better understand the issues raised in the Petition, the interventions that the community has sought so far and whether the same have been successful and the remedies that they sought from the Committee and the Senate.

The Committee subsequently held meetings with the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration to deliberate on and receive submissions on the Petition. These are summarized in Chapter Two of this Report.

Hon. Speaker,

Having heard from the Petitioner and the other stakeholders, the Committee made various observations which are set out at Chapter Three of the Report. Notably –

a) The Committee observed that the displacement of households in the Lorroki and Malaso Divisions is partly attributed to the banditry attacks and also a directive by the Ministry of Interior and National Administration to pave way for operations aimed at flushing out bandits. Unfortunately, the operations have had no significant impact as the bandits continue to move closer to the people.

b) The Committee observed that there is need for the establishment of a new sub county in the area to be named Suguta-Marmar Sub County in order to bring government services closer to the people and to enhance seamless coordination of Government operations.

The Committee further observed that –

1. The displaced households living in IDP camps are in dire need of humanitarian assistance of items such as food, shelter and clothing. There is need for the Government to intervene in line with the Prevention and Protection of Internally Displaced Persons Act, CAP 134 A of the Laws of Kenya.
2. There is need to settle the boundary dispute between Samburu County and West Pokot County. The County Boundaries Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 6 of 2023) sponsored by Sen. Moses Kajwang', MP seeks to bring into effect Article 188 of the Constitution and will pave way for the clear delineation of county boundaries. The Bill was passed in the Senate on Thursday, 25th April, 2024 and was referred to the National Assembly for consideration.
3. Currently, the offence of stock theft is provided for under section 278 of the Penal Code which provides for a punishment upon conviction of not more than fourteen (14) years, which term does not serve as a deterrent to criminals.
4. The Prevention of Livestock and Produce Theft Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 12 of 2023) sponsored by Sen. Samson Cherarkey, MP and Hon. Rahim Dawood, MP proposes to repeal section 278 of the Penal Code, among other pieces of legislation proposes the enhancement of the penalty to imprisonment of not less than twenty (20) years for the perpetrators of cattle theft and life imprisonment where violence or threats of violence is used. The Bill was passed by the Senate on 21st February, 2024 and was referred to the National Assembly for consideration. Subsequently the Bill was read a First Time in the National Assembly on 16th April, 2024.

The other detailed observations by the Committee are contained in Chapter Three of the Report.

Hon. Speaker,

Arising from its observations on the Petition, the Committee has made the following recommendations –

1) That the Senate leadership prevails upon the leadership of the National Assembly to fast track the consideration of the Prevention of Livestock and Produce Theft Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 12 of 2023) and the County Boundaries Bill, 2023, (Senate Bills No. 6 of 2023) in accordance with the National Assembly Standing Orders.
2) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration clears bandits from the affected areas and resettles the local community in their homes within **one month** of tabling of this Report.
3) That the Directorate of Criminal Investigations investigates allegations of land grabbing in the affected areas and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of tabling this Report in the Senate.
4) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration and the County Government of Samburu develops road infrastructure for ease of access by security agencies to banditry affected areas and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
5) That the Ministry of Information, Communication, Technology and Digital Economy and the Communications Authority of Kenya installs network and communication systems including cellular boosters in the affected regions and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
6) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration in conjunction with the Ministry of Education develop initiatives for the re-construction and renovation of schools vandalized by bandits and provide a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
7) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration provides adequate security to the schools in Malaso and Lorroki Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County to ensure the resumption of learning in the affected institutions and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
8) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration establishes a new sub county to be named Suguta-Marmar Sub County to enhance presence and coordination of National Government operations and provide a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
9) That the Inspector General, National Police Service deploys additional National Police Reservists in the Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County ensuring timely payment of their remuneration and develops proper accountability mechanisms for the NPRs with regard to the use of firearms and command structure. Further,

the Ministry of Interior and National Administration should liaise with the Office of the Inspector General of the National Police Service to come up with proper measures and incentives to ensure that NPRs do not misuse their firearms and provide a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.

10) That the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection provides social services in terms of food, clothing and shelter to the affected displaced households in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
11) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration fully operationalizes community policing initiatives in order to ensure community participation in security matters in the affected regions.
12) That the Ministry of Interior and National administration ensures that the internally displaced persons within Samburu County as a result of the insecurity, are well protected and provided with support in line with the Prevention, Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons Act.
13) While there is no avenue of compensation for the lost cattle as a result of the insecurity, we recommend that the Directorate of Criminal Investigations carries out thorough investigations into the alleged theft for the purpose of prosecution of the perpetrators by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and provide a status report to the Senate within **six months** of tabling of this Report.

Hon. Speaker,

Allow me to thank the Members of the Committee for their diligence and insights during the consideration of this Petition. I also wish to thank the Petitioner for bringing this matter to the attention of the Senate. I further wish to thank the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration for his submissions to the Committee.

Lastly, I wish to thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the Senate for the support accorded to the Committee during the consideration of this Petition.

Hon. Speaker,

It is now my pleasant duty, pursuant to Standing Order 238(2), to present the Report of the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations on

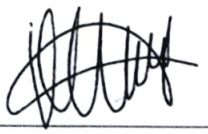
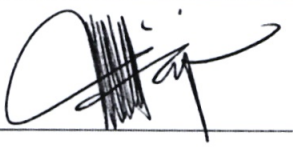
the Petition on persistent insecurity, cattle rustling, loss of lives and property in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County.

Signed..... Date.....08.05.24

SEN. WILLIAM CHEPTUMO, CBS, MP
CHAIRPERSON, STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS ON THE PETITION ON PERSISTENT INSECURITY, CATTLE RUSTLING, LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY IN LORROKI AND MALASO DIVISIONS OF SAMBURU CENTRAL SUB COUNTY

We, the undersigned Members of the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations, do hereby append our signatures to adopt this Report

No	Name	Signature
1.	Sen. William Kipkiror Cheptumo, CBS, MP *(Chairperson)*	
2.	Sen. Karen Njeri Nyamu, MP *(Vice-Chairperson)*	
3.	Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP	
4.	Sen. Abdul Mohamed Haji, CBS, MP	
5.	Sen. Julius Murgor Recha, CBS, MP	
6.	Sen. Joseph Githuku Kamau, MP	
7.	Sen. (Prof.) Tom Odhiambo Ojienda, SC, MP	
8..	Sen. Lenku Ole Kanar Seki, MP	
9.	Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP	

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Summary of the Petition

1. The right to present petitions to public authorities is provided for under Article 37 of the Constitution. Article 119(1) further provides that 'Every person has a right to petition Parliament to consider any matter within its authority, including to enact, amend or repeal any legislation.'

2. Parliament enacted the Petition to Parliament (Procedure) Act, No. 12 of 2012, to make provision for the procedure for the exercise of this right. Further, Part XXVII of the Senate Standing Orders also makes provision on how this right may be exercised.

3. Pursuant to the said provisions, at the sitting of the Senate held on Tuesday, 28th November, 2023, Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi, CBS, MP, Senator for Samburu County presented to the Senate a Petition on persistent insecurity, cattle rustling, loss of lives and property in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County. A copy of the Petition is attached to this Report as ***Annex 2***, while an extract of the Hansard for the Senate sitting of Tuesday, 28th November, 2023, 2023 is attached as ***Annex 3***.

4. The salient issues raised in the Petition were that –
   i) there has been persistent insecurity and cattle rustling in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County;
   ii) this has led to loss of lives and property, as well as the disruption of economic activities in the affected areas, with over fifty nine (59) lives lost, twenty-two (22) people injured, two thousand eight hundred and thirty six (2,836) cows stolen and three thousand six hundred and sixty three (3,663) goats stolen.
   iii) the insecurity has also resulted in the disruption of learning and closure of schools leading to an increase in school dropouts and poor performance of the learners;
   iv) despite the constitutional protection of the rights of all Kenyans including the right to life, right to property and security of person, residents of Lorroki and Malaso Divisions have endured a sustained security crisis for approximately two (2) years; and
   v) despite the presence of multi-agency security forces deployed in the said Divisions, their efforts to contain the security situation have yielded little to

no success and have been proven to be insufficient in providing adequate protection for the residents and their property.

5. The Petitioners therefore prayed that the Senate –
   a) inquires into the circumstances of the matter by engaging various relevant government agencies with a view to establishing the root causes of the insecurity challenges plaguing Lorroki and Malaso Divisions and make appropriate recommendations;
   b) investigates the magnitude of losses incurred by the area residents and make recommendations for appropriate compensation to the affected individuals and families;
   c) makes appropriate recommendations to the government with a view to prioritizing the enforcement of property rights in order to protect the citizens and their belongings;
   d) makes appropriate recommendations to the relevant government agencies for improved connectivity including development of security roads in the said divisions with a view to enhance rapid response and accessibility by security forces;
   e) makes appropriate recommendations for implementation of community policing initiatives through enhanced National Police Reservists to empower the residents of the affected area to actively participate in their own protection to foster a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for security matters;
   f) recommends that the government implements a programme to cushion students of victims of cattle rustling from dropping out of school through payment of fees or scholarships or offering food for learning services;
   g) makes recommendations for the proposed creation of a new sub county to be known as Suguta Mar Mar Sub County so as to enhance coordination of national government operations and security provision in the affected region; and
   h) makes any other recommendation or action it deems fit in addressing the plight of the Petitioners to foster peace, stability and development in the region.

6. Pursuant to standing order 238(1) of the Senate Standing Orders, the Petition was committed to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations for consideration.

1.2 Analysis of Legal Issues

1.2.1 The Concept of National Security in Kenya

7. Article 238 of the Constitution of Kenya sets out the legal framework for understanding and responding to any security threats in Kenya through a myriad of principles. The article defines national security as the protection against both internal and external threats to various aspects of the nation, including its territorial integrity, sovereignty, people, their rights and freedoms, property, peace, stability, prosperity, and other national interests.

8. The above definition of national security takes into account a wide range of potential threats that could undermine the economic, political and social well-being of the nation and its citizens. The Article also divides security threats in Kenya into two broad categories namely; external and internal threats. External threats may include foreign aggression, cross-border conflicts, or international terrorism. On the other hand, internal threats could arise from civil unrest, crime, corruption, or political instability.

9. When defining the concept of national security, the Constitution of Kenya places a great emphasis on the protection of people's rights, freedoms, and property. It recognizes that national security is not just about defending the state itself, but also about safeguarding the fundamental liberties and well-being of its citizens. This holistic approach to national security prioritizes human security alongside traditional state security concerns.

10. Further, the inclusion of the concepts of "peace, stability, and prosperity" in the definition of national security highlights the importance of maintaining a stable and harmonious society as a key component of national security. This suggests that addressing social, economic, and political grievances that could lead to unrest or conflict is crucial for ensuring the nation's overall security.

11. Moreover, the reference to "other national interests" provides flexibility for the government to identify and respond to emerging or unforeseen threats that may jeopardize not only the territorial integrity of Kenya but individual rights as well.

12. In terms of implementation, Article 238 of the Constitution provides a foundation for developing comprehensive national security policies, strategies, and frameworks that address the full spectrum of potential threats. It also underscores the need for collaboration and coordination among various

government agencies, including the military, intelligence services, and the National Police Service, to effectively protect Kenya and her citizens.

13. Article 238 of the Constitution of Kenya, therefore, provides a people-centred approach to national security, insisting on the protection of territorial integrity, sovereignty, individual rights and freedoms, property, peace, stability, and prosperity.

1.2.2 Compensation for the loss of private properties as a result of insecurity

14. One of the prayers by the petitioners is for compensation of lost properties by the government of Kenya. It must be noted that the role of the Senate is clearly stipulated under Article 96 of the Constitution, which role does not extend to the compensation of victims of cattle rustling. However, in the course of conducting an inquiry, a Senate committee may make recommendations to the relevant state agencies for compensation of victims where it is established that the loss of the private properties was occasioned by the actions of the state agency. In instances where private property is however lost as a result of theft by private individuals, the law only provides for a recourse in criminal law through prosecution of the offenders as opposed to compensation of the affected communities, families or individuals.

15. One of the instances in which the government of Kenya is obligated to compensate for lost private property is when the government exercises compulsory acquisition. Article 40(3) of the Kenyan Constitution, protects individuals from deprivation of their property by the state. The state can only acquire land or interest in land for public purposes or in the public interest, and such acquisition must be carried out in accordance with the Constitution. The state is obligated to promptly pay full and just compensation to the person from whom the land is acquired. Furthermore, any person with an interest or right over the acquired property has the right to access a court of law.

16. Further, under principles 7 (3)(b) and 29 (2) on the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the government of Kenya has an obligation to compensate for lost private property as a result of internal displacements. Kenya has domesticated these principles under the Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act (Cap 134A) of the Laws of Kenya. Further, the UN principles are applicable to Kenya under Article 2 (5) and (6) of the Constitution which provides that the general rules of international law shall form part of the Laws of Kenya under the

Constitution and that any treaty or convention ratified by Kenya, shall form part of the Laws of Kenya under the Constitution. It therefore follows that families which have lost properties as a result of internal displacement arising from insecurity can claim compensation from the government under the Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act (Cap 134A) of the Laws of Kenya.

17. Despite the existence of legal provisions, the implementation of compensation mechanisms in Kenya has sometimes been hindered by factors such as limited resources, bureaucratic challenges, corruption, and political considerations. Further, while there have been some efforts to compensate and resettle affected internally displaced persons in the past, the process has often been slow, controversial, and not always comprehensive.

18. In Kenya, when private property, such as livestock, is lost due to theft, the primary legal recourse has traditionally been through criminal law. Specifically, the offense of stealing stock, as outlined in Section 278 of the Penal Code (Cap 63), has been the main provision used to prosecute such cases. Under this section, anyone who steals any cattle, horse, ass, mule, sheep, or goat, or knowingly receives such stolen animals, is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment for a term of 14 years. This approach has been the standard way of addressing livestock theft in Kenya, with the focus being on punishing the perpetrators through criminal proceedings. The Constitution of Kenya however encourages out of court settlements and therefore the accused person and the complainant may agree to have the matter withdrawn from court upon compensation. The government of Kenya however does not compensate in such instances.

1.2.3 Community Policing Initiatives in Kenya

19. Article 244(e) of the Constitution of Kenya lays the groundwork for community policing by requiring the National Police Service to foster relationships with the broader society. Section 2 of the National Police Service Act (No. 11A of 2011) further defines community policing as a collaborative approach involving voluntary participation of local communities in maintaining peace, identifying and solving problems, and preventing crime.

20. On the basis of Section 10 (1) (k) of the Act, the Inspector-General of the National Police Service has issued guidelines on Community Policing to ensure co-operation between the Service and the communities it serves in combating crime.

21. Under section 97 of the National Police Service Act, the County Policing Authorities are responsible for the implementation of community policing policies and guidelines, facilitation of training members of community policing within the county, receiving reports from local community policing structures and preparing county community policing reports for submission to the Cabinet Secretary. However, this provision is yet to be operationalised. Under section 126 of the Act, the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration is empowered to issue policy guidelines to the Service with regard to the functioning of the County Policing Authorities, receiving regular reports from the County Policing Authorities and facilitating the involvement of the public in the activities of the Service.

22. In line with section 98 of the Act, the government has established Community Policing Committees (CPCs) at the local level to facilitate communication and cooperation between the police and the community. These committees have been set up in many parts of the country, but their effectiveness varies depending on factors such as local leadership, resources, and community participation.

23. In the year 2023, the government launched the Nyumba Kumi (Ten Houses) Initiative, which aims to enhance community policing by encouraging residents to know their neighbours and report suspicious activities. The initiative has been implemented in some areas, particularly in urban settings, but its uptake and effectiveness have been mixed.

1.2.4 Deployment of National Police Reservists

24. Section 110C (b) of the National Police Service Act, bestows the responsibility for the deployment of National Police Reservists ("NPR's") to the Inspector General of the National Police Service in consultation with the National Security Council. Under section 113 of the Act however, the County Police Commanders may in writing request any National Police Reservist residing within their county to undertake the duties of a police officer.

25. The recruitment of the NPR's is however, vested upon the National Police Service Commission in consultation with the Inspector General of the National Police Service in accordance with section 110 C(a) of the National Police Service Act. The National Security Council also plays a significant role in determining the maximum number of National Police Reservists in the country.

26. Section 110 (3) of the National Police Service Act, provide for the duties and responsibilities of the National Police Reservists. The section provides that the Reserve officers can be deployed to assist the Kenya Police Service and the Administration Police Service in various tasks, including maintaining law and order, preserving peace, protecting life and property, preventing and detecting crime, apprehending offenders, and enforcing laws and regulations.

27. Before deployment, NPR officers must undergo vetting and training. They are provided with proper uniforms, service identity cards, and weapons. While serving, NPR officers are bound by the same requirements as regular police officers and are supervised by the National Police Service.

28. It is noteworthy that despite the provisions of the National Police Service Act, the former Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration, Hon. Fred Matiangi commenced a disarmament programme of all the NPR's as part of the accountability for all weapons issued by the government to the NPR's. Further, the former Cabinet Secretary indicated that all the NPRs were to be registered biometrically. This was to further avert misuse of the firearms by the National Police Reservists. Community leaders in the affected regions however have insisted that the disarmament of NPR's only empowers the bandits in the affected regions to perpetrate their heinous acts.

1.2.5 Delimitation of Boundaries

29. Under Article 188 of the Constitution, the alteration of County Boundaries can only be effected upon a recommendation of the Independent Commission set up for that purpose by parliament and upon passage of a resolution by at least two thirds of members of the National Assembly and the Senate. Currently the independent commission for review of the county boundaries is yet to be set up and therefore hindering the delineation of the county boundaries.

30. The County Boundaries Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 6 of 2023) sponsored by Senator Moses Kajwang' seeks to establish the Commission to give effect to Article 188 of the Constitution. The Bill was passed in the Senate on Thursday, 25th April, 2024 and was referred to the National Assembly for consideration.

CHAPTER TWO: CONSIDERATION OF THE PETITION

2.1 Introduction

31. The Petition on persistent insecurity, cattle rustling, loss of lives and property in Lorroki and Malaso Division of Samburu Central Sub County was presented in the Senate on Tuesday, 28th November, 2023, following which it was committed to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations.

32. In considering the Petition, the Committee received both written and oral evidence from the Senator, Samburu County, the Petitioners and the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration.

2.2 Submissions by the Petitioners

33. At its 77th sitting held on Thursday, 7th March, 2024, the Committee met with the Senator, Samburu County and the Petitioners to deliberate on the Petition.

34. Upon invitation by the Committee the Petitioners submitted that-
    a) the banditry attacks had caused loss of many lives, livestock, land, livelihood and disruption of education and the people are residing in IDP camps. The petitioners stated that as at 25th, February, 2024, the number of goats stolen were three thousand eight hundred and ninety six (3896) and three thousand two hundred and seventy six (3276) cows. The petitioners provided affidavits and burial permits for people who had been injured or killed;
    b) the piece of land the community had given for conservancy for the conservation of wildlife has been infested by bandits;
    c) the cases of banditry attacks are almost on daily basis and there is no satisfactory response by the security agencies;
    d) the issue of insecurity began many years ago between 2004 and 2006 between the Samburu and Pokot, which was initially taken to be a case of cattle rustling, but it has now evolved in to a different situation where residents are attacked and killed in the houses without stealing of property;
    e) the area near the conservancy has been deserted and the conservancy occupied by bandits who have also killed the wild animals in the conservancy. The petitioners stated that the locations affected are Malaso, Pura, Tinga, Loosuk, Morijo, Lolmolok and Longewan. They stated that the displaced persons are housed in four camps which are Laibor Ngare (457 households and 2742 people), Lolkunono (350 households and 2100 people), Loosuk (470 households and 2350 people) and Lolmolok-lororos (380 households

and 2280 people) as at 23rd, March, 2023. They provided a map showing the area affected by the insecurity;

f) there are very many camps, lodges and schools (five primary schools and eleven Early Childhood Development Education Centres) which are inaccessible;

g) residents left their homes following a directive by the Ministry of Interior and National Administration to flash out bandits form the area, but no operation was conducted and the bandits have continued moving closer to the communities;

h) the persistent insecurity is not an issue of cattle rustling but field by the intention for land grabbing;

i) Samburu county did not get a new sub-county in the newly gazetted administrative units;

j) there is a stretch of about 50km from where the people are to the border of Baringo County and about 100km stretch in the conservancy;

k) only one community was disarmed by the government and showed a picture of the fire-arms surrendered to the Ministry of Interior and National Administration;

l) they had a report from the Kenya National Human Rights Commission which indicated a dire security situation in Samburu and made various recommendations including deployment of adequate security personnel; heightening intelligence and surveillance; expeditious investigation and prosecution; and investigation on land ownership and attacks.

35. The Petitioner therefore prayed that the Senate-

a) recommends that the government protects the wildlife in the conservancy, provides the community with titles for their land and ensure sustainable security so that the residents can undertake development activities;

b) makes appropriate recommendation to look in to the plight of women who adversely impacted by the insecurity through loss of children, husbands, hardships in taking care of orphaned children, loss of their livestock and lack of food;

c) recommends for the development of road infrastructure to open-up inaccessible areas

d) recommends that the government takes the people back to their land and homes;

e) makes recommendation for the repair and re-opening of vandalized schools;

f) makes recommendation for the provision of security in the highways;

g) recommends that the government creates a new sub-county to be named Suguta-Marmar.

36. A copy of the submissions by the Petitioners is attached to this Report as ***Annex 4***.

2.3 Submissions by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration

37. The Committee received written submissions from the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration on the Petition. The Cabinet Secretary submitted as summarized below.

a) the root causes of the insecurity in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions included-

i. Infiltration of small arms
ii. Negative moranism
iii. Illiteracy.
iv. Lack of security roads and poor terrain (inaccessible).
v. Poor network/cellular network.
vi. Boundary dispute between Baringo and Samburu Counties.
vii. Limited social amenities/Government infrastructure.
viii. Tribal animosity between the Pokots and Samburus
ix. Conflict over pasture and water.

b) On the magnitude of the losses incurred to the area residents considering the significant loss of property and make recommendations for appropriate compensation to the affected individuals and families, the Cabinet Secretary submitted as follows-

i. 50 families were displaced which led to five Loloras (make shift security camps/homes) including Lorukoli, Rangau, Simiti, Tadwarai and Kao
ii. Number of livestock stolen and un-recovered -1975
iii. Number of livestock stolen and reported -3765
iv. Number of livestock recovered - 1790
v. Number of people injured - 16
vi. Number of people killed - 36
vii. Number of officers killed - 4
viii. Number of officers injured - 9
ix. Bandits killed - 13
x. Suspect arrested -19
xi. Number of firearms recovered - 103

c) On making appropriate recommendations to the Government with a view to prioritizing the enforcement of property rights in order to protect the citizens and their belongings, the Cabinet Secretary pointed out that as per the Constitution of Kenya, the State was entitled to promote the intellectual property rights of the people of Kenya. He cited Article 40 (1) providing that, "every person has a right, either individually or in association with, to acquire and own property (a) of any description and (b) in any part of Kenya". The Cabinet Secretary reiterated that the Government, through the various agencies was committed to ensure protection of property rights in the Country.

d) On making appropriate recommendations to the relevant government agencies for improved connectivity including development of security roads in the said divisions with a view to enhance rapid response and accessibility by security forces, the Cabinet Secretary submitted that the Government had plans to rehabilitate the following security roads in the region-

i. Longewan-Leparachao-Lera Road
ii. Longewan- Nasur-Amaiya
iii. Pura-Kurkur-Namitiyon-Nakule-Akuchatis-Lomolo-Malaso-Poro - Lporokumai - Naipoki-Malaso
iv. Loosuk-Nonkera-Leoroni-Kurkur
v. Longewan-Loiting Road
vi. Longewan-Lentarakwai-Leparachao
vii. Longewan-Amaiya
viii. Longewan-Mparingon
ix. Ntarakwa-Leparachao
x. Leparachao-Nkisero-Logorate
xi. Ndonyo Empuya-Ndonyo Esirai-Lolmolog
xii. Lowamara-Lolmolog
xiii. Leparachao-Loiting
xiv. Longewan-Lentarakwai-Loiting

e) The Cabinet Secretary also pointed out that the Communication Authority of Kenya should be urged to provide cellular booster to improve network.

f) On making appropriate recommendations for implementation of community policing initiatives through National Police Reservists, the Cabinet Secretary noted that a total of five hundred and fifty two (552) NPR's were recruited in Samburu County and deployed after elaborate and intensive training.

g) On recommending that the Government implements a programme to cushion students of the victims to cattle rustling from dropping out of

school, the Cabinet Secretary proposed that the Ministry of Education ought to consider the following-

i. expanding school feeding programs to primary schools in affected areas;
ii. enhancing recruitment of more local teachers;
iii. providing bursary/scholarship
iv. enhancing improving of school infrastructure and possibly making them boarding

h) On the recommendation for the proposed creation of a new sub county to be known as Suguta-Marmar Sub- County as a way of enhancing coordination of National Government operations in the affected region, hnoted that the residents had proposed the creation of Samburu West Sub County with three divisions namely-

1. Nasur Division (to be hived from Lorroki Division)
2. Longewan Division (to be hived from Lorroki Division)
3. Malaso

i) On making any recommendation or action deemed fit to address the plight of the Petitioners to foster peace, stability and development in the region, the Cabinet Secretary recommended the following-

i. provision of more social amenities e.g boreholes, dispensaries and schools
ii. facilitating the NGAO's and Police with suitable vehicles, motorcycles for chiefs and assistant chiefs
iii. sensitizing the locals on the importance of embracing formal education

38. A copy of the submissions from the Cabinet Secretary is attached to this Report as ***Annex 5***.

CHAPTER THREE: COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

39. Having considered the Petition and the responses and submissions received thereon, the Committee made observations as set out below-

a) There has been persistent insecurity in Samburu County particularly Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County. This has adversely affected communities living in the affected areas leading to loss of lives, livestock, land, livelihood and disruption of education. The number of internally displaced persons as a result of the insecurity has also been rising on a daily basis necessitating families to seek refuge in IDP camps near town centres.

b) Cattle rustling and banditry are complex practices caused by a myriad of factors including territorial expansion, proliferation of firearms, competition and conflict over scarce resources, political incitement and interference, mistrust among communities and clans, poverty, illiteracy, marginalization among others.

c) The heightened insecurity in the area traces its roots back to the 2004 and 2006 Samburu and Pokot cattle rustling incidents but later evolved into organized crime where residents are attacked and killed in their houses with no intention of stealing of any property by the perpetrators.

d) Currently, the offence of stock theft is provided for under section 278 of the Penal Code which provides for a punishment upon conviction of not more than fourteen (14) years, which term does not serve as a deterrent to criminals.

e) The Prevention of Livestock and Produce Theft Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 12 of 2023) sponsored by Sen. Samson Cherarkey, MP and Hon. Rahim Dawood, MP proposes to repeal section 278 of the Penal Code, the Branding of Stock Act and the Stock and Produce theft Act. In addition, the Bill proposes the enhancement of the penalty to imprisonment of not less than twenty (20) years for the perpetrators of cattle theft.

f) The Bill further proposes that where for the purpose of stealing livestock or in the course of stealing livestock violence or the threat of violence is used, such person is liable upon conviction to a life term of imprisonment. The Bill further provides that any person who procures, incites, hires, directs, instigates or colludes with another person to steal livestock will be liable

upon conviction to a term of imprisonment of not less than fifteen (15) years. The Bill was passed by the Senate on 21st February, 2024 and was referred to the National Assembly for consideration. Subsequently the Bill was read a First Time in the National Assembly on 16th April, 2024. A copy of the Bill is attached to this Report as **Annex 6**.

g) The displacement of households in the area is partly attributed to the banditry attacks and also a directive by the Ministry of Interior and National Administration to pave way for operations aimed at flushing out bandits. Unfortunately, the operations have had no significant impact as the bandits continue to move closer to the people.

h) The affected areas are part of the wider community land donated by the residents for wildlife conservation.

i) The persistent insecurity and banditry may also be part of a wider scheme to grab land belonging to the local community and may not be connected to the issue of cattle rustling.

j) There is inadequate transport and communication infrastructure that has made banditry affected areas inaccessible both in terms of incident reporting and movement of the security personnel.

k) There is need for the establishment of a new sub county in the area to be named Suguta-Marmar Sub County in order to bring government services closer to the people and to enhance seamless coordination of Government operations.

l) The displaced households living in IDP camps are in dire need of humanitarian assistance of items such as food, shelter and clothing. There is need for the Government to intervene in line with the Prevention and Protection of Internally Displaced Persons Act, CAP 134 A of the Laws of Kenya.

m) There is need to settle the boundary dispute between Samburu County and West Pokot County. Under Article 188 of the Constitution, the alteration of county boundaries can only be effected upon a recommendation of the independent commission set up for that purpose by Parliament and upon passage of a resolution by at least two thirds of members of the National Assembly and the Senate. Currently the independent commission for review

of the county boundaries is yet to be set up therefore hindering the delineation of the county boundaries.

n) The County Boundaries Bill, 2023, (Senate Bills No. 6 of 2023) sponsored by Sen. Moses Kajwang', MP seeks to bring into effect Article 188 of the Constitution and will pave way for the clear delineation of county boundaries. The Bill was passed in the Senate on Thursday, 25th April, 2024 and was referred to the National Assembly for consideration. A copy of the Bill is attached to this Report as **Annex 7**.

o) The Constitution of Kenya and the National Police Service Act provide a strong framework for community policing in Kenya, emphasizing the need for collaboration between the police and local communities. On the basis of these laws the Inspector-General has issued guidelines on community policing to ensure cooperation between the police and the people. It is however noted that while County Policing Authorities play a key role in community policing through implementing policies, facilitating training, and preparing reports, the same is yet to be fully operationalized. The effectiveness of Community Policing Committees also varies depending on local factors.

p) The Government has also taken steps to enhance community policing through initiatives such as the *Nyumba Kumi* (Ten Houses) Initiative, which encourages residents to know their neighbours and report suspicious activities. While this initiative has been implemented in some areas, particularly in urban settings, its uptake and effectiveness has been mixed. The success of community policing efforts depends on factors such as local leadership, resources, and community participation.

q) Section 110C (b) of the National Police Service Act, bestows the responsibility for the deployment of National Police Reservists ("NPR's") to the Inspector General of the National Police Service in consultation with the National Security Council. Under section 113 of the Act however, the County Police Commanders may in writing request any National Police Reservist residing within their county to undertake the duties of a police officer.

r) The former Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration, Hon. Fred Matiangi, initiated a disarmament and biometric registration program for National Police Reservists (NPRs) to ensure accountability and prevent misuse of firearms. However, community leaders in affected regions argue that disarming NPRs only emboldens bandits to continue their heinous acts.

There is therefore a need for the Ministry of interior and National Administration to ensure that proper measures are put in place to enhance NPRs accountability to make the program effective.

s) With regard to the issue of compensation, since the theft is carried out by individuals, there is no obligation on the Government for compensation, however, there is need for thorough investigations and prosecution of the perpetrators.

CHAPTER FOUR: RECOMMENDATIONS

40. Arising from its observations as set out in the preceding Chapter, the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations recommends the following-

1) That the Senate leadership prevails upon the leadership of the National Assembly to fast track the consideration of the Prevention of Livestock and Produce Theft Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 12 of 2023) and the County Boundaries Bill, 2023, (Senate Bills No. 6 of 2023) in accordance with the National Assembly Standing Orders.
2) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration clears bandits from the affected areas and resettles the local community in their homes within **one month** of tabling of this Report.
3) That the Directorate of Criminal Investigations investigates allegations of land grabbing in the affected areas and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of tabling this Report in the Senate.
4) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration and the County Government of Samburu develops road infrastructure for ease of access by security agencies to banditry affected areas and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
5) That the Ministry of Information, Communication, Technology and Digital Economy and the Communications Authority of Kenya installs network and communication systems including cellular boosters in the affected regions and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
6) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration in conjunction with the Ministry of Education develop initiatives for the re-construction and renovation of schools vandalized by bandits and provide a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
7) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration provides adequate security to the schools in Malaso and Lorroki Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County to ensure the resumption of learning in the affected institutions and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
8) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration establishes a new sub county to be named Suguta-Marmar Sub County to enhance presence and coordination of National Government operations and provide a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.

9) That the Inspector General, National Police Service deploys additional National Police Reservists in the Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County ensuring timely payment of their remuneration and develops proper accountability mechanisms for the NPRs with regard to the use of firearms and command structure. Further, the Ministry of Interior and National Administration should liaise with the Office of the Inspector General of the National Police Service to come up with proper measures and incentives to ensure that NPRs do not misuse their firearms and provide a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.

10) That the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection provides social services in terms of food, clothing and shelter to the affected displaced households in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.

11) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration fully operationalizes community policing initiatives in order to ensure community participation in security matters in the affected regions.

12) That the Ministry of Interior and National administration ensures that the internally displaced persons within Samburu County as a result of the insecurity, are well protected and provided with support in line with the Prevention, Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons Act.

13) While there is no avenue of compensation for the lost cattle as a result of the insecurity, we recommend that the Directorate of Criminal Investigations carries out thorough investigations into the alleged theft for the purpose of prosecution of the perpetrators by the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions and provide a status report to the Senate within **six months** of tabling of this Report.

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1:	Minutes of the Committee in Considering the Petition
Annex 2:	Copy of the Petition
Annex 3:	Extract of the Hansard for the Senate sitting of Tuesday, 28th November, 2023
Annex 4:	Submissions by the Petitioners
Annex 5:	Submissions by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration
Annex 6:	The Prevention of Livestock and Produce Theft Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 12 of 2023)
Annex 7:	The County Boundaries Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 6 of 2023)

ANNEX 1

Minutes of the Committee in Considering the Petition

13TH PARLIAMENT | 3RD SESSION

MINUTES OF THE 77TH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS HELD ON THURSDAY, 7TH MARCH, 2024 AT 12.00 P.M. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 4, MAIN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

PRESENT

1. Sen. William Cheptumo Kipkiror, CBS, MP - Chairperson
2. Sen. Karen Nyamu, MP - Vice-Chairperson
3. Sen. Abdul Haji, CBS, MP
4. Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP
5. Sen. Joseph Githuku Kamau, MP
6. Sen. Lenku Ole Kanar Seki, MP
7. Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

1. Sen. Julius Murgor Recha, CBS, MP
2. Sen. (Prof.) Tom Odhiambo Ojienda, SC, MP

IN ATTENDANCE **SENATE**

1. Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi, CBS, MP - Senator, Samburu County
2. Sen. Hezena Lemaletian, MP - Nominated Senator

SECRETARIAT

1. Ms. Carol Kirorei - Clerk Assistant I
2. Mr. Khatib Omar - Clerk Assistant III
3. Mr. Alex Mutuku - Senior Serjeant-at-Arms
4. Mr. Gilbert Juma - Legal Counsel II
5. Mr. Matano Kataa - Research Officer III
6. Mr. Charles Oyosi - Audio Officer
7. Ms. Lydia Kagumba - Public Relations Officer
8. Mr. Ralph Lenaiyarra - Attachee
9. Mr. Said Hassan - Attachee

IN ATTENDANCE

1. Mr. David Lenakula
2. Mr. Christopher Lalkalepi
3. Mr. Lawrence Lenaseiyan
4. Mr. Shadrack Lesoipa
5. Ms. Nadutari Lengapiani
6. Mr. Kain Leshimpiro
7. Mr. Ntonai Loongonyo
8. Mr. Kantet S. Leteroi
9. Mr. Samuel Lolkurum
10. Mr. John Lengala
11. Mr. Japheth R. Lenaruti

PETITIONERS

- Chief County Officer
- Secretary, Samburu Council of elders
- Information Officer
- County Representative
- County Representative
- County Administrator
- Village Elder
- Village Elder
- Village Elder
- Spokesman
- NGO IMPACT

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/358/2024 **PRELIMINARIES**

The meeting was called to order at 12.18 p.m. followed by a word of prayer by Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP. This was followed by introduction of Members and attendees present.

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/359/2024 **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

The agenda for the meeting was proposed by Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP and seconded by Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP as follows-

1. Prayer
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Meeting with the Petitioners to deliberate on the Petition concerning persistent insecurity, cattle rustling, loss of lives and property in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County *(Committee Paper No. 83)*
4. Any Other Business
5. Date of the Next Meeting and Adjournment

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/360/2024 **MEETING WITH THE PETITIONERS TO DELIBERATE ON THE PETITION CONCERNING PERSISTENT INSECURITY, CATTLE RUSTLING, LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY IN LORROKI AND MALASO DIVISIONS OF SAMBURU CENTRAL SUB COUNTY**

The Chairperson welcomed the area Senators and the Petitioners to the meeting and informed them that the purpose of the meeting was to receive submissions from the Petitioners so as to effectively address the issues raised in the Petition.

Remarks by the area Senator

The area Senator thanked the Committee for inviting the Petitioners to appear before it and hoped that Senate would intervene to find an appropriate solution to the insecurity in the North Rift. He stated that-

1. the area had suffered loss of lives and loss of property as a result of the insecurity and further displacement of residents from their homes to pave way for Government security operations;
2. since the Government directive for residents to leave the valleys and other bandit prone areas, there no peace or stability had returned to the area;
3. learning and economic activities in the area had been greatly disrupted;
4. displaced persons were living in IDP camps that were in very poor condition;
5. Amaya, Poro, Morijo to Marti Belt were conservancy areas, having been given by the local community for conservation activities. However, the whole area had been vacated and no conservancy activities were ongoing and as such, there was no benefit to the local community;
6. the area had suffered attacks on a daily basis, with the local community awaiting Government action which had not been forthcoming to date;
7. that the area Member of County Assembly (MCA) Hon. Paul Leshimpiro, had recently been killed by bandits while on his way home; and
8. as result of the foregoing, the residents had petitioned the Senate for a lasting solution.

Remarks by the Petitioners

The Petitioners thanked the Committee for accepting their request for postponement of the meeting due to security reasons. Mr. Shadrack Lesoipa then briefed the meeting on behalf of the Petitioners as summarized below-

1. banditry and cattle rustling in Samburu had existed for decades between the Samburu and West Pokot communities and that there had been several interventions to resolve the matter over the years;
2. the insecurity in Samburu had evolved from mere cattle rustling to actual killings. The aggressors were not stealing animals anymore but were instead killing residents even in their sleep;
3. a large number of residents had been displaced from their homes with women being gravely affected and were actively engaged in building resettlements for their displaced families;
4. schools had been closed and learning disrupted in the area;
5. that learning activities had been disrupted in the area, with five (5) schools and eleven (11) ECD's deserted. Most students were at home, and that CDF disbursements for payment of school fees were also late. Further, some schools had been vandalized by bandits and would need repair;
6. that whilst they complied with the Government's directive to vacate the valleys, no operations had taken place making the bandits more complacent. The locals had deserted their homes which were now occupied by bandits while they lived in IDP camps in town centres with no food aid received from the Government;

7. that the residents had legal ownership of their lands and requested that the Government protects them from the aggressors;
8. that infrastructure in the area was very poor impeding successful operations by security officers;
9. that there was need for security to be enhanced on the highway to secure lives of all residents including the leaders;
10. that an Ex-police officer and area MCA, Paul Leshimpiro had recently been killed by bandits. Since December, 2023, there had been numerous burials in the area as a result of banditry attacks;
11. that conservation areas had been infiltrated by the bandits and that they were systematically encroaching on residents' lands outside of the conservation areas, forcing area residents to move further. Further, as a result of the banditry menace, no conservation efforts were ongoing in the area;
12. banditry had become an issue of national importance. In 2024 alone, several banditry incidences had been reported in the North Rift including the following-
    a) 5th January, 2024 - three people killed in Elgeyo Marakwet County;
    b) 21st January, 2024 – Ranger killed in Laikipia County;
    c) 22nd January, 2024 – National Police Reservist killed in Laikipia County;
    d) 10th February, 2024 – two teachers killed in Baringo County;
    e) 25th February, 2024 – MCA from Samburu County was killed;
    f) 28th February, 2024 – two people killed in Baringo North Constituency;
    g) 3rd March, 2024
    h) Ongoing – banditry raid in Loriu in Turkana County.
13. that since reporting of the Petition in the Senate, the number of lives lost in Samburu Central Sub County had risen from fifty nine (59) to seventy four (74); as had the number of livestock stolen;
14. that there was a recent addition of sub counties in thirty three (33) Counties by the Ministry of Interior and National Administration, however, Samburu did not benefit;
15. that the Pokot community from West Pokot County had infiltrated Samburu County. The community should therefore vacate the area and return their land. Boundary issues needed to be addressed;
16. banditry had evolved greatly, and was no longer about cattle but about land;
17. in years gone, the Pokots and Samburu raided Turkana jointly, and they now knew the Samburu terrain and the fertile areas, which they wanted to amass for themselves; and
18. over four hundred (400) firearms had been surrendered by the Samburu residents but neighbouring communities still retained their arms.

Resolution

The Committee resolved as follows-

1. that the Petitioners submit the following information to the Committee-
    a) the current number of lives lost and cattle stolen;
    b) the number and names of Wards affected by the banditry;

c) photographs of the IDP dwelling areas near the town centres in Lorroki and Malaso Wards; and
d) a list of all schools closed and the student population affected by the closure and those unable to pay school fees.

2. that the Committee would visit Malaso and Lorroki Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County including the border with Baringo County for a better understanding of the issues raised in the Petition.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/361/2024 ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Correspondence from the Ministry of Interior and National Administration

The Committee noted with concern that responses received from the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Interior and National Administration were not formally forwarded on a letter head. It was agreed that this would be raised with the Cabinet Secretary during the upcoming retreat.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/362/2024 DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING AND ADJOURNMENT

The Acting Chairperson adjourned the meeting at 2.09 p.m. The next meeting would be held on Tuesday, 12th March, 2024 at 12.00 noon.

SIGNED: .....

DATE: 26-03-24

13TH PARLIAMENT | 3RD SESSION

MINUTES OF THE 85TH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS HELD ON SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL, 2024 AT 2.00 P.M. IN BARAZA CONFERENCE ROOM 1 , SAROVA WHITESANDS BEACH RESORT AND SPA

PRESENT

1. Sen. Karen Nyamu, MP - Vice-Chairperson
2. Sen. Abdul Haji, CBS, MP
3. Sen. Julius Murgor Recha, CBS, MP
4. Sen. Joseph Githuku Kamau, MP
5. Sen. (Prof.) Tom Odhiambo Ojienda, SC, MP
6. Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

1. Sen. William Cheptumo Kipkiror, CBS, MP - Chairperson
2. Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP
3. Sen. Lenku Ole Kanar Seki, MP

SECRETARIAT

1. Mr. Njenga Njuguna - Director, DGAC
2. Mr. Ahmed Odhowa - Principal Clerk Assistant ii
3. Ms. Carol Kirorei - Clerk Assistant I
4. Mr. Khatib Omar - Clerk Assistant III
5. Mr. Alex Mutuku - Senior Serjeant-at-Arms
6. Mr. Gilbert Juma - Legal Counsel II
7. Mr. Matano Kataa - Research Officer
8. Mr. Emmanuel Barasa - Media Relations Officer
9. Mr. Charles Oyosi - Audio Officer

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/405/2024 PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at 2.10 p.m. followed by a word of prayer.

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/406/2024 **ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

The agenda for the meeting was adopted having been proposed by Sen. Joseph Githuku Kamau, MP and seconded by Sen. Prof. Tom Ojienda, SC, MP as follows-

1. Prayer
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Consideration and adoption of the report on the petition on persistent insecurity, cattle rustling, loss of lives and property in Lorroki and Malaso divisions of Samburu Central Sub County
4. Any Other Business
5. Date of the Next Meeting and Adjournment

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/407/2024 **CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE PETITION ON PERSISTENT INSECURITY, CATTLE RUSTLING, LOSS OF LIVES AND PROPERTY IN LORROKI AND MALASO DIVISIONS OF SAMBURU CENTRAL SUB COUNTY**

The Committee considered the Report on the Petition on persistent insecurity, cattle rustling, loss of lives and property in Lorroki and Malaso divisions of Samburu Central Sub County.

Members proposed an amendment to the recommendation that the Ministry of Interior and National Administration clears bandits from the affected areas and resettles the local community in their homes within one month of tabling of the Report as opposed to six months.

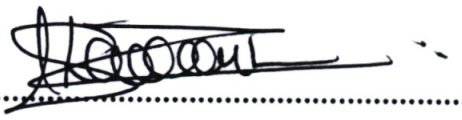
The Committee adopted the Report, with amendments, being proposed by Sen. Abdul Haji, CBS, MP and seconded by Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/408/2024 **ANY OTHER BUINESS**

There was no other business discussed at the meeting.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/409/2024 **DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING AND ADJOURNMENT**

The Vice-Chairperson adjourned the meeting at 3.30 p.m. The next meeting would be held on Sunday, 28th April, 2024 at 10.00 a.m.

SIGNED: 

DATE: 7/5/2024

ANNEX 2

Copy of the Petition

CLERK OF THE SENATE, 21/11/23
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
P.O. Box 41842- 00100,
NAIROBI.

21 NOV 2023
P.O. Box 41842 - 00100, NAIROBI

THE SENATE
RECEIVED
21 NOV 2023
DIRECTOR LEGISLATIVE AND PROCEDURAL SERVICES

PUBLIC PETITION ON PERSISTENT INSECURITY, CATTLE RUSTLING, LOSS OF LIVES, AND PROPERTY IN LORROKI AND MALASO DIVISIONS OF SAMBURU CENTRAL SUBCOUNTY

We, the undersigned, citizens of Kenya and residents of Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu County, Samburu Central Subcounty; **DRAW** the attention of the Senate to the following:—

1. **THAT**, [illegible] and property in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Subcounty;

2. **THAT**, this Petition is presented to bring to the attention of this Honourable Senate alarming and persistent security challenges faced by the residents of the said areas.

3. **THAT**, this has resulted into loss of lives and property, as well as the disruption of economic activities in the affected areas as follows—

   (a) 59 lives have been lost so far;
   (b) 22 people have sustained severe injuries arising out of the said conflicts;
   (c) 2,836 cows have been stolen; and
   (d) 3663 goats have been stolen.

4. **THAT**, despite the Constitutional protection of the rights of all Kenyans including the right to life, right to property and security of person, residents of Lorroki and Malaso Divisions have been enduring a sustained security crisis for approximately two years now.

5. **THAT**, the security concerns in these areas have resulted in the disruption of learning and closure of schools, displacement of people in residential areas of Amaya and Nasur Sub-locations leading to severe disruptions in their economic activities. The Communities have lost

1) Ms. Macharia
Please - Process
ZM
21-11-23

3) Ms. Belinda
Kindly facilitate the Petition.
A. Macharia
21/11/2023

their livelihoods, and their normal economic activities have been gravely disturbed. Further, the situation has adversely affected education programs within the area.

6. THAT, this has led to an increase in school dropouts and poor performance among the learners. Teachers also fear traveling to and from schools within the area.

7. THAT, the gravity of the situation is exemplified by the fact that more than 59 lives have been lost tragically, and a significant number of properties has been damaged or destroyed. This alarming toll on human lives and the loss of valuable assets cannot be ignored.

8. THAT, despite the presence of multi-agency security forces deployed in these divisions, their efforts to contain the security situation have yielded little to no success. The current security measures have proven insufficient in providing adequate protection for the residents and their property.

9. THAT, the response by the multi-agency security forces and the national government to deal with the matter in question has been sluggish and amounts to denial of Constitutional rights to area residents;

10. THAT, the issues in respect of which this Petition is raised are not pending before any court of Law, Constitutional or any other legal body.

11. THAT, the residents have made efforts to have the matter addressed by relevant authorities, including the multi- agency security forces, the local administration and the Ministry of Interior and National Co-ordination; all of which have not given a satisfactory response to the security situation in Lorroki and Malaso areas of Samburu Central Sub-County.

WHEREFORE your humble petitioner(s) Pray that the Senate: -

(i) inquires into the circumstances of this matter by engaging various relevant government agencies with a view to establishing the root causes of the insecurity challenges plaguing Lorroki and Malaso Divisions and make appropriate recommendations thereon;

(ii) investigates the magnitude of the losses incurred to the area residents considering the significant loss of property and make recommendations for appropriate compensation to the affected individuals and families;

(iii) makes appropriate recommendations to the government with a view to prioritizing the enforcement of property rights in order to protect the citizens and their belongings;

(iv) makes appropriate recommendations to the relevant government agencies for improved connectivity including development of security roads in the said divisions with a view to enhance rapid response and accessibility by security forces;

(v) makes appropriate recommendations for implementation of community policing initiatives through enhanced National Police Reservists to empower the residents of this belt to actively participate in their own protection to foster a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for security matters;

(vi) recommends that the government implements a programme to cushion students of the victims of cattle rustling from dropping out of schools through payment of fees or scholarships or offering food for learning services;

(vii) makes recommendations for the proposed creation of a new sub county to be known as Suguta Mar Mar Sub-County as a way to enhance coordination of national government operations and security provision in the affected region; and

(viii) makes any other recommendation or action it deems fit in addressing the plight of the Petitioners to foster peace, stability, and development in the region.

PUBLIC PETITION ON PERSISTENT INSECURITY, CATTLE RUSTLING, LOSS OF LIVES, AND PROPERTY IN LORROKI AND MALASO DIVISIONS OF SAMBURU CENTRAL SUBCOUNTY

And your **PETITIONERS** will ever pray.

PETITION BY:

No.	Name	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	ID.	SIGNATURE
1.	Lecoipa Shadrack M	MVL	0720929111	21012079	[signature]
2.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
3.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
4.	NADUTARI LENGAPIANI	MARALAL	0714030031	9431318	[signature]
5.	CHRISTOPHER LALKAISI	Maralal	0724923414	3019552	[signature]
6.	DAVID LEUAKIZA	MARALAL	0711408315	13068391	[signature]
7.	RAPHAEL LENARUTI	MARALAL	0712503461	34486698	[signature]
8.	NTONAI LOONGOMYO	LOLMOLOG	0726631298	3041899	[signature]
9.	LAWHTICE Lenaseyian	MRL	0703915250	22290710	[signature]
10.	KRIN LESHIMPIRA	MARALAL	0712204381	8733645	[signature]
11.					
12.					

Counter signed by:

[signature]

Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi, MP,

Senator, Samburu County

Date .....

ANNEX 3

Extract of the Hansard for the Senate sitting of Tuesday, 28th November, 2023

PARLIAMENT OF KENYA

THE SENATE

THE HANSARD

Tuesday, 28th November, 2023

The House met at the Senate Chamber,
Parliament Buildings, at 2.30 p.m.

[The Speaker (Hon. Kingi) in the Chair]

PRAYER

DETERMINATION OF QUORUM
AT COMMENCEMENT OF SITTING

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Mr. Clerk, do we have quorum?

(The Clerk-at-the-Table consulted with the Speaker)

Serjeant-at-Arms, kindly ring the Quorum Bell for 10 minutes.

(The Quorum Bell was rung)

(Several Senators walked into the Chamber)

Hon. Senators, I am informed we have quorum now. Clerk, you may proceed to call the first Order.

PETITIONS

PERSISTENT INSECURITY IN SAMBURU
CENTRAL SUB-COUNTY

Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This is a public Petition on the persistent insecurity, cattle rustling, loss of lives and property in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County.

I read the Petition on behalf of the petitioners.

We, the undersigned citizens of Kenya and residents of Lorroki Division of Samburu County, Samburu Central Sub County, draw the attention of the Senate to the following-

Disclaimer: *The electronic version of the Senate Hansard Report is for information purposes only. A certified version of this Report can be obtained from the Director, Hansard and Audio Services, Senate.*

(1) There has been persistent insecurity, cattle rustling, loss of lives and property in Lorroki, Malaso of Samburu Central Sub County.

(2) The Petition is presented to bring to the attention of this honourable Senate, alarming and persistent security challenges faced by residents of the said areas.

(3) This has resulted into loss of lives and property as well as disruption of economic activities in the affected areas as follows-

(a) Fifty nine lives have been lost, so far.

(b) Twenty two people have sustained severe injuries arising out of the said conflict.

(c) Two thousand, eight hundred and thirty six cows have been stolen.

(d) Three thousand six hundred and sixty three goats have been stolen.

(4) That despite the constitutional protection of rights of all Kenyans, including the rights to life, property and security of persons, residents of Lorroki and Malaso Divisions have been enduring a sustained security crisis for approximately two years now.

(5) That the security concerns in these areas have resulted in the disruption of learning and closure of schools, displacements of people in residential areas of Amayia and Nasur sub locations leading to severe disruptions in their economic activities. The communities have lost their lives and their normal economic activities have been gravely disturbed. Further, the situation has adversely affected education programmes within the area.

(6) That, this has led to the increase in school dropouts and poor performance among learners. Teachers also fear travelling to and from schools within the area.

(7) That, the gravity of this situation is exemplified by the fact that more than 59 lives have been lost tragically and a significant number of the properties has been damaged or destroyed. This alarming toll on human lives and loss of valuable assets cannot be ignored.

(8) That despite the presence of the Multi Agency Security Forces deployed in these divisions, their efforts to contain the security situation have yielded little to no success. The current security measures have proven insufficient in providing adequate protection for the residents and their property.

(9) That, the response by the Multi Agency Security Forces and the national Government to deal with the matter in question has been sluggish and amounts to denial of constitutional rights to the area residents.

(10) That, the issues in respect of which this Petition is raised, are not pending before any court of law, constitutional or any other legal body.

(11) That, the residents have made efforts to have the matter addressed by the relevant authorities, including the Multi Agency Security Forces, the local administration and the Ministry of Interior and National Administration, all of which have not given a satisfactory response to the security situation in Lorroki and Malaso areas of Samburu Central Sub County.

Therefore, your humble petitioners pray to the Senate-

(1) Inquires into the circumstances of this matter by engaging the various relevant Government agencies with a view to establishing the root causes of the insecurity

Disclaimer: *The electronic version of the Senate Hansard Report is for information purposes only. A certified version of this Report can be obtained from the Director, Hansard and Audio Services, Senate.*

challenges plaguing Lorroki and Malaso divisions and make appropriate recommendations thereon.

(2) Investigate the magnitude of the losses incurred to the area residents considering the significant loss of property and make recommendations for appropriate compensation to the affected individuals and families.

(3) Make appropriate recommendations to the Government with a view to prioritising the enforcement of property rights in order to protect the citizens and their belongings.

(4) Make appropriate recommendations with the relevant Government agencies for improved connectivity, including development of security roads in the said divisions with a view to enhance rapid response and accessibility by security forces.

(5) Make appropriate recommendations for implementation of the community policing initiatives through enhanced National Police Reservists (NPR) to empower the residents of this belt to actively participate in their own protection to foster a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for security matters.

(6) Recommends that the Government implements a programme to caution students of the victims of cattle rustling from dropping out of schools through payment of school fees, scholarships or offering food for learning activities.

(7) Make recommendations for the proposed creation of a new sub county to be known as Suguta Marmar Sub County as a way to enhance coordination of national Government operations and security provisions in the affected region and make any other recommendation, or action it deems fit, in addressing the plight of petitioners to foster peace, stability and development in the region.

Your Petitioners will forever pray.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Hon. Members, pursuant to Standing Order No.238(1), I direct that the Petition be committed to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations. Pursuant to Standing Order No.238(2), the Committee has 60 days from today to respond to the Petition by way of report, which must be laid on the Table of the Senate.

(The Petition was committed to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations)

Chairperson or any Member of the Committee on Justice, Legal Affairs and Human Rights?

Sen. Dullo, proceed.

REPORT ON PETITION: ELECTORAL LAWS AMENDMENTS FOR NOMINATED MCAS

Sen. Dullo: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to lay the following Petition Reports on the Table of the Senate, today, Tuesday, 28th November, 2023-

Disclaimer: *The electronic version of the Senate Hansard Report is for information purposes only. A certified version of this Report can be obtained from the Director, Hansard and Audio Services, Senate.*

Annex 4

Submissions by the Petitioners

The Samburu Council of Elders Association

P.O Box 168-20600 MARALAL Email:samburuelders@gmail.com

SAMBURU LOIP ALTANATIVE JUSTICE SYSTEM (AJS)

PETITION:

TO THE SENATE

BY

THE SAMBURU COUNCIL OF ELDERS ASSOCIATION

SAMBURU LOIP-ALTANATIVE JUSTICE SYSTEM

AND

LOOSUK-LONKEWUAN-PURA-MALASO-MORIJO-PORO-COMMUNITIES

RAIDED AND KILLED BY BANDITS OF POKOTS

ON 7TH MARCH 2024

THE SAMBURU COUNCIL OF ELDERS ASSOCIATION

SAMBURU LOIP-ALTANATIVE SYSTEM(AJS)
EVIDNCE AND HAPPENING REPORT AT MALASO VALLEY OF SAMBURU WEST ON THE CONFLICT HOTSPOT ZONE

Its and evidence report and happening for a period of 1 year and 3 months starting June 2022-October 2023.

This report is well being recorded by citizen media and KTN journalist in Samburu county in conjunction with the Samburu council of elders association.

It is also based on the happening which was given by security alerts given by the police, DCI and administration, through chiefs and assistance chiefs and other security agencies, GSU and ASTU in the area named above.

And that this banditry alerts is always given which is quite reliable and happening to anyone found, either on raid of livestock found out their both human when we received banditry attacks and on many occasions we lost people, KPR, police, GSU, KDF and ASTU security personnel being killed and injured in any defense.

It is depart station that our principal administrator was ambushed and murdered and other on 25/02/2023 since were hard great pain when our KDF soldiers were also ambushed on 24/02/2023 and some injured at one close seen while we lose our OCS Maralal station.On the process of body recovery on 08/02/2023 and indeed killed and other soldiers injured.Our MCA Hon Paul Leshimpiro was killed on 25/02/2024 on his was back home on County Assembly vehicle on a road from Maralal to Morijo at Rudot area.

BARDITARY ATTACKS

Now below are the names, wards and persons killed, injured and all of them left languishing in poverty and in pain yet security persons suffered the same

Suguta ward 23 killed 18 injured

Samburu East 14 killed and 16 injured no identification of names

Loosuk ward 23 killed 12 injured

Poro ward 5 killed 3 injured

Samburu East 14 killed and 16 injured no identification of names

Angata Nanyukie ward 20 killed 10 injured

Samburu East 11 killed and 12 injured no identification of names



KDF 4 killed 7 injured

GSU 2 killed 5 injured

18 killed and 16 injured from Samburu East no names

TOTAL 111 killed persons

6 security forces

GRAND TOTAL=111

TOTAL 68 injured

Security forces -10 injured 32 killed

TOTAL 3,386 cows raided

TOTAL 3,896 goats raided

Those buried 51 their bodies have been brought to the mortuary at Maralal Referral Hospital.

Those bodies not collected=15 and disposed to the wild animals.

Anto those parents they are in pain more than the ones they have seen their loved ones and to the community.Elders leaders there condolences is quite tense on grave they believed that others celebrated their burial of their persons and there was disposed by the wild animals.

Then you find leaders and community at large to contribute huge no of cash to make them fill loved and condolence.Truly leaders give cash , cows, goats etc

This evidence report is supported by records based on police OB No', records based from the Maralal referral mortuary and hospital records within their local and locational chiefs officers too,

Burial-pictures, graves and media videos which is entirely true facts and costing us a lot as a community and our leaders at large.

And to those killed and their bodies were not brought for burials always tries to collected and at most becomes the trap of the bandits to gun and kill who ever come and collect on daytime a and live at night and we find eaten by wild animals.

And their records are in the chiefs offices and to their families which we open condolence books and prayers is done by churches when they arrange prayers, leaders make visits and make contributions and give their hard right from MCA, women rep, senator and governor and others.

EVIDENCE BY:

GSU-They are not exempted they too were killed and reported by the media and the local elders for they restrained not be seen and rush to the helicopters and tried to make secrets and this is left by their base but we can mention few immediate of the nearest date at Pura are on 15/10/2023 1 killed and 1 injured.

KDF-At Pura on an ambush attacks one senior officer was killed by pokots bandits on 20/10/2023 and some killed and injured and air letted on helicopters on 24/02/2023

SUMMARY OF THIS CONFLICT TEMPLATE REPORT

That the temperature of this conflict is boulded and covered by impossible conflict imaginations driven by politics retelation, incitement, which hunt pain and hate in either side if enemies and on politically divided.

True our people are killed, by pokots, injured them at their homes, farms their livestock raided left with poverty, at their county, entitled land with title deeds and now their squators in the eyes of our security forces by the barrier of a gun and hastily, their problem being politicked positively or negatively.

Take not that the administration and the security forces and politicians do make many blame games based on their interest and work performance and cover up and as elders we say this as a muscular and we call it government of Kenya failer.

This report was recorded and written by the Samburu council of elders association

Secretaries, directors and Samburu Loip alternative Justice system (AJS) and the association chairperson.

ON 07/03/2024

DIRECTOR

ON 07/03/2024

CHAIRMAN

MEMORANDUM ON ONGOING INSECURITY AND FORCED EVICTION OF LOOSUK RESIDENTS, SAMBURU WEST CONSTITUNECY,LOOSUK WARD SAMBURU COUNTY

NAME	IOCATION	Id NUMBER	Mobile no	Sign
LICKSON Lekapana	LOOSUK	10938095	0718272310	
ESTY LEADUMA	LOOSUK	3041175	0727297673	
SANDE LEKOPIEN	LOOSUK	0859844	0727582725	
Joseph Lekaiteb	LOOSUK	22658975	0716582238	
FRANCIS LELEKONG	LOOSUK	31415627	0728263338	
NIXON LELENGE	LOOSUK	21866699	0729088708	
HASSAN	LESIMIR	29344171	0710791910	
MULIKA	LESIMIR	26237994	010626628	
EDIKA	LEPARASHA	3443341	0718116468	
Raphael Lemuruti	LOOSUK	34486695	0712803261	
Gideon Lesimir Lama	LOOSUK	8733566	0701399403	
Christopher Lalkaeri	LOOSUK	3019552	0724903414	
Chemen Lesimir	LOOSUK	11456032	0700649384	
SOPINA LEKOPIE	LOOSUK		0703743299	
LPATIRY LEPARKUMUI	LOOSUK	26892091	0790067065	
MANUEL LEMURUKA	LOOSUK	36237245	0741300223	
MOSES LOOSENGE	LOOSUK	29284354	0708308548	
MOLAKI LELEKONG	LOOSUK	29243490	0792784478	
PALON Z LESIGIRIA		22980261	0713658025	
Mosa Lekope	LOOSUK	32074532	0793940297	
MULIRO LESEPE	LOOSUK	12873747	0710555329	
ANDREW LEKOPIEN	LOOSUK	3442047	0728262888	
HOSLEY LERAMAT	LOOSUK	37858272	0742952040	
Nicholas Ioanua	LOOSUK	27328347	0742198636	
GEOFFREY LEKOPIE	LOOSUK	22027857	0721432162	
LOPIRIS LOLOIBONI	LOOSUK	38841463	0796811176	
LEKORPIE Samuel	LOOSUK	9844395	0700737740	
LKAMARI LESIMAMA	LOOSUK	10939953	0722761544	
JACKSON LETUKI	LOOSUK	23772992	0727580184	
KAPATINI LEMURUKA	LOOSUK	22980587	0713889479	
MOSES LEKEREN	LOOSUK	22980074	0714263310	
Peter Lesimir	LOOSUK	22470539	0792132685	
Patrick Lepore	LOOSUK	28072815	0724962819	
Luanga Kempirikany	LOOSUK	36105990	0704340168	
Julius Lekolue	LOOSUK	24663445	0727333016	
LABAN LETIUNINA	LOOSUK	32509330	0724404611	
Beatrice Nantei	LOLKUNONO	10939489	0728793648	
Letaruk James	LOOSUK	29307505	0706027829	
SALANI LEMARASHA	LOOSUK	23010901	0713414678	

MEMORANDUM ON ONGOING INSECURITY AND FORCED EVICTION OF LOOSUK RESIDENTS, SAMBURU WEST CONSTITUNECY,LOOSUK WARD SAMBURU COUNTY

NAME	IOCATION	Id NUMBER	Mobile no	Sign
MOSES LEMURUKA	TINGA	1670173	0720850604	
JOB LEOKINWA	TANGA	2317812	0712392838	
LOETIRES LEKERUK	LOOSUK			
PURAYA LEMEDERO	LOOSUK	1906730	0712320300	
WILLIAM LEADUMA	LOOSUK	3424219	0708723905	
LKALANTAN LERNO	LOOSUK	0290891	0714359199	
LERETON LENTUROOMON	LOOSUK	0859747		
SAMUEL LALKALEPI	LOOSUK	6581849	0700135804	
KIMASO LEMANTULUAI	LOOSUK	3077181		
ROBISA KENAJEIYO	LOOSUK	3442234	0717190216	
LEMAMA LEADUMA	LOOSUK	22783139	0727312297	
NASHA LEARUS	LOOSUK	0859770	0701194038	
JAMES LOOSENGE.	LOOSUK	33729009	0795276936	
JOHNSON LESIAMITO	LOOSUK	11642413		
KIMATIH LESIAMITO	LOOSUK	22450897	0714128147	
Markhon LESOMPOLOT	LOOSUK	36168536	0783549018	
LANOSI LEKUTUKAI	LOOSUK	20088188	0795689536	
JOEL LELEKONG	LOOSUK	0859865	0725898333	
Kaparash LEKUTUKAI	LOOSUK	22089746	0712329212	
JAMES LENAANTU	LOOSUK	33385085	0759423504	
LOOSENGE FRED	LOOSUK	39776113	0724712720	
Johanna LEAKONO	LOOSUK	34423690	0712686950	
KANJI LEKEELE	LOOSUK	23342813	0757239622	
LENGURETIA.	LOOSUK	22964425	0707058235	
JACOB LEKOPIEN	LOOSUK	22503503	0724509717	
J.J. LOOSENGE	LOOSUK	0859698	0714394039	
William LEKEREN	LOOSUK	0293444	0782957682	
SALIM LEKEREN	LOOSUK	34054669	0706774675	
JULIUS LEMARTILE	LOOSUK	13046028	0769747754	
PARSAWAN LENARUM	LOOSUK	7965929	0741389089	
TANKEI LENARUM	LOOSUK	0281480	0729779290	
JULIUS LESALALO	LOOSUK	0308555	0712006634	
WISO LENGULISIAI	LOOSUK	4191139	0711192495	
LEKAIRAB LERINGAI	LOOSUK	0721661044	0721792384	
LESAUNI LEPARTAAM	LOOSUK	4190526	0707542505	
SALIM LELEUR	LOOSUK	23929780	0725025718	
GEOFFREY LEKOPOLE	LOOSUK	0859758	0726170140	
LERETIAN LEMURUKA	LOOSUK	1698655955	—	—
DAVID LESIMIRIDANA	LOOSUK	0859761	0727690911	

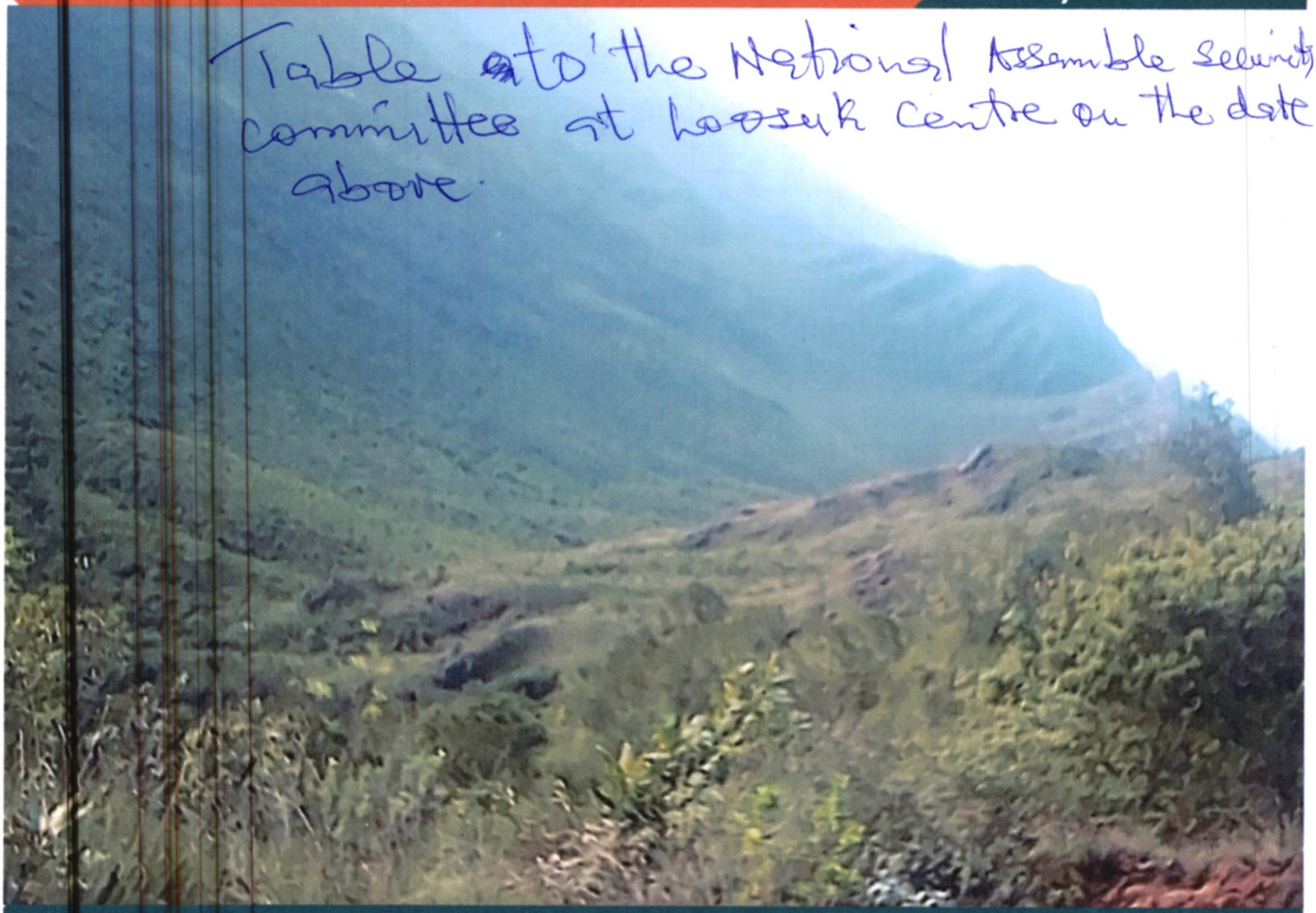
MEMORANDUM ON ONGOING INSECURITY AND FORCED EVICTION OF LOOSUK RESIDENTS, SAMBURU WEST CONSTITUNECY,LOOSUK WARD SAMBURU COUNTY

NAME			IOCATION	Id NUMBER	Mobile no	Sign
GABRIEL	KENNY	LETUKEI	LOOSUK	9845742	0728111571	
DAVID		LEADUMA	TINGA	3018847	0710475698	
JACK		LEADUMA	TINGA	23313801	0725477795	
REV. ISAIAH		LEKADANA	LOOSUK	13047661	0794811450	
EDWARD		LOOSENGE	LOOSUK	24218887	0716352663	
ESTY		LEADUMA	TINGA	3041175	0727297673	
PST. CHRISTOPHER		LEADUMA	TINGA	22979801	0710197131	
LPETERON		LOOSENGE	LOOSUK	28451429	0702738160	
LOKINI		LESOIPA	TINGA	27312329	0759018006	
ALFRED		LENAANYU	LOOSUK	22393538	071193208	
SANOE		LEKOPIEN	TINGA	0859844	0727582725	
PAUL		NGWESO	LOOSUK	37328471	0798370589	
SETI		LEPARACHAO	TINGA	40238194	0742183469	
HASSAN		LESIMIR	TINGA	29344471	0716791910	
SERNAI		LESIAMITO	TINGA	1369336	0799143436	
MULINGE		LESIMIR	TINGA	26237994	0110626628	
GUYANOI		LEKOPIEN	LOOSUK	0859739	0790475978	
LORIAMAE		LEKOPIEN	LOOSUK	16012468		
SAMWUEL		LEPARACHAO	TINGA	072983429	0729283429	
LAWRENCE		LALKAILEPI	TINGA	0706610099	0706610099	
FABIANO		LEADUMA	TINGA	0741286908	0741286908	
MESHACK		LENAISIMOI	TINGA	26533522	0722506640	
PAUL		LEMASAGARA	TINGA	22289499	075707679	
LILIAN		LESIAMITO	TINGA	28072821	0701849113	
CHEPTAI		LEKUTUKAI	LOOSUK	7358291	0707154688	
PETER		LENAIROSHI	LOOSUK	20081324	0726221522	
JULIUS		LETOOYIA	TINGA	13045227	074082224	
PETER		LELEKONG	TINGA	0292939	0112772333	
LMISIYION		LEYOOLE	0476089[illegible]	0745992064	0746608	
PIRAUN		LEKOPIEN	LOOSUK	0289511	0700577723	
TERANO		LESAIGON	LOOSUK	3442436	0711731049	
LESILET		LENKEKEPER	LOOSUK	10939608	0711348920	
LEKARARI		LEKAIRAB	LOOSUK	3728788	0713974537	
LESHAU		LESHINORO	LOOSUK	3016724	0703782598	LESHAU
KURPAT		LEOKOYA	LOOSUK	36070881		
SAGANA		LEMANYURAI	TINGA	4190639		
DANIEL		LEKAPANA	LOOSUK	4191135	0745281344	
SAMEAN		LETUPUKWA	TINGA	2280134	0725285151	
MAYOR		LOOSENGE	LOOSUK	2321229	0729676770	

MEMORANDUM ON THE ONGOING INSECURITY AND FORCED EVICTIONS

18 November, 2023

Table ato the National Assemble Security committee at Loosuk Centre on the date above.



Prepared and Submitted by:

LOOSUK-LONKEWUAN-PURA-MALASO-MORIJO-PORO-COMMUNITIES

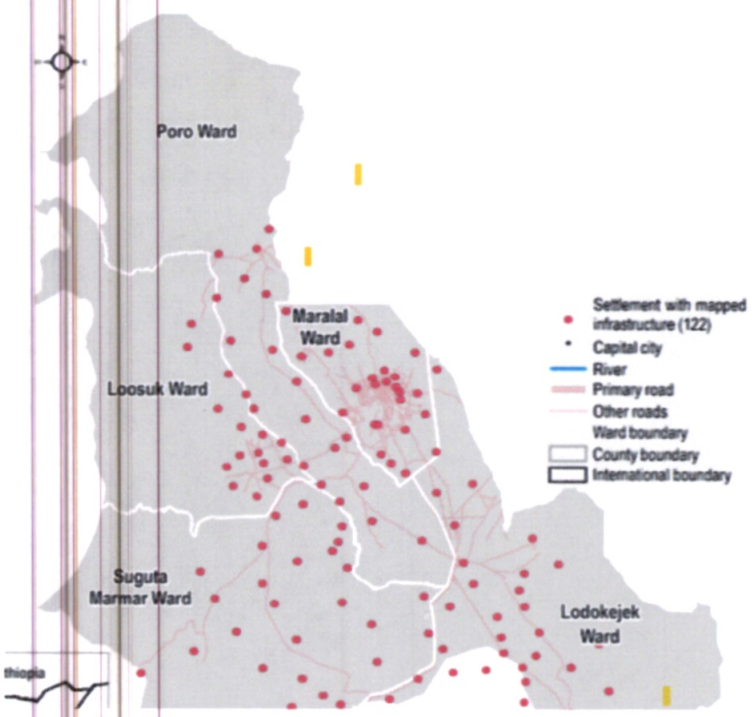
to The Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security

01 Introduction

Samburu County is among one of Arid and Semi- Arid Lands (ASAL) counties which have a myriad of intersecting challenges among them rampant insecurity fueled by the neighbouring Baringo County residents- armed Pokot community members. Attributed to scramble and competition for resources, conflict over these resources and water has consistently led to loss of lives and livelihoods.

To a large extent droughts and famines, as well as competition for resources have led to the steady marginalisation of the pastoralists in Northern Kenya and community members from Loosuk-Lonkewuan-Pura-Malaso-Morijo-Poro have borne the brunt of marginalization and the consequences therof. Right at the border of Baringo County in a rugged terrain rich in natural resources, the residents of Loosuk-Lonkewuan-Pura-Malaso-Morijo-Poro have felt the arm of the government fail to protect their lives, security and livelihood leaving them at the hands of criminals labelled bandits. Critical to the goal of achieving sustainable development is governments' ability to maintain and restore peace and order in all state regions.

This Memorandum is therefore submitted by the residents of **Loosuk-Lonkewuan-Pura-Malaso-Morijo-Poro;** a plea to the Ministry of Interior Security to address the living criminal activities of insecurity in Samburu West and to protect their human rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya



02 Background



THE SCENE OF CRIME WHERE PRINCIPAL CHIEF LONGER LETOLUAIWAS KILLED

The conflict between the Baringo East and Samburu Central first started in April 5th 2006, where two deaths were reported and two people were injured and total of 300 cattle stolen. The conflict continued for five years until 2011 after several peace meetings were held.

Sporadic incidences re-occurred in 2021 in Pura between 14th and 24th December where Mr. Lolmingani and a police constable were killed and the OCS was injured later succumbing to injuries.

In **2022** the following incidence occurred;

- On April 22nd Mr Lelekopngo was killed in Tinga river (5kms) from Loosuk Centre;
- On 26th April Mr Leparkumui, a form four student who just received his 2021
- KCSE results was killed;
- On 20th August 2022 Lesepe was killed, all livestock stolen were never recovered.

The year **2023** the conflict become worse and the following incidences occurred;

- On February, 12th; a Sunday and about 4PM, bandits attacked Nolkera in the grazing field one man was killed (Lesuyai) and drove away with 300 cattles;
- On 13th February, bandits killed one person (lobuku) in Loko;
- On May 12th, an attack was made in Ndikirr about 6km from Loosuk centre. No casualties were reported and 20 cattle recovered;
- On May 31st, bandits attacked Lolmisigiyoi and took 20 cows and 530 small stock (goats and sheep)- one KPR was killed (Lemalasia) and no recoveries were made.
- This incidence was rather unfortunate as the bandits drove animals via KDF camp in Pura yet the officers did not seem bothered.



In **March 2023**, the Interior Cabinet Secretary issued a declaration declaring some parts of Northern Kenya with apparent insecurity as disturbed areas this areas are. Some of the named locations within the region included; Ltungai, Noikera, Learoni, Pura, Malaso.

The inhabitants of the said areas were advised to vacate their homes without resettlement plans.

Unfortunately, despite the order, no operation has been undertaken to address the insecurity and neither has any change been seen.



LONGEWAN IDP CAMP

On 24th October at about 12 noon in Noikera an incident occurred where 153 cows were taken, three people were taken six injured and three innocent lives lost.

It is unfortunate that in this incidence no livestock was recovered despite the security personnel on the ground.

On 16th November, 2023 two school going young girls were defiled by these same bandits an indication that the criminal offences associated with this insecurity are unending, painful and continue to thrive within the borders of our country unaddressed.

Below is a summary of lives lost across Suguta Ward, Loosuk Ward, Poro Ward and Angata Nanyokie Ward since the insecurity started

SAMBURU
WEST LIST OF PERSONS KILLES & INJURED BY POKOT BAND1TS

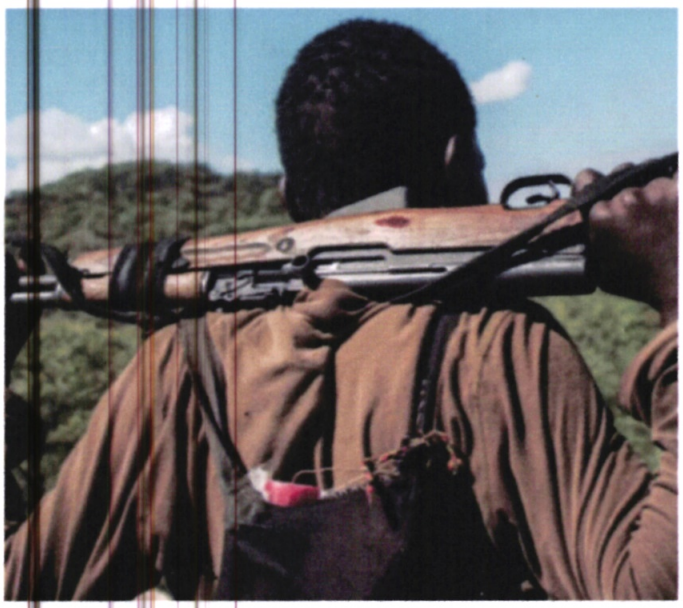
This Chat Bellow Was Previous list and let us see the Lates, Open Bellow another Chart.

SUGUTA WARD

1	Aman Lekose	injured	1/11/2022	bodies not collected	
2	NKARAU Leturien	killed	2/5/2022	bodies not collected	
3	Lorion Lekisima	killed	3/4/2023	done	
4	Ltimeluai Loosenge	killed	3/4/2023	done	
5	Lerikiteng Lolmodooni	killed	6/5/2023	done	
6	Moses Lemarumpe	injured	2/2/2023	done	
7	Loterewua Lekashira	killed	2/16/2023	affidavit	
8	Tumpoiya Lepawuan	widow killed	6/14/2022	affidavit	
9	Ltampesi Leaburia	killed	1/8/2023	affidavit	
10	Nangarba Lolmodooni	killed	3/11/2023	done	
11	Disemba Lenakola	killed	5/13/2023	done	
12	Patimon Letura	injured	5/13/2023		
13	Peter Lekamparish	injured	5/13/2023		
14	Saidimu Leinte	injured	5/13/2023		
15	Kiprotish Leleruk	injured	6/8/2023		
16	Bony Lolmodooni	injured	6/8/2023		
17	Malriwa Lesamaja	injured	6/8/2023		
18	Fundi	injured	6/8/2023		
19	Wilson Lolodono(NPR)	injured	2/5/2023		
20	Lodungokiok	killed	7/11/2023	body not collected	
21	Lolmodooni Stephen	killed	7/11/2023	done	
22	Lesakarda	killed	7/11/2023	bodies not collected	
23	Lewuarani	killed	7/11/2023	bodies not collected	
24	Lentiwuas	killed	7/11/2023	bodies not collected	
25	Lentukunye	killed	7/11/2023	bodies not collected	
26	Lejale	killed	7/11/2023	bodies not collected	
27	Lenyarua	injured	8/31/2023		
28	Lenyarua	injured	8/31/2023		
29	Lepoora	injured	10/24/2023		
30	Lekurshalan	injured	10/24/2023		

31	Lenaloskiti Joel	injured	10/24/2023	
LOOSUK WARD				
1	Ayeuta Lekoiya	killed	2/21/2022	bodies not collected
2	Soloniki Lelekong	killed	3/15/2020	bodies not collected
3	Moinga Lelekong	killed	4/22/2020	bodies not collected
4	Lonyaku Leparkumoi	killed	4/25/2022	bodies not collected
5	Napuru Lesuyai	killed	2/2/2023	affidavit
6	Ltakisa Lesepe	injured	1/17/2021	
7	Kamain Lenchalote	killed	2/8/2023	done but referred
8	Macline Lekaram	killed	1/3/2023	affidavit
9	Ltiikwa Lesiampu	killed	1/3/2023	affidavit
10	Amayion Letorori	killed	2/16/2023	affidavit
11	James Lobuk	killed	2/24/2023	done
12	Lapunkop Lentiipo	killed	2/25/2023	bodies not collected
13	Nkiyau Lesara	killed	2/25/2023	bodies not collected
14	Sayiaya Lengees	killed	2/11/2023	bodies not collected
15	Ltimaasi Lesara	killed	6/16/2022	bodies not collected
16	Lmakas Lolmingani	killed	12/25/2021	affidavit
17	Magen Lenalale	injured	1/22/2022	
18	Partoipa Lentoijoni	injured	1/7/2023	
19	Saidimu Lekorpita	injured	6/9/2022	
20	Chuchung Letua	killed	4/5/2023	affidavit
21	Lemunyele Lemalasia	killed	6/1/2023	affidavit
22	Ntiituk Lesirikwa	injured	6/1/2023	
23	Lelekong Lenkai	killed	10/24/2023	bodies not collected
24	Loloipera	killed	10/24/2023	bodies not collected
25	Lolmodoni	killed	10/24/2023	bodies not collected
26	Lalkalepi	injured	10/24/2023	
27	Joseph Lanyasunya	killed	8/14/2023	done

ANGATA NANYOKIE WARD					
1	Sambeswa Lesuyai	killed	4/9/2023	affidavit	
2	Longiro Leshimpiro	killed	4/9/2023	affidavit	
3	Maliano Lenaasale	killed	4/9/2023	affidavit	
4	Loimalumalu Lelesiit	killed	3/13/2023	affidavit	
5	Loewua Lemeleny	killed	5/11/2023	affidavit	
6	Ltaapua Lelesiit	injured	6/18/2023		
PORO WARD					
1	Ltajewua Lewuaso	killed	5/5/2023	done	
2	Chief Longer Letolua (principal chief	killed	2/25/2023	done	
Total died=54					
Total injured=28					



Over the years, declarations by the Ministry of Internal Security and National Police have identified some parts across the Country as dangerous zones requiring surrender of arms and in some cases effecting operations.

In 12th March 2023, the Cabinet Secretary in charge of internal security gave a directive that people should vacate from Pura sub location and some parts of Loosuk sub location. Since then, there is tension in the area and a lot of movement is being experienced from the area following the directive. The affected Sub-Locations are Malaso,Pura,Tinga,Loosuk,Morijo,Lolmolok and Longewan and the villages are Kutari, Lolosowani, Sepei, Lkeeksapuki in Pura sub-location, Nolkera, Nompurenkei, Nkweta, Lorian,Lchingei,Lolmisigiyoi,Ndikir,Siambu,Loko,Ngeriyoi,Ngapune,Lekumoseli and Natala in Loosuk Sub-Location and Lolmolog . Residents from these locations have since moved to safer places such as Loiborngare, Seketet,Lolkunono,Porro,Kisima,Maralal,Lpartuk,Suguta Marmar while others have moved to Laikipia with their livestock.

It should also be noted all the areas declared to be disturbed areas are people plots and have tittle deeds; however no security action has been taken to secure the safety of innocent citizens in these areas. The existence of a millitary camp along the border has borne no fruits and it remains apparent that since the camp was set up, more attacks have been occasioned without any response or action from teh millitary.

This year the inhabitants of these said areas were unable to cultivate due to insecurity. This not only impacts their livelihoods but continuously subjects them to abject poverty.

The cry of women and children is warranting immediate action as mandated by the laws that govern the Kenyan state. Notably, some of the lives lost include the lives of school going children. Fundamental rights of the people of **Loosuk-Lonkewuan-Pura-Malaso-Morijo-Poro** have been outrightly violated as analysed below warranting immediate actions.

Scope of Legal Review 03

This memorandum has been submitted having relied upon the following Kenyan legal framework;

i. The Constitution of Kenya;
ii. Community Land Act No. 27 o 2016;
iii. Environmental Management and Coordination Act No. 8 of 1999.



Legal Analysis

Article 238 (1) defines national security to include the protection against internal and external threats to Kenya's territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights, freedoms, property, peace, stability and prosperity, and other national interests. It is against this backdrop and the Bill of Rights enshrined in Chapter Four of the Constitution that the ongoing evictions as it not only contributes to gross violation of fundamental human rights but also consequently undermines the national security of these now internally displaced residents.

a) Human Dignity

Universal human dignity is a fundamental right drawn from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international instruments and the Constitution under Article 28. The Constitution entrenches respect for human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms, being the foundational values of the Constitution and forming the bedrock upon which the Constitution is based. The importance of dignity as a founding value of the Constitution cannot be overemphasized. Recognizing a right to dignity is an acknowledgment of the intrinsic worth of human beings: human beings are entitled to be treated as worthy of respect and concern.

The loss of lives and mandatory eviction of the residents in Samburu West gravely offends the human dignity of the residents who have not only been left internally displaced but also subjected into abject poverty having lost their homes and exposed to multiple vulnerabilities including lack of food, shelter, clothing, healthcare, education among others. By implementing failing to address insecurity in the areas in question, the Kenyan Government violates Article 28 and Article 21 (1) which outlines that:
"It is a fundamental duty of the State and every State organ to observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights."



LOLKUNONO IDP CAMP

b) Right to Property and Right to Housing

The Constitution recognizes the right to property under Article 40. Despite holding titles to community land, numerous households have been displaced from their homes.

With regard to the right to housing, the Constitution recognizes the right to housing in two aspects; as a general right under Article 43 and in the context of children as a specific right to shelter under Article 53(1)(c). In 1993, the UN Commission on Human Rights issued a resolution categorizing forced evictions as a gross violation of human rights, and in particular the right to adequate housing. The Commission further observed that forced evictions invariably affect the poorest and most vulnerable sectors of the society.

The Number of displaced people in Centres as at 23RD March, 2023

1. **Loibor Ngare Camp**

457 (number of estimated households)
2742 (estimated population)

2. **Lolkunono Camp**

350 (number of estimated households)
2100 (estimated population)

3.**Loosuk**

470 (number of estimated households)
2350 (estimated population)

4.Lolmolok Lororos- (Sunoni, Mparingon and Lekamparish home)

380 (number of estimated households)
2280 (estimated population)



LONGORATE IDP CAMP



LOIBORNGARE IDP CAMP

c) Right to Safety and Security

The affected communities within Samburu West have over the years lost hundreds of lives due to insecurity. The illegal murder cases continue to claim innocent lives of Kenyans leaving their families destitute where husbands have left widowers to raise children on their own as women continue to lose sons. Article 26(3) which stipulates that a person shall not be deprived of life intentionally, except to the extent authorized by written law. The loss of lives in Loosuk area and it's environs continuously mirrors criminal offences that go unaccounted for, unpunished sinking community members into emotional distress and abject poverty.

d) Right to education

The safety of the children in Samburu West continues is wanting. While some children have been victims of attacks resulting in loss of their innocent young lives, evictions have continually disrupted their education and consequently their right to education as enshrined under Article 43 of the Constitution.

A community without educated children suffers abject poverty. With no actions taken to address the insecurity situation in the affected areas, it remains unclear when the children will go back to school and as the days go by, failure to recognize this continually violates the Constitutional rights of these children.

e) Right to life

The affected communities within Samburu West have over the years lost hundreds of lives due to insecurity. The illegal murder cases continue to claim innocent lives of Kenyans leaving their families destitute where husbands have left widowers to raise children on their own as women continue to lose sons. Article 26(3) which stipulates that a person shall not be deprived of life intentionally, except to the extent authorized by written law.



The loss of lives in Loosuk area and it's environs continuously mirrors criminal offences that go unaccounted for, unpunished sinking community members into emotional distress and abject poverty.



FORM DI

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT
(Cap 149)

PERMIT FOR BURIAL

Serial No. 0786319 ID Number

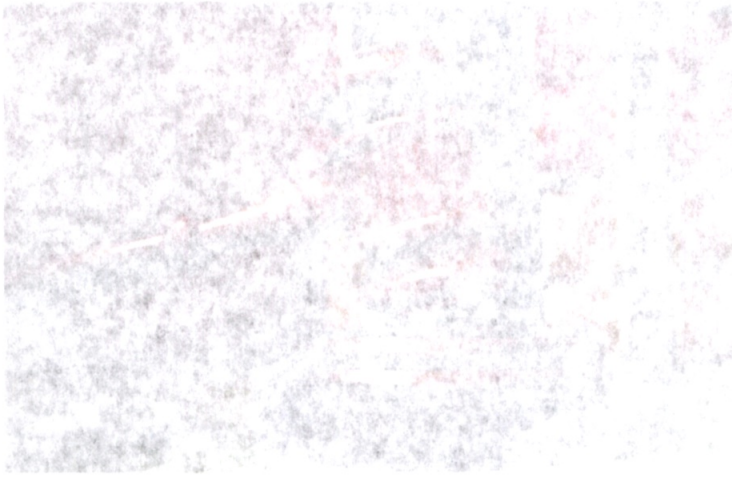
1. NAME OF DECEASED (First Name, Middle Name, Father's or husband's name)
2. IDENTIFICATION /PASSPORT NUMBER
3. SEX: Male ☑ Female ☐ 5. AGE (Years/Months/Days) 6. DATE OF DEATH (Day/Month/Year)
7. USUAL RESIDENCE (Sub-location or estate and town, Sub-county)

After making due inquiry as to cause of the death of the above named deceased person, I hereby authorize the interment of the body

18. DATE (Day/Month/Year) 19. REGISTRATION ASSISTANT FOR: 20. SIGNATURE

PERMIT ISSUED TO (NAME): ID No. SIGNATURE

Note: The above death certificate, present this permit to the Sub-county Registrar of Deaths in the Sub-county where this death occurred



Summary Proposition 04

The insecurity and consequent forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally and constitutionally recognized human rights, including right to life, the human right to adequate housing, food, water health, education, work, security of the person, security of the home, freedom from cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. In the current circumstances, where people and communities have lost their lives and have faced forced evictions, there should be appropriate remedies which may include fair hearing, access to legal counsel, legal aid, return, restitution, resettlement, rehabilitation and compensation.
We note that there is a failing on the government and relevant public institutions to implement certain provisions of the Constitution and statutes; while gravely undermining the Constitutional rights of the people of LOOSUK-LONKEWUAN-PURA-MALASO-MORIJO-PORO.
This Memorandum seeks the indulgence of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security to make recommendations to the Ministry of Interior and National Coordination requiring the Ministry to verily secure the areas in Samburu West inhabited by Pokot bandits and to implement the following:

a) Samburu county boarders should be secured and be respected;

b) The government officials to remove the bandits from affected areas and support the residents to move back to their homes with assured safety and security;

b) Loosuk police station gazetted in 2022 should be built and more police be stationed;

c) Create a sub-county to be known as Samburu West with the headquarters in Loosuk Centre covering Poro ward, Loosuk ward, Logorate lengewan, Lolmolok. Some of these three areas are parts of Suguta Marmar ward.

74
A. List of killed person / injured persons - over 100
B. Livestock raided - goats and cows)

Annextures

1) **Copies of Burial Permits**
2) **Pictures to IDPs Camps across as a result of insecurity and forced evictions**
3) **Kenya Red Cross Situational Report**
4) Human Right urgent Action needed

SAMBURU WEST LIST OF PERSONS KILLED & INJURED BY POKOT BANDITS

SUGUTA WARD

1	Aman Lekose	injured	11-01-22	bodies not collected
2	NKARAU Leturien	killed	05-02-22	bodies not collected
3	Lorion Lekisima	killed	04-03-23	done
4	Ltimeluai Loosenge	killed	04-03-23	done
5	Lerikiteng Lolmodooni	killed	05-06-23	done
6	Moses Lemarumpe	injured	02-02-23	done
7	Loterewua Lekashira	killed	16-02-23	affidavit
8	Tumpoiya Lepawuan	widow killed	14-06-22	affidavit
9	Ltampesi Leaburia	killed	08-01-23	affidavit
10	Nangarba Lolmodooni	killed	11-03-23	done
11	Disemba Lenakola	killed	13-05-23	done
12	Patimon Letura	injured	13-05-23	
13	Peter Lekamparish	injured	13-05-23	
14	Saidimu Leinte	injured	13-05-23	
15	Kiprotish Leleruk	injured	08-06-23	
16	Bony Lolmodooni	injured	08-06-23	
17	Malriwa Lesamaja	injured	08-06-23	
18	Fundi	injured	08-06-23	
19	Wilson Lolodono(NPR)	injured	05-02-23	
20	Lodungokiok	killed	11-07-23	body not collected
21	Lolmodooni Stephen	killed	11-07-23	done
22	Lesakarda	killed	11-07-23	bodies not collected
23	Lewuarani	killed	11-07-23	bodies not collected
24	Lentiwuas	killed	11-07-23	bodies not collected
25	Lentukunye	killed	11-07-23	bodies not collected
26	Lejale	killed	11-07-23	bodies not collected
27	Lodongele Leakono	killed	11-07-23	bodies not collected
28	Lesakarda Laikipia	killed	11-07-23	bodies not collected
29	Lodungokiok	killed	11-07-23	bodies not collected
30	Lenyarua	injured	31-08-23	
31	Lenyarua	injured	31-08-23	
32	Lepoora	injured	24-10-23	
33	Lekurshalan	injured	24-10-23	
34	Lenaloskiti Joel	injured	24-10-23	
35	Lenawua Lbene	killed	05-02-24	bodies not collected
36	Leborleiya	injured		
37	Lekaaso	injured		
38	Losieku Lesoipa	Killed	22-02-24	
39	Lekulea Lesoipa	killed	22-02-24	body collected
40	Lolmodoni	injured	24-02-24	body collected
41	Lodungokiok	killed	03-03-24	body collected

LOOSUK WARD

1	Ayeuta Lekoiya	killed	21-02-22	bodies not collected
2	Soloniki Lelekong	killed	15-03-20	bodies not collected
3	Moinga Lelekong	killed	22-04-20	bodies not collected

4	Lonyaku Leparkumoi	killed	25-04-22	bodies not collected
5	Napuru Lesuyai	killed	02-02-23	affidavit
6	Ltakisa Lesepe	injured	17-01-21	
7	Kamain Lenchalote	killed	08-02-23	done but referred
8	Macline Lekaram	killed	03-01-23	affidavit
9	Ltiikwa Lesiampu	killed	03-01-23	affidavit
10	Amayion Letorori	killed	16-02-23	affidavit
11	James Lobuk	killed	24-02-23	done
12	Lapunkop Lentiipo	killed	25-02-23	bodies not collected
13	Nkiyau Lesara	killed	25-02-23	bodies not collected
14	Sayiaya Lengees	killed	11-02-23	bodies not collected
15	Ltimaasi Lesara	killed	16-06-22	bodies not collected
16	Lmakas Lolmingani	killed	25-12-21	affidavit
17	Magen Lenalale	injured	22-01-22	
18	Partoipa Lentoijoni	injured	07-01-23	
19	Saidimu Lekorpita	injured	09-06-22	
20	Chuchung Letua	killed	05-04-23	affidavit
21	Lemunyele Lemalasia	killed	01-06-23	affidavit
22	Ntiituk Lesirikwa	injured	01-06-23	
23	Lelekong Lenkai	killed	24-10-23	bodies not collected
24	Loloipera	killed	24-10-23	bodies not collected
25	Lalkalepi	injured	24-10-23	bodies not collected
26	Joseph Lanyasunya	killed	14-08-23	done
27	KDF soldier	killed	24-12-23	
28	Marisa Leparteleg	killed	31-12-23	affidavit
29	Letorori	injured	31-12-23	
30	Lelesara	injured	31-12-23	
31	Lesuyai-NPR	injured	22-02-24	
32	Aroi Lekopole	killed	03-03-24	bodies not collected
ANGATA NANYOKIE WARD				
1	Sambeswa Lesuyai	killed	09-04-23	affidavit
2	Longiro Leshimpiro	killed	09-04-23	affidavit
3	Maliano Lenaasale	killed	09-04-23	affidavit
4	Loimalumalu Lelesiit	killed	13-03-23	affidavit
5	Loewua Lemeleny	killed	11-05-23	affidavit
6	Ltaapua Lelesiit	injured	18-06-23	
7	Gabriel Lesuyai	killed	21-01-23	
8	Paul Leshimpiro	killed	25-02-24	body collected
9	Leriapan Lepartanapa	killed	25-02-24	body collected
POROWARD				
1	Ltajewua Lewuaso	killed	05-05-23	done
2	Chief Longer Letolua (principal chief	killed	25-02-23	done
3	Roselyne Lemeteki	injured	23-01-24	
4	Lenelkisoi	injured	03-03-24	

Suguta Ward -Samburu East persons killed-14 injured -16 no identification of names

Poro Ward -Samburu East persons killed-14 injured-16 no identification of names
Angata Nanyukie Ward -Samburu East persons killed-11 injured -12 no identification of names

Total died=111
Total injured=68

See also Testimonial Evedence eg

1. Burial permit to those done-postimotem;
2. Affidavit to those, these families opted-Postimotem
3. Bodys not Collected - either on Security Refusal, or on Risk Terains of the Valley — Their disposed eaten by Whiled animals - either Same day or after a day →
and this Contain spiral of pain to many — Parents and Community at Large.

FORM DI

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT
(Cap. 149)

PERMIT FOR BURIAL

Serial No. DA 078F319 IP Number [illegible]

1. NAME OF DECEASED [illegible] (First Name) (Middle Name) (Father's or husband's name)

2. IDENTIFICATION /PASSPORT NUMBER

4. SEX: Male ☑ Female ☐ 5. AGE 24 (Years/Months/Days) 6. DATE OF DEATH 30th 06 2021 (Day/Month/Year)

9. USUAL RESIDENCE [illegible] (Sub-location or estate and town) [illegible] (Sub-county)

After making due inquiry as to cause of the death of the above named deceased person, I hereby authorize the interment of the body.

18. DATE 1st 08 2021 (Day/Month/Year) 19. REGISTRATION ASSISTANT FOR: [illegible] 20. SIGNATURE

PERMIT ISSUED TO (NAME): [illegible] ID No. [illegible] SIGNATURE

Note — To obtain death certificate, present this permit to the Sub-county Registrar of Deaths in the Sub-county where this death occurred

---

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT
(Cap. 149)

PERMIT FOR BURIAL

Serial No. DA 802065 IP Number [illegible]

1. NAME OF DECEASED [illegible] (First Name) (Middle Name) (Father's or husband's name)

2. IDENTIFICATION /PASSPORT NUMBER 31[illegible]

4. SEX: Male ☑ Female ☐ 5. AGE 23 (Years/Months/Days) 6. DATE OF DEATH 14th 09 2020 (Day/Month/Year)

9. USUAL RESIDENCE [illegible] (Sub-location or estate and town) SAMBURU WEST (District)

After making due inquiry as to cause of the death of the above named deceased person, I hereby authorize the interment of the body.

18. DATE [illegible] (Day/Month/Year) 19. REGISTRATION ASSISTANT FOR: S.C.A.H 20. SIGNATURE

PERMIT ISSUED TO (NAME): ALEGAT [illegible] ID No. 23[illegible] SIGNATURE

FORM DI

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT
(Cap. 149)

PERMIT FOR BURIAL

Serial No. DA 0046605 IP Number POST-MORTEM

1. NAME OF DECEASED JACOB (First Name) LETIOLA (Middle Name) LESIIT (Father's or husband's name)

2. IDENTIFICATION /PASSPORT NUMBER 0137393

4. SEX: Male ☐ Female ☐ 5. AGE 69 (Years/Months/Days) 6. DATE OF DEATH 6th 12 21 (Day/Month/Year)

9. USUAL RESIDENCE POR (Sub-location or estate and town) SAMBURU CENTRAL (Sub-county)

After making due inquiry as to cause of the death of the above named deceased person, I hereby authorize the interment of the body.

18. DATE 13th 12 21 (Day/Month/Year) 19. REGISTRATION ASSISTANT FOR: SCRH 20. SIGNATURE

PERMIT ISSUED TO (NAME): JOP. LETIOLA ID No. 24[illegible] SIGNATURE

Note — To obtain death certificate, present this permit to the Sub-county Registrar of Deaths in the Sub-county where this death occurred

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT
(*Cap.* 149)

PERMIT FOR BURIAL

Serial No. DA **731361** IP Number POST-MORTEM

1. NAME OF DECEASED DECIMUS LIMAKULA
First Name Middle Name Father's or husband's name

2. IDENTIFICATION /PASSPORT NUMBER 33336950

4. SEX: Male ☑ Female ☐ 5. AGE 29/6/4 6. DATE OF DEATH 13th 05 2023
Year s Month s Days Day Month Year

9. USUAL RESIDENCE LUNAKWAMA SAMBURU CENTRAL
Sub-location or estate and town District

After making due inquiry as to cause of the death of the above named deceased person. I hereby authorize the interment of the body.

18. DATE 20th 05 2023 19. REGISTRATION ASSISTANT FOR: SCPH 20. SIGNATURE
Day Month Year

PERMIT ISSUED TO (NAME) EMMANUEL LOMUKOLA ID No. 33336950 SIGNATURE

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT
(*Cap.* 149)

FORM D1

PERMIT FOR BURIAL

Serial No. DA **1214069** IP Number POST-MORTEM

1. NAME OF DECEASED [illegible]
First Name Middle Name Father's or husband's name

2. IDENTIFICATION /PASSPORT NUMBER 27622330

4. SEX: Male ☐ Female ☑ 5. AGE 55/6/15
Years /Months/ Days

9. USUAL RESIDENCE LOSUK
Sub-location or estate and town

6. DATE OF DEATH 29th 05 2023
Day /Month /Year

SAMBURU CENTRAL
Sub-county

After making due inquiry as to cause of the death of the above named deceased person, I hereby authorize the interment of the body.

18. DATE
Day /Month/ Year

19. REGISTRATION ASSISTANT FOR:

20. SIGNATURE

PERMIT ISSUED TO (NAME): [illegible] ID No. 18455026 SIGNATURE

Note — To obtain death certificate, present this permit to the Sub-county Registrar of Deaths in the Sub-county where this death occurred

Serial No. DA **1214073** REGISTER OF [illegible]

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT
(*Cap.* 149)

PERMIT FOR BURIAL

Serial No. DA **731373** IP Number POST-MORTEM

1. NAME OF DECEASED JOSEPH LEMAKUL LAMPAGUA
First Name Middle Name Father's or husband's name

2. IDENTIFICATION /PASSPORT NUMBER 31406251

4. SEX: Male ☐ Female ☑ 5. AGE 20/7/11 6. DATE OF DEATH 29th 05 2023
Year s Month s Days Day Month Year

9. USUAL RESIDENCE LESUDI SAMBURU CENTRAL
Sub-location or estate and town District

After making due inquiry as to cause of the death of the above named deceased person. I hereby authorize the interment of the body.

18. DATE 30th 05 2023 19. REGISTRATION ASSISTANT FOR: SCPH 20. SIGNATURE
Day Month Year

PERMIT ISSUED TO (NAME) LEMUKUL JAMES ID No. [illegible] SIGNATURE

FORM D1

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT
(*Cap.* 149)

PERMIT FOR BURIAL

Serial No. DA **731353** IP Number POST-MORTEIM

1. NAME OF DECEASED JAMES (First Name) (Middle Name) LOBUK (Father's or husband's name)
2. IDENTIFICATION /PASSPORT NUMBER NIL
4. SEX: Male ☑ Female ☐ 5. AGE ..... Year s Month s Days 6. DATE OF DEATH ..... Day Month Year
9. USUAL RESIDENCE LOOSUK (Sub-location or estate and town) SAMBURU CENTRAL (District)

After making due inquiry as to cause of the death of the above named deceased person. I hereby authorize the interment of the body.

18. DATE: 25 / 3 / 2023 (Day Month Year) 19. REGISTRATION ASSISTANT FOR: SCRH 20. SIGNATURE

PERMIT ISSUED TO (NAME): David Lesmane ID No. 22789262 SIGNATURE

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT
(*Cap.* 149)

PERMIT FOR BURIAL

Serial No. DA **731363** IP Number POST-MORTEM

1. NAME OF DECEASED LOLWA (First Name) LEMELENT (Middle Name) (Father's or husband's name)
2. IDENTIFICATION /PASSPORT NUMBER NIL
4. SEX: Male ☑ Female ☐ 5. AGE 17 / 18 Year s Month s Days 6. DATE OF DEATH 11 / 05 / 2023 Day Month Year
9. USUAL RESIDENCE ANGATA NANYUKIE (Sub-location or estate and town) SAMBURU CENTRAL (District)

After making due inquiry as to cause of the death of the above named deceased person. I hereby authorize the interment of the body.

18. DATE: 11 / 05 / 2023 (Day Month Year) 19. REGISTRATION ASSISTANT FOR: SCRH 20. SIGNATURE

PERMIT ISSUED TO (NAME): Fredrick papas Lemelen ID No. 9053018 SIGNATURE

LIVESTOCK RAIDED BY BANDITS

Matayo Lelesiit	- 65 cows	08/02/2022
Mpiino Lenchalote	- 40 cows	08/02/2022
Lenaituko	- 50 goats	08/02/2022
Gilbert Lolngojine	-18 cows	16/02/2023
Malian Lanyasunya	- 23 cows	16/02/2023
Dorcus Lekaram	- 26 cows	16/02/2023
Ntiani Lekaram	-32 cows	16/02/2023
Tomygan Lemosa	-10 cows	16/02/2023
Robin Lekodonyo	- 5 cows	16/02/2023
Lpateyian	- 41 cows	21/01/2023
Katebo Lesilampa	-120 cows	22/01/2023
Leboo Lekaingus	-10 cows	22/01/2023
Sabiti Lekaingus	**- 6** cows	22/01/2023
Velex Lekishorumongi	-18 cows	22/01/2023
Lkaiisayo Lekishorumongi	- 29 goats	22/01/2023
1saack Lenalale	- 30 cows	16/02/2023
Tapao Lenalale	- 26 cows	16/02/2023
Puraim Lekirisae	- 40 cows	16/02/2023
Paul Lekishorumongi	- 50 goats	03/01/2023
Lpikimo Lekishorumongi	-16 cows	03/01/2023
Lchumari Lekishorumongi	- 50 goats	03/01/2023
Amaton Lesilampa	-38 cows	03/01/2023
Ljiriman Lenamparasio	- 30 cows	25/04/2022
Boris Lekishorumongi	- 28 cows	22/03/2023
Thausan Lekishorumongi	-51 cows	07/01/2023
Munyan Letitoyia	- 20 cows	07/01/2023
Lmatileg Letitoyia	-17 cows	07/01/2023
John Lesilampa	- 20 cows	22/01/2023
Ltopanua Lekimain	-103 goats	21/01/2023
Leodip Lenshalote	- 38 goats	27/01/2023
Lodungokiok Melus	- 280 goats	07/11/2022
Lodungokiok Melus	- 230 goats	04/02/2023
Lodungokiok	- 260 goats	04/02/2023
Lolmodooni	- 325 goats	05/06/2023
Lgatunai Lemintila	- 40 cows	16/02/2023
Mogani Leparachau	-13 goats	21/02/2023
Doris Leparachau	-12 goats	21/02/2023
Miriana Letooyia	- 7 cows	21/02/2023
Reel Lemako	- 5 cows	03/01/2023

Nkiini Lelesiit	-10 cows	16/02/2023
Ndipis Loletashi	-14 cows	16/02/2023
Lucy Le'orori	- 31 cows	16/02/2023
Nelip Lenkees	- 24 cows	08/02/2023
Selina Lekaingus	- 8 cows	08/02/2023
Musa Lekaingus	- 35 goats	11/02/2023
Lotetei Lolngojine	- 30 cows	11/02/2023
Ntibili Lenkoseg	- 7 cows	16/06/2023
Peter Lenkoseg	-14 cows	08/02/2023
Pamela Leparachau	- 30 goats	08/02/2023
Delvina Lekopole	- 28 goats	20/02/2023
Jecinta Lekopole	-12 goats	20/02/2023
Ltuan Letua	- 30 goats	20/02/2023
Lipais Lenamalda	- 23 goats	06/02/2023
Tais Lentoijoni	- 21 goats	06/02/2023
Rael Lesuyai	- 5 cows	02/02/2023
Lepeinee Lalkalepi	- 70 goats/sheep	10/03/2023
Karano Lalkalepi	- 56 goats/sheep	10/03/2023
Letowuin Rojas	- 60 cows	11/02/2023
Letowuon Lmemei	- 30 cows	11/02/2023
Letowuon Sankale	- 20 cows	11/02/2023
Letowuon Lterete	- 22 cows	09/04/2023
Ljeruna Leshimpiro	-14 cows	09/04/2023
Sawing Lekisima	180 goats	04/03/2023
Lmeteyian Lenkees	-14 cows	04/03/2023
Timito Lenkees	- 14 cows	13/03/2023
Sikoi Lenkees	- 21 cows	13/03/2023
Loseneti Lolmunyei	-10 cows	13/03/2023
Leripap Lenarum	500 goats and 10 cows	01/06/2023
Pilot Lemuna	-13 goats and 7 cows	01/06/2023
Lekeria Leaduma	-130 goats	01/06/2023
Jonathan Letooyia	-12 cows	01/06/2023
Lolmodooni	- 50 cows	24/10/2023
lelekong	- 30 cows	24/10/2023
loloiprea	- 20 cows	24/10/2023
lelekong	- 20 cows	24/10/2023
lekurshalan	- 30 cows	24/10/2023
lalkalepi	-10 cows	24/10/2023
Lepoora	- 20 cows	24/10/2023
lenaloakiti	- 20 cows	24/10/2023

Rose Lekairab	32 goats	25-11-23
Paul Mangiis Lekitashara	21 goats	25-11-23
Kipise Lesiato	25 cows	24-02-24
Lemonen	70 Goats	25-02-24
Lesereuwa	15 cows	03-03-24

GOATS RAIDED = 4066
COWS RAIDED= 3291



LOLMOLOK IDP VILLAGE



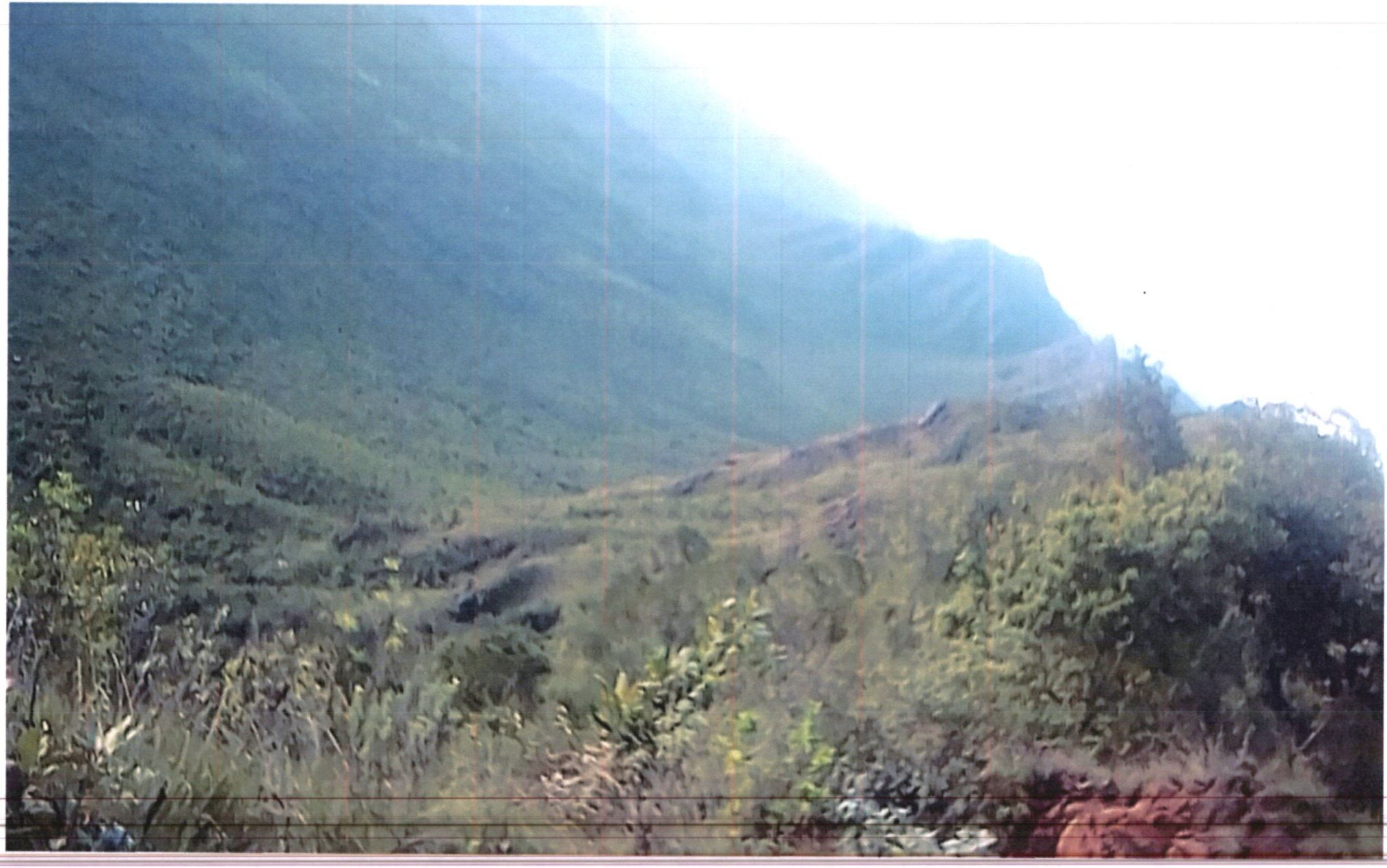
LOOSUK IDP CAMP





DISPLAY OF SERENDERED FIREARMS AT LONGEWAN-PRESENT SECURITY CS KINDIKI





THE SCENE OF CRIME WHERE PRINCIPAL CHIEF LONGER LETOLUAI-WAS KILLED



LONKOBEN IDP CAMP





SCENE OF CRIME PURA WHERE 2 KDF WERE KILLED & OTHERS INJURED



VEHICLES VARRIES COWS FROM THE VILLAGES ACROSS LONGWAN, LOOSUK AND PURA

LOLKUNONO IDP CAMP



LONGORATE IDP CAMP

LOIBORNGARE IDP CAMP

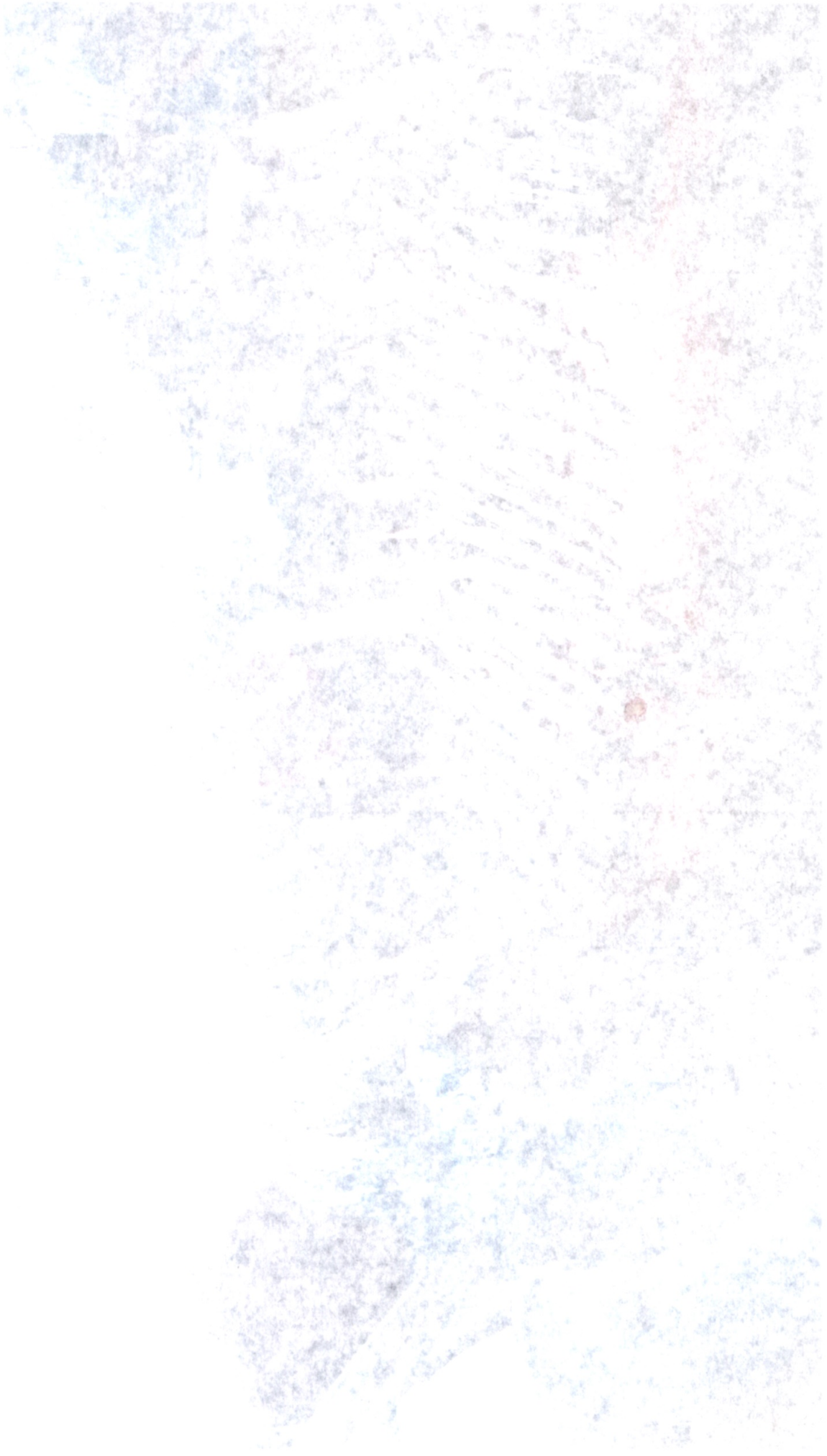


LONGEWAN IDP CAMP





OTHER FIRERMS FROM BARINGO AND TURKANA COUNTY DISPLAYED AT THE SAME SCENE OF CRIME AT LONGEWAN



Kenya National Commission on Human Rights

Press Statement:

Nairobi, Tuesday 27th February, 2024 *For Immediate Release*

Urgent Action Needed to Address Escalating Insecurity in Samburu County

The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) expresses deep concern over the resurgence of insecurity in parts of the country, leading to loss of lives and property. Particularly in **Samburu County**, in the areas such as; **Porroh, Soit Pus, Morijo, Angata Nanyekie, Lolmolok**, and **Longewan**, the Commission is troubled by the killings, displacement of families and closure of schools and public facilities.

A recent fact-finding mission by the Commission revealed that recurrent banditry attacks have disrupted the normal life of the people in these areas, creating an environment that undermines the enjoyment of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms of the locals. The *right to freedom and security of the persons* as enshrined in **Article 29**; as well as the *right to property* in **Article 40** are guaranteed under the Constitution of Kenya. One of the direct consequences of this insecurity, as documented by KNCHR, is the closure of schools, severely impacting access to education. Schools like **Amaiya Primary School -** which is a public school in Samburu West**, Lorroki Soit Pus ECD** and **Primary School**, **Ntima Nariko Primary School** and **Nasur Primary School** - which is at the boarder of **Baringo** and **Samburu Counties** - have been closed as of 16th February, 2024, further exacerbating the situation.

The insecurity has further been worsened by the killing of **Hon. Paul Leshimpiro**, the Member of County Assembly (MCA) of **Angata Nanyekie Ward** on or about 26th February, 2024, reportedly by suspected bandits in the Soit Pus area. The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights notes that the late MCA had been actively advocating for Government action to restore security in his area, making his death even more tragic. The Commission offers its deepest sympathies and condolences to the family of the late MCA.

In light of these developments, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights urgently calls on the Government to take immediate and decisive action to address the insecurity in Samburu County. The Commission recommends the following urgent actions:

1. **Deployment of Adequate Security Personnel:** The Government should deploy sufficient numbers of law enforcement personnel to the affected areas, equipped with the right equipment to ensure a visible and robust presence that deters potential security threats.
2. **Heightened Intelligence and Surveillance:** Security agencies should intensify intelligence-gathering and surveillance operations to identify, prevent and neutralize individuals or groups responsible for insecurity.
3. **Expeditious Investigations and Prosecution:** The National Police Service (NPS) and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) must ensure that those responsible for acts of violence, robbery, cattle rustling, criminal threats, or intimidation are swiftly brought to justice, sending a clear message that impunity will not be tolerated.
4. **Investigation of Land Ownership and Attacks:** The Directorate of Criminal Investigations, the National Land Commission, and other relevant agencies should investigate the connection between land ownership and the current spate of attacks, particularly along the boundaries between Samburu and neighboring Counties. This is due to the worries expressed by Community leaders and the situation where some families have had to re-locate because of safety concerns.

In conclusion, the KNCHR calls on all duty bearers in Samburu County to prioritize the safety and security of the affected areas, enabling people to safely return home and resume their lives without fear. The Commission continues to monitor the human rights situation closely and urges the Government to protect the rights of all Kenyan citizens. Immediate action is crucial to prevent further loss of life and displacement of communities. Finally, the Commission calls on anyone with information and human rights concerns relating to the insecurity in Samburu County and any other region in the country to share it through-: **SMS-22359**, Email- complaint@knchr.org WhatsApp **0798 849 871,** and Toll-Free Line **0800 720 627.**

Roseline Odede, HSC
Chairperson
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights

Kenya
Red Cross

Situational report

Monday, 27th march 2023

General Overview

Samburu County is among the ASAL counties which have drought ongoing as we have had 5 failed rainy seasons. This has caused conflict over pastoral fields and water leading to loss of lives and livelihoods. 4 divisions are under curfew (Lorroki and Malaso in Samburu Central, Baragoi in Samburu North and Wamba in Samburu East). There have been attacks by the Pokot bandits. People have moved from pura sub location to neighboring sub locations which are Loosuk, Poro, loibor ngare and Malaso.. On 12th march 2023, the cabinet secretary in charge of internal security gave a directive that people should vacate from pura sub location and some parts of loosuk sub location. Since then, there is tension in the area and a lot of movement is being experienced from the area following the directive. The affected villages are Kutar, Lolosowani, Sepei, Lkeeksapuki in Pura sub-location. The people have moved to safer places such as Malaso sub-location, Loosuk sub-location and Poro sub-location.

The assessment team was composed of technical officers from the County Government, National government, local political leadership, Caritas Maralal, USAID Nawiri and Kenya Red Cross Society.

Shelter Situation

Those who have moved out of pura sub-location are 457 households and 350hhs in Lolkunono with approximately 2500 people. 30% have been integrated and 70% renting in the neighboring sub-locations which are Loosuk, Poro, loibor ngare and Malaso. Those paying rent are paying between ksh. 2500 for a single room which accommodates one household of about 10 people. Some are building temporary shelters at loibor ngare market centre, lolkunono, loosuk stadium, lolmolog. Due to the insecurity in the area and fear of attack by the pokots, they move to the temporary shelters during the day and at night they go back to where they are integrated. Due to lack of mosquito nets coupled with the ongoing rains in those areas, they risk exposure to malaria, upper respiratory tract infection and diarhoea due to lack of food and proper hygiene.

Livelihood situation

Due to the current drought situation compounded by the livestock raids/displacements, the community members are living in extreme difficult situation suffering hunger pangs due to lack of food. Those interviewed survive by sharing food among themselves, fetching water and doing laundry for payment, selling the remaining animals, selling charcoal and there are also cases of transactional sex in areas like Loiborngare. They are highly depending on relief food for survival.

WASH

Loiborngare, Lolkunono and Loosuk have adequate supply of water from the existing boreholes whereas Lolmolog have no access to adequate water for use and they have to walk for long distances in search for water. They lack fetching and storage containers, utensils and washing basins. Hygiene is poor, there are no pit latrines and cases of open defecation are evident which is likely to increase due to the increased population and can lead to diarrhoeal diseases.

Food and Nutrition

Food security is a challenge due to the current drought and migration of population from one area to another. Access to diverse nutritious diet is also a challenge and might spark rise in malnutrition cases. The vulnerable groups are at more risk of malnutrition especially the elderly, children, under-fives, person with disability, pregnant and lactating women, children headed households, widows and chronically ill. The people purchasing power is low coupled with high market prices thus increasing the risk of missing meals and other negative coping strategies.

Health

Dispensaries are accessible to all the people; essential drugs are out of stock and there is no water despite having enough storage tanks. Cases of diarrhoea and malnutrition are on the rise and nutrition supplements are depleted and the facility workload has increased due to the upsurge of community members seeking refuge. There is increased Suspected outbreak of Upper Respiratory Tract Illness like symptoms (Chest Pain), Diarrheal disease (Abdominal pains,) and Skin rashes.

Security and Protection

Security operations continues in Samburu County with key areas at risk being manned. Despite the heavy presence of security personnels raids are still ongoing especially in the areas put under curfew. There is increased insecurity in loibor ngare, lolmolog, lolkunono due to increase in population and tension is still high. The displaced have not settled in one central point due to fear of insecurity and therefore some are integrated and others renting. There are still cases where the pokots are still attacking, stealing food donated to the community, striping women naked and instilling fear to the community members especially women and girls. It was also noted that the community members prefer to remain integrated and renting out houses rather than in the camps as that exposes them to danger of attacks because it is on an open field.

Infrastructure, Communication and Transport

Education – Learning is still disrupted and schools closed. They include, Pura primary, loIgara ECD, lorian primary, lmari ECD, sepei ECD and lkeek sepuki ECD. They were closed since all the community members have moved out of the sub location to safer places. Some of the displaced children are being integrated at loosuk primary and loibor ngare primary. Due to the pressure in the schools, parents are requested to pay some fee and buy desks.

Transport – loosuk- loibor ngare road is accessible and operational. However, loosuk-learoni road, loibor ngare- pura road, lesidai-pura road and lkeek sapuki-pura road are closed due to the government directive.

Communication - Network coverage is ranging from fair to good, only a few areas are having poor network.

Urgent Needs

The following areas require immediate intervention;

Shelter- For those living in rented houses to be assisted with rent payment. This can be done through cash transfer and should be done immediately.

Food security-The affected community is in dire need of food assistance. All the actors with capacity for food distribution to consider supporting the affected communities urgently. Cash transfer could also be considered as a means of delivering food assistance to the affected community members. This should be done immediately.

-The Ministry of Health to consider providing targeted food assistance to pregnant and lactating mothers. The targeted food to be prepositioned in the health facilities at the community level.

Livelihood- As a short-term measure, the communities should be assisted through cash transfer to enable them meet their basic necessities and/or start income generating activities.

-The communities to be supported with preparedness activities to enhance resilience in the community. This should be an ongoing exercise which should start immediately.

Water and Sanitation- School going girls to be provided with sanitary towels immediately.

-Communities to be trained on importance of pit latrine construction and proper usage, provision of water treatment chemicals and proper water treatment and safe storage this should be done immediately.

Health-There is need for support on integrated medical outreaches, restocking facilities with drugs and nutritional supplements which should be done immediately.

-Water trucking to health facilities.

Other support required-Nonfood items such as cooking utensils, soap and warmth clothes such as blankets, sanitary products.

Coordination and Support

KRCS participated in conducting a joint assessment with national, county and partners within the county and also grassroots administrative leaders comprising the ward administrator, chiefs and directly with community members.

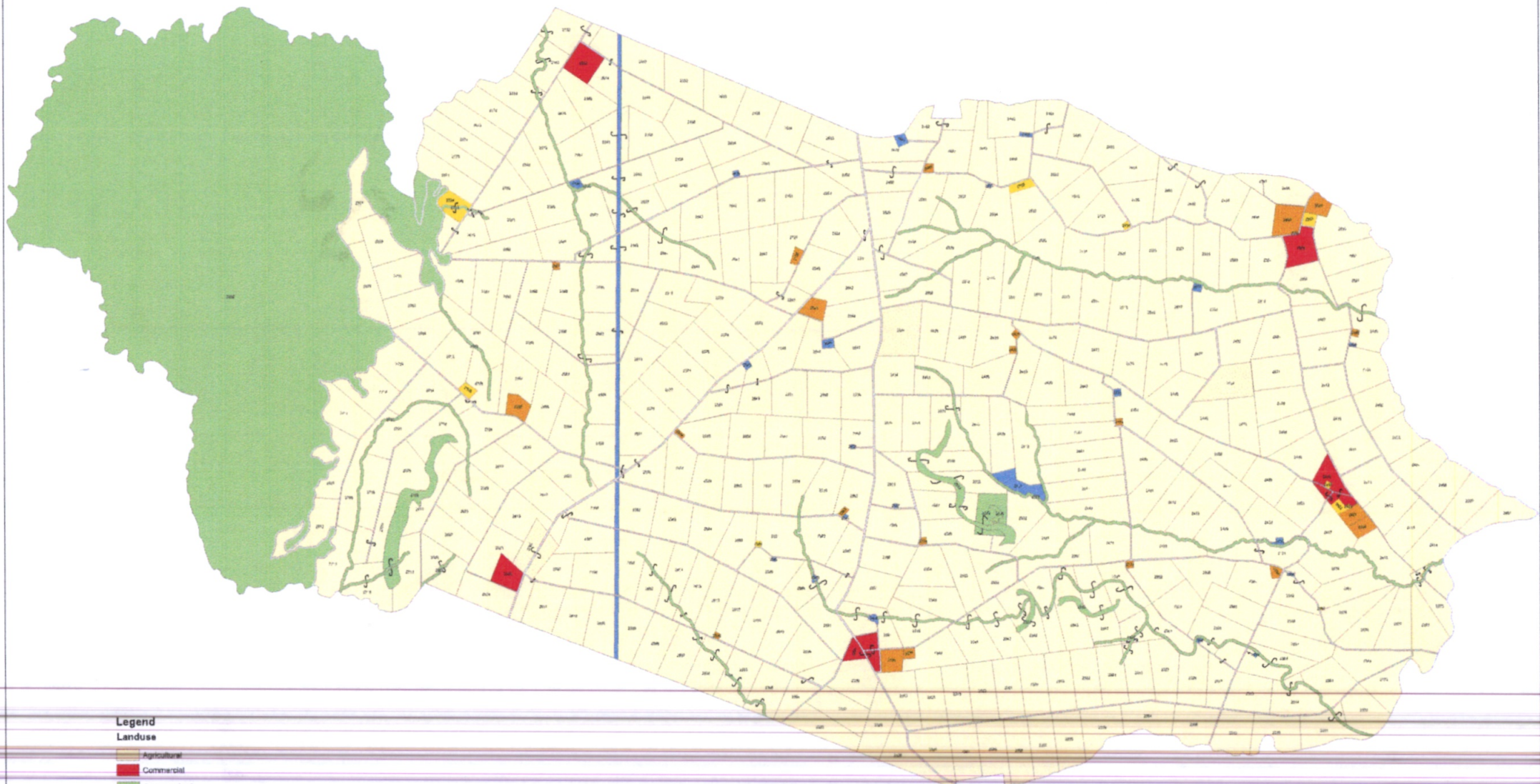
Anticipated Risks and Challenges

- Possibility of some health facilities closing down due to lack of water.
- Increased insecurity due to rise in population
- Outbreak of diseases such as malaria, URTI and cholera.
- Possibility of increase in GBV against women and girls.
- Increase in transmission of STIs
- Congestion in social amenities

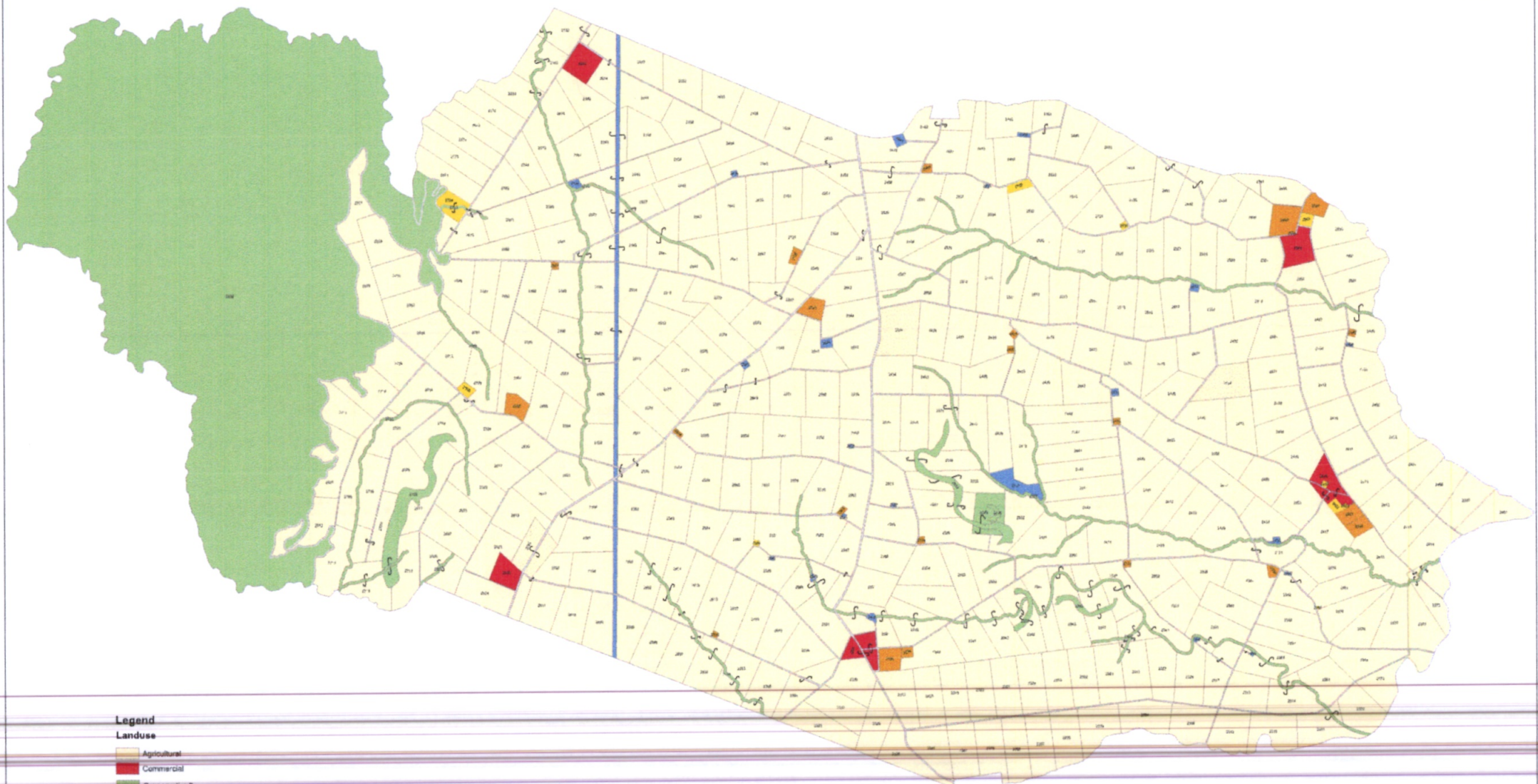
Recommendations

- ✓ Urgent water trucking to strategic health facilities to prevent possible closure with water crisis.
- ✓ Awareness raising on prevention and response to GBV especially the referral pathways.
- ✓ Urgent food support
- ✓ Provision of drugs in Loibor ngare, lolkunono and lesidai health centre
- ✓ Non-food items such kitchen set, blankets, warm clothes, soap, mosquito nets and sanitary towels.
- ✓ Health education.
- ✓ Need for the security to be enhanced for them to go to back to their land.

LOLMULOK MAP



LOLMULOK MAP



ANNEX 5

Submissions by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration

DGAC
Kindly deal
DLPS
26/02/24
(2) ATO
to reduce to the Senate
[illegible]
01/03/2024

PETITION ON INSECURITY IN MALASO DIVISION, SAMBURU CENTRAL SUB COUNTY

Honourable Chair, the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations is considering the petition on the persistent insecurity, cattle rustling, loss of lives and property in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions of Samburu Central Sub County. The petitioner prays that the Senate;

i. Inquiries into circumstances of this matter by engaging various relevant government agencies with a view to establishing the root causes of the insecurity challenges plaguing Lorroki and Malaso Divisions and make appropriate recommendations thereon.

ii. Investigates the magnitude of the losses incurred to the area residents considering the significant loss of property and make recommendations for appropriate compensation to the affected individuals and families.

iii. Makes appropriate recommendations to the Government with a view to prioritizing the enforcement of property rights in order to protect the citizens and their belongings.

iv. Makes appropriate recommendations to the relevant government agencies for improved connectivity including development of security roads in the said divisions with a view to enhance rapid response and accessibility by security forces.

v. Makes appropriate recommendations for implementation of community policing initiatives through enhanced National Police Reservists to empower the residents of this belt to actively participate in their own protection to foster a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for security matters.

vi. Recommends that the Government implements a programme to cushion students of the victims of cattle rustling from dropping out of schools through payment of fees or scholarships or offering food for learning services.

vii. Makes recommendations for the proposed creation of a new sub-county to be known as Suguta Mar Sub-County as a way to enhance coordination of

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
RECEIVED
DEPUTY CLERK S. KIOKO
P.O. Box 41842 - 00100, NAIROBI
Kind - Gov't Service
Head Clerk - DLPS
Kindly deal
01 MAR 2024

National Government operations and security provision in the affected region.

viii. Makes any other recommendation or action it deems fit in addressing the plight of the petitioners to foster peace, stability and development in the region.

I state as follows;

i. *Inquiries into circumstances of this matter by engaging various relevant Government agencies with a view to establishing the root causes of the insecurity challenges plaguing Lorroki and Malaso Divisions and make appropriate recommendations thereon.*

Honourable Chair, the root causes of the insecurity in Lorroki and Malaso Divisions include;

a) Infiltration of small arms.
b) Negative moranism.
c) Illiteracy.
d) Lack of security roads and poor terrain (inaccessible).
e) Poor network/cellular network.
f) Boundary dispute between Baringo and Samburu Counties.
g) Limited social amenities/Government infrastructure.
h) Tribal animosity between the Pokots and Samburus.
i) Conflict over pasture and water.

ii. *Investigates the magnitude of the losses incurred to the area residents considering the significant loss of property and make recommendations for appropriate compensation to the affected individuals and families.*

Honourable Chair, in the last one year, precisely between January 2023 and January 2024;

a) 350 families were displaced which led to five Loloras (make shift security camps/homes) as follows: - Lorukoli, Rangau, Simiti, Tadwarai and Kao
b) Number of livestock stolen and unrecovered – 1975
c) Number of livestock stolen and reported – 3765
d) Number of livestock recovered – 1790
e) Number of people injured – 16
f) Number of people killed – 36
g) Number of officers killed – 4
h) Number of officers injured – 9
i) Bandits killed – 13
j) Suspect arrested – 19
k) Number of firearms recovered – 103

iii. *Makes appropriate recommendations to the Government with a view to prioritizing the enforcement of property rights in order to protect the citizens and their belongings.*

Honourable Chair Article 11 of the Constitution of Kenya stipulates that the State shall promote the intellectual property rights of the people of Kenya. Article 40 (1) provides that, "every person has a right, either individually or in association with, to acquire and own property (a) of any description and (b) in any part of Kenya". The Government, through the various agencies is committed to ensure protection of property rights in the Country.

iv. *Makes appropriate recommendations to the relevant government agencies for improved connectivity including development of security roads in the said divisions with a view to enhance rapid response and accessibility by security forces.*

Honourable Chair, the Government has plans to rehabilitate the following security roads in the region;

a) Longewan – Leparachao – Lera Road

b) Longewan – Nasur – Amaiya
c) Pura – Kurkur – Namitiyon – Nakule – Akuchatis – Lomolo – Malaso – Poro – Lporokumai – Naipoki – Malaso
d) Loosuk – Nonkera – Leoroni – Kurkur
e) Longewan – Loiting Road
f) Longewan – Lentarakwai – Leparachao
g) [illegible]
h) Longewan – Mparingon
i) Ntarakwa – Leparachao
j) Leparachao – Nkisero – Logorate
k) Ndonyo Empuya – Ndonyo Esirai – Lolmolog
l) Lowamara – Lolmolog
m) Leparachao – Loiting
n) Longewan = Lentarakwai – Loiting

Communication Authority of Kenya is urged to provide cellular booster to improve network.

v. *Makes appropriate recommendations for implementation of community policing initiatives through enhanced National Police Reservists to empower the residents of this belt to actively participate in their own protection to foster a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for security matters*

Honourable Chair, in the las one year, a total of 552 NPRs were recruited in Samburu County and deployed after elaborate and intensive training.

vi. *Recommends that the Government implements a programme to cushion students of the victims to cattle rustling from dropping out of schools through payment of fees or scholarships or offering food for learning services*

Honourable Chair, to enhance the school enrollment and retention, the Ministry of Education may consider;

a) Expanding school feeding programs to primary schools in the affected areas.

b) Enhancing recruitment of more local teachers.
c) Providing bursary/scholarship.
d) Enhancing improving of school infrastructure and possibly make them boarding school.

vii. Makes recommendations for the proposed creation of a new sub-county to be known as Suguta Mar Sub-County as a way to enhance coordination of National Government operations and security provision in the affected region.

Honourable Chair, the residents have proposed the creation of Samburu West Sub County, with three divisions; Nasur and Longewan (both proposed new divisions which will be curved from Lorroki Divison) and Malaso (existing division). These proposals will be considered together with other proposals in the Country.

viii. Makes any other recommendation or action it deems fit in addressing the plight of the petitioners to foster peace, stability and development in the region.

Honourable Chair, it is recommended;

a) Provision of more social amenities eg. boreholes, dispensaries and schools.
b) Facilitating the NGAO's and Police with suitable vehicles, motorcycles for chiefs and assistant chiefs.
c) The locals to be sensitized on the importance of embracing formal education.

Thank you, Honourable Chair.

KITHURE KINDIKI
CABINET SECRETARY FOR INTERIOR
AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION
19th FEBRUARY, 2024

ANNEX 6

The Prevention of Livestock and Produce Theft Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 12 of 2023)

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

PARLIAMENT

SENATE BILLS

(Bill No. 12 of 2023)

THE PREVENTION OF LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCE THEFT BILL, 2023

RECEIVED
11 APR 2024
National Assembly
Table Office

(A Bill published in the Kenya *Gazette* Supplement No. 40 of 31st March, 2023 and passed by the Senate, with amendments, on Thursday, 21st March, 2024.)

THE PREVENTION OF LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCE THEFT BILL, 2023

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

Clause

PART I - PRELIMINARY

1 — Short title.

2—Interpretation.

3—Object of the Act.

PART II –BRANDING OF LIVESTOCK

4 — Functions of the Cabinet secretary.

5 — Functions of the county executive committee member.

6 — Application for registration of a brand.

7 — Certificate registration of a brand.

8 — Transfer of a registered brand.

9 — Cancellation of registered a brand.

10 —Appeals

11 — Obligation to brand livestock.

12 — Use of a permanent identification device.

PART III – MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK

13—Removal of livestock.

14—Retention of a removal permit.

15— Owner of an abattoir to keep records.

16— Appointment of inspectors.

PART IV - OFFENCES

17— Use of unregistered brand.

18— Branding another person's livestock

19— Offence of livestock or produce theft.

20— Trespass with intent to steal livestock or produce.

21—Conveyance of livestock or produce.

22—Tampering with identification brand.

23—Prohibition of the delivery or sale of livestock or produce at night.

24—Illegal possession of livestock.

25—Illegal possession of produce.

26—Killing of livestock with intent to steal such livestock.

27—Failure to report commission of an offence.

28—Issuance of warrant for search, seizure and arrest.

29—Forfeiture of assets derived from livestock theft.

30—Detention of livestock.

PART V – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

31—Public awareness and sensitization.

32—Dispute resolution.

33—Trial of offences.

34—General Penalty.

35— Legislation by county government.

36—Regulations.

37—Amendment to Cap. 63.

38— Repeal of Cap. 357.

39—Repeal of Cap. 355.

THE PREVENTION OF LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCE THEFT BILL, 2023

A Bill for

AN ACT of Parliament to provide for: a legal framework for the identification of livestock; the movement of livestock; the prevention of livestock theft; the regulation of trade in livestock; the return of illegally acquired livestock and firearms; and for connected purposes.

ENACTED by the Parliament of Kenya, as follows—

PART I - PRELIMINARY

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the Prevention of Livestock and Produce Theft Act, 2023.

Interpretation

2. In this Act, —

"ammunition" has the meaning assigned to it under the Firearms Act;

Cap. 144.

"Cabinet Secretary" means the Cabinet Secretary responsible for the matters relating to livestock;

"county executive committee member" means a county executive committee member responsible for matters relating to livestock;

"firearm" has the meaning assigned to it under the Firearms Act;

"identifier" means an official permanent mark, or permanent representation on livestock, which consists of a designated combination of numbers, codes or signed as may

be prescribed under this Act;

"Inspector" means the person designated as an inspector under section 16;

"livestock" means cattle, camel, donkey, pig, sheep, goat poultry and any other animal which the Cabinet secretary may by order declare to be livestock for purpose of this Act;

"livestock keeping community" means a community designated by the Cabinet Secretary as such for the purposes of this Act and whose main occupation involves the keeping of livestock;

"Ministry" means the Ministry responsible for the matters relating to internal security;

"permanent identification device" means a device, which bears a unique code, approved by the director of veterinary services appointed under the Veterinary Surgeons and Veterinary Para-Professionals Act and is intended to remain attached to or inserted in a livestock;

"produce" means the whole or any part of any skin, hide, horn, or carcass of livestock and includes wool, mohair and ostrich feathers; and

"register" means a register of livestock brands established and maintained by the county executive committee member in the respective county.

Object of the Act.

3. The objects of this Act are to —

(a) provide a framework for –

(i) the prevention, combating and eradication of livestock theft to promote security and stability;

(ii) the registration and management of livestock

by livestock owners;

(iii) the regulation of the activities of livestock owners in relation to their livestock; and

(iv) the disarmament and the return of illegally acquired firearms and ammunition;

(b) enhance social and economic development amongst the livestock keeping communities in Kenya;

(c) provide a framework for the tracking and return of stolen livestock; and

(d) provide a platform for collaboration amongst the governments, communities and relevant agencies in preventing, combating and eradicating livestock theft.

PART II –BRANDING OF LIVESTOCK

Functions of the Cabinet Secretary.

4. The Cabinet Secretary shall be responsible for –

(a) formulating a national policy and national standards on identification and movement livestock;

(b) developing and co-ordinating intergovernmental relations mechanisms in the delivery of services related to identification and movement of livestock;

(c) establishing a national data base system for communication, sharing and analysis of information relating to livestock;

(d) in collaboration with the security and other relevant agencies, establishing mechanisms for the disarmament and confiscation of firearms and

ammunition illegally held by livestock owners; and

(e) providing capacity building to the county governments on matters touching on identification and movement of livestock.

Functions of the county executive committee member.

5. Every county executive committee in the respective county shall —

(a) establish and maintain a county register of livestock brands;

(b) receive application for and register brands;

(c) design and formulate strategies and mechanisms for the prevention, combating and eradicating livestock theft;

(d) establish systems for the tracking of stolen livestock;

(e) promote the abandonment of livestock theft by collaborating with the relevant agencies in sensitizing members of livestock owners on alternative sustainable forms of livelihood;

(f) facilitate the acquisition of equipment for monitoring and managing the movement of livestock; and

(g) carry out such duties or functions as may be necessary for the achievement of the objects of this Act.

Application for registration of a brand.

6. (1) Every livestock owner shall apply to the county executive committee member for the registration in their name of a brand of such nature and dimensions as shall be prescribed in county legislation.

(2) An application under this section for the registration of a brand shall –

(a) be in the prescribed form;

(b) be accompanied by a design of the brand;

(c) be accompanied by the prescribed fee; and

(d) contain such particulars as shall be prescribed in county legislation.

(3) The county executive committee member shall, within thirty days from the date of receipt of the application, register a brand if satisfied that the requirements for registration have been complied with.

(4) The county executive committee member may reject an application for registration of a brand if –

(a) the application has not complied with the provisions of this section; or

(b) the design accompanying the application –

(i) is the same as the design of a registered brand;

(ii) in the opinion of the county executive committee member, so nearly resembles the design of a registered brand as to cause or be likely to cause confusion; or

(iii) is, in the opinion of the county executive committee member, unsuitable for any other reason.

(5) Where an application for registration is rejected, the county executive committee member shall, within thirty days from the date of receipt of the application give written notification with reasons for rejection to the applicant.

Certificate of registration of a

7. (1) On the registration of a brand as provided for under section 5(3), the county executive committee member shall

brand.

issue to the applicant a certificate of registration in the form prescribed in the county legislation.

(2) Where the holder of a certificate claims that the certificate has been lost or destroyed, the holder of a certificate may make an application in accordance with subsection (4) to the county executive committee member for the issue of a duplicate certificate.

(3) On receipt of an application made under subsection (2), the county executive committee member shall, if satisfied that the certificate has been lost or destroyed, issue a duplicate certificate to the applicant in place of the original certificate.

(4) An application under subsection (2) shall –

(a) be in the form and contain such information as shall be prescribed in the county legislation; and

(b) be accompanied by the fee prescribed in the county legislation.

(5) Upon the issue of a duplicate certificate under subsection (3), the original certificate shall be deemed to be cancelled and the duplicate certificate has the same effect as the original certificate.

Transfer of a registered brand.

8. (1) A proprietor of a registered brand may apply to the county executive committee to transfer the right to that brand to another person.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall –

(a) be in the form and contain such information as shall be prescribed in the county legislation;

(b) contain the consent of the person to whom the proprietor of the registered brand wishes to transfer the right to that brand; and

(c) be accompanied by the fee prescribed in the county

legislation.

(3) The county executive committee member shall, within thirty days from the date of receipt of the application under subsection (1), approve the application if satisfied that the application complies with this section or reject the application where the application does not comply with this section.

(4) Where the county executive committee member approves an application under subsection (1), he or she shall issue to that person a certificate of the transfer in the form prescribed in the county legislation.

(5) Where an application for transfer of a brand is rejected, the county executive committee member shall, within thirty days from the date of receipt of the application give written notification with reasons for rejection to the applicant.

Cancellation of a registered brand.

9. (1) The county executive committee member may cancel a registered brand if -

(a) the proprietor no longer requires the use of that brand and has notified the county executive committee member;

(b) the proprietor has died; or

(c) the proprietor is a body corporate and the county executive committee member is satisfied that the body corporate has been wound up or dissolved.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1)(b), where the proprietor of a registered brand dies, his personal representative may use the brand until –

(a) the appointment as a personal representative is terminated; or

(b) the distribution of the estate of the deceased is completed.

Appeals

10. (1) A person who is aggrieved by the decision of the county executive committee member with respect to

registration, transfer or cancelation of a brand, may appeal to the High Court.

(2) An appeal under this section shall be lodged within thirty days from the date on which the appellant first received the notice of the decision

Obligation to brand livestock.

11. (1) Every livestock owner shall, before the livestock attains the age of six months, brand it or cause it to be branded with a registered brand of which the livestock owner is the proprietor.

(2) Every livestock owner shall, in the case of livestock which is older than six months at the commencement of this Act, within three months of the commencement of this Act brand it or cause it to be branded with a registered brand of which the livestock owner is the proprietor.

(3) A person branding livestock with a brand under subsection (1), ensure that such brand –

(a) is conspicuous;

(b) is safe to the livestock and a consumer of the final product of the livestock; and

(c) meets such other criteria as the county executive committee member may, by notice in the *Gazette*, prescribe under subsection (4).

(4) The county executive committee member may prescribe further requirements on branding including branding of livestock which have not attained six months.

Use of a permanent identification device.

12. (1) The Cabinet Secretary, in consultation with the council of county governors, may make regulations on the use of permanent identification devices.

(2) Where a permanent identification device is used instead of a brand, a reference to brand in any of the provisions of this Act shall be construed to mean a permanent identification device.

PART III – MOVEMENT OF LIVESTOCK

Removal of livestock.

13. (1) A livestock owner who intends to remove livestock of which he is the owner from the premises where they are ordinarily kept to other premises for the purpose of sale and slaughter or any other purpose shall obtain a removal permit from the inspector.

(2) A removal permit issued by the inspector shall be in triplicate and clearly indicate –

(a) particulars of the livestock owner;

(b) the date of removal of the livestock;

(c) the purpose for the removal;

(d) the number and type of livestock to be moved;

(e) particulars of the brand of which the owner of the livestock is the proprietor;

(f) the premises from which the livestock are being moved from;

(g) the destination of the livestock; and

(h) in the case of sale –

(i) particulars of the purchaser; and

(ii) a document evidencing such sale.

(3) The inspector shall not issue a removal permit if –

(a) the premises the livestock are being moved from or destination of the livestock is within an area declared to be an area infected by a notifiable disease; or

(b) this Act or any other written law has not been

complied with.

(4) An inspector may at any time inspect livestock being removed from the premises they are ordinarily kept and require the production of a removal permit for inspection.

Retention of a removal permit.

14. (1) The livestock owner shall retain the original removal permit and each of the copies shall be retained by the inspector and the purchaser of the livestock respectively.

(2) The removal permit shall be kept for a period of three months from the date of the removal of the livestock from the premises where they were kept immediately before the removal.

Owner of an abattoir to keep records.

15. (1) Every owner of an abattoir shall keep books and records of every livestock slaughtered, and carcass or produce leaving the abattoir.

(2) The books and records, of every livestock slaughtered, to be kept by an owner of an abattoir shall clearly indicate –

(a) particulars of the brand on the livestock;

(b) the type of livestock including a brief description of the livestock;

(c) particulars of the livestock owner;

(d) if the person delivering the livestock is not the livestock owner –

(i) particulars of the person delivering the livestock; and

(ii) capacity of such a person whether agent, carrier or purchaser;

(e) the date of delivery of the livestock;

(f) the number and type of livestock to be moved;

(g) the immediate previous premises where the livestock was ordinarily kept; and

(h) the date the livestock was slaughtered.

(3) The books and records, of every carcass or produce leaving an abattoir, to be kept by an owner of an abattoir shall clearly indicate –

(a) particulars of owner of the carcass or produce;

(b) particulars of the brand the produce, where applicable;

(c) the nature of the produce;

(d) if the person conveying, carrying or transporting the carcass or produce is not the owner –

(i) particulars of the person conveying, carrying or transporting the carcass or produce; and

(ii) capacity of such a person whether agent or carrier;

(e) the date the carcass or produce is removed from the abattoir; and

(f) particulars of the premises of destination of the carcass or produce.

(4) The books and records to be kept under subsection (1), shall be kept for a period of three months from the date of receipt of a livestock for slaughter, or the carcass or produce leaves the abattoir.

Appointment of inspectors.

16. (1) The county executive committee member shall designate such persons to be inspectors for each ward in the respective county for the purpose of enforcement of this Act.

(2) The inspector shall co-ordinate the implementation of this Act at the ward level and in particular –

(a) be responsible for approving, issuing and inspecting removal permits;

(b) collaborate with the relevant investigative agencies in the recovery of stolen livestock;

(c) facilitate the application for and registration of brands;

(d) co-ordinate and facilitate citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and delivery of services on matters related to livestock development at the ward level; and

(e) carry out such duties as may be assigned by the county executive committee member from time to time.

PART IV - OFFENCES

Use of unregistered brand.

17. A person who, being a livestock owner, -

(a) fails to apply for registration of a brand;

(b) fails to brand his or her livestock;

(c) brands his or her livestock with an unregistered brand,

commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Branding another person's livestock.

18. A person who wilfully and knowingly –

(a) brands, or causes to be branded any livestock belonging to another with his or her brand, or any brand which is not the recorded brand of the livestock owner; or

(b) alters, defaces or obliterates any brand on a livestock belonging to another so as to conceal or disguise the identification of such livestock,

commits an offence of theft and is liable, on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years or to a fine not exceeding one million shillings, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Offence of livestock or produce theft.

19. (1) A person who steals livestock or produce, or receives any livestock or produce knowing or having reason to believe it to be a stolen livestock or produce, commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to a term of not less than twenty years.

(2) Where, for the purpose of stealing any livestock or produce, or in the course of stealing any livestock or produce, violence or the threat of violence is used, such person is liable, on conviction, to a life term of imprisonment.

(3) A person charged under subsection (1) may be convicted of the offence of stealing any livestock or produce or of receiving any livestock or produce notwithstanding that the person stated in the charge to be the owner of the livestock or produce is wrongly named as the owner of the livestock or produce.

(4) Any person who procures, incites, hires, directs, instigates, or colludes with, another person to contravene the provisions of subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to a term of imprisonment of not less than fifteen years.

Trespass with intent to steal livestock or produce.

20. (1) A person who enters any enclosed land with the intention of stealing livestock or produce on such land commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred thousand shillings, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(2) A person who enters and is found on such land under subsection (1) shall, unless such person–

(a) satisfies the court that they had reasonable and lawful

excuse for their presence in the land; or

(b) was proceeding along a road or thoroughfare traversing such land or part of such land,

be presumed to have entered the land with the intention of stealing livestock unless such person proves that they did not enter such land with the intention to steal the livestock or produce therein.

Conveyance of livestock or produce.

21. (1) No person shall, without lawful authority, drive, convey or transport any livestock or produce along a public road unless that person is in possession of –

(a) the document of identification issued by the owner of such stock or produce or the duly authorized agent of such owner; and

(b) a removal permit issued by the registrar for the conveyance of the livestock or produce, in which is stated-

(f) the name and address of the person who issued the certificate;

(ii) the name and address of the owner of such stock or produce;

(iii) the place from which and the place to which such stock or produce is being driven, conveyed or transported;

(iv) the name of the driver, conveyor or transporter;

(v) the date of issue of the permit; and

(vi) where applicable, the registration number, model and make of the vehicle with which the stock or produce is being conveyed or transported.

(2) No person shall cause or permit any livestock or produce of which he is the owner to be driven, conveyed or transported by any other person without furnishing him with a removal permit which he is required to have in terms of subsection (1).

(3) A registrar or any officer may demand from any person who is required in terms of subsection (1) to have in his or her possession a removal permit, an inspection of such permit, and upon such demand the person having possession of such permit shall produce it for inspection to the person making the demand.

(4) A person who-

(a) contravenes any provision of this section;

(b) wilfully makes any false statement in a removal permit furnished under subsection (1); or

(c) falsely declares that he or she is the owner of stock or produce which is being driven, conveyed or transported by him or her,

commits an offence.

(5) For the purposes of this section "livestock owner" includes any person who obtained livestock or produce by virtue of an agreement of sale in terms of which such person does not become the owner of such stock or produce merely by virtue of the delivery to him of such stock or produce.

Tampering with identification brand.

22. A person who tampers with, alters, or assists in tampering with, alteration of any identification brand or ear mark on stock or produce so as to conceal or disguise the identification of such stock or produce commits an offence and shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a term of three years, to a fine of one million Shillings, or both.

Prohibition of the delivery or sale of livestock or produce at night.

23. (1) A person shall not deliver or sell or otherwise trade in, or accept the delivery of any livestock between 6:30 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

(2) A person who contravenes the provision of subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a term of not more than twelve months or to a fine not more than eight hundred thousand or to both.

Illegal possession of livestock.

24. A person who has in his or her possession any livestock which may reasonably be suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained shall, if that person fails to prove to the satisfaction of the court that he or she came by the livestock lawfully, commits an offence and is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term of not less than fifteen years.

Illegal possession of produce.

25. (1) A person who has in their possession produce which may reasonably be suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained commits an offence and is liable on conviction, to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

(2) For the purposes of this section it shall be sufficient, in order to raise a reasonable suspicion that any produce is stolen or unlawfully obtained, if, when required by the person who arrests him to account for the possession of the produce, the person arrested fails to account therefor or gives an account which the person who arrests him or her reasonably finds insufficient.

Killing of livestock with intent to steal such livestock.

26. A person who kills any livestock with intent to steal the skin or carcass, or any part of the skin or carcass commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction, to imprisonment for a term of not less than ten years.

Failure to report commission of an offence.

27. A person commits an offence if the person, being aware that an offence of stock theft has been, is in the process of being, or intends to be, committed, fails to report

accordingly to a law enforcement officer.

Issuance of warrant for search, seizure and arrest.

28. (1) The court, upon being informed on oath that any livestock has been stolen, may by warrant under his or her hand authorise a law enforcement officer to –

(a) seize or impound or cause to be seized or impounded such livestock;

(b) to arrest and search any person found, or suspected of being, in possession or charge or control of livestock or produce; and

(c) may seize the stock and produce and any documents relating to it.

(2) A warrant issued under subsection (1) shall not authorise the retention of livestock for longer than –

(a) twenty - one days; or

(b) if, before the expiry of twenty - one days, a person has been charged with the theft of such livestock or with receiving or retaining of such livestock or of being an accessory after the fact to the theft, receiving or retaining, fourteen days after the conclusion of the trial of that person or after the determination of any appeal against any order or sentence made or imposed as a result of the trial or against any order made on appeal, whichever is later.

(2) Any livestock and documents relating to the livestock seized under subsection (1), may, for the safe custody of such livestock and for the period of the seizure, be removed from the place of seizure to the nearest livestock centre.

Forfeiture of assets derived from livestock theft.

29. (1) Upon an application made by a law enforcement officer to the court, the court may make an order for the investigation by the law enforcement into the dealings and assets of any person reasonably suspected of being engaged in the business of receiving or stealing livestock or

produce, or dealing in stolen livestock or produce, or any other fraudulent activities in relation to livestock or produce.

(2) If, upon such investigation, it is found that any assets of such person have been derived from or are attributable to any of the activities referred to in subsection (1), the court shall make an order the forfeiture of such assets to the Government.

(3) For the purposes of subsections (1) and (2), the court may make an order-

(a) authorizing the law enforcement officer to search for and seize any assets of the person concerned, pending the investigation;

(b) requiring any person to make available to the law enforcement officer any document relevant to the location or identification of any assets of such person;

(c) prohibiting any dealing in any assets of such person without an order of the court; or

(d) requiring any bank or other financial institution to produce to the law enforcement officer, any information relevant to any assets of such person.

(4) A person who has any interest in any assets seized or forfeited under this section may apply to the court to have such assets released.

(5) A person who deals with any assets, which are subject to an order of the court under this section, contrary to the terms of such order commits an offence and is liable, on conviction to imprisonment for a term of five years or to a fine of one million shillings or to both.

Detention of livestock.

30. (1) Any livestock or produce seized in relation to an offence committed under this Act shall be released to the owner within seventy-two hours from the time of seizure.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1), where livestock or produce seized in relation to an offence committed under this Act and ownership of such livestock or

produce is in dispute, or the owner is not known or cannot be found such livestock or produce shall be dealt with as may be directed by a court of competent jurisdiction.

PART V - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Public awareness and sensitization.

31. The county executive committee member shall, in consultation with the relevant security agencies –

(a) develop and implement public education and awareness programmes on the prevention and eradication of livestock and produce theft;

(b) promote the disarmament of members of livestock owners;

(c) sensitise the members of livestock keeping communities on the negative socio-economic development and security consequences of livestock theft and the need to respect the property and livelihood of other persons;

(d) develop programmes aimed at affording the concerned communities with additional means of livelihood; and

(e) facilitate the formation of cross-border committees with a focus on preventing and addressing the consequences of livestock.

Dispute resolution.

32. The county executive committee member shall collaborate with the elders and gate keepers of communities in promoting the use of community dispute resolution mechanisms including mediation in the determination of any disputes regarding livestock theft, the identification of livestock or any other dispute arising under this Act.

Trial of offences.

33. (1) Offences under this Act or under any rules made there under shall be tried by any subordinate court.

(2) A court of law shall have jurisdiction in any case brought before it under this Act against any person being at the time within its jurisdiction, whether the offence is alleged to have been committed within such area or not, or whether the

person accused of the offence is in the accused person's usual place of abode or residence within that area or not.

General penalty.

34. If a person contravenes any provisions of this Act where no penalty is provided for, that person shall, on conviction and notwithstanding the provisions of any other written law, be liable, in the case of a misdemeanour to a fine of not less than five hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both, and in the case of a felony to a fine of not less than one million or imprisonment for a term of not less than five years or to both.

Legislation by county government.

35. Each county government shall, with respect to implementation of the provisions of this Act, enact county specific legislation or put in place such administrative measures and policies for better carrying into effect the provision of this Act within the respective county.

Regulations.

36. (1) The Cabinet Secretary, in consultation with the council of governors, may make regulations generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), the Cabinet Secretary may make regulations —

(a) for the registration and identification of livestock;

(b) for the removal or conveyance of livestock or produce under this Act;

(c) for the management of livestock centres under this Act;

(d) the conduct of sensitization programmes and the publication and dissemination of information under this Act; and

(e) for charges and fees to be paid to the Registrar under this Act.

(3) For the purposes of Article 94(6) of the Constitution –

(a) the authority of the Cabinet Secretary to make regulations shall be limited to bringing into effect the provisions of this Act and the fulfilment of the objectives specified under subsection (1); and

Cap. 2.
Cap 2A.

(b) the principles and standards set out under the Interpretation and General Provisions Act and the Statutory Instruments Act, in relation to subsidiary legislation shall apply to regulations made under this Act.

Amendment to Cap. 63.

37. The Penal Code is amended by repealing section 278.

Repeal of Cap. 357.

38. The Branding of Stock Act is repealed.

Repeal of Cap. 355.

39. The Stock and Produce Theft Act is repealed.

I certify that this printed impression is a true copy of the Bill as passed by the Senate on Thursday, 21st March, 2024.

Clerk of the Senate

Endorsed for presentation to the National Assembly in accordance with the provisions of standing order 156 of the Senate Standing Orders.

Speaker of the Senate

Annex 7

The County Boundaries Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 6 of 2023)

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

PARLIAMENT

SENATE BILLS
(Bill No. 6 of 2023)

THE COUNTY BOUNDARIES BILL, 2023

(A Bill published in the Kenya *Gazette* Supplement No. 15 of 20th February, 2023 and passed by the Senate, with amendments, on 25th April, 2024.)

THE COUNTY BOUNDARIES BILL, 2023

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

Clause

PART I - PRELIMINARY

1 - Short title.

2 - Interpretation.

PART II – COUNTY BOUNDARIES

3 - County boundaries.

4 - Cabinet Secretary to keep electronic records.

PART III – RESOLUTION OF COUNTY BOUNDARY DISPUTES

5 - Establishment of a county boundaries mediation committee.

6 - Appointment of members of a mediation committee.

7 - Composition of the mediation committee.

8 - Removal of a member of the mediation committee.

9 - Remuneration and allowances.

10 - Secretariat.

11 - Role of a mediation committee.

12 - Powers of the committee.

13 - Report by the Committee.

14 - Referral during Mediation

15 - Extension of timelines.

16 - Dissolution of a mediation committee.

PART IV – ALTERATION OF COUNTY BOUNDARIES

17 - Alteration of a county boundary

18 - Petition for alteration of the boundary of a county.

19 - Submission of a petition.

20 - Consideration of petition by special committee.

21 - Report of special committee.

22 - Consideration of report of special committee by the Senate.

23 - Consideration of report of special committee by the National Assembly.

PART V – INDEPENDENT COUNTY BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

24 - Establishment of a commission.

25 - Membership of the commission.

26 - Qualifications for chairperson and members of the commission.

27 - Functions of the commission.

28 - Powers of the commission.

29 - Conduct of business and affairs of the commission.

30 - Independence of the commission.

31 - Tenure of office.

32 - Remuneration and allowances.

33 - Oath of office.

34 - Secretary to the commission.

35 - Secretariat and other facilities.

36 - Removal from office.
37 - Right to be heard.
38 - Vacancy in the commission

39 - Protection from personal liability.

40 - Liability of the commission to damages.

PART VI – INQUIRY AND REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

41 - Inquiry by the commission.

42 - Preliminary report on the proposed alteration of boundaries.

43 - Final report on the proposed alteration of boundaries.

44 - Consideration of the final report by Parliament.

45 - Concurrence by Parliament on alteration of a boundary.

PART VII – MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

46 - Regulations.

47 - Timeline for presentation of a petition.

48 - Coming into effect of the resolution.

49 - Consolidation of consideration of petitions.

50 - Withdrawal of a petition.

51 - Petition to the High Court on alteration of boundaries.

52 - Offences and penalties.

53 - Repeal of Cap 105A.

FIRST SCHEDULE:	BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES IN KENYA
SECOND SCHEDULE:	REQUIREMENTS FOR A PETITION
THIRD SCHEDULE:	FORM OF PETITION
FOURTH SCHEDULE:	CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AND AFFAIRS OF THE COMMISSION
FIFTH SCHEDULE:	OATH OF OFFICE FOR MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

THE COUNTY BOUNDARIES BILL, 2023

A Bill for

AN ACT of Parliament to provide for county boundaries; to provide for a mechanism for the resolution of county boundary disputes; to give effect to Article 188 of the Constitution by providing for the procedure for alteration of county boundaries; to provide for the establishment of an independent county boundaries commission; and for connected purposes.

ENACTED by the Parliament of Kenya, as follows —

PART I — PRELIMINARY

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the County Boundaries Act, 2023

Interpretation.

2. In this Act -

"affected county" means —

(a) any county whose boundaries would be affected by a proposed alteration of county boundaries contained in a petition; or

(b) any county whose boundaries are disputed;

"boundary of a county" means the boundary of a county as set out in the First Schedule;

"Cabinet Secretary" means the Cabinet Secretary responsible for matters related to land surveying and mapping;

"commission" means an independent county boundaries commission established in accordance with section 24;

"county" means a county listed in the First Schedule to the Constitution;

"county executive committee member" means the county executive committee member for the time being responsible for matters related to land surveying and mapping in the county;

"dispute" means disagreements between two or more neighbouring counties over the possession, occupation or control of land bordering the two or more neighbouring counties;

"mediation" means intervention of a dispute relating to a boundary of county;

"mediation committee" means a county boundaries mediation committee appointed in accordance with section 6;

"mediation party" means a party that participates in a mediation and whose agreement is necessary to resolve the dispute;

"petition" means an application prepared in the manner prescribed under the Second Schedule and in the form prescribed under Third Schedule;

"petitioner's county" means the county in which a petitioner is a registered voter; and

"special committee" means a special committee established by a resolution of the Senate for the consideration of a petition.

PART II – COUNTY BOUNDARIES

County boundaries.

3. (1) Pursuant to Article 6(1) of the Constitution, the territory of Kenya is divided into the forty-seven counties specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution.

(2) The boundaries of the counties are as set out in the First Schedule to this Act.

Cabinet Secretary to keep electronic records.

4. (1) The Cabinet Secretary shall keep, and shall upon request by any person make available, an up-to-date digital and manual record of the boundaries of each county.

(2) In keeping the records under subsection (1), the Cabinet Secretary shall ensure appropriate technology is utilized for

accurate identification of county boundaries.

(3) A person who unlawfully interferes with the records kept under this section commits an offence and is liable, upon conviction, to a fine of two million shillings or to five years imprisonment or to both.

PART III – RESOLUTION OF COUNTY BOUNDARY DISPUTES

Establishment of a county boundaries mediation committee.

5. (1) The Senate may pass a resolution for the establishment of a county boundaries mediation committee upon —

(a) a request by the governor of any county whose boundary is disputed; or

(b) a request by the senator of any county whose boundary is disputed;

(c) a request by a registered voter in respect of any county whose boundary is disputed; or

(d) a recommendation of the Senate, made under section 21, for the mediation of a boundary dispute.

(2) A person under subsection (1)(a) to (c) shall submit the request to the Senate together with —

(a) evidence that notice was given to every county government of a county whose boundary is the subject of the dispute referred to in subsection (1) addressed to the governor and the county executive committee member of the county; and

(b) a description, in writing, identifying the specific disputed county boundary.

(3) The Senate shall consider a request under subsection (2) within twenty-one days.

Appointment of members of a mediation committee.

6. Where a resolution has been made by the Senate for the establishment of a mediation committee under section 5(1), the President shall, within fourteen days of receipt of the resolution appoint a mediation committee, with the approval of the Senate.

Composition of the mediation committee.

7. (1) The mediation committee shall consist of —

(a) a chairperson, who shall be an advocate of the High Court of Kenya with at least fifteen years' post-admission experience and an accredited mediator;

(b) one person from each of the affected counties having resided therein for at least fifteen years, nominated by the respective governors;

(c) a commissioner of the National Land Commission nominated by the National Land Commission from amongst the commissioners;

Cap. 299.

(d) a licensed surveyor nominated by the Land Surveyors' Board established under the Survey Act;

(e) a commissioner of the National Cohesion and Integration Commission nominated by the National Cohesion and Integration Commission from amongst its membership; and

(f) a public officer nominated by the Cabinet Secretary, who shall be the secretary to the committee, and who shall —

(i) be an *ex-officio* member; and

(ii) not have a right to vote.

(2) A person shall not qualify for appointment under subsection (1)(a) and (b) if the person —

(a) has stood for an elective office in any of the affected counties in the last five years;

(b) has been a public officer in any of the affected counties;

(c) has been found guilty of professional misconduct by the respective professional body in the case of the Advocate.

Removal of a member of the mediation

8. (1) A member of the mediation committee may be removed from office by the President only for —

committee.

(a) gross violation of the Constitution or any other law;

(b) gross misconduct, whether in the performance of the member's functions or otherwise;

(c) physical or mental incapacity to perform the functions of office;

(d) incompetence; or

(e) bankruptcy.

(2) Before removal under subsection (1), a member of the mediation committee shall be —

(a) informed, in writing, of the reasons for the intended removal; and

(b) given an opportunity to put in a defence against any such allegations, either in person or through an advocate.

(3) Where a vacancy occurs in the membership of the mediation committee under subsection (1), the President shall appoint a replacement in accordance with section 7.

Remuneration and allowances.

9. Members of a mediation committee shall be paid such remuneration or allowances as the Cabinet Secretary shall, on the advice of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, determine.

Secretariat.

10. (1) There shall be a secretariat to a mediation committee which shall consist of –

(a) the secretary who shall be the head of the secretariat; and

(b) such public officers within the public service who may be deployed or seconded to the secretariat as may be necessary for the effective functioning of the secretariat.

The Cabinet Secretary may, for purposes of subsection (1) (b), designate officers to serve in the secretariat and such officers shall include persons who have knowledge and at least five

years' experience in mapping or land survey.

(3) At the request of the mediation committee, the Cabinet Secretary may, on behalf of the mediation committee, engage a person whose expertise or knowledge is considered necessary for the execution of the mediation committee's mandate.

(4) For purposes of this Act, a public officer who is seconded to a mediation committee shall be required to comply with the Constitution, this Act and any orders and directions of the mediation committee.

Role of a mediation committee.

11. (1) The role of the mediation committee shall be to –

(a) facilitate communication and negotiation between the mediation parties so as to assist the parties to reach an agreement regarding their dispute;

(b) inquire into the dispute between the mediation parties;

(c) obtain the necessary information required to aid in the resolution of the dispute;

(d) offer the mediation parties options and new perspectives for consideration;

(e) keep a record of the mediation proceedings;

(f) record any agreement arrived at between the mediation parties; and

(g) ensure that the mediation process or the agreement arrived at between the mediation parties does not result in the violation of the Constitution or any other law.

(2) In undertaking its role under subsection (1), a mediation committee shall —

(a) remain impartial at all times;

(b) avoid any conflict of interest regarding the dispute;

(c) address any conflict arising during the mediation process

expeditiously;

(d) ensure that each mediation party is heard;

(e) observe the rules of natural justice in handling the mediation process;

(f) ensure public participation in the conduct of its proceedings; and

(g) hold all communication between the mediation parties in confidence during the mediation process.

Powers of the committee.

12. (1) A mediation committee shall have the powers of the High Court to –

(a) summon witnesses;

(b) call for the production of books, plans and documents; and

(c) examine witnesses on oath.

(2) A mediation committee may make such rules as are necessary for the conduct and management of its proceedings.

Report by the committee.

13. (1) The mediation committee shall, within three months of the resolution of the Senate to establish a mediation committee under section 5, report to the Senate on —

(a) the decision arrived at; and

(b) any recommendation that it considers appropriate.

(2) Where one of the outcomes of the mediation process is a recommendation for the alteration of a boundary of any of the affected counties, the mediation committee shall submit its report to the President, the Senate and the National Assembly.

(3) The President shall, within fourteen days of receipt of a report, under subsection (2) appoint an independent county boundaries commission in accordance with Part V.

Referral during mediation

14. Where in the cause of mediating a boundary dispute, a matter touching on –

(a) displacement of persons;

(b) compensation for loss suffered; or

(c) any such related matter, arises,

a mediation committee may make appropriate recommendations and refer the matter to a relevant body for redress.

Extension of timelines.

15. (1) The President may, with the approval of the Senate, extend the period under section 16(1) for not more than one month.

(2) The period under section 16(1) may be extended only once.

Dissolution of a mediation committee.

16. (1) A mediation committee shall stand dissolved thirty days after submission of its report under section 13.

(2) During the period prescribed in subsection (1), the mediation committee shall wind up its affairs in an orderly manner and, in particular, it shall ensure that —

(a) those aspects of its work that will be of value to other institutions are preserved, documented and transferred to the relevant institutions; and

its files and records are preserved and transferred to the Kenya National Archives and Documentation Service established under Section 3 of the Public Archives and Documentation Services Act.

Cap 19

(3) The terms of the members of a mediation committee shall expire upon the dissolution of the mediation committee.

PART IV- ALTERATION OF COUNTY BOUNDARIES

Alteration of a county boundary.

17. (1) The Boundaries of a county may, in accordance with Article 188 (1) of the constitution be altered only-

(a) on the recommendation by an independent commission set up for the purpose by Parliament; and

(b) a resolution passed by-

(i) the National Assembly, with the support of at least two-thirds of all the members of the Assembly; and

(ii) the Senate, with the support of at least two-thirds of all the county delegations.

(2) Pursuant to Article 188 (2) of the Constitution, the boundaries of a county may be altered to take into account

(a) population density and demographic trends;

(b) physical and human infrastructure;

(c) historical and cultural ties;

(d) the cost of administration;

(e) the views of the communities affected;

(f) the objects of devolution of government; and

(g) geographical features.

Petition for alteration of the boundary of a county.

18. (1) A petition to Parliament for the alteration of the boundary of a county may be made by —

(a) any person who is a registered voter;

(b) an elected member of the county assembly of a county whose boundary is proposed to be altered;

(c) the Senator of a county whose boundary is proposed to be altered;

(d) a Member of the National Assembly representing a constituency within the county whose boundary is proposed to be altered; or

(e) a county governor on behalf of a county

government that proposes the alteration of its boundary.

(2) A petition made under subsection (1)(a) shall be submitted to Parliament and supported by at least fifteen percent of the registered voters of the petitioner's county.

(3) A petition made under subsection (1)(b) shall be submitted to Parliament together with a resolution of the county assembly supported by at least two-thirds of the elected members of the county assembly.

(4) A petition made under this section shall —

(a) comply with the requirements for a petition set out in the Second Schedule; and

(b) be in the form set out in the Third Schedule.

Submission of a petition.

19. (1) A petition under section 18 shall be submitted to the Speaker of the Senate.

(2) The Speaker of the Senate shall, within seven days of receipt of a petition under section 18 —

(a) report to the Senate the receipt of the petition; and

(b) refer the petition to a special committee of the Senate established for consideration of the petition.

Consideration of petition by special committee.

20. In considering a petition referred to it under section 19(2)(b), the special committee of the Senate shall within thirty days —

(a) where the petition is presented under section 18 (1)(a), obtain a certificate from the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission ascertaining that the petition is supported by at least fifteen percent of the registered voters of the petitioner's county;

(b) consider the petition taking into account the provisions of Article188 of the Constitution and undertake an inquiry into the issues raised in the petition;

(c) determine whether mediation would be the appropriate means of addressing the issues raised in the petition; and

(d) table a report of its findings and recommendations in the Senate.

Report of special committee.

21. (1) A special committee may recommend to the Senate —

(a) that a boundary dispute be referred to a mediation committee to be established under section 5;

(b) the establishment of a commission in terms of section24; or

(c) that the Senate does not recommend the establishment of the commission.

(2) If the special committee makes a recommendation under —

(a) subsection (1)(a) or (b), the Senate shall, within seven days, consider the recommendations of the special committee; or

(b) subsection (1)(c), no further proceedings shall take place in respect of the petition.

Consideration of report of special committee by the Senate.

22. Where after the consideration of the report of the committee under section 21(2)(a) the Senate —

(a) approves mediation as the appropriate means of resolving a boundary dispute, the Speaker of the Senate shall, within seven days of the resolution of the Senate, forward the resolution to the President for establishment of a county boundaries mediation committee in accordance with section 5;

(b) approves the recommendation of the special committee for the establishment of a commission, the resolution of the Senate shall be referred to the National Assembly for concurrence; or

(c) does not approve the recommendation of the special committee, no further proceedings shall take place in respect of the petition.

Consideration of report of special committee by the National Assembly.

23. (1) The National Assembly shall consider a resolution received under section 22 (b) within thirty days of receipt of the resolution.

(2) If the National Assembly —

(a) concurs with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a commission, a commission shall be established in accordance with section 24 of this Act; or

(b) does not concur with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a commission, the petition shall be referred to a mediation committee in accordance with Article 115 of the Constitution.

(3) If the National Assembly fails to consider the resolution of the Senate within the specified time, the National Assembly is deemed to have approved the resolution of the Senate.

(4) Where the National Assembly approves the resolution of the Senate, the Speaker of the Senate shall, within seven days of the approval by the National Assembly, submit the resolution to the President for the establishment of a commission in accordance with section 24.

(5) The mediation committee under subsection (2) shall, within twenty-one days of referral of the petition, consider the petition and may make a recommendation in terms of section 21 (1).

(6) If the mediation committee arrives considers and makes its recommendation within the period prescribed under subsection (5), each House shall vote to approve or reject the recommendation of the mediation committee.

(7) If the mediation committee recommends the establishment of a mediation committee, section 22 (a) shall apply with necessary modification.

(8) If the mediation committee recommends the establishment of a commission, subsection (4) shall apply with necessary modification.

(9) If the mediation committee fails to agree on a recommendation, no further proceedings shall take place in respect of the Petition.

PART V - INDEPENDENT COUNTY BOUNDARIES COMMISSION

Establishment of a commission.

24. Whenever Parliament, under section 23, resolves that an independent county boundaries commission be established, the President shall, within fourteen days of receipt of the petition, appoint members of a commission in accordance with this Part.

Membership of the commission.

25. (1) A commission established under this Act shall consist of —

(a) a chairperson appointed by the President;

(b) one commissioner of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, nominated by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission;

(c) one commissioner of the National Land Commission, nominated by the National Land Commission;

(d) the Principal Secretary responsible for matters related to land survey and mapping or a representative of the Principal Secretary designated in writing;

(e) two persons of the opposite gender, who are not residents of the affected counties, each of whom shall be nominated by the Council of Governors and the entity responsible for coordinating the County Assemblies

Cap 299.

(f) one person who is a licensed surveyor under the Survey Act and who are not resident in the affected counties, nominated by the Land Surveyors' Board;

(g) a practicing advocate of fifteen years standing and who is not resident in the affected counties, nominated by the Law Society of Kenya: and

(h) the secretary to the commission who shall be a public

officer nominated by the Cabinet Secretary and who shall—

(i) be an *ex-officio* member; and

(ii) not have a right to vote.

(2) A person nominated to be a member of the commission under subsection (1) shall be appointed by the President with the approval of Parliament.

(3) In approving a nomination under subsection 1(b) and (c), Parliament shall consider only whether there is any potential conflict of interest with respect to the nominee.

Qualifications for Chairperson and members of the Commission

26. (1) A person is qualified for appointment as a chairperson of the commission if such person qualifies to hold the office of a judge of the Supreme Court.

(2) A person is qualified for appointment as a member of the commission under section 25 (1)(e) if such person —

(a) is a citizen of Kenya;

(b) holds a degree from a recognised university;

(c) has proven relevant knowledge and experience in —

(i) statistics; public administration;

(ii) law; or

(iii)Land survey and physical planning and

(d) meets the requirements of Chapter Six of the Constitution.

(3) A person is not qualified for appointment as a member of the commission under section 25 (1)(a), (e) or (f) if such person —

(a) is a member of Parliament;

(b) is a member of a county assembly;

(c) is a member of the executive body of a political party;

(d) holds or is acting in any office in the public service;

(e) has been removed from office for contravention of any law; or

(f) is an undischarged bankrupt.

(4) A person shall be qualified for appointment as the secretary if the person —

(a) possesses a degree from a recognised university;

(b) has had at least five years' proven experience at a management level;

(c) has proven relevant experience in either —

(i) management;

(ii) finance;

(iii)governance;

(iv)public administration;

(v) law; or

(vi)political science; and

(d) meets the requirements of Chapter Six of the Constitution.

(5) The commission shall be properly constituted notwithstanding a vacancy in its membership.

Functions of the commission.

27. The functions of a commission under this Act shall be to inquire into a petition referred to it and to —

(a) make appropriate recommendations in accordance with Article 188 of the Constitution; and

(b) make any other recommendation as it may consider appropriate.

Powers of the commission.

28. (1) A commission shall have all powers necessary for the execution of its functions under the Constitution, this Act and

any other law.

(2) Despite the generality of subsection (1), a commission shall have the powers —

(a) of the High Court to —

(i) summon witnesses;

(ii) call for the production of books, plans and documents; and

(iii)examine witnesses on oath;

(b) to obtain, by any lawful means, any information it considers relevant, including requisition of reports, records, documents and any information from any person, including governmental authorities, and to compel the production of such information for the proper discharge of its functions;

(c) to interview any person or group of persons; and

(d) to call upon any person to meet with the commission or its staff, or to attend a session or hearing of the commission subject to adequate provision being made to meet the person's expenses for the purpose.

Conduct of business and affairs of the commission.

29. (1) The conduct and regulation of the business and affairs of a commission established under this Act shall be as provided for in the Fourth Schedule, but subject thereto, the commission may regulate its own procedure.

(2) A commission shall prescribe rules for participation of the members of the public in its proceedings.

Independence of the commission.

30. (1) In the performance of its functions, a commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person, office or authority.

(2) A commission shall observe the principle of impartiality and the rules of natural justice in the exercise of its powers and the performance of its functions.

(3) Every officer or institution at the national or county level shall accord a commission such assistance and protection as may be necessary to ensure its independence, impartiality and effectiveness in the discharge of its functions.

Tenure of office.

31. A commission shall stand dissolved within one month –

(a) after the submission of its final report to Parliament; or

(b) after the conclusion of any legal proceedings, to which the commission is enjoined as a party, arising from the work of the commission.

Remuneration and allowances.

32. Members of a commission shall be paid such remuneration or allowances as the Cabinet Secretary shall, on the advice of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, determine.

Oath of office.

33. The chairperson and members of a commission shall, before assuming office, take and subscribe to the oath or affirmation of office prescribed in the Fifth Schedule.

Secretary to the commission.

34. (1) The secretary to a commission shall, in the performance of the functions and duties of office, be responsible to and report to the commission.

(2) The secretary shall, before assuming office, take and subscribe to the oath or affirmation of office prescribed in the Fifth Schedule.

Secretariat and other facilities.

35. (1) There shall be a secretariat of the commission which shall consist of –

(a) the secretary who shall be the head of the secretariat; and

(b) such other public officers as the Cabinet Secretary shall consider necessary for the effective functioning of the secretariat.

(2) The Cabinet Secretary shall, within seven days of the appointment of the commissioners —

(a) provide such facilities as are necessary for the proper functioning of a commission;

(b) second such public officers from relevant ministries and government agencies as may be required to constitute the secretariat to the commission; and

(c) liaise with the other cabinet secretaries and heads of relevant government agencies for the seconding of such public officers as may be required.

(3) At the request of the commission, the Cabinet Secretary may, on behalf of the commission, engage any person whose expertise or knowledge is considered necessary for the execution of the commission's mandate.

(4) For purposes of this Act, a public officer who is seconded to a commission shall comply with the Constitution, this Act and any orders and directions of the commission.

Removal from office.

36. (1) A member of a commission may be removed from office for —

(a) incompetence;

(b) abuse of office;

(c) gross misconduct;

(d) failure, without reasonable excuse, to attend three consecutive meetings of the commission;

(e) physical or mental incapacity rendering the person incapable of performing the duties of that office; or

(f) gross violation of the Constitution or any other law.

Right to be heard

37. Before removal under subsection (1), the member of the commission shall be —

(a) informed in writing of the reasons for the intended removal; and

(b) given an opportunity to put in a defence against any such

allegations, either in person or through an advocate.

Vacancy in the commission

38. Where a vacancy occurs in the membership of the commission under subsection (1), the President shall appoint a replacement in accordance with the provisions for nomination and appointment of a member of the commission.

Protection from personal liability.

39. No action done by a member of the commission or any officer, employee, or agent of the commission shall, if the action is done in good faith and in the course of executing the functions, powers or duties of the commission, render the member, officer, employee or agent personally liable for any action, claim or demand whatsoever.

Liability of the commission to damages.

40. The provisions of section 39 shall not relieve the commission of the liability to compensate or pay damages to any person for any injury to the person, the person's property or any of the person's interests caused by the exercise of any power conferred by this Act or any other written law or by the failure, whether wholly or partially of any works.

PART VI - INQUIRY AND REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Inquiry by the commission.

41. A commission established under section 24 shall, within ninety days of receipt of the petition —

(a) consider the petition and undertake any necessary inquiry into the issues raised in the petition;

(b) invite the members of the public, the affected county governments and any other interested party to present their views on the petition; and

(c) give the residents of the affected counties an opportunity to give their views on the petition.

Preliminary report on the proposed alteration of boundaries.

42. (1) The commission shall, within fourteen days of the expiry of the period specified under section 41, prepare and publish a preliminary report setting out —

(a) the proposed alteration of the boundaries of the affected

counties where the alternation is found to be necessary;

(b) the specific geographical and demographical details relating to such proposed alteration;

(c) an assessment of the effect of the proposed alteration of the boundary of a county and recommendations on the following in relation to a county government, where applicable, -

(i) assets and liabilities;

(ii) employees in the respective county public service;

(iii) decisions made including licenses, permits, authorizations, rates, certificates, consents and contracts;

(iv) pending and potential legal proceedings;

(v) constituency and ward boundaries;

(vi) the basis for allocating among the counties the share of national revenue allocated to county governments; and

(vii) such other matter as the commission may determine;

(d) mechanisms for the implementation and timelines within which the proposed alteration shall be implemented;

(e) an assessment of the impact of the proposed alteration; and

(f) any other information that the commission considers necessary including matters touching on displacement of persons and compensation for loss suffered.

(2) The preliminary report under subsection (1) shall be —

(a) published in —

(i) at least two newspapers with national circulation;

and

(ii) the Kenya *Gazette* and the respective county gazettes published by the counties affected by the proposed alteration of the boundaries; and

(b) publicised through —

(i) at least two radio stations within the reach of the affected counties;

(ii) the ministry's website; and

(iii) any other media that will enable the widest reach of the residents of the affected counties.

(3) The commission shall avail the preliminary report to the public for a period of fourteen days and shall invite representations from the public on the proposals contained in the report.

Final report on the proposed alteration of boundaries.

43. (1) The commission shall, within fourteen days of the expiry of the period specified in section 42 (1) –

(a) review the preliminary report, taking into account the views received from the public on the report; and

(b) submit a final report to the Speaker of the Senate either —

(i) recommending the alteration of the boundaries of a county in terms of Article 188 of the Constitution; or

(ii) recommending that the boundaries of a county do not be altered;

(iii) making such other recommendation as the commission may consider appropriate including referring a matter to a relevant body for redress.

(2) The commission shall set out, in a report under subsection (1), a comprehensive description of boundaries with adequately enlarged scaled map and demographical details with

respect to the proposed alteration.

Consideration of the final report by Parliament.

44. (1) Where the commission —

(a) does not recommend the alteration of the boundaries of a county, no further action shall be taken in respect of the petition; or

(b) recommends the alteration of the boundaries of a county, the Senate shall within fourteen days of receipt of the report resolve to either approve or reject the recommendation of the commission.

(2) The Speaker of the Senate shall, within three days of the decision of the Senate under subsection (1), refer the resolution of the Senate to the National Assembly for concurrence.

(3) If both Houses approve the recommendation of the commission to alter the boundaries of a county, the Speaker of the Senate shall *gazette* the resolution as a resolution of Parliament and the boundaries of the county shall be altered as set out in the resolution of Parliament.

(4) A resolution by either House of Parliament to amend a recommendation of the commission to alter the boundaries of a county shall be supported by at least two-thirds of all the delegations in the Senate and two-thirds of all the members of the National Assembly.

Concurrence by Parliament on alteration of a boundary.

45. (1) Where the National Assembly does not concur with the resolution of the Senate to recommend the alteration of the boundaries of a county under section 44, the resolution shall be referred to a parliamentary mediation committee in accordance with Article 113 of the Constitution.

(2) The parliamentary mediation committee under subsection (1) shall, within twenty-one days of the referral of the resolution, consider the resolution and agree on a recommendation in terms of section 44(3).

(3) If the mediation committee arrives at a common recommendation, each House shall vote to approve or reject the

resolution of the parliamentary mediation committee.

(4) If the mediation committee recommends the alteration of the boundaries of a county, section 44 (3) shall apply with the necessary modifications.

(5) If the parliamentary mediation committee fails to agree on a recommendation, no further proceedings shall take place in respect of the resolution to alter the boundaries of a county.

PART VII - MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Regulations.

46. (1) The Cabinet Secretary shall within two years of coming into force of this Act make regulations for the better carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act.

(2) In making regulations under this Act, the Cabinet Secretary shall consult the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission and Council of County Governors

Timeline for presentation of a petition.

47. A petition shall not be admissible by the Senate where a general election is scheduled to be held within twelve months of the date of submission of the petition to the Senate.

Coming into effect of the resolution.

48. (1) A resolution for the alteration of the boundary of a county under section 44 (3) shall take effect in such manner as shall be set out in the resolution.

(2) Upon the gazettement of the resolution of Parliament under section 44(3), the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission shall –

(a) revise the register of voters provided for under the Elections Act;

(b) in its report under section 36(5) of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission Act, state how the resolution has been taken into account in the constituency and ward boundaries review process; and

(c) submit a report referred under subsection (2)(b) to the Senate and the National Assembly for consideration.

(3) The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, in preparing its final report under section 36(8) of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission Act, shall take into account the views of the Senate and the National Assembly.

Consolidation of consideration of petitions.

49. Where the Speaker of the Senate at any time receives more than one petition in respect of —

(a) the same boundaries; or

(b) the same county,

the Speaker may direct that the petitions be consolidated.

Withdrawal of a petition.

50. A petition under this Act may be withdrawn by the petitioner on notice to the other parties and to the Speaker of the Senate.

Petition to the High Court on alteration of boundaries.

51. (1) A petition challenging the alteration of a county boundary under this Act shall be –

(a) filed in the High Court within twenty-one days of the publication of the boundaries in the *Gazette* under section 44(3); and

(b) determined within sixty days of the filing of the petition.

(2) Any appeal from a decision arising from a petition filed under subsection (1) shall be heard and determined within sixty days of the filing of the appeal.

Offences and penalties.

52. (1) A person who wilfully obstructs any member, officer, employee or agent of a mediation committee or a commission established under this Act in the discharge of the lawful duties of the mediation committee or the commission, commits an offence and is liable, on conviction, to a fine of a maximum of one hundred thousand shillings, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both.

(2) An offence committed under this Act shall be a cognizable offence.

Repeal of Cap 105A.

53. The Districts and Provinces Act is repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE (s.3(1), s.3(2), s.7(2)(b))

BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES IN KENYA

1. MOMBASA COUNTY

Commencing at the centre of the mouth of Mtwapa Creek on the coast line of the Indian Ocean;

thence due east to the limit of the territorial waters of the Indian Ocean;

thence generally south-westerly by that limit to a point due east of the intersection of the high water mark of the Indian Ocean and the extended north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 3855/15;

thence due west to that intersection;

thence north-westerly by that extended boundary to the most easterly corner of L.R. No. 3855/15, and continuing by that north-eastern boundary to the most northerly corner of that portion;

thence generally northerly by the generally western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 3855/14 and 3855/6 to the south-east corner of Likoni Commonage;

thence generally westerly and north-westerly by the southern and south-western boundaries of that commonage to its north-western corner;

thence north-easterly by part of the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 3855/75 to its intersection with the generally southern boundary of L.R. No. 3855/111;

thence generally westerly, northerly, again westerly and southerly by that boundary to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 3855/112;

thence generally south-westerly and southerly by the generally eastern boundary of that portion to a beacon 4 on the northern boundary of the Mtongwe-Bombo Creek road reserve;

thence south-westerly by that road reserve boundary to the edge of Bombo Creek;

thence generally westerly by the high water mark of that creek to a point west of the mouth of Majera River;

thence generally northerly by the centre channel of Bombo Creek and containing northerly across the waters of Port Reitz to the centre channel of Mwachi Creek;

thence north-westerly by that channel and the northern branch of that creek to the south-east corner of Subdivision No. 224 of Section VI, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence northerly by the eastern boundary of that subdivision and continuing northerly by part of the eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 909 and the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 4526 to the north-east corner of the latter portion on the southern boundary of the Mombasa-Nairobi main railway line reserve;

thence again northerly by part of the western boundary of Subdivision No. 1128 of Section VI, Mombasa Mainland North, across the railway reserve and the pipe-line reserve to the south eastern corner of subdivision No. 139/R of the same section;

thence north-easterly by the south-eastern boundary of that portion and the south-eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 296 of Section V, Mombasa Mainland North to the intersection of the latter boundary with the Msapuni River;

thence north-westerly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the generally eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 412/R, Section V, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence northerly by that boundary to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of the former Mazeras Trading Centre;

thence north-easterly by that former trading centre boundary to its south-eastern corner;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to the most northerly corner of Subdivision No. 312 of Section V, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence northerly, north-easterly and south-easterly by the generally north-western and north-eastern boundaries of Sub-division No. 378 of Section V, Mombasa Mainland North to the intersection of the last named boundary with the high water mark of Tudor Creek;

thence generally easterly by that high water mark to its intersection with a straight line, being part of the boundary of Mombasa Municipality, from the most northerly corner Sub-division No. 607 of Section II, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence southerly by the north-eastern boundary of that subdivision to the north-west corner of Subdivision No. 642 of the same section;

thence easterly and southerly by the northern and eastern boundaries of that subdivision to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of Subdivision No. 546 of Section II, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence north-easterly and south-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the centre line of the waters of Mwakirungi Creek;

thence easterly and northerly by that centre line to the centre of the Chalu (Mleji) River;

thence up-stream by that river to its intersection with a line running due south from the south-west corner of Subdivision No. 672 of Section II, Mombasa Mainland North, on the west bank of that river;

thence due north to that corner;

thence generally northerly by the generally western boundary of that subdivision and the north-western boundary of Subdivision No. 426 of the same section to the most northerly corner of that subdivision;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundary of the same subdivision to its intersection with the western boundary of Subdivision No. 453 of the same section;

thence northerly by that boundary to its intersection with the southern boundary of Subdivision No. 435 of the same section;

thence westerly and generally northerly by the southern boundary and the extended western boundary of that portion to its intersection with the centre line of the Chalu (Mleji) River;

thence by that centre line up-stream to a point due west of the most southerly corner of the western part of Subdivision No. 436 of Section II, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence due west to that corner;

thence generally northerly and generally south-easterly by the generally western and north-eastern boundaries of that portion to the intersection of the latter extended boundary with Chalu (Mleji) River;

thence generally northerly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the extended south-western boundary of Subdivision No. 477 (western part) of Section II, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence north-westerly and northerly by that extended boundary and the western boundary of the same portion to the intersection of the latter boundary with the generally southern boundary of Subdivision No. 478 of the same section;

thence westerly and northerly by the generally southern and western boundaries of that portion to the intersection of the latter boundary with the south-western boundary of Subdivision No. 541 of the same section;

thence north-westerly, northerly and generally easterly by the south-western, western and northern boundaries of that portion, to the intersection of the last named boundary with the north-western boundary of Subdivision No. 479 of the same section;

thence by that boundary extended to its intersection with the centre line of the Chalu (Mleji) River;

thence generally north-westerly up-stream by that centre line to its intersection with the extended western boundary of Subdivision No. 488 of the same section;

thence generally northerly by that extended boundary and the western boundaries of Subdivision Nos. 489 and 490 of the same section to the north-west corner of the latter subdivision;

thence by part of the northern boundary of Subdivision No. 490 to its intersection with the north-west boundary of Subdivision No. 496 of the same section;

thence north-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the south-western boundary of Subdivision No. 497 of the same section;

thence north-westerly by that boundary to the south-west corner of that subdivision;

thence westerly by the southern boundaries of Subdivisions Nos. 505A and 504 of the same section to the intersection of the latter with the south-eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 498 of the same section;

thence south-westerly, north-westerly and north-easterly by the south-eastern, south-western and north-western boundaries of that subdivision to its most northerly corner;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to the most northerly corner of Subdivision 506 of the same section;

thence generally north-easterly by part of the generally northern boundary of that subdivision, the northern boundary of Subdivision No. 620 of the same section and again by part of the generally northern boundary of Subdivision No. 506 to the most northerly corner of that subdivision;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to the most northerly corner of Subdivision No. 500 of Section II, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence generally easterly by the northern boundary of that subdivision to its intersection with the high water mark in Gungombe Creek;

thence due north to the centre line of the centre channel of that creek;

thence easterly by that centre line to its intersection with the centre line of the centre channel of Mtwapa Creek;

thence south-easterly by that centre line to the point of commencement.

2. KWALE COUNTY

Commencing at the north-western corner of Mackinnon Road Town;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundary of that town to its north-eastern corner;

thence north-easterly by a straight line for approximately 13.8 kilometres (8¼ miles) to a point having U.T.M. grid reference EG 098056 due west of a cairn at the source of the Manjewa (Ngutu) River;

thence by a straight line due east to that cairn;

thence generally southerly and downstream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Mang'ombe (Maji ya Chumvi) River;

thence downstream by the course of that river to its intersection with the generally southern boundary of the railway reserve of the Nairobi-Mombasa main railway line;

thence generally south-easterly by that railway reserve boundary, and excluding all stations and other railway reserves, to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 4526;

thence by the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 4526 to the north-east corner of Subdivision No. 909, Section VI, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence southerly by part of the eastern boundary of that subdivision to the north-west corner of Subdivision No. 224 of the same section;

thence by the eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 224 to its south-east corner on the high water mark of the northern branch of Mwachi Creek;

thence by the centre channel of that branch and the centre channel of the water of Mwachi Creek to the waters of Port Reitz;

thence by a line southerly across the waters of Port Reitz to the waters of Bombo Creek;

thence in a generally southerly direction by the centre channel of the waters of Bombo Creek and by the centre channel of the Majera River to a point west of the mouth of that river;

thence in a generally easterly direction along the high water mark of Bombo Creek to the northern boundary of the main road from Mtongwe to Bombo Creek;

thence generally north-easterly by that road reserve boundary to a beacon 4 at the south-east corner of L.R. No. 3855/112;

thence generally northerly and north-easterly by the generally eastern boundary of L.R. No. 3855/112 to a beacon at the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 3855/111;

thence continuing generally northerly, easterly, southerly and again easterly by the generally southerly boundary of that portion to its intersection with the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 3855/75;

thence south-westerly by part of that boundary to the north-west corner of Likoni Commonage;

thence generally south-easterly and easterly, by the generally south-western and the southern boundaries of that commonage to its south-east corner;

thence generally southerly by part of the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 3855/6 and the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 3855/14 to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 3855/15;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 3855/15 to its most easterly corner, and continuing by the north-eastern boundary of that portion extended to its intersection with the high water mark of the Indian Ocean;

thence by a straight line due east to the limit of the territorial waters in the Indian Ocean;

thence generally south-westerly by that limit to its intersection with the Kenya-Tanzania international boundary;

thence generally north-westerly by that international boundary to its intersection with the extension of the straight line between the summits of Kilibasi Hill and Kavuma Hill;

thence by that extended straight line east-north-easterly to the summit of Kavuma Hill and continuing by that straight line to the summit of Kilibasi Hill;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to the south-eastern corner of Mackinnon Road Town;

thence north-westerly and north-easterly by the south-western and north-western boundaries of that town to the point of commencement.

3. KILIFI COUNTY

Commencing at trigonometrical station 191/S/3 in the Lali Hills;

thence north-easterly by the extended straight line between trigonometrical stations 196/S/2 (Mangu) and 191/S/3 to the intersection of a line due west from Merifano on the Tana River;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the centre of the mouth of the Mto Kilifi River;

thence due east by a straight line to the limit of the territorial waters in the Indian Ocean;

thence generally southerly and generally south-westerly by that limit to a point due east of the centre of Mtwapa Creek;

thence by a straight line to the centre of Mtwapa Creek;

thence by the centre line to the centre channel of Mtwapa Creek generally westerly and generally northerly to its intersection with the centre line of the centre channel of Gungombe Creek, and by the centre line of the centre channel of Gungombe Creek generally westerly to a point due of the intersection of the generally northern boundary of Subdivision No. 500 of Section II, Mombasa Mainland North, with the high water mark in Gungombe Creek;

thence by a straight line to that point of intersection on the high water mark;

thence westerly by that generally northern boundary of Subdivision No. 500 to the intersection of a straight line between the northernmost corner of Subdivision No. 506 of the same section and the most northerly corner of Subdivision No. 500;

thence westerly by that straight line to the most northerly corner of Subdivision No. 506;

thence by part of the generally northern boundary of Subdivision No. 506, the northern boundary of Subdivision No. 620 of the same section and again part of the generally

northern boundary of Subdivision No. 506 to the north-west corner of the latter subdivision;

thence by a straight line south-westerly to the most northerly corner of Subdivision No. 498 of the same section;

thence by the north-western and south-western boundaries of Subdivision No. 498 to its most southerly corner;

thence by part of the south-eastern boundary of that subdivision to its intersection with the southern boundary of Subdivision No. 504 of the same section;

thence by the southern boundaries of Subdivision No. 504 and Subdivision No. 505A of the same section to the south-west corner of Subdivision No. 497 of the same section;

thence by the south-western boundary of Subdivision No. 497 to its southern corner;

thence by part of the north-western boundary of Subdivision No. 496 of the same section and part of the north-eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 490 of the same section to the north-west corner of the latter subdivision;

thence southerly by the western boundaries of Subdivision No. 490 and Subdivision Nos. 489 and 488 of the same section and continuing by the last boundary extended to the centre line of the Chalu (Mleji) River;

thence by the centre line of that river downstream to the point where it would intersect the extension of the north-western boundary of Subdivision No. 479, Section II, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence by that extended boundary and continuing by the north-western boundary of Subdivision No. 479 to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 541 of the same section;

thence by part of the north-eastern boundary and northern, western and southern boundaries of Subdivision No. 541 to its intersection with the western boundary of Subdivision No. 478 of the same section;

thence by part of the western boundary of Subdivision No. 478 and generally southern boundary of the same subdivision to its intersection with the western boundary of Subdivision No. 477 (western part);

thence south-westerly by part of the western boundary of Subdivision No. 477 (western part) to its south-west corner;

thence by the south-western boundary of that subdivision and continuing by that boundary extended to the centre line of the Chalu (Mleji) River;

thence by the centre line of that river downstream to its intersection with the extension of the north-eastern boundary of the western part of Subdivision No. 436, Section II, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence by that extended boundary and the north-eastern, northern and western boundaries of Subdivision No. 436 (western part) to its most southerly corner on the west bank of the Chalu (Mleji) River;

thence by a straight line due east to the centre line of that river;

thence by the centre line of that river downstream to its intersection with the extension of the north-western boundary of Subdivision No. 435, Section II, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence by that extended boundary of Subdivision No. 435 to its north-western corner;

thence by the north-western and southern boundaries of Subdivision No. 453 of the same section to its intersection with and by part of the western boundary of Subdivision No. 453 the north-eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 426 of the same section;

thence by part of the north-eastern boundary and by the north-western boundary of Subdivision No. 426 to its western corner;

thence by part of the generally northern boundary and by the generally western boundary of Subdivision No. 672 of the same section to its intersection with the high water mark of the Chalu (Mleji) River, on the west bank;

thence by the centre line of that river downstream to the waters of Mwakirungi Creek;

thence generally southerly and westerly by the centre line of the waters of that creek to the intersection of the edge of that creek with the generally northern boundary of Subdivision No. 546, Section II, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence by that latter boundary north-westerly and generally south-westerly to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 642 of the same section;

thence by the eastern and northern boundaries of Subdivision No. 642 to its north-west corner;

thence by the north-eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 607 of the same section to its most northerly corner;

thence by a straight line north-westerly following the boundary of Mombasa Municipality to a point on the line of high water of Tudor Creek;

thence generally westerly following that line of high water to its intersection with the generally north-western boundary of Subdivision No. 378, Section V, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence generally westerly and south-westerly by the generally northern and western boundaries of that subdivision to the most northerly corner of Subdivision No. 312 of the same section;

thence by a straight line south-westerly to the south-east corner of the former Mazeras Trading Centre;

thence by part of the south-eastern boundary of that former trading centre, south-westerly to its intersection with the generally eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 412/R, Section V, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence by the latter boundary generally southerly to its intersection with the Msapuni River;

thence by that river downstream to its intersection with the western boundary of Subdivision No. 136, Section V, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence by part of the western, the northern, eastern and south-eastern boundaries of Subdivision No. 136 to the latter's intersection with the Msapuni River;

thence by that river downstream to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 296, Section V, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence by the south-eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 296, and the south-eastern boundary of Subdivision No. 139/R of the same section to the south-east corner of the latter subdivision;

thence by a straight line south-westerly across the pipeline reserve and the Nairobi-Mombasa road reserve and the railway reserve of the Nairobi-Mombasa main railway line to the north-west Corner of Subdivision No. 1128, Section VI, Mombasa Mainland North;

thence by part of the western boundary of Subdivision No. 1128 to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 4526 on the generally southern boundary of the before mentioned railway reserve;

thence generally north-westerly by that railway reserve boundary, and including all stations and other railway reserves, to its intersection with the Mang'ombe (Maji ya Chumvi) River;

thence generally northerly and up-stream by the course of that river to confluence with the Manjewa River;

thence continuing generally northerly and north-westerly and up-stream by the course of the Manjewa (Ngutu) River to its source marked by a cairn;

thence due west for a distance of approximately 24.1 kilometres (15 miles) to a point having U.T.M. grid reference EG 098056;

thence by a straight line north-easterly to a point on the generally northern bank of the Galana (Sabaki) River having a U.T.M. grid reference EG 243608;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to trigonometrical point 191/S/3 in the Lali Hills, the point of commencement.

4. TANA RIVER COUNTY

Commencing at the confluence of the Rojewero (or Mackenzie) River with the centre course of the Tana River;

thence easterly and downsteam by the centre course of the Tana River to its confluence with a tributary known as the Ndajeri River;

thence northerly and up-stream by that river to its intersection with a line running parallel to and 4.8 kilometres (3 miles) north of the median line of the Tana River;

thence generally easterly and south-easterly by that parallel line to a point due north of the most westerly corner of Garissa Township on the eastern bank of the Tana River;

thence due south to that corner;

thence by the boundaries of that township, so that Garissa is excluded from Tana River County, to a beacon at the south-east corner of the township;

thence due east to the intersection of a line running parallel to and 4.8 kilometres (3 miles) east of the median line of the course of the Tana River;

thence generally south-easterly by that parallel line to a point having U.T.M. grid reference FH 348750;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to a point having geographical co-ordinates 40° 15' E and 2° 15' S;

thence due south by the meridian 40° 15' E to its intersection with a line running due west from the most southerly point on the perimeter of the former Witu Trading Centre;

thence due east to that point on the perimeter;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the trigonometrical station Kimbarja;

thence east-north-easterly by a straight line to trigonometrical station Sita Pembe;

thence easterly by a straight line to the southern most point of Ras Tenewe;

thence due east to the limit of the territorial waters of the Indian Ocean;

thence south-westerly by that limit to a point due east of the centre of the mouth of the Mto Kilifi River;

thence due west to that centre;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to a point being the intersection of an extended straight line between trigonometrical station 196/S/2 (Mangu) and 191/S/3 in the Lali Hills and a line running due west from Merifano on the Tana River;

thence south-westerly by a straight line through trigonometrical point 191/S/3 in the Lali Hills to a point on the north bank of the Galana (Athi or Sabaki) River having U.T.M. grid reference EG 243608;

thence generally westerly and up-stream by that river to its intersection with an extended straight line through boundary pillars Hidilathi and Malka Jirma;

thence by that line through boundary pillar Malka Jirma to boundary pillars Hidilathi extended to its intersection with the Tiva River;

thence generally north-easterly and downstream by the course of that river to its intersection with the extended straight line from boundary pillar 166.Y.1 (Waldira) to boundary pillar confluence on the north side of the Tiva River;

thence generally north-easterly and downstream by that confluence to boundary pillar 166.Y.1 (Wildira);

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the boundary pillar Sawre to the intersection of that line by the Thua (Thawa) River;

thence generally north-easterly and downstream by that river to its intersection with the extended straight line from beacon Kandelongwe to boundary pillar Aboboka Meridian;

thence generally northerly by that straight line through boundary pillar Aboboka Meridian to boundary pillar Kandelongwe;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Katumba (SK 28);

thence again north-westerly by a straight line to the point of commencement.

5. LAMU COUNTY

Commencing at a point formerly known as Ngombe Well (geographical co-ordinates 40° 54' E and 1° 43' S) on the common boundary between the Garissa and Lamu County;

thence easterly by a straight line to B.P. No. 29 on the Kenya-Somalia international boundary;

thence due south by that international boundary to the high water mark of the Indian Ocean;

thence due east to the limit of the territorial waters in the Indian Ocean;

thence generally south-westerly by that limit to its intersection with a straight line easterly from trigonometrical beacon Sita Pembe, passing through the southernmost point of Ras Tenewe;

thence westerly by that straight line, passing through the southernmost point of Ras Tenewe, to trigonometrical beacon Sita Pembe;

thence west-south-westerly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Kimbarja;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the most southerly point of the former Witu Trading Centre;

thence due west by a straight line to its intersection with Mkondo wa Fujo River;

thence generally southerly, south westerly, by that river and continuing with Ziwa la Ngombe River for approximately 12 kilometres to its intersection, with median line to a river grid reference FH 565314;

thence north-westerly and up-stream by the course of that river and continuing upstream with Mkondo wa Gambi River to its intersection with extended straight line due west from the east southerly point of the former with Witu Trading Centre;

thence due west by a straight line to its intersection with the meridian 40° 15' E;

thence due north by that meridian to its intersection with latitude 2° 15' S;

thence north-north-westerly by a straight line to a point having U.T.M. grid reference FH 348750;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to the point of commencement.

6. TAITA/TAVETA COUNTY

Commencing at a beacon MR on the Kenya-Tanzania international boundary;

thence easterly on a true bearing of 86° 02' for a distance of 36,637 feet to the trigonometrical beacon Njugini;

thence southerly by part of the eastern boundary of original L.R. No. 9378 to its intersection with the Njugini River;

thence easterly and south-easterly downstream by that river to its confluence with the Ollaioni (Tsavo) River;

thence north-easterly and downstream by that river to its intersection with a line on a true bearing of 180° 00' 23' and at a distance of 120 feet from a beacon MSE;

thence northerly by that line on the same true bearing to beacon MSE;

thence on the same true bearing for a distance of 32,009 feet through trigonometrical beacon Mid to a beacon t. 23;

thence on the same true bearing for a distance of approximately 300 feet to its intersection with the Rombo (or Ngare Len) River;

thence easterly and downstream by that river to its intersection with a line on true bearing of 187° 02' and at a distance of 760 feet from the trigonometrical beacon Rocks;

thence by that line to that beacon and continuing on the same true bearing of 07° 02' for 69,760 feet passing through Magoine Camp to beacon Lava;

thence on a true bearing of 53° 46' for a distance of 10,555 feet to trigonometrical station Chamwie;

thence on a true bearing of 11° 34' for a distance of 35,445 feet to trigonometrical beacon Ridge;

thence generally south-easterly by the generally north-western boundary of the western section of the Tsavo National Park to the trigonometrical point Chyulu 2;

thence generally north-easterly, southerly and easterly by that park boundary, including Mtito Andei, to its intersection with the western boundary of the Nairobi-Mombasa main road reserve;

thence south-easterly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the Tsavo River;

thence generally easterly and downstream by that river to its confluence with the Galana (Sabaki) River;

thence continuing generally easterly and downstream by that river to a point of its northern bank having U.T.M. grid reference EG 243608;

thence south-westerly by a straight line to the north-eastern corner of Mackinnon Road Town;

thence north-westerly, south-westerly and south-easterly by the north-eastern, north-western and south-western boundaries of that town to its south-eastern corner;

thence south-westerly by a straight line to the summit of Kilibasi Hill;

thence west-south-westerly by a straight line to Kavuma Hill and continuing that line to its intersection with the Kenya-Tanzania international boundary;

thence north-westerly, north-easterly and northerly by that international boundary to the point of commencement.

7. GARISSA COUNTY

Commencing at the road bridge over the Ewaso Ngiro (Nyiro) River, immediately south-west of Habaswein, on the Isiolo-Wajir road;

thence generally south-easterly by the centre line of that river, entering the Lorian Swamp, and continuing generally south-easterly and leaving that swamp by the centre line of the Lag Dera:

thence continuing generally south-easterly, easterly and north-easterly by the centre line of the Lag Dera to the intersection of the Kenya-Somalia international boundary at a point approximately 5.6 km (3.5 miles) north of Boundary Pillar No. 19;

thence due south by that boundary in a straight line for a distance of approximately 142.8 km (88.7 miles) to Boundary Pillar No. 23;

thence south-easterly in a straight line for a distance of approximately 105.9 km. (65.8 miles) to Boundary Pillar No. 28;

thence due south in a straight line for a distance of approximately 7.0 km (4.3 miles) to Boundary Pillar No. 29 situated near the shore of the Indian Ocean;

thence westerly by a straight line to a point formerly known as Ngombe Well (geographical co-ordinates 40° 54′ E. and 1° 43′ S.);

thence south-westerly by a straight line to a point at the south-western corner of Lamu County having U.T.M. grid refence FH 348750;

thence generally north-north-westerly by a line running parallel to and 4.8 kilometres (3 miles) east of the median line of the course of the Tana River to a point due east of a beacon at the south-east corner of Garissa Township;

thence due west to that corner beacon and continuing westerly by the southern boundary of that township to its south-western corner on the bank of the Tana River;

thence generally northerly and north-westerly by that township boundary to its most westerly corner;

thence due north by a straight line to the intersection of that line with the median running parallel to and 4.8 kilometres (3 miles) east of the course of the Tana River;

thence generally north-westerly and westerly by that median line to its intersection with the Ndajeri River;

thence generally northerly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the Kora Wells-Benane Road at a point immediately south-east of Kora Wells;

thence generally northerly by that road to Benane on the Galana Gof;

thence generally north-easterly by the thalweg of the Galana Gof to its intersection with the Mudo Gashi-Garissa Road immediately east of Mudo Gashi;

thence generally easterly by that road to Mudo Gashi on the Isiolo-Wajir road;

thence generally north-easterly by that road to the point of commencement.

8. WAJIR COUNTY

Commencing at the road bridge over the Ewaso Ngiro (Nyiro) River immediately south-west of Habaswein on the Isiolo-Wajir road;

thence north-westerly by a motorable track for a distance of approximately 56.3 kilometres (35 miles) to an intersection known as Hadado cross-roads;

thence by a motorable track north-easterly for a distance of approximately 21 kilometres (13 miles) to the intersection of the Lagh Bogal;

thence generally north-westerly by the Lagh Bogal to Arba-Jahan;

thence generally northerly by a motorable track known as the Locust Road for a distance of approximately 53 kilometres (33 miles) to a point in the vicinity of Dolo Barsiri due west of Duke Galla;

thence easterly by a straight line to Duke Galla;

thence north-north-easterly by a straight line to the intersection of a track at Fuldiko;

thence generally northerly by that track or stock route following a line to the east of Tuli Roba (hill) and west of Malbe Haradi (plain) and continuing generally northerly by that track or stock route to its intersection with a motorable track in the vicinity of Dedach Lokhole and Dedach Milsadetu;

thence generally easterly and north-easterly by that motorable track following the Nyatta Ridge for a distance of approximately 32 kilometres (20 miles) to the Buna-Moyale road;

thence continuing generally north-easterly by that motorable track, passing Kubi Bubi (hill) to the south, to an intersection at a point approximately 7 kilometres (4½ miles) north of Korondil (hill);

thence generally northerly by a motorable track for a distance of approximately 37 kilometres (23 miles) to its intersection with the Moyale-Mandera road;

thence continuing generally northerly by the main stock route to its intersection with the Kenya-Ethiopia international boundary in the vicinity of Kubi Kuyara (hill) also known as Godoma;

thence generally easterly and north-easterly by that international boundary to the intersection of a cut line at a point due north of the Gamada Mills;

thence due south by that cut line to its intersection with the Moyale-Derkali road on the southern slopes of Kufole Hills;

thence south-easterly by a cut line running between the two hills Buri and Belobli (Kubi Kalkalcha) to its intersection with a cut line running north from Hare Wale (water-pan);

thence southerly by that cut line for a distance of approximately 600 yards to the intersection of a cut line (known as the Gurreh Line) running south-easterly to the hill Bur Maiyo;

thence by that cut line south-easterly to Bur Maiyo (hill) and continuing south-easterly by a cut line to Abdurrahman's Well on the Lagh Kutulo;

thence generally south-easterly by the centre line of the Lagh Kutulo to the point where that lagh joins the most northerly limits of the Adabli Goochi flood plains in the vicinity of Megad;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern extremity of the Adabli Goochi flood plains to Dedach Murti (watering place);

thence by a cut line running generally south-easterly and easterly and south of El Kura (Wells) to the intersection of that line with the Kenya-Somalia international boundary at a point approximately 8 km. (5 miles) south of Boundary Pillar No. 11;

thence due south by that boundary in a straight line for a distance of approximately 190 km. (118 miles) to the intersection of the international boundary with the centre line of the Lagh Dera at a point approximately 5.6 km. (3.5 miles) north of Boundary Pillar No. 19;

thence generally south-westerly, westerly and generally north-westerly by the centre line of the Dalka Eribka and the Lag Dera and continuing generally north-westerly, entering the Lorian Swamp and leaving by the centre line of the Ewaso Ngiro (Nyiro) River;

thence continuing generally north-westerly by the centre line of that river to the point of commencement.

9. MANDERA COUNTY

Commencing in the extreme north-eastern corner of Kenya at Boundary Pillar No. 1 of the Kenya-Somalia international boundary;

thence south-westerly by that boundary in a straight line for a distance of approximately 111.6 km. (69.3 miles) to Boundary Pillar No. 6;

thence south-westerly in a straight line for a distance of approximately 52.7 km. (32.7 miles) to Boundary Pillar No. 8;

thence due south in a straight line for a distance of approximately 63.4 km. (39.4 miles) to Boundary Pillar No. 11;

thence continuing due south in a straight line for a distance of approximately 8 km. (5 miles) to its intersection with a cut line at a point east of El Kura (Wells);

thence generally westerly and north-westerly by that cut line, running to the south of El Kura, to Dedach Murti (watering place) on the eastern extremity of the Adabli Goochi flood plains;

thence generally north-westerly by the north-eastern limits of the Adabli Goochi flood plains to the confluence of the Lagh Kutulo in the vicinity of Megad;

thence generally north-westerly by the centre of the Lagh Kutulo to its intersection with a cut line running north-westerly from Abdurrahman's Well;

thence north-westerly by that cut line to the summit of Bur Maiyo;

thence continuing north-westerly by a cut line (known as the Gurreh line) to the intersection of a cut line at a point approximately 8 kilometres (5 miles) north-east of Hara Wale (water-pan);

thence northerly by a cut line for a distance of approximately 600 yards to the intersection of a cut line running north-westerly;

thence by that cut line between the two hills Buri and Kubi Kalkalcha (Belobli) to its intersection with the Moyale-Derkali road on the southern slopes of the Kufole Hills;

thence by a cut line, due north, to the intersection of that line with the Kenya-Ethiopia international boundary to a point north of the Gamada hills;

thence generally north-easterly and easterly by that international boundary to Boundary Pillar No. 1 of the Kenya-Somalia international boundary, on the south bank of the Daua River, being the point of commencement.

10. MARSABIT COUNTY

Commencing at the summit of Forole (hill) on the Kenya-Ethiopia international boundary;

thence generally easterly by that international boundary to its intersection with a track about 27 kilometres (17 miles) east of Moyale in the vicinity of Kubi (hill) also known as Godoma;

thence generally southerly along the main stock route and continuing southerly to the intersection of a boundary cut (motorable track) with the south side of the Moyale-Mandera road;

thence continuing generally southerly by that motorable track between the two hills Hote Balanga and Hote Dadacha to a point approximately 7 kilometres (4½ miles) north of Korondil (hill);

thence south-westerly by a motorable track passing Kubi Bubi (hill) to its intersection with the Moyale-Buna road;

thence continuing generally south-westerly and westerly by that motorable track following the Nyatta Ridge and for a further distance of about 32 kilometres (20 miles) to the intersection of a track or stock route at a point in the vicinity of Dedach Milsadetu and Dedach Rokhole;

thence generally southerly and south-westerly by that track or stock route following a line via the Malbe Haradi (plain), the east side of Tuli Roba (hill) and Fuldiko to Duke Galla;

thence westerly by a straight line to its intersection with a motorable track known as the Locust Road in the vicinity of Dolo Barsiri;

thence southerly by that motorable track for distance of approximately 53 kilometres (33 miles) to Arba-Jahan;

thence south-westerly by a straight line to the water-pan Mado Derdetu;

thence southerly by a straight line to the water-pan Mado Delbeck;

thence south-westerly by a straight line to Sebei (Seepi) Rock;

thence northerly by a straight line to the Koya (Koiya) Wells or water-hole;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the Serirua Wells or water-hole;

thence generally westerly and up-stream by the Merille (Lodosoit) lugga to its confluence with the Nabachakutuk (Napasha Kotok) lugga;

thence generally north-westerly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with a straight line from the summit of Eilamoton (Ilamoton);

thence north-westerly by that straight line to that summit and continuing north-westerly by a series of straight lines through the summits of Lonyeri Pesho Hills, Kisiriit and Maramoru to Illaut water-hole;

thence generally north-westerly by the South Horr-Laisamis road to the junction with the South Horr-Baragoi road;

thence northerly and westerly by that latter road for approximately 10 kilometres (6 miles) to South Horr;

thence generally north-westerly by the generally eastern boundary of Mount Nyiru Forest to a beacon E in the vicinity of Lonjerin water-hole;

thence again north-westerly by a straight line to Sirima water-hole;

thence generally westerly by the Sirima River (seasonal) to Lake Turkana;

thence generally south-westerly and north-westerly by the shore line of that lake to its intersection with a line running due south from the trigonometrical beacon on North Island;

thence due north by that line through that trigonometrical beacon to its intersection with the Kenya-Ethiopia international boundary;

thence generally easterly and south-easterly by that international boundary to the point of commencement.

11. ISIOLO COUNTY

Commencing at the north-west corner of L.R. No. 5181 on the Ngare Ndare River;

thence generally northerly by that river to its intersection with an extended straight line through trigonometrical beacons Mukogodo and Lendili;

thence westerly by that line extended to its intersection with the Ewaso Ngiro (Nyiro) River;

thence generally northerly, easterly, south-easterly, north-easterly and again easterly downstream by that river to Chanler's Falls;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the summit of a hill Timtu (or Puaa);

thence northerly by a straight line to a point on the Laga Lim between Kom Lola Well and Kom Galla Well;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the south-west corner of a lava rock formation known as Funum Kurum, north-west of Toronwor water-hole;

thence northerly by a straight line to Sebei (Seepi) Rock;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to the water-pan Mado Delbeck;

thence north-north-easterly by a straight line to the water-pan Mado Derdetu;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to Arba-Jahan;

thence generally south-easterly by the Lagh Tito/Bogal to its intersection with the Merti-Wajir road;

thence generally south-westerly by that road for approximately 20 kilometres (13 miles) to Hadado crossroads;

thence south-easterly by a motorable track to its intersection with the Isiolo-Wajir road at a point approximately 2 kilometres (1½ miles) south west of Habaswein;

thence south-westerly by that road to Mudo Gashi;

thence easterly by the Mudo Gashi-Garissa road (D803) to its intersection with the thalweg of the Galana Gof;

thence south-westerly by that thalweg to Benane;

thence southerly by the Benane-Kore Wells road extended to a tributary of the Tana River known as Ndajeri River;

thence southerly and downstream by that tributary to its confluence with the Tana River;

thence westerly and up-stream by that river to its confluence with the Rojewero or Mackenzie River;

thence northerly and up-stream by that river to its confluence with the Murera or Bisanguracha River;

thence generally north-westerly up-stream by that river to Isula Kanini;

thence northerly by a straight line to the Kithima ya Mugoma Spring;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Kinna (109/Y/2);

thence north-westerly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Yakabasati (S.K.T. 2);

thence north-westerly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon (95/Y/1) on the northern spur of Matalama about 8 kilometres (5 miles) north-east of Magado (Kombe) Crater;

thence south-westerly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Shaba (SKP. 230);

thence continuing south-westerly by a straight line to the old K.A.R. Wagon Camp (geographical co-ordinates approximately 37° 35' E, 0° 29' N) on the banks of the Isiolo River;

thence generally southerly by that river to its intersection with the northern boundary of Isiolo Town (L.R. No. 7918);

thence easterly, southerly, south-westerly and westerly by part of the northern, the eastern and part of the southern boundaries of the town to its intersection with the Isiolo River;

thence up-stream by that river and the Eastern Marania River to the intersection of the latter with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 2794;

thence north-westerly by that boundary to the north-east corner of L.R. No. 2792;

thence north-westerly, westerly and southerly by the generally northern and western boundaries of that portion to its south western corner;

thence south westerly by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 2791 to the most westerly corner of that portion;

thence north-westerly by part of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 5181 to the point of commencement.

12. MERU COUNTY

Commencing at the north-western corner of L.R. No. 5181 on the Ngare Ndare River;

thence south-easterly by part of the northern boundary of that portion to the most westerly corner of L.R. No. 2791;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 2791 to the south-western corner of L.R. No. 2792;

thence northerly, easterly and south-easterly by the western and generally northern boundaries of the latter portion and continuing south-easterly by the boundary of L.R. No. 2794 to the Eastern Marania River;

thence downstream by the course of that river and the Isiolo River, to the southern boundary of Isiolo Town (L.R. No. 7918);

thence easterly by part of the southern boundary of that town, north-easterly and northerly by the eastern boundary and westerly by part of the northern boundary of that town to its intersection with the Isiolo River;

thence generally northerly by the centre course of that river for a distance of approximately 9 kilometres (5½ miles) to the old K.A.R. Wagon Camp (geographical co-ordinates approximately 37° 35' E., 0° 29' N.);

thence north-easterly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Shaba (SKP. 230);

thence continuing north-easterly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon 95/Y/1 on the northern spur of Matalama, about 8 kilometres (5 miles) north-east of Magadol (Kombe) Crater;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Yakabasati (SK 2);

thence south-easterly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Kinna (109/Y/2);

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the Kithima ya Mugoma Spring;

thence southerly by a straight line to a point Isula Kanini on the Murera or Bisanguracha River;

thence generally south-easterly downstream by the centre course of that river to its confluence with the Rojewero or Mackenzie River;

thence downstream by the centre course of that river to its confluence with the Tana River;

thence up-stream by the centre course of Tana River to its confluence with the Ura River;

thence up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of Thangatha Location;

thence southerly and again generally south-westerly by the generally eastern boundaries of Thangatha, Mbeu, Giaki, Kiagu and Mitunguu Locations boundary to the Mutonga River;

thence up-stream by Mutonga River to the confluence of Mutonga River and North Mara River;

thence generally westerly and up-stream by the centre course of North Mara River to its intersection with Mount Kenya Forest boundary;

thence westerly by a straight line to the summit of Mount Kenya (Batian);

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the point where the Liki River emerges from the Mount Kenya Forest approximately 3 kilometres (1¾ miles) from the most easterly corner of Nanyuki Town;

thence north-westerly and downstream by that river which forms part of the generally north-eastern boundary of Nanyuki Town to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of the Timau-Nanyuki road reserve;

thence generally north-easterly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the generally western boundary of Timau Town;

thence northerly, north-easterly and south-easterly by the western, northern and part of the eastern boundaries of that township to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of the Timau-Isiolo road reserve;

thence generally north-easterly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the Engare Ndare River;

thence generally north-north-easterly and downstream by that river to the point of commencement.

13. THARAKA-NITHI COUNTY

Commencing at the summit of Mount Kenya (Batian);

thence north-easterly by a straight line to the intersection with the Mount Kenya Forest boundary at the northern corner of Chogoria Location;

thence south-easterly by the northern boundary of that location to its intersection with the Mutonga River;

thence generally easterly by that river to its intersection with the north-western corner of Tunyai Location;

thence north-easterly by the generally western boundary of Tunyai, Turima, Nkondi, Gatue, Gikingo and Kanjoro Locations boundary to the Ura River;

thence easterly by the course of that river to its intersection with the Tana River;

thence generally south-westerly, westerly and again generally south-westerly up-stream by the centre of that river to its confluence with the Mutonga River;

thence generally north-westerly up-stream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Thuci River;

thence generally south-westerly and westerly by the centre course of that river to its intersection with the Mount Kenya Forest boundary;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the point of commencement.

14. EMBU COUNTY

Commencing at the summit of Mount Kenya (Batian);

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the intersection of the centre course of the Thuchi River with the Mount Kenya Forest boundary;

thence generally south-easterly and north-easterly by that river to its confluence with the Ruguti River;

thence generally easterly and downstream by that river to its confluence with the Mutonga River;

thence generally south-easterly and downstream by that river to its confluence with the Tana River;

thence generally southerly, westerly and north-westerly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the generally eastern boundary of the Thika-Sagana road reserve (B. 16/2);

thence generally northerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with road No. C219;

thence generally easterly by that road to its intersection with road No. C283 at a point approximately one thousand yards north of trigonometrical point Tana (Mutithi);

thence generally south-easterly by road No. C283 to its intersection with a sisal hedge being the western boundary of Karaba School;

thence north-north-easterly by that school boundary for a distance of 2,503 feet to a point 50 feet south of a furrow to the north of Karaba Village;

thence generally easterly by a line running parallel to and at a distance of 50 feet south of that furrow to its intersection with a line from road C283 east of Karaba Village;

thence east-south-easterly by that line for a distance of 1,530 feet to that road, this point being 2,370 feet north-east of the intersection of road C283 with a track south of Karaba Village;

thence generally north-easterly by that road and the Mushamba-Karaba road to its intersection with the Idhima River;

thence again generally north-easterly by the course of that river to its confluence with the Thiba River;

thence generally south-easterly downstream by that river to its confluence with the Rupingazi River;

thence generally northerly and up-stream by that river to its confluence with the Kiye River;

thence generally northerly by that river to its intersection with the generally southern boundary of the Mount Kenya forest;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the point of commencement.

15. KITUI COUNTY

Commencing at the confluence of the Rojewero (or Mackenzie) Tana River;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the trigonometrical beacon Katumba (SK 28);

thence continuing south-easterly by straight line to the beacon Kandelongwe;

thence generally southerly by a straight line through a boundary pillar Aboboka Meridian to its intersection with the Thua (Thowa) River;

thence generally south-westerly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with a straight line joining boundary pillar Sawre on the north side of that river with boundary pillar 166.Y.1 (Waldira);

thence south-easterly by that line to boundary pillar 166. Y.1 (Waldira);

thence south-westerly by a straight line through boundary pillar confluence to the intersection of that line with the Tiva River;

thence generally south-westerly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the extended straight line joining boundary pillar Malka Jirma with boundary pillar Hidilathi;

thence south-easterly by that straight line through Hidilathi to Malka Jirma boundary pillar and extended to the Athi (Sabaki or Galana) River;

thence generally westerly and north-westerly and upstream by the course of that river to the intersection of the old Machakos-Kitui track;

thence generally north-easterly by the northern boundary of that track to its intersection with the Mwita Syano River;

thence up-stream by the centre course of that river and the Mbingoni River to its intersection with a cut and beaconed line at a point on a true bearing of approximately 176° 40' and at a distance of approximately 16,223 feet from a beacon Class;

thence by that cut and beaconed line on a true bearing of 356° 40' for a distance of approximately 16,223 feet to that beacon;

thence by a straight line on a bearing of approximately 86° 41' for a distance of approximately 52,767 feet to the trigonometrical beacon Thatha (SKP. 221);

thence south-easterly by part of the straight line joining the trigonometrical beacons Thatha and Ndalai to its intersection with the Ngomolo River;

thence generally north-easterly and downstream by the centre course of that river to its confluence with the Kithioko River;

thence generally northerly and downstream by that river to its confluence with the Tana River;

thence generally northerly and north-easterly, downstream by that river to the point of commencement.

16. MACHAKOS COUNTY

Commencing at the confluence of the Kithioko and Tana Rivers;

thence generally southerly and up-stream by the Kithioko River to its confluence with the Ngomola River;

thence generally south-westerly and up-stream by that river to its intersection with a straight line being part of the line joining trigonometrical beacons Thatha and Ndala;

thence north-westerly by that line to the trigonometrical beacon Thatha (SKP. 221);

thence by a straight line on a bearing of approximately 266° 41' for a distance of 52,767 feet to the trigonometrical beacon Class;

thence by a cut and beaconed line on a bearing of approximately 176° 40' for a distance of 16,223 feet to the intersection of the Mbingoni River;

thence generally south-easterly downstream by that river and the Mwita Syano River to the intersection of the old Machakos-Kitui track;

thence generally south-westerly by the northern boundary of that track to the intersection of the centre course of the Athi (Sabaki or Galana) River;

thence generally south-easterly and downstream by that river to its intersection with southern boundary of Kibauni Location;

thence generally south-westerly by that location boundary to its intersection with Thwake River;

thence up-stream by that river to its intersection with southern boundary of Iveti Location;

thence southerly-westerly by that location boundary to its intersection with southern boundary of Machakos Municipality;

thence generally south-westerly by that municipal boundary to its intersection with western boundary of Nairobi-Mombasa main railway line reserve;

thence generally north-westerly by that railway reserve boundary, including all the former trading centres on that line, to its intersection with the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 10021;

thence north-westerly and north-easterly by the south-western and western boundaries of that portion to the intersection of the latter boundary with the Kitengela River, which forms the generally south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 10029;

thence generally south-westerly, up-stream by that river to its intersection with the generally western boundary of that portion;

thence northerly by that western boundary and south-easterly by the generally northern boundary to its intersection with the western boundary of the former Athi River Trading Centre:

thence northerly by part of that boundary to the intersection of the north-eastern boundary of the railway reserve of the Nairobi-Mombasa main railway line;

thence generally north-westerly by that railway reserve boundary to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 7149;

thence north-easterly by that boundary and continuing generally north-easterly by the generally northern boundary of L.R. No. 3864 to its most northerly corner on the western boundary of L.R. No. 7283/R;

thence north-westerly by part of the latter boundary and continuing north-westerly by the western boundary of L.R. No. 7340 to the north-west corner of that portion;

thence north-easterly and south-easterly by the northern and part of the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 7340 to its intersection with the north-westerly boundary of L.R. No. 8485;

thence north-easterly by the latter boundary and continuing north-easterly by part of the generally northern boundary of L.R. No. 3673 and continuing easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the Athi River;

thence generally north-easterly and south-easterly down-stream by that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of original L.R. No. 2288 (G.L.);

thence north-easterly by that boundary to the Thika River;

thence continuing north-easterly by the extended south-east boundary of original L.R. No. 11488/R to the most easterly corner of that portion;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to the hill Zongololoni;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the most easterly corner of L.R. No. 2307 on the Idhanga Hills;

thence again north-westerly by the north-eastern boundary of that portion to its most northerly corner;

thence westerly by part of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 2308 to its intersection with the generally south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 3888 (G.L.);

thence north-westerly and easterly by that boundary to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 3567;

thence north-easterly, north-westerly and south-westerly by the south-eastern, north-eastern and north-western boundaries to the most westerly corner of that portion on an unnamed river;

thence generally north-westerly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 2016;

thence south-westerly by the north-western boundary of that portion to the south-east corner of L.R. No. 4720;

thence north-westerly, north-easterly and again north-westerly by the generally eastern boundary of that portion to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 9452;

thence north-easterly by that boundary to the most easterly corner of that portion;

thence north-westerly by the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 9452 and the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 9450; to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 10314;

thence north-westerly, north-easterly and easterly by the generally south-western, western and northern boundaries of that portion to the south-east corner of L.R. No. 9447/2;

thence northerly by the eastern boundary of that portion to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Thika-Sagana road reserve south of the Thaba Thaba River;

thence north-easterly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the Tana River at the New Tana River Bridge;

thence generally easterly and downstream by that river to the point of commencement.

17. MAKUENI COUNTY

Commencing at the intersection of western boundary of Nairobi-Mombasa main railway line reserve with Mukaa Location boundary;

thence generally north-easterly by that location boundary and continuing generally northerly, easterly, southerly and north-easterly by the northern boundary of Kalama, Tulumani, Kiteta, Kisau and Kibauni Location boundaries to its intersection with the Athi River (Sabaki or Galana) River;

thence generally south-easterly and downstream by that river to its confluence with the Tsavo River;

thence generally westerly and up-stream by that river to the intersection of the western boundary of the Nairobi-Mombasa main road reserve;

thence generally north-westerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of the western section of the Tsavo National Park;

thence westerly and northerly, including Mtito Andei, and generally south-westerly by the north-western boundary of that park to trigonometrical point Chyulu 2;

thence generally north-westerly by that park boundary to trigonometrical beacon Ridge;

thence generally northerly and north-westerly by a series of lines joining the summits of the Chyulu (Ngulia) Range for a distance of approximately 19 kilometres (12 miles) to trigonometrical beacon Chyulu 1;

thence north-westerly by part of the straight line joining trigonometrical beacons Chyulu 1 and Emali 4 kilometres (2½ miles) south of Sultan Hamud) to its intersection with the Kiboko River;

thence generally north-easterly by that river to its intersection with the south-western boundary of the Nairobi-Mombasa main railway line reserve, south-east of Kiboko Station;

thence generally north-westerly by that railway reserve boundary including the former trading centres on that line to the point of commencement.

18. NYANDARUA COUNTY

Commencing at the north-easterly corner of L.R. No. 10027 which lies on the south-eastern boundary of Rumuruti Forest;

thence generally south-easterly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 10027, 2491/3, 2492/2 and the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 3260 to the south-east corner of the last named portion;

thence generally south-easterly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 3288 and 6397 to the most northerly corner of the latter portion;

thence generally south-easterly by the generally north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 6397, 5157 and 2508/2 to the south-eastern corner of the last named portion;

thence easterly, north-easterly and south-easterly by part of the generally northern and north-eastern boundaries of L.R. No. 9522 to the south-eastern corner of that portion;

thence generally westerly and south-westerly by the southern boundary of L.R. No. 9522 and the north-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7320 and 7321 to the most westerly corner of the latter portion;

thence generally south-easterly and easterly by the generally western and southern boundaries of L.R. No. 7321 to its south-eastern corner;

thence easterly, south-easterly and north-easterly by the generally south-western and part of the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 9484 to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 9424/1;

thence south-easterly and westerly by the north-eastern and part of the southern boundaries of L.R. No. 9424/1 to the point of intersection with the generally eastern boundaries of Aberdare Forest;

thence southerly by part of that boundary for a distance of 3606.9 feet to a beacon B. 2;

thence south-westerly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Sattima (SKP. 106) on the summit of Ol Doinyo lesatima in the Aberdare National Park;

thence generally southerly by the watershed of the Aberdare Range to trigonometrical beacon Kinangop (Nyandarawa);

thence continuing generally southerly by that watershed to the Kyama (Kimakia) River;

thence generally westerly up-stream by an unnamed tributary of that river, to its source;

thence due south to a track;

thence south-westerly and north-westerly by that track to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Thika-Njabini road reserve;

thence south-easterly by that road reserve boundary for a distance of about 4,200 feet to a point due north of the source of an unnamed tributary of the Chania River;

thence due south to that source;

thence generally southerly and downstream by that tributary to its confluence with the Chania River;

thence generally north-westerly and up-stream by that river to its confluence with the Sasamua River;

thence continuing generally north-westerly up-stream by the latter river to its intersection with the Kikuyu Escarpment Forest boundary east of Sasamua Dam;

thence generally south-westerly, south-easterly, south-westerly by that forest boundary to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 1312/5;

thence north-westerly by the south-western boundary of that portion to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 10469 at Kijabe Triangulation Point on Kijabe Hill;

thence generally northerly by the eastern boundary of that portion to its north-eastern corner;

thence north-easterly and north-westerly by the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 1310/8 to its north-western corner;

thence north-westerly by the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 10783, 10782, 5257, 5256/R, 5256/2, 3480, 6236, 1960 and 5239 to the most westerly corner of the last named portion;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 5239 to its most northerly corner;

thence north-westerly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 3491, 8758, 1301/3 and 8756 to the most northerly corner of the latter portion;

thence north-easterly by part of the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 10423/1 to its intersection with the Muruaki River;

thence generally north-westerly downstream by that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 7655;

thence south-westerly by part of that boundary and westerly by the southern boundary of the same portion to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 425/6/R;

thence north-westerly and northerly by the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 425/6/R, 425/10, 425/8 and 425/7 to the southeastern corner of L.R. No. 3989/7;

thence south-westerly and westerly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 3989/7 and 3989/1 to the intersection of the former with the Malewa River;

thence generally northerly up-stream by that river and the Oleolondo River to its intersection with the southern boundary of L.R. No. 5278;

thence south-westerly by that boundary and the southern boundary of L.R. No. 6559 and north-westerly by the southern boundary of L.R. No. 10217 to its south western corner;

thence north-north-westerly by the western boundary of that portion and part of the western boundary of L.R. No. 6221/2 to its intersection with the generally southern boundary of L.R. No. 10444/2;

thence south-westerly by that boundary to the most southerly corner of that portion;

thence north-westerly and generally westerly by the eastern and northern boundaries of L.R. No. 439/8 to its north-western corner;

thence generally northerly by the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 1157/5, 10448, 8262 and 465/2/R, 465/20, 465/18 to the extreme south-west corner of Bahati Forest;

thence generally easterly and northerly by the southern, eastern and part of the northern boundaries of that forest to the intersection of the last named with the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 8809;

thence generally north-easterly and easterly by that boundary and the northern boundary of the same portion to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 3337/R;

thence generally north-easterly and south-easterly by the north-western and part of eastern boundaries of that portion to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of Ol Bolossat Forest;

thence generally north-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the western boundary of L.R. No. 2915/7;

thence northerly and north-easterly by part of that boundary and the extended northern boundary to the intersection of the latter with the western boundary of Nyahururu Municipality;

thence south-easterly, easterly by the western and southern boundary of Nyahururu Municipality to south-eastern corner of Nyahururu Municipality;

thence northerly by part of that boundary and generally easterly by the generally northern boundary of the same portion, to the south-west corner of L.R. No. 9569;

thence generally north-easterly and north-westerly by the generally southern and part of the north-eastern boundaries of that portion to the most westerly corner of L.R. No. 2486;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 2486 and 2490 to the south-western corner of L.R. No. 9385;

thence northerly and easterly by the western and part of the northern boundaries of that portion to the intersection of the latter with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 2491/6;

thence north-easterly by that boundary and generally western and northern boundaries of L.R. No. 10027 to the point of commencement.

19. NYERI COUNTY

Commencing at the summit of Mount Kenya (Batian);

thence south-westerly by a straight line to the intersection of the generally southern boundary of Mount Kenya Forest with the Ruamuthambi River;

thence generally southerly by the river to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of Mwerua Location;

thence generally westerly by that boundary to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of Kiine Location;

thence generally westerly and generally southerly by the generally northern and generally western boundaries of the Kiine Location to the intersection of the Sagana River;

thence generally southerly downstream by that river to its confluence with the Mugono (Rutune) River;

thence generally westerly and north-westerly up-stream by that river to its source;

thence by a straight line to a cairn near that source;

thence north-westerly, south-westerly and again north-westerly by a cut and beaconed line to its intersection with the Kiraya River;

thence generally northerly downstream by that river to its confluence with the Ruarai River;

thence generally south-westerly up-stream by that river to its southern source;

thence westerly by a straight line to a cairn near that source;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to a beacon A51 on the generally eastern boundary of the Aberdare Forest;

thence westerly and north-westerly by that boundary to the beacon A. 69;

thence due to north to the watershed dividing the head-waters of the Gikira and Gura Rivers (west and north of this boundary) and the north Mathioya River (east and south of this boundary);

thence generally north-westerly, generally westerly and generally south-westerly by that watershed to the trigonometrical beacon Kinangop in the Aberdare Range;

thence generally north-westerly by the watershed of the Aberdare Range to the trigonometrical beacon Sitima (SKP. 106) on the summit of Ol Doinyo Lesatima in the Aberdare National Park;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to a beacon B. 2 on the generally south-western corner of L.R. No. 9422/1;

thence northerly, easterly and north-westerly by part of that boundary to the most westerly corner of that portion, on the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 9484;

thence north-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of South Laikipia Forest;

thence continuing north-easterly by that forest boundary and the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 2598 to the most northerly corner of the latter portion;

thence south-easterly by part of the north-eastern boundary of that portion to its intersection with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 3366;

thence easterly by that boundary and the northern boundary of L.R. No. 6306 to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 5102;

thence southerly by part of the eastern boundary of that portion to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of L.R. No. 4773/2;

thence generally south-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the Ewaso Nyiro River, which forms the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 11571;

thence generally southerly and up-stream by that river and generally south-easterly by the generally western and southern boundaries of that portion and the southern boundary of L.R. No. 1245 to the most southerly corner of the latter portion;

thence north-easterly and north-westerly by the generally eastern boundary of L.R. No. 1245 to its intersection with the Rongai River;

thence generally north-easterly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Nyeri-Nanyuki railway reserve;

thence generally northerly, north-westerly and north-easterly by that railway reserve boundary (including Naro Moro Town and station reserve) to its intersection with the generally south-western boundary of Nanyuki Town;

thence south-easterly, north-easterly, again generally south-easterly and again north-easterly by the generally south-western and south-eastern boundaries of that town to its intersection with the Liki River;

thence generally south-easterly up-stream by that river for a distance of 3 kilometres (1¾ miles) to the point where that river first emerges from Mount Kenya Forest and forms part of that forest boundary;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the point of commencement.

20. KIRINYAGA COUNTY

Commencing at the summit of Mount Kenya (Batian);

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the point where the generally southern boundary of Mount Kenya Forest is intersected by the Kiye River;

thence generally southerly and downstream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Rupingazi River;

thence generally southerly and downstream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Thiba River;

thence generally westerly up-stream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Idhima river;

thence generally south-westerly up-stream by that river to the intersection of the Mushamba-Karaba road;

thence generally south-westerly by that road to a point 2,370 feet north-east of the intersection of a track running south from Karaba Village;

thence west-north-westerly by a straight line for a distance of 1,530 feet to a point 50 feet from a furrow, north of Karaba Village;

thence generally westerly by a line running parallel to and at a distance of 50 feet from that furrow, to its intersection with a sisal hedge which form the western boundary of Karaba School;

thence south-south-westerly by that boundary for a distance of 2,503 feet to its intersection with road No. C. 283;

thence generally north-westerly by that road to its intersection with road No. C. 219 at a point approximately 1,000 yards north of trigonometrical point Tana (Mutithi);

thence generally westerly by that road to its intersection with the Thika-Sagana road reserve;

thence generally southerly by the eastern boundary of that road reserve to its intersection with the centre line of the Tana River;

thence generally north-westerly up-stream by that river to its confluence with the Sagana River;

thence generally northerly and easterly by the western and northern boundary of Kiine Location to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of Mwerua Location;

thence generally easterly by that northern boundary of Mwerua Location to its intersection with the Ruamuthambi River;

thence generally northerly up-stream by the centre course of that river to its intersection with the generally southern boundary of Mount Kenya Forest;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to the point of commencement.

21. MURANG'A COUNTY

Commencing at the trigonometrical beacon Kinangop in the Aberdare Range;

thence generally north-easterly, generally easterly and generally south-easterly by the watershed dividing the head-waters of the North Mathioya River (east and south of this boundary) and the Gikira and Gura rivers (west and north of this boundary) to a point due north of the beacon A. 69 on the boundary of the Aberdare Forest;

thence due south to that beacon;

thence south-easterly and easterly by part of that forest boundary to the beacon A. 51;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the cairn named Suru Suru near the Suru Suru River;

thence southerly by a straight line to that source, and downstream by the course of that river to its intersection with a straight line joining a beacon on its north bank and the cairn near the southern source of the Ruarai River;

thence northerly by that straight line to the latter cairn;

thence easterly by a straight line to the source of the Ruarai River;

thence downstream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Kiraya River;

thence up-stream by the course of that river to the intersection of a cut and beaconed line;

thence south-easterly, north-easterly and again southeasterly by that line to a cairn near the source of the Mugono River;

thence easterly by a straight line to that source;

thence generally south-easterly downstream by the course of the Mugono River and continuing downstream by the course of the Mugono (Rutune) River to its confluence with the Sagana (Tana) River;

thence generally south-easterly downstream by the course of that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Thika-Sagana road reserve at the New Tana Bridge;

thence generally southerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the Thaba Thaba River;

thence downstream by that river to its intersection on the south bank with the western boundary of L.R. No. 9449;

thence southerly by part of that boundary of L.R. No. 9449 to the north-east corner of L.R. No. 10314;

thence westerly, south-westerly and generally south-easterly by the northern, western and south-western boundaries of L.R. No. 10314 to the most westerly corner of L.R. No. 9450;

thence generally south-easterly by part of the generally south-western boundary of L.R. No. 9450 and the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 9452 to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 4720;

thence continuing generally southerly by the generally eastern boundaries of L.R. No. 4720 to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 3570;

thence north-easterly following the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 2016 to its intersection with an unnamed river;

thence generally south-easterly up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 3567;

thence by the north-western, north-eastern and south-eastern boundaries of L.R. No. 3567 to its most southerly corner;

thence westerly and south-easterly by the generally southeastern boundaries of L.R. No. 3888 (Government land) to the northern boundary of L.R. No. 2308;

thence easterly by part of that boundary to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 2307;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 2307 to its most easterly corner on the Idhanga Hills;

thence by a straight line south-easterly to the hill Zongoloni, at the most easterly corner of L.R. No. 11488/1 (Government land);

thence by the south-eastern boundary of that portion and L.R. No. 11488/R and by that extended boundary to the Thika River;

thence generally north-westerly and westerly up-stream by the course of that river and continuing with Thika Municipality boundary to its intersection with Thika-Sagana road;

thence northerly, north-westerly, south-westerly by that municipality boundary to its intersection with Chania River;

thence generally north-westerly up-stream by that river to an unnamed tributary about 4 kilometres (2½ miles) downstream from the confluence of the Sasamua River with the Chania River;

thence up-stream by that tributary to its source in the vicinity of the Thika-Njabini road reserve;

thence due north to a point on the eastern boundary of that road reserve;

thence generally northerly by that road reserve boundary for a distance of about 4,200 feet to its junction with a track;

thence generally south-easterly and north-easterly by that track to a point due south and in the vicinity of the source of an unnamed tributary of the Kyama River (Kimakia River);

thence generally northerly by the watershed of the Aberdare Range to the point of commencement.

22. KIAMBU COUNTY

Commencing at the intersection of the Chania River with the generally eastern boundary of the Kikuyu Escarpment Forest;

thence generally south-easterly downstream by the course of that river to its intersection with the western boundary of Thika Municipality;

thence southerly by that boundary to its intersection with Thika-Sagana road;

thence south-westerly by that road to its intersection with the Thika River;

thence generally easterly and downstream by the course of the river to its intersection on the south bank with the north-western boundary of the original L.R. 2288 (Government Lands);

thence south-westerly by that boundary to its intersection with the Athi River;

thence generally north-westerly and south-westerly upstream by the course of that river to its intersection on the west bank with the north-eastern boundary on L.R. No. 11593;

thence north-westerly by that boundary to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 10903;

thence north-easterly, north-westerly, south-westerly and again north-westerly by the south-eastern and generally north-eastern boundaries of L.R. No. 10903 to the intersection of the latter boundary with the Nairobi River;

thence south-westerly up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the Gatharaini (Getathuru) River;

thence generally westerly up-stream by the course of the latter river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of the Nairobi-Ruiru-Thika road reserve;

thence north-easterly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the Kamiti River;

thence generally north-westerly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 7640 (original number 3741A);

thence south-westerly and south-easterly by the latter boundary to the most westerly corner of L.R. No. 8569/R;

thence south-westerly, by a straight line crossing the Nairobi-Kamiti road to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 10502 and continuing south-westerly by the north-western boundary of that portion to its intersection with the centre line of the Kiu River;

thence downstream by the centre line of the river, crossing the Nairobi-Kamiti road to the point where the river is intersected by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 71/5;

thence south-westerly by part of that boundary to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Nairobi-Kamiti road reserve;

thence south-easterly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the Riara River;

thence westerly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Kiambu Forest;

thence southerly and westerly by the eastern and southern boundaries of that forest to its south-western corner;

thence westerly and southerly by part of the northern and by the western boundaries of L.R. No. 3991 and continuing in a straight-line to the south-east corner of L.R. No. 76/32;

thence generally westerly and north-westerly by the southern boundaries of that portion to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Nairobi-Kiambu road reserve;

thence south-easterly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the extended south-western boundary of L.R. No. 7153/3;

thence north-westerly by that extended boundary to the most southerly corner of that portion;

thence north-westerly by the south-western boundaries of L.R. No. 7153/2, 5974/3 and 7268 and continuing generally north-westerly by part of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 23 and the northern boundary of L.R. No. 22 to the north-west corner of the latter portion;

thence south-westerly by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 22 to its intersection with the Ruiruaka River;

thence downstream by the course of that river to its intersection with the north-western boundaries of L.R. No. 21 on the south bank;

thence south-westerly by those boundaries to the Karura River;

thence downstream by the course of that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 18/6 on the south bank;

thence south-westerly by the north-western boundaries of that portion and of L.R. No. 7008 to the north-west corner of L.R. No. 5828;

thence north-westerly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 3861 and 3862 and south-westerly by part of the north-western boundary of the latter portion to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 2951;

thence north-westerly and south-westerly by the north-eastern and north-western boundaries of L.R. No. 2951 to the Gitathuru River;

thence generally westerly up-stream by the course of that river to the intersection of the western boundary of L.R. No. 189/R (G.L.), the Kabete Experimental Farm;

thence generally southerly by the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 189/R (G.L.), 4065 (G.L.) and again 189/R (G.L.), and by the northern and the north-western boundaries of L.R. No. 9912, and continuing southerly by the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 189/R (G.L.), 9915 and again 189/R (G.L.) to the latter's intersection with the northern boundary of the main Nairobi-Nakuru road in the vicinity of the former Uthiru Trading Centre;

thence westerly by that road boundary for a distance of approximately 2 kilometres (1¼ miles) to its junction with the Dagoretti Road (C. 393) on the south side;

thence generally south-westerly and southerly by the generally western side of that road to the point where it intersects the northern boundary of L.R. No. 196;

thence westerly, south-westerly and again generally westerly by the north and north-western boundaries of L.R. No. 196 to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 197;

thence north-westerly by the north-eastern boundary of that portion and continuing north-westerly by the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 2377 to the north-west corner of that portion;

thence south-westerly by the north-western boundary of that portion to its intersection with the Mbagathi River;

thence north-westerly and up-stream by that river to its intersection with the generally southern boundary of Dagoretti Forest;

thence generally north-westerly by that forest boundary to a beacon Masai;

thence on a true bearing of 280° 53' 20" for a distance of 62,841 feet to beacon;

thence on a true bearing of 38° 11' 19" for a distance of 12,962 feet to a beacon M;

thence on a true bearing of 15° 45' 42" for a distance of 7,798 feet to a beacon N;

thence on a true bearing of 15° 45' 49" for a distance of 16,736 feet to a beacon P;

thence on a true bearing of 14° 42' 28" for a distance of 8,377 feet to a beacon Q at the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 1192;

thence north-easterly by the south-eastern boundary of that portion to its intersection with the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 378/2;

thence south-easterly by part of that boundary to its most southerly corner;

thence north-easterly by the south-eastern boundaries of L.R. No. 378/2 and 378/1 to the latter's intersection with the generally western boundary of the Kikuyu Escarpment Forest;

thence generally northerly and north-westerly by that forest boundary to its most westerly point at the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 1312/5;

thence generally north-easterly, north-westerly, north-easterly to its intersection with south-western boundary of L.R. No. 10702;

thence north-easterly by that boundary and continuous with eastern boundary of L.R. Nos. 8339/2, 1310/7, 1310/6 to the south-eastern corner of L.R. No. 1310/5;

thence easterly by the southern boundary of L.R. Nos. 1310/A, 1310/3, 1310/2, 1310/1 to its intersection with boundary of Kikuyu Escarpment Forest;

thence generally north-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the Sasumua River, east of the Sasumua Dam;

thence downstream by the course of the Chania River to the point of commencement.

23. TURKANA COUNTY

Commencing at the point common to the international boundaries of Kenya, Uganda and Sudan in the vicinity of Mount Zulia;

thence north-easterly and easterly by the Kenya-Sudan international boundary to the point common to the international boundaries of Kenya, Sudan and Ethiopia;

thence south-easterly by the Kenya-Ethiopia international boundary to a point at the north end of Lake Turkana due north of the trigonometrical beacon on North Island;

thence due south by a straight line through that beacon and continuing by that line due south to the intersection of that line with the generally western shore of Lake Turkana at a point north-west of the Turkwel Delta;

thence generally easterly and south-easterly by that shore line to a point due north of the summit of Teleki's Volcano at the southern end of Lake Turkana;

thence by a straight line to that summit;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the western slopes of Mount Ejuk;

thence generally south-westerly along the top of the lava escarpment which forms the eastern edge of the Suguta Valley, to where that escarpment merges into Mount Losergoi;

thence along the western slopes of Mount Losergoi and continuing generally southerly along a line following the generally western slopes of a range of hills on the eastern side of the Suguta Valley to the falls on the Amaya River (geographical co-ordinates approximately 0° 55' N., 36° 24' E.);

thence generally north-westerly and downstream by that river to a point on a bearing of 83° 30' 18" from the summit of Ol Doinyo Lengere;

thence on a bearing of 263° 30' 18" to the summit of Ol Doinyo Lengere;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the summit of Mount Silali;

thence westerly by a straight line to a point on the Suguta River immediately east of Kapeddo Post;

thence again north-westerly by a straight line to the summit of the hill Mugor (Mugu);

thence again north-westerly by a straight line to the confluence of the Kerio (Ndo) River with the Kolosia River;

thence up-stream by that river to its intersection with the Lotongot-Kolosia road at Katungun Wells;

thence by that road generally westerly to the water-hole at Lotongot;

thence generally westerly and downstream by a dry river bed to its junction with the River Wewe (Wei-Wei or Malmalte);

thence generally north-westerly downstream by that river to the ford Nainuk;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to Lokwien (Lokuyen) where the River Turkwel emerges from the Turkwel Gorge;

thence downstream by that river to its intersection with western boundary of Kaputin Location;

thence northerly by that location boundary and continuing with the western boundary of Lorengippi Location to its intersection with southern boundary of Lorugum Location;

thence westerly by that location boundary and continuing with the southern boundary of Lorengippi to its intersection with Kenya-Uganda international boundary;

thence generally northerly by the undemarcated section of that international boundary to the base of the Turkana Escarpment;

thence in a straight line to the pillar UK. 1 on the right bank of the river Kanamuton;

thence by straight lines each terminating at a pillar on the following true bearings and for the following approximate distances successively to a pillar UK. 180—

From Beacon	*To Beacon*	*Bearing*	*Distance (Feet)*
UK. 1	UK. 2	266° 07'	2,112
UK. 2	UK. 3	338° 00'	10,395
UK. 3	UK. 4	347° 20'	4,482
UK. 4	UK. 5	340° 24'	1,785
UK. 5	UK. 6	272° 56'	7,352
UK. 6	UK. 7	345° 40'	12,000

From Beacon	To Beacon	Bearing	Distance (Feet)
UK. 7	UK. 8	349° 05'	14,429
UK. 8	UK. 9	324° 31'	2,289
UK. 9	UK. 10	255° 11'	5,044
UK. 10	UK. 11	186° 50'	6,123
UK. 11	UK. 12	259° 21'	3,788
UK. 12	UK. 13	308° 23'	7,482
UK. 13	UK. 14	325° 56'	9,097
UK. 14	UK. 15	337° 19'	6,478
UK. 15	UK. 16	316° 59'	17,307
UK. 16	UK. 17	342° 32'	4,634
UK. 17	UK. 18	341° 49'	6,006
UK. 18	UK. 19	313° 27'	7,521
UK. 19	UK. 20	10° 36'	12,898
UK. 20	UK. 21	11° 10'	3,580
UK. 21	UK. 22	01° 26'	2,542
UK. 22	UK. 23	353° 19'	6,900
UK. 23	UK. 24	344° 56'	11,085
UK. 24	UK. 25	342° 28'	6,582
UK. 25	UK. 26	339° 02'	1,137
UK. 26	UK. 27	339° 12'	1,522
UK. 27	UK. 28	320° 39'	3,143
UK. 28	UK. 29	254° 05'	4,234
UK. 29	UK. 30	336° 57'	7,396
UK. 30	UK. 31	334° 27'	4,336
UK. 31	UK. 32	299° 28'	2,032
UK. 32	UK. 33	289° 05'	1,927
UK. 33	UK. 34	286° 38'	2,097
UK. 34	UK. 35	293° 29'	3,665
UK. 35	UK. 36	337° 06'	3,252
UK. 36	UK. 37	300° 25'	2,826
UK. 37	UK. 38	212° 32'	6,258
UK. 38	UK. 39	278° 58'	2,741
UK. 39	UK. 40	267° 07'	6,099
UK. 40	UK. 41	285° 33'	5,819
UK. 41	UK. 42	340° 39'	14,972
UK. 42	UK. 43	299° 36'	3,082
UK. 43	UK. 44	292° 40'	13,232
UK. 44	UK. 45	350° 00'	21,063

From Beacon	*To Beacon*	*Bearing*	*Distance (Feet)*
UK. 45	UK. 46	355° 32'	7,091
UK. 46	UK. 47	322° 05'	3,944
UK. 47	UK. 48	336° 20'	4,169
UK. 48	UK. 49	357° 35'	11,141
UK. 49	UK. 50	01° 55'	6,135
UK. 50	UK. 51	05° 03'	3,500
UK. 51	UK. 52	351° 33'	7,589
UK. 52	UK. 53	311° 09'	6,896
UK. 53	UK. 54	331° 38'	10,044
UK. 54	UK. 55	297° 32'	4,055
UK. 55	UK. 56	287° 46'	9,418
UK. 56	UK. 57	246° 06'	6,710
UK. 57	UK. 58	337° 07'	5,115
UK. 58	UK. 59	327° 13'	4,281
UK. 59	UK. 60	302° 27'	284
UK. 60	UK. 61	304° 01'	5,022
UK. 61	UK. 62	278° 07'	3,818
UK. 62	UK. 63	328° 52'	3,609
UK. 63	UK. 64	358° 53'	6,324
UK. 64	UK. 65	352° 44'	9,833
UK. 65	UK. 66	359° 35'	5,101
UK. 66	UK. 67	354° 59'	14,818
UK. 67	UK. 68	339° 01'	9,269
UK. 68	UK. 69	345° 27'	13,939
UK. 69	UK. 70	317° 01'	8,709
UK. 70	UK. 71	309° 00'	5,641
UK. 71	UK. 72	350° 05'	2,587
UK. 72	UK. 73	01° 55'	13,506
UK. 73	UK. 74	69° 27'	3,158
UK. 74	UK. 75	32° 11'	6,726
UK. 75	UK. 76	351° 43'	6,334
UK. 76	UK. 77	327° 08'	7,410
UK. 77	UK. 78	315° 44'	7,662
UK. 78	UK. 78A	346° 43'	3,498
UK. 78A	UK. 78B	74° 05'	658
UK. 78B	UK. 79	125° 56'	2,607
UK. 79	UK. 80	84° 01'	9,781
UK. 80	UK. 81	41° 33'	4,606

From Beacon	To Beacon	Bearing	Distance (Feet)
UK. 81	UK. 82	43° 42'	6,391
UK. 82	UK. 83	34° 56'	3,320
UK. 83	UK. 84	05° 17'	9,408
UK. 84	UK. 85	05° 17'	8,946
UK. 85	UK. 86	05° 18'	3,718
UK. 86	UK. 87	353° 59'	11,720
UK. 87	UK. 88	10° 53'	9,774
UK. 88	UK. 89	09° 05'	11,610
UK. 89	UK. 90	310° 36'	3,998
UK. 90	UK. 91	289° 54'	13,971
UK. 91	UK. 92	28° 52'	5,792
UK. 92	UK. 93	346° 14'	4,695
UK. 93	UK. 94	318° 59'	2,497
UK. 94	UK. 95	317° 48'	9,847
UK. 95	UK. 96	299° 12'	3,050
UK. 96	UK. 97	271° 40'	5,820
UK. 97	UK. 98	257° 44'	6,713
UK. 98	UK. 99	252° 50'	4,525
UK. 99	UK. 100	223° 44'	3,513
UK. 100	UK. 101	199° 19'	13,434
UK. 101	UK. 102	270° 43'	989
UK. 102	UK. 103	26° 19'	1,348
UK. 103	UK. 104	10° 48'	3,490
UK. 104	UK. 105	07° 04'	4,979
UK. 105	UK. 106	306° 06'	5,399
UK. 106	UK. 107	305° 22'	6,438
UK. 107	UK. 108	315° 26'	8,205
UK. 108	UK. 109	336° 21'	6,769
UK. 109	UK. 110	325° 27'	8,509
UK. 110	UK. 111	259° 55'	2,194
UK. 111	UK. 112	246° 16'	1,937
UK. 112	UK. 133	259° 44'	907
UK. 113	UK. 114	209° 30'	2,694
UK. 114	UK. 115	253° 00'	766
UK. 115	UK. 116	357° 54'	1,945
UK. 116	UK. 117	354° 30'	1,137
UK. 117	UK. 118	300° 39'	591
UK. 118	UK. 119	288° 26'	1,514

From Beacon	To Beacon	Bearing	Distance (Feet)
UK. 119	UK. 120	248° 09′	2,676
UK. 120	UK. 121	248° 27′	4,087
UK. 121	UK. 122	249° 58′	8,286
UK. 122	UK. 123	281° 58′	1,335
UK. 123	UK. 124	252° 43′	4,611
UK. 124	UK. 125	311° 48′	3,476
UK. 125	UK. 126	77° 52′	1,900
UK. 126	UK. 127	69° 20′	5,751
UK. 127	UK. 128	69° 32′	2,213
UK. 128	UK. 129	344° 54′	3,325
UK. 128	UK. 130	13° 18′	1,233
UK. 130	UK. 131	287° 02′	5,231
UK. 131	UK. 132	275° 51′	1,882
UK. 132	UK. 133	253° 20′	2,900
UK. 133	UK. 134	321° 01′	1,896
UK. 134	UK. 135	251° 53′	2,157
UK. 135	UK. 136	356° 51′	2,685
UK. 136	UK. 137	82° 40′	1,631
UK. 137	UK. 138	64° 59′	2,355
UK. 138	UK. 139	33° 23′	4,857
UK. 139	UK. 140	40° 58′	4,826
UK. 140	UK. 141	89° 35′	12,626
UK. 141	UK. 142	98° 03′	4,216
UK. 142	UK. 143	00° 05′	8,986
UK. 143	UK. 144	349° 22′	1,233
UK. 144	UK. 145	342° 13′	10,907
UK. 145	UK. 146	273° 11′	3,860
UK. 148	UK. 147	288° 38′	2,989
UK. 147	UK. 148	284° 15′	7,907
UK. 148	UK. 149	232° 48′	1,397
UK. 149	UK. 150	234° 05′	1,226
UK. 150	UK. 151	199° 35′	2,151
UK. 151	UK. 152	286° 30′	8,719
UK. 152	UK. 153	278° 30′	7,857
UK. 153	UK. 154	259° 24′	582
UK. 154	UK. 155	259° 19′	8,626
UK. 155	UK. 156	242° 15′	8,690
UK. 156	UK. 157	285° 29′	1,390

From Beacon	To Beacon	Bearing	Distance (Feet)
UK. 157	UK. 158	321° 19'	224
UK. 158	UK. 159	05° 09'	797
UK. 159	UK. 160	08° 44'	7,980
UK. 160	UK. 161	64° 37'	5,256
UK. 161	UK. 162	64° 44'	4,280
UK. 162	UK. 163	45° 38'	1,958
UK. 163	UK. 164	29° 42'	606
UK. 164	UK. 165	15° 43'	12,045
UK. 165	UK. 166	13° 32'	8,426
UK. 166	UK. 167	04° 28'	1,847
UK. 167	UK. 168	298° 30'	12,368
UK. 168	UK. 169	316° 07'	12,682
UK. 169	UK. 170	288° 18'	7,280
UK. 170	UK. 171	355° 13'	8,533
UK. 171	UK. 172	72° 38'	11,338
UK. 172	UK. 173	13° 47'	3,942
UK. 173	UK. 174	00° 05'	5,313
UK. 174	UK. 175	333° 09'	9,457
UK. 175	UK. 176	296° 35'	8,799
UK. 176	UK. 177	333° 38'	11,091
UK. 177	UK. 178	37° 00'	9,935
UK. 178	UK. 179	331° 51'	14,674
UK. 179	UK. 180	312° 41'	4,444

thence on an approximate bearing of 307° for an approximate distance of 21,500 feet to the point of commencement.

24. WEST POKOT COUNTY

Commencing at the intersection of the Suam (Turkwel) River with the Kenya-Uganda international boundary;

thence generally, northerly by the undemarcated section of that international boundary to its intersection with northern boundary of Alale Location;

thence continuing generally south-easterly, northerly, southerly, northerly and southerly by northern location boundary of Alale Akoret to its intersection with north-eastern boundary of Chemorongit Location;

thence southerly by eastern boundary of Chemorongit, Kiwawa and Kasei Location boundaries to its intersection with Turkwel River;

thence up-stream by that river to its intersection with a straight line from the ford Nainuk;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the ford Nainuk on the River Wewe (Wei-Wei or Malmalte);

thence generally south-easterly up-stream by that river to its junction with the dry river-bed leading from the water-hole in Lotongot;

thence up-stream by that dry river-bed to that water-hole;

thence by the Lotongot-Kolosia road generally easterly to where that road crosses the Kolosia River at Katungun Wells;

thence downstream by that river to its confluence with the Kerio (Ndo) River;

thence generally south-westerly up-stream by that river to its intersection with a cut line on its western bank (about 5 kilometres (3 miles) south of the confluence of the Chesegon River with the Kerio (Ndo) River;

thence south-westerly by a series of cut lines to the Chesegon River at a point Cheptuigen marked by a beacon;

thence up-stream by that river in a generally south-westerly direction to its confluence with the Mbagat River;

thence generally westerly, up-stream by that river to an upright rock slab Mbagat at the junction of the Cheptowi and Mbatowi gullies;

thence following the Cheptowi gully in a generally northwesterly direction to Kararanda (Siandoi);

thence following the Negowa Sigirot gully to its confluence with the Pewok Stream;

thence up-stream by that stream by Tingwan in a generally westerly direction to beacon corner on the south-eastern boundary of Lelan Forest;

thence generally westerly by that forest boundary to trigonometrical point Chesugo;

thence generally south-westerly by that forest boundary through trigonometrical points Kokwa Ara, Kamalagon, Kalelaigelat (75/S/10), Kipsait (SPK. 5) to beacon Kiptaberr;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the most northerly corner of the Kapolet Forest at trigonometrical beacon Kaipos (75/S/5);

thence by a straight line on a true bearing of 237° 53' 33" and for a distance of 10,382.2 feet to a beacon NR/A/F;

thence south-westerly by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 7145/2 to its intersection with the Saiwa River;

thence north-westerly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 6684;

thence south-westerly by that boundary and the northern boundary of L.R. No. 7424 to the north-western corner of the latter portion;

thence south-westerly by the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7424 and 8858 to the intersection of the latter with the Kabega River;

thence north-westerly, up-stream by that river to its confluence with an unnamed river;

thence continuing north-westerly by that unnamed river to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 5789;

thence north-eastern by part of that boundary and north-westerly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5789, 5788 and 5529 to the north-eastern corner of the last named portion;

thence westerly by the generally northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5529, 2037, 2035 and 10222/1 to the north-western corner of the last named portion;

thence northerly and south-westerly by the eastern and northern boundaries of L.R. No. 8026 to the point of commencement.

25. SAMBURU COUNTY

Commencing at a point on the shore of Lake Turkana due north of the summit of Teleki's Volcano;

thence generally north-easterly and northerly by the lake shore to a point due west of Sirima water-hole where the Sirima River (seasonal) enters Lake Turkana;

thence generally easterly by that seasonal river bed to Sirima water-hole;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the intersection of that line with the generally eastern boundary of Mount Nyiru Forest at beacon E in the vicinity of Lonjerin water-hole;

thence continuing generally south-easterly by that forest boundary to South Horr;

thence by the South Horr-Baragoi road easterly and southerly for approximately 10 kilometres (6 miles) to the junction of the South Horr-Laisamis road;

thence generally south-easterly by that road to Illaut water-hole;

thence continuing generally south-easterly by a series of straight lines through the summits of Maramoro, Kisiriit and Lonyeri Pesho hills to Eilamoton (Ilamoton);

thence continuing south-easterly by a straight line to the Nabachakutuk (Napasha Kotok) lugga;

thence downstream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Merille (Lodosoit) lugga;

thence downstream and generally north-easterly by the course of that river to the Serirua Wells or water-hole;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the Koya (Koiya) Wells or water-hole;

thence southerly by a straight line through Sebbei (Seepi) Rock and continuing southerly by a straight line to a point at the south-west corner of a lava rock formation known as Funum Kurum;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to a point lying between Kom Lola Well and Kom Galla Well on the Laga Lim (Kom);

thence southerly by a straight line to the summit of a hill Timtu (or Puaa);

thence south-easterly by a straight line to Chanler's Falls on the Ewaso Ngiro (Nyiro);

thence generally south-westerly, north-westerly and westerly up-stream by that river to its confluence with the Kirimun River at the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 8036;

thence generally westerly and north-westerly by the generally north-eastern boundaries of L.R. No. 8036 to its most northerly corner;

thence generally north-westerly, south-westerly and generally westerly by the generally northern boundaries of L.R. No. 8052 and continuing westerly by the northern boundary of L.R. No. 8051 to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 8050;

thence generally westerly and northerly by the generally northern boundary of the latter portion to its most northerly corner on the Amaya River;

thence generally north-westerly downstream by that river to the falls on that river, (geographical co-ordinates approximately 0° 55′ N., 36° 24′ E.);

thence generally northerly along a line following the generally western slopes of a range of hills on the eastern side of the Suguta Valley to the western slopes of Mount Losergoi;

thence generally north-easterly along the top of the lava escarpment which forms the eastern edge of the Suguta Valley to the western slopes of Mount Ejuk;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the summit of Teleki's Volcano;

thence due north to the point of commencement.

26. TRANS NZOIA COUNTY

Commencing at a point on the Kenya-Uganda international boundary where the Suam River emerges from the crater of Mount Elgon;

thence generally north-easterly by that international boundary (downstream by the course of the Suam River) to its intersection with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 8026;

thence north-easterly and southerly by the northern and eastern boundaries of that portion to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 10222/1;

thence easterly by the northern boundary of that portion and the generally northern boundaries of L.R. 2035, 2037 and 5529 to the north-eastern corner of the last named portion;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5529, 5788 and 5789 to the most easterly corner of the last named portion;

thence south-westerly by part of the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 5789 to its intersection with an unnamed river;

thence south-easterly by that unnamed river to its confluence with the Kabega River;

thence continuing south-easterly by that river to its intersection with the western boundary of L.R. No. 8858;

thence north-easterly by that boundary and the western boundary of L.R. No. 7424 to the north-western corner of the latter portion;

thence north-easterly by the northern boundary of L.R. No. 7424 and the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 6684 to the intersection of the latter with the Saiwa River;

thence south-easterly downstream by that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 7145/2;

thence north-easterly by that boundary to a beacon NR/A/F;

thence by a straight line on a true bearing of 57° 53' 33" and for a distance of 10,383.2 feet to trigonometrical beacon Kaipos (75/S/5) the most northerly corner of Kapolet Forest;

thence by the north-eastern boundary of that forest on a true bearing of 156° 50' 30" and for a distance of 8,289.1 feet to a beacon B1;

thence continuing by that forest boundary on a true bearing 143° 52' 02" and for a distance of 12,714.6 feet to a beacon T.B.7;

thence by a straight line on a true bearing of 147° 38' 59" and for a distance of 14,479.3 feet to a beacon B3 on the northern boundary of L.R. No. 6904;

thence south-easterly by part of that boundary to a beacon IW at the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 5559;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5559 and 5595 to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 8913;

thence again south-easterly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. 8913, original L.R. No. 3017 (G.L.), L.R. Nos. 2173/2 and 3020/3 to a beacon L at the north-eastern corner of the last named portion;

thence by the generally eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 3020/3, 2980, 9986, 6678 and 10113 to the north-west corner of L.R. No. 2225;

thence south-westerly by the western boundary of that portion, north-westerly by the north-eastern boundaries of original L.R. Nos. 2223 and 11601 and again south-westerly by the north-western boundary of the latter portion to its intersection with the Nzoia River;

thence generally westerly downstream by that river to its intersection with the southern boundary of L.R. No. 8986;

thence westerly by that boundary and north-easterly by part of the south-western boundary of the same portion to the intersection of the latter with the southern boundary of L.R. No. 7060;

thence generally south-westerly by that boundary, the southern boundary of L.R. No. 7059/2, part of the eastern and southern boundaries of L.R. No. 8987 and the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 7521, to the south-east corner of L.R. No. 7520;

thence again south-westerly by the generally southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7520, 8994 and 8979 to the south-west corner of the latter portion;

thence by a straight line to the south-east corner of L.R. No. 5777/3;

thence continuing south-westerly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5777/3 and 5776/2 to the intersection of the latter with the Kamakoiwa River;

thence generally northerly and north-westerly up-stream by that river to its confluence with the Kaptesang River;

thence generally westerly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 6439/2;

thence north-westerly by that boundary to the south-western corner of that portion;

thence north-westerly and north-easterly by a cut and beaconed line to its intersection with the Kimothon River;

thence generally north-westerly up-stream by that river for approximately 8 kilometres (4¼ miles) to its source;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the point of commencement.

27. UASIN GISHU COUNTY

Commencing at the intersection of the Nzoia River with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 1804/R;

thence generally easterly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 4366;

thence north-easterly by that boundary to its north-eastern corner;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 11601and 2223 to the south-western corner of L.R. No. 2225;

thence north-easterly and south-easterly by the western and northern boundaries of L.R. No. 2225 to the intersection of the latter boundary with the Chebororwa River;

thence generally north-easterly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the northern boundary of original L.R. No. 2210;

thence east-south-easterly by that northern boundary to a beacon NE at the north-eastern corner of the same portion;

thence generally southerly by the eastern boundaries of original L.R. Nos. 2210 and 3047 and part of the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 2226 to the intersection of the latter with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 2227;

thence east-south-easterly by that northern boundary to its intersection with the Charangai River;

thence generally south-westerly downstream by that river to its intersection with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 2231;

thence easterly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 2231 and 4635 to the intersection of the latter with the Moiben River;

thence generally southerly downstream by that river to its intersection with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 5347;

thence easterly by that boundary to the north-eastern corner of that portions;

thence southerly by part of the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 5347 to the intersection of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 10101;

thence south-easterly by the generally northern boundary of L.R. No. 10101 and southerly by the eastern boundary of the same portion and part of the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 3771/4 to the intersection of the last named with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 11451;

thence easterly, south-easterly, south-westerly and westerly by the northern, the generally eastern and the southern boundaries of that portion to the north-east corner of L.R. No. 11901;

thence generally southerly by the generally eastern boundary of L.R. No. 11091 to its intersection with the Kapkitoi River;

thence generally south-easterly downstream by that river to its intersection with the southern boundary of L.R. No. 7626;

thence westerly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7626, 8568, 7628 and 7627 to the intersection of the last named with the eastern bank of the Arobobutch River;

thence generally south-easterly by that eastern bank and the low water mark on the eastern side of Lake Sergoit to a point due west of a cairn on the eastern shore;

thence due east to that cairn;

thence south-easterly by the eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 883/R, 9129, 9130, 8177 and 3975 to the south-eastern corner of the last named portion;

thence south-westerly by the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 1561 and part of the eastern boundary of original L.R. No. 10349 to the intersection of the latter with the generally north-eastern boundary of Kaptagat Forest;

thence southerly by the western boundary of Kaptagat Forest to the western boundary of Kipsirende Location;

thence continuing with eastern boundary of Kipsirende, plateau, Olare to the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 8449;

thence southerly and south-westerly by the generally eastern boundary of L.R. No. 6445;

thence easterly by the northern boundary of original L.R. No. 5687 across the railway reserve and continuing easterly by that northern boundary to the most westerly corner of L.R. No. 7210;

thence north-easterly and southerly by the north-western and eastern boundaries of that portion, to its south-eastern corner;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R No. 8003 to the north-western corner of Lembus Forest;

thence generally southerly and easterly by the western part of the southern boundaries of that forest to its intersection with south-eastern corner of Timboroa Forest;

thence north-westerly by that forest boundary to intersection with eastern boundary of Timboroa Location;

thence southerly by eastern boundary of that location to east-southern corner of L.R. No. 8925;

thence generally westerly by part of the generally northern boundary of that portion to its north-western corner on the generally northern boundary of the Tinderet Forest;

thence generally westerly by that forest boundary to a beacon Nr C4 the generally southern boundary of the Northern Tinderet Forest;

thence generally westerly and north-easterly by the generally southern and western boundaries of that forest excluding Serengonik Sub-location to its intersection with eastern boundary of Lessos Settlement;

thence easterly, northerly and generally north-westerly by that settlement boundary to the south-eastern corner of original L.R. No. 4281;

thence north-westerly by the northern boundaries of original L.R. No. 8743 and L.R. No. 8742 to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 755472;

thence continuing north-westerly by the south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7554/2, 7554/1, 4281, 7992, 689, 693/1, 10793, 6467, 9931, 8545, 748 and 7754 to the most westerly corner of the last named portion;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 7754 to its intersection with the southern boundary of L.R. No. 4354;

thence north-easterly by part of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 7754 and continuing north-easterly by the southern boundary of L.R. No. 770/2 to the south-eastern corner of the latter portion;

thence northerly by the eastern boundaries of L.R. No. 770/2 and 770/1 (G.L.) to the north-eastern corner of the latter portion on the Sosian River;

thence generally westerly and downstream by that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 6494;

thence south-westerly and north-westerly by the eastern and southern boundaries of that portion and continuing north-westerly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 755/2/2 and 11027 to the south-eastern corner of L.R. No. 11518;

thence south-westerly, north-westerly and westerly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 11518, 8833, 9585, 4282/R, 7824 and 4130 to the trigonometrical beacon 8858 at the south-western corner of the last named portion;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 4130 and 6176 to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 4719;

thence north-westerly by the south-western boundary of that portion to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Turbo-Broderick Falls road reserve;

thence generally easterly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Eldoret-Tororo main railway line reserve at Kipkarren River Station;

thence generally north-easterly by that railway reserve boundary to its intersection with the Murogusi River;

thence generally north-easterly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the western boundary of L.R. No. 7446;

thence southerly by part of that boundary and south-easterly by the south-western boundary of the same portion, to its most southerly corner on the Sergoit River;

thence north-easterly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the generally western boundary of the former Turbo Trading Centre;

thence generally northerly, generally easterly and southerly by the western, northern and the eastern boundary of that former trading centre to the intersection of the named boundary with the Sergoit River;

thence generally north-easterly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the western boundary of L.R. No. 805/R;

thence north-westerly and north-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the generally western boundary of the former Soy Trading Centre;

thence north-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 8510/2;

thence northerly by that boundary and the eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8403/2, 8403/1/R and 8488 to the intersection of the last named with the Kipsangwe River;

thence generally westerly downstream by that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 9505;

thence northerly by that boundary and the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 9504 to the intersection of the latter with the Little Nzoia River;

thence generally westerly and southerly downstream by that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 7223;

thence northerly by that boundary and the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 1804/R to the point of comencement.

28. ELGEYO/MARAKWET COUNTY

Commencing at the intersection of a cut line with the western bank of the Kerio (Ndo) River about 5 kilometres (3 miles) south of the confluence of the Kerio (Ndo) River and the Chesegon River;

thence generally southerly and up-stream by that river to its confluence with the Kureswa (Mogorua) River;

thence continuing generally southerly and south-westerly up-stream by that river to its source;

thence westerly to the lowest point on the watershed;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Kipkanyilat (SKP. 103);

thence south-westerly by a straight line to Borowett Hill (HAA 966186) on the northern boundary of Lembus Forest;

thence by that forest boundary due west to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 6259;

thence north-westerly by the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 8003 to the south-east corner of L.R. No. 7210;

thence northerly and south-westerly by the eastern and north-western boundaries of that portion to the north-eastern corner of original L.R. No. 5687;

thence westerly by the northern boundary of that portion, crossing the main Nakuru-Eldoret railway line reserve to the south-eastern corner of L.R. No. 6445;

thence north-easterly and northerly by the generally eastern boundary of that portion to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 8849

thence north-easterly and north-westerly by the south-eastern and part of the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. No. 8849 to a beacon BR4;

thence on a true bearing of 33° 01' 17" for a distance of 2,847.2 feet to a beacon BR5;

thence on a true bearing of 57° 23' 37" for a distance of 1,776.1 feet to a beacon 12D;

thence on a true bearing of 104° 32' 54" for a distance of 811.6 feet to a beacon 12E on the western boundary of the railway reserve;

thence across that railway reserve on a true bearing of 104° 32' 54" for a distance of 200.4 feet to a beacon 12F on the eastern boundary of that railway reserve;

thence generally north-easterly and generally north-westerly by that railway reserve boundary to a beacon BR.11 which is on a true bearing of 80° 39' 41" at a distance of 655.1 feet from a beacon 8A at the south-eastern corner of L.R. No. 6453;

thence easterly, northerly by the western boundary of Kabiemit Location including Kaptagat Forest to north-western corner of Kaptagat Forest;

thence northerly by the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 10349 and continuing northerly by eastern boundary of L.R. No. 1561 to the south-east corner of L.R. No. 3975;

thence north-westerly by the eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 3975, 8177, 9130 and 883/R to beacon Cairn on the eastern shore of Lake Sergoit;

thence due west by a straight line to its intersection with the low water mark of that lake;

thence northerly by that low water mark and the eastern bank of the Arobobutch River to its intersection with the southern boundary of L.R. No. 7627;

thence easterly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7627, 7628, 8568 and 7626 to the intersection of the last mentioned boundary with the Kapkitoi River;

thence generally north-westerly downstream by that river which forms the eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7626 and 9014 to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 11091;

thence northerly by the generally eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 11091 and 11451 to a beacon A on the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 3771/4;

thence northerly by part of that boundary and the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 10101 and generally north-westerly by the generally northern boundary of the latter portion to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 5347;

thence westerly by the northern boundary of that portion to its intersection with the Moiben River;

thence generally northerly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 4635;

thence westerly by that boundary and the northern boundary of L.R. No. 2231 to the intersection of the latter with the Cherangani River;

thence generally north-easterly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 2227;

thence westerly by that boundary to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 2226;

thence northerly by part of that boundary and the eastern boundaries of original L.R. Nos. 3047 and 2210 to the north-eastern corner of the last named portion;

thence westerly by the northern boundary of L.R. No. 2210 to its intersection with the Chebororwa River;

thence generally south-westerly downstream by that river to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 2225;

thence north-westerly and generally northerly by the northern and eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 2225, 10113, 6678, 9986, 2980 and 3020/3 to the north-east corner of the last portion;

thence north-westerly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 3020/3, 2173/2, original L.R. No. 3017 and L.R. No. 8913 to the most northerly corner of the last portion;

thence north-westerly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5595 and 5559 to a beacon IW at the most northerly corner of the last portion;

thence westerly by part of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 6904 to a beacon B3;

thence by the north-eastern boundary of the Kapolet Forest by a straight line on a true bearing of 327° 38' 59" and for a distance of 14,479.3 feet to a beacon T.B.7;

thence continuing by that forest boundary by a straight line on a true bearing of 323° 52' 02" and for a distance of 12,714.6 feet to a beacon bl;

thence continuing by that forest boundary by a straight line on a true bearing of 336° 50' 30" and for a distance of 8,289.1 feet to the trigonometrical beacon Kaibus;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to a beacon Kiptaberr on the generally south-eastern boundary of the Lelan Forest;

thence generally north-easterly by that forest boundary through trigonometrical points Kipsait (SKP. 5), Kalelaigelat (75/S/10), Kamalagon, Kokwa Ara to Chesugo;

thence generally easterly by that forest boundary to beacon Corner;

thence downstream by the Pewok Stream by Tingwan to its confluence with the Negowa Sigirot gully;

thence following that gully to Kararanda (Siandoi);

thence following the Cheptowi gully in a generally south-easterly direction to an upright rock slab called Mbagat at the junction of the Cheptowi and Mbatowi gullies;

thence generally easterly downstream by the Mbagat River to its confluence with the Chesegon River;

thence north-easterly downstream by that river to a point Cheptuigen marked by a beacon;

thence north-easterly by a series of cut lines to the point of commencement.

29. NANDI COUNTY

Commencing at the trigonometrical beacon 88S8 at the south-west corner of L.R. No. 4130;

thence easterly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 4130, 7824, 4282/R, 9585, 8833 and 11518 to beacon B232 at the south-western corner of L.R. No. 11027;

thence south-easterly by the south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 11027, 755/2/2 and 6494 to trigonometrical beacon SKP. 8 at the most southerly corner of the last named portion;

thence north-easterly by the south-eastern boundary of L.R. 6494 to its junction with the Sosian River;

thence generally easterly up-stream by the centre course of that river to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 770/1 (G.L.);

thence generally southerly by the generally eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 770/1 (G.L.) and 770/2 to a beacon at the south-eastern corner of the latter portion;

thence westerly by the southern boundary of L.R. No. 770/2 and part of the southern boundary of L.R. No. 4354 to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 5739/2;

thence generally southerly and south-westerly by the generally south-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5739/2 and 8714 to the south-eastern corner of the latter portion;

thence generally south-easterly by the generally south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7754 and 7748 to the most southerly corner of the latter portion;

thence continuing south-easterly by the western boundary of L.R. No. 8545 to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 9931;

thence continuing south-easterly by the southern-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 9931, 6467, 10793, 693/1, 689, 7992, 4281 and continuing generally easterly, south-easterly, westerly by the northern and eastern boundary of Koilot Location to the western corner of the Northern Tinderet Forest;

thence southerly by that forest boundary to its intersection with northern boundary of Mogobich Location;

thence easterly, southerly by Mogobich, Songhor and Miteitei Locations boundary to a beacon Nr. C4 at the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 8,000;

thence generally southerly and south-westerly by the generally north-western boundary of Tinderet Forest to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 5499;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the most northerly point of L.R. No. 4010/4;

thence generally westerly by part of the generally southern boundary of Tinderet Forest to the eastern corner of L.R. No. 1454/4;

thence generally westerly by the generally southern boundaries of L.R. No. 1454/4 and original L.R. No. 1628 to the south-western corner of the latter portion;

thence generally northerly by the western boundaries of original L.R. No. 1628 and L.R. No. 6052, part of the western boundary of L.R. No. 6015/3 and the western boundary of L.R. No. 1625 to the intersection of the latter with the Ainomotua River;

thence generally westerly and downstream by the course of that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 1468;

thence generally north-westerly by the generally southern boundaries of that portion and L.R. 7057 to the intersection of the latter with the Kundos (Kapchure) River;

thence generally southerly and south-westerly down-stream by that river to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 6008 (G.L.);

thence generally south-westerly by the north-western boundaries of L.R. No. 6008 (G.L.) and 1608 (G.L.) to a beacon at the south-western corner of L.R. No. 1608/1 (G.L.);

thence south-easterly by the south-western boundary of that portion for a distance of 65 feet to its intersection with the Kundos (Kapchure) River;

thence generally south-westerly downstream by that river to its intersection with the generally eastern boundary of original L.R. No. 1587/R (G.L.);

thence generally north-westerly and westerly by the generally eastern and northern boundaries of that portion to the south-eastern corner of original L.R. No. 1604/R (G.L.);

thence continuing westerly by the southern boundaries of original L.R. Nos. 1604/R (G.L.) and 1603 (G.L.) to the south-western corner of the latter portion;

thence northerly by the western boundary of original L.R. No. 1603 (G.L.) to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 1602/5;

thence north-westerly by the northern boundary of that portion to its north-western corner;

thence southerly by part of the western boundary of the same portion to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 7545/3;

thence generally westerly by the northern boundary of that portion following the foot of the Nandi Escarpment to the south-eastern corner of L.R. No. 2724 (G.L.);

thence north-easterly by the eastern boundary of that portion to its north-eastern corner;

thence westerly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 2724 (G.L.), 5446, 1494, 10419R and 10419/13 to the north-western corner of the latter portion;

thence generally north-westerly by the generally northern boundary of L.R. No. 654/R (G.L.) to the most northerly corner of that portion;

thence generally northerly by the generally eastern boundary of L.R. No. 654/18 to a beacon at the extreme north-eastern corner of that portion;

thence by a straight line north-easterly to the most northerly point of Kajulu Location about 1 mile south of Banja Market;

thence generally south-westerly by a line of cairns being the common boundary between Kajulu and Nyangori Locations to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Kisumu-Kakamega road reserve (B. 2/1);

thence generally north-westerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the southern boundary of the Nyangori Mission land;

thence north-easterly, north-westerly and south-westerly by part of the southern, the eastern and part of the northern boundaries of that mission land to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Kisumu-Kapsabet road reserve;

thence generally northerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the generally north-eastern boundary of Kapsengere Sub-location;

thence generally easterly and southerly by that boundary to its intersection with the north-western boundary of Kapkerer Sub-location to the Nyangori Location;

thence generally north-easterly and easterly by the north western and northern boundaries of that sub-location to its intersection with the generally eastern boundary of Banja Sublocation;

thence generally north-easterly by the eastern boundary of that sub-location and the generally eastern boundary of Kapsotik Sub-location to the north side of Serem road junction;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to the course of the Sous stream in the vicinity of Serem Market;

thence generally northerly downstream by that water-course to its confluence with the Chemongo stream;

thence northerly by a straight line to the confluence of the Garagoli and Maryan streams;

thence generally north-easterly and up-stream by the Garagoli stream to its confluence with the Sigong stream;

thence continuing generally north-easterly and easterly by the Sigong stream and the Sigong (North) stream to the source of the latter;

thence generally north-easterly following a shallow ditch to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of the Eldoret-Kisumu main road reserve at Musasa Market;

thence on true bearing of 335° 02' 40" for a distance of 7,883 feet to a beacon NN. 13;

thence on a true bearing of 331° 51' 30" for a distance of 10,835 feet to beacon NN. 14;

thence on a true bearing of 329° 48' 00" for a distance of 6,555 feet to beacon NN. 15;

thence on a true bearing of 312° 08' 40" for a distance of 7,964 feet to beacon NN. 16;

thence on a true bearing of 354° 29' 20" for a distance of 4,820 feet to beacon NN. 17;

thence on a true bearing of 310° 22' 30" for a distance of 9,198 feet to beacon NN. 18;

thence on a true bearing of 289° 36' 20" for a distance of 5,492 feet to beacon NN. 19;

thence on a true bearing of 318° 18' 50" for a distance of 2,496 feet to beacon NN. 20;

thence on a true bearing of 311° 08' 00" for a distance of 8,428 feet to the point of commencement.

30. BARINGO COUNTY

Commencing at the confluence of the Kolosia and Kerio Rivers on the boundary between the West Pokot and Turkana Counties;

thence south-easterly, by a straight line through the hill Mugor (Mugu) to a point on the Suguta River immediately east of Kapeddo Post;

thence due east by a straight line to the summit of Silali;

thence by a straight line south-easterly to the summit of Ol Doinyo Lengere;

thence by a straight line on a true bearing of 83° 30' 18" to the intersection of that line with the Amaya River;

thence south-easterly and up-stream by the course of that river to Amaya Falls;

thence continuing generally south-easterly and up-stream by the course of that river to the intersection of the generally north-western boundary of L.R. No. 8050 on its west bank;

thence generally south-westerly by the generally north-western boundary of L.R. No. 8050 and part of the generally north-western boundary of L.R. No. 8049 to a beacon

Hillock situated at a point approximately half a mile north of the Mukutan River and one and a half miles east of Mukutan;

thence generally southerly and south-westerly by the generally western boundaries of L.R. No. 8049 and 8046 to a beacon Kop on Tikamur Hill at the north-west corner of L.R. No. 7822;

thence continuing by a straight line south-westerly on a true bearing of 204° 33' to the north-west corner of Ol Arabel Forest;

thence south-easterly by eastern boundary of that forest formed by eastern boundary of Mochongoi Location including part of Marmanet Forest to the western boundary of Marmanet Forest;

thence north-easterly by that forest boundary to the intersection of that boundary with southern boundary on Ol Arabel Forest;

thence generally south-westerly by that forest boundary to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 10753;

thence generally south-westerly by the north-western boundary of that portion to the Waseges River;

thence generally south-easterly and southerly by that river to the intersection of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 10762 with its west bank;

thence south-westerly by the northern boundaries of L.R. No. 10762 and the original L.R. No. 2682/R (G.L.) to the north-west corner of the latter portion;

thence generally southerly by the western boundaries of original L.R. No. 2682/R (G.L.) and L.R. Nos. 8437, 8438, 8439, 2680, 7364 and 1168/R to the south-western corner of the last mentioned portion;

thence generally westerly and generally southerly by part of the northern and the western boundaries of L.R. No. 10851 to the south-western corner of that portion;

thence south-westerly by part of the generally north-western boundary of L.R. No. 9023 to its most westerly corner;

thence north-westerly by the generally northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 475/7, 475/6 and 475/5 to the north-western corner of the last numbered portion;

thence generally north-westerly by the generally eastern and northern boundaries of L.R. No. 10939 to the eastern corner of L.R. No. 10938;

thence generally westerly by the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 10938 to its intersection with the Molo River;

thence generally northerly and downstream by the course of that river to the intersection of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 10938 on its western bank;

thence generally north-westerly, south-westerly and southeasterly by the northern, north-western and south-western boundaries of L.R. No. 10938 to the intersection of the last boundary with the Molo River;

thence generally south-westerly and up-stream by the course of the river to the intersection of the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 486/1/R on its western bank;

thence north-westerly and south-westerly by the north-eastern and north-western boundaries of L.R. No. 486/1/R to the intersection of the last boundary with the eastern boundary of the main Nakuru-Eldama Ravine road reserve;

thence generally north-westerly by the generally eastern boundary of that road reserve to the intersection of the extended north-western boundary of L.R. No. 487/26/4;

thence south-westerly by that extended boundary, crossing the aforementioned road reserve and continuing generally south-westerly by the north-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 487/26/4, 487/27, 487/28/4, 486/29, and 9856 to the intersection of the last boundary with the Bissoi River which river forms part of the generally eastern boundary of the Mount Londiani Forest;

thence generally north-westerly, south-westerly, southerly and again south-westerly by the generally eastern boundaries of that forest to the most westerly corner of L.R. No. 8905/4;

thence by a straight line south-westerly to the south-eastern corner of L.R. No. 9697/1 on the generally western boundary of the aforementioned forest;

thence generally northerly and north-westerly by part of that forest boundary to a beacon D.48 at the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 7597;

thence generally westerly by the Mount Londiani Forest boundary and the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7597 and 9675 to the north-western corner of the latter portion;

thence north-easterly by a straight line crossing the main Nakuru-Eldoret railway reserve and continuing by that line to its intersection with the generally south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 9577 at a point approximately 1,250 feet from the south-eastern corner of that portion;

thence generally south-westerly and northerly by the generally south-eastern and western boundaries of L.R. No. 9577 to the intersection of the last boundary with the south-western boundary of the Maji Mazuri Forest;

thence westerly by the northern boundary of Tinderet Forest and continuing with western boundary of Lembus Mosop Location boundary to south-eastern corner of Timboroa Forest;

thence generally northerly by the generally western boundaries of Lembus Forest to its north-western corner;

thence easterly by part of the northern boundary of that forest to Borowett Hill (HA 966 168) on that boundary;

thence north-easterly following the south-eastern boundary of Metkei Forest to a beacon Kipkanyilat (SKP. 103);

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the lowest point on the watershed immediately west of the source of the Kureswa or Mogorua River;

thence generally north-easterly and northerly and down-stream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Kerio (Ndo) River;

thence generally northerly and downstream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Kolosia River at a point on the common generally south boundary of Turkana County, being the point of commencement.

31. LAIKIPIA COUNTY

Commencing at the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 8050 on the Amaya River which forms part of the common boundary of the Samburu County;

thence generally southerly and easterly by the generally northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8050 and 8051 to the north-eastern corner of the latter portion;

thence continuing generally easterly, north-easterly, south-easterly and again generally easterly by the generally northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8052 and 8036 to the Ewaso Nyiro which river forms part of the common boundary of the Isiolo County;

thence generally southerly and south-westerly and up-stream by the centre course of the Ewaso Nyiro to the intersection on its eastern bank of the extended straight line from Ndare Ford on the Engare Ndare (river) through the trigonometrical beacons of Mukogodo and Lendili;

thence easterly by that straight line to its intersection with the Engare Ndare (River) at Ndare Ford;

thence generally southerly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the northern side of the Timau-Isiolo road reserve;

thence generally south-westerly by that road reserve boundary to the intersection of the generally eastern boundary of Timau Town;

thence north-westerly, south-westerly and southerly by the eastern, northern and western boundaries of that town to the intersection of the last boundary with the northern side of the Timau-Nanyuki Reserve;

thence continuing generally south-westerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the Liki River;

thence south-easterly and up-stream by the course of that river, which forms part of the generally north-eastern boundary of Nanyuki Town, and continuing up-stream by the course of the Liki River to the intersection on the south bank of the southeastern boundary of Nanyuki Town;

thence south-westerly and generally north-westerly, northerly and again south-westerly and westerly by part of the generally southern boundaries of that town to the intersection of the eastern boundary of the Nyeri-Nanyuki railway reserve;

thence generally south-westerly, southerly, south-easterly and again southerly (excluding Naro Moru Town and station reserve) to the intersection of the Rongai River at the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 6361;

thence generally south-westerly and downstream by the course of that river to the intersection, on the south bank, of the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 1245;

thence south-easterly and south-westerly by the north-eastern and south-eastern boundaries of that portion to its most southerly corner;

thence generally north-westerly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 1245 and 11571 and generally northerly by part of the generally western boundaries of the latter portion to the Uaso Nyiro (Ewaso Ng'iro) which river forms the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 11571;

thence generally northerly and downstream by that river boundary to the intersection on its west bank of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 4773/2;

thence generally westerly by the northern boundaries of L.R. No. 4773/2 and northerly by part of the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 5102 to the most northerly corner of the latter portion;

thence generally westerly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 6306, 3366, 2598 and continuing generally westerly by the most northern boundary of the South Laikipia Forest to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 9484;

thence by that boundary generally south-westerly to the most southerly corner of that portion;

thence north-westerly and westerly by the south-western boundaries of L.R. No. 9484 and continuing westerly by the southern boundary of L.R. No. 7321 to its intersection with the generally eastern boundary of the Aberdare Forest;

thence generally north-westerly by that forest boundary to the intersection of the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 7321;

thence generally north-easterly and easterly by the north-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7321 and 7320 and continuing easterly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 2627/2/1, 3448 and part of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 2625 to the south-eastern corner of L.R. No. 9522;

thence north-westerly and south-westerly by the eastern and northern boundaries of L.R. No. 9522 to the south-eastern corner of L.R. No. 2508/2;

thence generally north-westerly by the eastern boundaries of the latter portion and of L.R. No. 5157 and continuing north-westerly by the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 6397 to the most northerly corner of that portion;

thence south-westerly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 6397 and 3288 to the south-eastern corner of L.R. No. 3260;

thence generally north-westerly by the eastern boundary of the latter portion and the north-eastern boundary of L.R. Nos. 2492/3, 2491/2 and 10027 to the intersection of the latter boundary with the south-eastern boundary of Rumuruti Forest;

thence south-westerly by part of that forest boundary and continuing generally south-westerly by the south-eastern and southern boundaries of L.R. No. 7183/2;

thence southerly by the western boundary of L.R. No. 9385 to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 2490;

thence south-westerly by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 2490 to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 2486;

thence south-westerly by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 2486 to its most westerly corner;

thence south-easterly by the south-western boundary of that portion to its most southerly corner;

thence south-westerly by the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 9569 to the north-east corner of L.R. No. 7522/1;

thence westerly by the northern boundary of L.R. No. 7522/1 and continuing generally westerly, southerly and north-westerly by the generally northern boundaries of L.R. No. 7522/4 to the extreme north-western corner of the latter portion;

thence southerly by part of the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 7522/2 to a beacon adjacent to the most easterly corner of Nyahururu Town;

thence south-westerly by a straight line to that corner;

thence north-westerly, south-westerly and south-easterly along the eastern, northern and western boundaries of the Nyahururu Town to the point of intersection by the extended northern boundary of L.R. No. 2915/7 on the western boundary of Nyahururu Town;

thence south-westerly by that extended boundary and southerly by part of the western boundaries of that portion to the north-eastern corner of Ol Bolossat Forest;

thence westerly by that forest boundary to the north-east corner of L.R. No. 10185;

thence generally southerly, westerly and northerly by the eastern and part of the southern boundaries of that portion to the north-east corner of L.R. No. 3337/2;

thence generally south-westerly by the generally northern boundaries of L.R. No. 3337/2 and 8809 to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 8808/2;

thence generally southerly, westerly and northerly by the eastern, southern and western boundaries of that portion to its north-western corner;

thence generally northerly and easterly by the western and northern boundaries of L.R. No. 6531/1 to the intersection of the last boundary with the western boundary of L.R. No. 2912/9 (G.L.);

thence generally north-westerly by part of the western boundary of L.R. No. 2912/2 (G.L.), the western and north-western boundary of L.R. No. 2912/4 and the north-western boundaries of L.R. No. 9469 to the intersection of the last boundary with the generally western boundary of the Marmanet Forest;

thence generally north-westerly by the western boundary of Mutitu to its intersection with eastern boundary of Mochongoi Location;

thence continuing northerly by common boundary of Mutito, Gituamba locations formed by the eastern boundary of Ol Arabel Forest to the north-western corner of that forest;

thence continuing north-easterly by a straight line on a true bearing of 24° 33' to a beacon Kop at the north-west corner of L.R. No. 7822;

thence continuing north-easterly, north-westerly and again generally north-easterly by the generally western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8046, 8049 and 8050 to the most northerly corner of the last portion on the Amaya River, being the point of commencement.

32. NAKURU COUNTY

Commencing at the south-western corner of L.R. No. 8808/2 which lies to the north-east of Bahati Forest;

thence generally southerly by part of the generally eastern boundary of L.R. No. 8807 to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of that forest;

thence south-easterly, generally southerly and south-westerly by part of the northern, the eastern and southern boundaries of that forest to its most southerly corner;

thence generally southerly by the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 465/18, 465/20, 465/2/R, 8262, 10448 and 1157/5 and by the extended boundary of the last portion to the Mbaruk River;

thence generally northerly and easterly up-stream by the centre course of that river and continuing by the southern boundary of L.R. No. 10447 to its intersection with the western boundary of L.R. No. 10444/2;

thence south-easterly and north-easterly by the western and southern boundaries of that portion to its south-eastern corner;

thence southerly by part of the western boundary of L.R. No. 6221/2 and the western boundary of L.R. No. 10217 to the south-western corner of the last named portion;

thence south-easterly and north-easterly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 10217, 6559 and 5278 to the intersection of the last named with the Oleolondo River;

thence generally south-easterly and southerly downstream by that river and by the Malewa River into which the Oleolondo merges to its intersection with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 5234;

thence easterly by that northern boundary and the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 425/4 and 425/12 to the north-eastern corner of the latter portion;

thence southerly and south-easterly by the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 425/12 to its intersection with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 6506/3;

thence easterly and north-easterly by the generally northern boundary of that latter portion to its intersection with the Muruaki River;

thence generally south-easterly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 3787;

thence south-westerly by that boundary to its most westerly corner and continuing by a straight line to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 8756;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8756, 1301/3, 8758 and 3491 to the most easterly corner of the last named portion;

thence south-westerly and south-easterly by the north-western and south-western boundaries of L.R. No. 5239 to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 1960;

thence continuing south-easterly by the south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 1960, 6236, 3480, 5256/2, 5256/R, 5257, 10782, to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 1310/8;

thence generally southerly by the generally western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 1310/80, 8339/4, 8171, 1312/5 to the most southerly corner of the last named portion;

thence generally south-easterly and generally southerly by part of the generally western boundary of the Kikuyu Escarpment Forest to its intersection with the most easterly corner of LR. No. 378/1;

thence south-westerly and north-westerly by the south-eastern and part of the south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 378/1 and 378/2 to the most easterly corner of L.R. No. 11192;

thence south-westerly by the south-eastern boundaries of L.R. No. 11192 to the most southerly corner of the latter portion;

thence north-westerly by the south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 11192 and 8395 to a beacon Quarantine 2 at the south-western corner of L.R. No. 8396;

thence north-westerly by the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 8396 to the south-western corner of L.R. No. 8398;

thence north-westerly by part of the south-western boundary of that portion to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 2662;

thence south-westerly by that boundary to its south-western corner;

thence generally north-westerly by the generally western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 2662, 1380 and 1381 (G.L.) to the most northerly corner of the last named portion;

thence north-westerly and north-easterly by the south-western and north-western boundaries of L.R. No. 10998 to the intersection of the last named boundary with the Marmonent River;

thence generally north-westerly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 7265;

thence north-westerly by that boundary to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 1771;

thence northerly by the western boundary of that portion, to the most easterly corner of the Eastern Mau Forest;

thence south-westerly and north-westerly by the generally southern boundary of that forest to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 8669/3;

thence south-westerly by the south-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8669/3 and 8670 to the most southerly corner of the last named portion;

thence generally north-westerly by the generally south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8670, 8671, 8674, 8675, 8678 and 8680 to the northern-western corner of the last named portion;

thence easterly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8680 and 8679 to a beacon EDDIE;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8679 and 9467 to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 8668;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8668, 8667, 8666, 8665 and 8664 to the north-western corner of the last named portion;

thence north-easterly and north-westerly by the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 8663 to the south-western corner of L.R. No. 9583;

thence north-westerly by the south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 9583, 8657 and 11569 to the intersection of the last named boundary with the generally southern boundary of the Eastern Mau Forest;

thence generally north-westerly and generally south-westerly by that forest boundary to its intersection with the Amala River;

thence generally south-westerly downstream by that river to a beacon Amala River;

thence on a true bearing of 326° 30' for a distance of 4,702 feet to beacon Peg 2;

thence on a true bearing of 315° 55' for a distance of 4,347 feet to a beacon Peg 1;

thence on a true bearing of 303° 35' for a distance of 6,780 feet to a beacon AN 7A;

thence on a true bearing of 325° 08' for a distance of 7,860 feet to a beacon NPX;

thence on a true bearing of 350° 30' for a distance of 24,280 feet to a beacon 69;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 10785/2 (G.L.) on the generally north-western boundary of the Western Mau Forest;

thence generally north-easterly by that forest boundary to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 1888;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 8772 on the generally south-eastern boundary of the Western Mau Forest;

thence generally easterly by that forest boundary and generally northerly by the eastern boundary of the same forest to the intersection of the latter with the generally southern boundary of the main Nakuru-Kisumu main railway line reserve;

thence generally westerly by that railway reserve boundary to its intersection with the generally eastern boundary of Londiani Town;

thence generally northerly by part of that town boundary to its most northerly corner on the generally north-western boundary of Mount Londiani Forest;

thence generally north-easterly by that forest boundary to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 9577;

thence generally north-easterly by part of the generally south-eastern boundary of that portion to a point approximately 1,250 feet from the south-eastern corner of that portion;

thence south-westerly by a straight line to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 9675 on the boundary of the Mount Londiani Forest;

thence generally easterly, generally south-easterly and generally southerly by that forest boundary to the south-eastern corner of L.R. No. 9697/1;

thence by a straight line north-easterly to the most westerly corner of L.R. No. 8905/4 on the generally eastern boundary of Mount Londiani Forest;

thence north-easterly, northerly, generally north-easterly and generally south-easterly by that forest boundary to the most westerly corner of L.R. No. 9856;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 9856, 487/29, 487/28/4, 487/27, 487/26/4 and by the extended north-western boundary of the last named portion to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of the Nakuru-Eldama Ravine road reserve;

thence generally south-easterly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 486/1/R;

thence north-easterly and south-easterly by the north-western and north-eastern boundaries of that portion to the intersection of the latter with the Molo River;

thence generally north-easterly downstream by that river to its intersection with the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 10938;

thence north-westerly, north-easterly, south-easterly, generally southerly and easterly by the south-western, north-western, north-eastern and part of the generally eastern boundaries of L.R. No. 10938 to the north-eastern corner of that portion;

thence generally south-easterly by the generally north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 10939 to its north-eastern corner;

thence generally south-easterly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 475/5, and 475/6 and 475/7 to the north-eastern corner of the last named portion;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 9023 to the south-western corner of L.R. No. 10851;

thence northerly and easterly by the western and part of the northern boundaries of that portion to the south-western corner of L.R. No. 1168/R;

thence generally northerly by the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 1168/R, 7364, 2680, 8439, 8438, 8437 and original L.R. No. 2682/R (G.L.) to the north-western corner of the last named portion;

thence north-easterly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 2682/R (G.L.) and 10762 to the intersection of the latter with the Waseges River;

thence generally northerly and north-westerly downstream by that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 10753;

thence north-easterly and generally south-easterly by the north-western and north-eastern boundaries of L.R. No. 10753 to its south-eastern corner on the generally western boundary of Marmanet Forest;

thence continuing south-easterly by that forest boundary to the most northerly corner L.R. No. 9469;

thence south-westerly by the north-western boundary of that portion and the south-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 6718 and 10474 to the south-eastern corner of the last named portion;

thence south-westerly and south-easterly by the generally eastern boundary of L.R. No. 2675/8 to the south-eastern corner of that portion;

thence south-easterly by the generally eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5281, 5614, 6518/8, 6518/3 to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 6531/1;

thence westerly and south-westerly by the northern and western boundaries of that portion to its south-western corner;

thence continuing south-westerly by the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 8808/2 to the point of commencement.

33. NAROK COUNTY

Commencing at Boundary Pillar No. 17 on the Kenya-Tanzania international boundary;

thence on a true bearing of 346° 46' to the confluence of the Kasumi (Chesumwe) River with the Migori (Gori) River;

thence generally north-westerly and downstream by the Migori (Gori) River to its intersection with the generally eastern boundary of L.R. No. 8060;

thence generally northerly and north-westerly by that boundary to the most northerly corner of that portion;

thence on a true bearing of 352° 38' 46" for a distance of 10,964 feet to a beacon A;

thence on a true bearing of 45° 48' 54" for a distance of its intersection with the south bank of the Sare River;

thence by that line extended to the centre course of that river;

thence generally easterly and up-stream by the centre course of that river to a beacon R at its source;

thence on a true bearing of 82° 42' 45" for a distance of 4,669 feet to a beacon T;

thence on a true bearing of 73° 41' 37" for a distance of 6,219 feet to a beacon Makenche;

thence on a true bearing of 76° 37' 51" for a distance of 15,293 feet to a beacon Nyabitunya W;

thence on true bearing of 74° 52' 56" for a distance of 3,435 feet to a beacon Nyabitunya;

thence on a true bearing of 75° 42' 21" for a distance of 11,070 feet to a beacon Onanja;

thence on a true bearing of 76° 33' 24" for a distance of 10,561 feet to a beacon Gap;

thence on a true bearing of 75° 45' 49" for a distance of 16,076 feet to a beacon Kisuna;

thence on a true bearing of 76° 05' 53" for a distance of 55,521 feet to trigonometrical point Gelegele;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Abossi;

thence continuing south-easterly by a straight line to the confluence of the Amala and Nyangoris River;

thence generally north-easterly up-stream by the centre course of the Amala River to its intersection with the generally south-western boundary of Trans-Mara Forest;

thence north-westerly and north-easterly by the south-western and north-western boundaries of that forest to its north-eastern corner;

thence on a true bearing of 170° 30' for a distance of 24,280 feet to a beacon NPX;

thence on a true bearing of 145° 08' for a distance of 7,860 feet to a beacon AN7A;

thence on a true bearing of 123° 35' for a distance of 6,780 feet to beacon Peg 1;

thence on a true bearing of 135° 55' for a distance of 4,347 feet to a beacon Peg 2;

thence on a true bearing of 146° 30' for a distance of 4,702 feet to a beacon AMALA RIVER and continuing on the same true bearing to its intersection with the Amala River;

thence north-easterly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the generally southern boundary of the Eastern Mau Forest;

thence generally easterly, north-easterly and south-easterly by that forest boundary to its intersection with the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 11569;

thence south-easterly by the south-western boundaries of L.R. No. 11569, 8657 and 9583 to the south-western corner of the last named portion;

thence south-easterly and south-westerly by the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 8663 to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 8664;

thence south-westerly by the north-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8664, 8665, 8666, 8667 and 8668 to the north-western corner of the last named portion;

thence north-westerly and westerly by the north-eastern and northern boundaries of L.R. No. 8679 to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 8680;

thence continuing westerly by the northern boundary of that portion to its north-western corner;

thence generally south-easterly by the generally south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8680, 8678, 8675, 8674, 8671 and 8670 to the most southerly corner of the last named portion;

thence generally north-easterly by the generally southeastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8670 and 8669/3 to the intersection of the last named with the generally southern boundary of the Eastern Mau Forest;

thence south-easterly and north-easterly by that forest boundary to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 1771;

thence southerly by the western boundary of that portion to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 7265;

thence south-easterly by the south-western boundary of that portion to its intersection with the Marmonet River;

thence generally south-easterly downstream by that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 10998;

thence south-westerly and south-easterly by the north-western and south-western boundaries of that portion to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 1381;

thence generally south-westerly and generally south-easterly by the generally western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 1381, 1380 and 2662 to the most southerly corner of the last named portion;

thence north-easterly by the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 2662 to its intersection with the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 8398;

thence south-easterly by part of that boundary and the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 8396 to beacon Quarantine 2;

thence southerly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Nyukie on the summit of Ol Doinyo Nyukie (Suswa);

thence south-westerly by a straight line to Mosiro Hill;

thence generally southerly by the top line of Nguruman Escarpment to Ol Doinyo Lengdrale;

thence due south to the northern boundary of L.R. No. 3867 (the Lake Natron concession);

thence westerly and southerly by part of the northern and the western boundaries of L.R. No. 3867 to the south-western corner of that portion on the meridian 36° east of Greenwich and the Kenya-Tanzania international boundary;

thence north-westerly by that international boundary to the point of commencement.

34. KAJIADO COUNTY

Commencing at a beacon MR on the Kenya-Tanzania international boundary;

thence generally northerly and north-westerly by that international boundary to the south-western corner of L.R. No. 3867 being at the intersection of that international boundary and the 36° meridian east of Greenwich;

thence northerly and easterly by the western and part of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 3867 to the intersection of the latter boundary with a line due south from Ol Doinyo Lengdrale;

thence due north to Ol Doinyo Lengdrale;

thence generally northerly by the top line of Nguruman Escarpment to Mosiro Hill;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to trigonometrical beacon Nyukie on the summit of Ol Doinyo Nyukie (Suswa);

thence northerly by a straight line to a beacon Quarantine 2;

thence south-easterly by the south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 8395and 11192 to the most southerly corner of the latter portion;

thence on a true bearing of 194° 42' 28" for a distance of 8,377 feet to beacon P;

thence on a true bearing of 195° 45' 49" for a distance of 16,736 feet to beacon N;

thence on a true bearing of 195° 45' 42" for a distance of 7,798 feet to beacon M;

thence on a true bearing of 218° 11' 19" for a distance of 12,962 feet to a beacon L;

thence on a true bearing of 100° 53' 20" for a distance of 62,841 feet to beacon Masai on the generally southern boundary of the Dagoretti Forest;

thence south-easterly by that forest boundary to the point where the Mbagathi River emerges from the forest;

thence generally south-easterly downstream by that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 197;

thence south-westerly and south-easterly by part of the north-western boundary and the south-western boundary of that portion and continuing south-easterly by the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 5842/2 to the most southerly corner of that portion;

thence south-westerly and south-easterly by the north-western and south-western boundaries of L.R. No. 1161 and continuing south-easterly by the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 192/3 to the most southerly corner of that portion;

thence north-easterly by part of the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 192/3 to its intersection with the extended western boundary of L.R. No.193/4;

thence south-easterly by the western boundary of the latter portion to its most southerly corner on the corner on the generally north-western boundary of Ololua Forest;

thence north-easterly and generally south-easterly by the north-western and northern-eastern boundaries of that forest to its most easterly point on the Mbagathi River;

thence generally south-easterly downstream by that river and the Embakasi River which form part of the generally south-western boundary of Nairobi National Park and continuing by that park boundary to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 10029;

thence south-westerly, south-easterly and generally north-easterly by the western and part of the south-eastern boundaries of that portion to the intersection of the last named boundary with the generally north-western boundary of L.R. No. 10021;

thence south-westerly by part of that boundary to the most westerly corner of that portion;

thence south-easterly by the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 10021 to its intersection with the generally western boundary of the Nairobi-Mombasa main railway line reserve;

thence generally south-easterly by that railway reserve boundary excluding all former trading centres on that line, to its intersection with the Kiboko River, south-east of Kiboko Station;

thence generally south-westerly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the extended straight line joining trigonometrical beacons Chyulu 1 and Emali;

thence south-easterly by that straight line to trigonometrical beacon Chyulu 1;

thence generally south-easterly and southerly by a series of lines joining the summits of the Chyulu (Ngulia) Range for 3 distance of approximately 12 miles to trigonometrical beacon Ridge;

thence on a true bearing of 191° 34' and for a distance of 35,445 feet to trigonometrical station Chamwie;

thence on a true bearing of 233° 46' for a distance of 10,555 feet to a beacon Lava;

thence on a true bearing of 187° 02' for a distance of 69,760 feet passing through Magoine Camp site to trigonometrical beacon Rocks, and continuing on that same true

bearing for a distance of approximately 760 feet to the intersection of that line with the Rombo (or Ngare Len) River;

thence westerly and up-stream by the course of that river to a point which lies on a true bearing of 0° 00' 23" and approximately 300 feet from a beacon t.23 on the south side of that river;

thence on a true bearing of 180° 00' 23" for a distance of approximately 300 feet to the beacon t. 23;

thence continuing on that same true bearing for a distance of 32,009 feet and passing through trigonometrical beacon Mid to a beacon MSE and continuing by that same true bearing of 180° 00' 23" for a distance of approximately 120 feet to the intersection of that line with the Ollaioni (Tsavo) River;

thence generally south-westerly and up-stream by the course of that river to the confluence of the Njugini River;

thence generally north-westerly and westerly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of original L.R. No. 9378;

thence northerly by part of that boundary to trigonometrical beacon Njugini;

thence on a true bearing of 266° 02' for a distance of 36,637 feet to the point of commencement.

35. KERICHO COUNTY

Commencing at the intersection of Kericho-Sotik road reserve with generally northern boundary of L.R. No. 8270;

thence generally northerly by that road reserve boundary to a point of approximately ½ mile south-west of the confluence of two unnamed rivers south of Kipsonoi River;

thence north-easterly by a straight line to that confluence;

thence continuing generally north-easterly downstream by an unnamed river to its confluence with the Kipsonoi River;

thence generally north-westerly downstream by that river to its confluence with the Sondu River;

thence generally north-westerly downstream by the centre course of that river to a point on a bearing of 181° 01' 56" and at a distance of 50 feet approximately from a beacon CK;

thence on a bearing of 01° 01' 56" for a distance of 50 feet approximately to a beacon CK;

thence by straight lines each terminating at a beacon on the following true bearings and for the following approximate distances successively to a beacon CK 7—

From Beacon	*To Beacon*	*Bearing*	*Distance (feet)*
CK.	CK. 1	01° 01' 58"	152
CK. 1	CK. 2	16° 24' 34"	346
CK. 2	CK. 3	351° 40' 47"	1,680
CK. 3	D	356° 58' 28"	1,275
D	CK. 4	337° 22' 25"	205
CK. 4	CK. 5	337° 15' 31"	1,693
CK. 5	CK. 6	348° 26' 18"	1,411
CK. 6	CK. 7	356° 27' 44"	3,441
CK. 7	CK. 7X (in the centre Burara (Asao) River)	57° 33' 18"	55

thence generally northerly, downstream by that river to its intersection with a line on a bearing of 234° 41' 58" and at a distance of 113 feet from a beacon CK 8;

thence on a true bearing of 54° 41' 58" for a distance of 113 feet to that beacon;

thence by a straight line each terminating at a beacon on the following true bearings and for the following approximate distance successively to a beacon CK 21—

From Beacon	To Beacon	Bearing	Distance (feet)
CK. 8	CK. 9	54° 41' 58"	1,372
CK. 9	CK. 10	83° 26' 38"	758
CK. 10	CK. 11	81° 07' 28"	480
CK. 11	CK. 12	88° 48' 49"	1,483
CK. 12	CK. 13	59° 38' 50"	1,883
CK. 13	CK. 13X	51° 23' 23"	766
CK. 13X	CK. 13XA	57° 24' 18"	877
CK. 13XA	CK. 14	38° 10' 07"	927
CK. 14	CK. 15	44° 04' 58"	1,944
CK. 15	CK. 15X	52° 56' 46"	876
CK. 15X	CK. 16	42° 49' 10"	1,548
CK. 16	CK. 17	49° 18' 28"	2,876
CK. 17	CK. 18	50° 54' 13"	1,003
CK. 18	CK. 19	49° 33' 19"	1,182
CK. 19	CK. 20	49° 14' 05"	768
CK. 20	CK. 21	31° 32' 00"	1,856
CK. 21	CK. 21B	46° 18' 49"	522

thence continuing on the same true bearing of 46° 18' 49" to its intersection with the centre course of the Awach River;

thence generally northerly downstream by that river to its intersection with an extended straight line from beacon CK 22 through beacon CK 22A;

thence on a true bearing of 25° 08' 20" for a distance of approximately 165 feet through beacon CK 22A to Beacon CK 22;

thence by straight lines each terminating at a beacon on the following true bearing and for the following distances successively to beacon CK55—

From Beacon	*To Beacon*	*Bearing*	*Distance (feet)*
CK. 22	CK. 23	359° 07' 35"	1,254
CK. 23	CK. 24	6° 35' 23"	1,402
CK. 24	CK. 25	9° 12' 40"	818
CK. 25	CK. 26	2° 20' 11"	466

From Beacon	To Beacon	Bearing	Distance (feet)
CK. 26	CK. 27	11° 05' 00"	925
CK. 27	CK. 28	17° 23' 18"	242
CK. 28	CK. 29	353° 49' 19"	835
CK. 28	CK. 30	348° 49' 55"	436
CK. 30	CK. 31	12° 18' 58"	731
CK. 31	CK. 32	19° 42' 28"	811
CK. 32	CK. 33	31° 28' 43"	846
CK. 33	CK. 34	14° 48' 41"	1,036
CK. 34	CK. 35	354° 00' 33"	1,915
CK. 35	CK. 36	1° 02' 52"	956
CK. 36	CK. 37	19° 14' 24"	1,491
CK. 37	CK. 38	5° 36' 34"	3,377
CK. 38	CK. 39	5° 58' 12"	1,844
CK. 39	CK. 40	5° 35' 21"	2,231
CK. 40	CK. 41	13° 46' 54"	1,476
CK. 41	CK. 42	19° 19' 37"	3,833
CK. 42	CK. 43	17° 29' 44"	1,231
CK. 43	CK. 44	26° 53' 34"	431
CK. 44	CK. 45	49° 02' 49"	2,870
CK. 45	CK. 46	40° 56' 08"	1,459
CK. 46	CK. 47	79° 30' 49"	1,367
CK. 47	CK. 48	76° 39' 41"	4,756
CK. 48	CK. 49	83° 10' 33"	2,402
CK. 49	CK. 50	72° 31' 37"	3,215
CK. 50	CK. 51	31° 37' 10"	3,842
CK. 51	CK. 52	27° 31' 53"	4,569
CK. 52	CK. 53	30° 43' 21"	4,576
CK. 53	CK. 54	81° 09' 34"	101
CK. 54	CK. 55	21° 23' 22"	1,297

thence by a line on a true bearing of 26° 42' 10" for a distance of 5,246 feet through CK56 to its intersection with the centre course of the Nyando River;

thence generally south-easterly and easterly up-stream by that river to its confluence with the Kipchoriet River;

thence generally north-easterly up-stream by that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 3113;

thence north-westerly by that boundary across the main Nakuru-Kisumu railway reserve and continuing generally north-westerly by the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 11089 to the northern-east corner of the latter portion;

thence westerly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 11089, 1445/5 and 7550 to the north-western corner of the last named portion;

thence north-westerly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 4492, 6030 and 4193/8 to the most northerly corner of the last named portion;

thence south-westerly by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 4193/8 to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 5433/2;

thence north-westerly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5433/2, 5433/1 (G.L.), 7575/1 and 11257/1 to the south-eastern corner of L.R. No. 5481;

thence westerly, north-westerly and northerly by the southern and generally western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5481 and 1629/R to the north-western corner of the last named portion;

thence east-north-easterly by the northern boundary of the same portion and the northern boundary of L.R. No. 11257/3 to the north-eastern corner of the latter portion;

thence north-easterly, south-easterly by the generally northern boundaries of L.R. No. 1453/R and continuing south-easterly by the northern boundary of L.R. No. 7297 to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 1448/2;

thence easterly by the northern boundary of L.R. No. 1448/2 to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 11060;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 11060, 11059, 4010/1 and 4010/4 to the most northerly point of that portion;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 5499 on the generally north-western boundary of Tinderet Forest:

thence generally north-easterly and northerly by that forest boundary to a beacon Nr C4 at the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 8000:

thence generally easterly by that forest boundary to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 8925;

thence generally easterly by the northern boundary of that portion to its intersection with the generally north-eastern boundary of Tinderet Forest;

thence generally south-easterly by that forest boundary to its intersection with the generally north-western boundary of Mount Londiani Forest;

thence generally south-westerly by the latter forest boundary to the most northerly corner of Londiani Town;

thence generally southerly by part of the eastern boundary of that town to its intersection with the southern boundary of the main Nakuru-Kisumu railway reserve;

thence generally easterly by that railway reserve boundary to the north-eastern corner of the western Mau Forest;

thence generally southerly and generally westerly by the eastern and part of the generally south-eastern boundary of that forest to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 8772;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 1888, on the generally north-western boundary of the Western Mau Forest;

thence generally south-westerly by part of that forest boundary to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 10785/2 (G.L.);

thence south-easterly by a straight line to its intersection with Kiptiget River;

thence south-westerly by that river to its intersection with western boundary of South Western Mau Forest;

thence generally northerly, westerly, northerly by that forest boundary to its intersection with the southern boundary of Chaik Location;

thence westerly, south-westerly by that location boundary and continuing southerly by eastern boundary and Kisiara, Litein and Techoget Locations;

thence generally westerly by the southern boundary of Techoget to its intersection with Sotik Urban Council boundary;

thence westerly by that boundary to its intersection with Kipsonoi River;

thence northerly downstream by that river to its intersection with northern boundary of L.R. No. 8270;

thence westerly, southerly by that boundary to the point of commencement.

36. BOMET COUNTY

Commencing at the trigonometrical point Gelegele at the southern corner of L.R. No. 8997;

thence generally northerly by the Manga Hill Ridge to the south-west corner of L.R. No. 3644/10;

thence generally easterly by the southern boundaries of that portion to its south-eastern corner;

thence north-easterly by the south-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 3644/10, 5460/3 and 5460/1 to the most easterly corner of the last named portion;

thence north-westerly by part of the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 10099/2 to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 946/1;

thence continuing north-westerly by the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 946/1 and part of the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 5411 to the intersection of the latter with the generally north-western boundary of the Kisii-Sotik road reserve;

thence generally north-easterly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Kericho-Sotik road reserve;

thence generally northerly by that road reserve boundary to the intersection with generally northern boundary of L.R. No. 8270;

thence generally northerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with generally northern boundary of L.R. No. 8270;

thence generally north-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with Kipsonoi River;

thence up-stream by that river to its intersection with Sotik Urban Council boundary;

thence easterly by that boundary to its intersection with northern boundary of Kipletudo Location;

thence easterly by that location boundary to its intersection with Mogosiek Location boundary;

thence northerly by the western boundary of that location and continuing generally with the western and northern boundary of Kimulot and Saosa to its intersection with West Mau Forest boundary;

thence south-westerly, south-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with Kiptiget River;

thence generally north-easterly up-stream by that river to its intersection with Nakuru-Kericho County boundary;

thence southerly-easterly by that common County boundary by a straight line to the north-easterly corner of the Trans-Mara Forest;

thence south-westerly and south-easterly by the north-western and south-western boundaries of that forest to the intersection of the latter boundary with the Amala River;

thence generally north-easterly up-stream by that river to its intersection with Nakuru-Kericho County boundary;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to the trigonometrical beacon Abossi;

thence continuing north-westerly by a straight line to the trigonometrical beacon Gelegele, the point of commencement.

37. KAKAMEGA COUNTY

Commencing at the confluence of the Namayakalo with the Nang'eni River;

thence generally north-easterly and up-stream by the course of the Namayakalo River for a distance of approximately 2 kilometres (1¼ miles) to a point south-west of Munami Market;

thence north-easterly by a straight line for a distance of approximately 1.6 kilometres (1 mile) to that market;

thence generally northerly following that part of the boundary between Bukhayo Location (Busia County) and the Wanga Location (Kakamega County), to the Sio River;

thence generally easterly and up-stream by the course of that river to the confluence of the Kabula River;

thence generally south-easterly and up-stream by the course of that river to a point approximately 0.4 kilometres (¾ of a mile) west of Kabula Market;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to its intersection with the Bungoma-Mumias road (C. 590) at a point approximately 0.8 kilometres (½ mile) south of Kabula Market;

thence east-south-easterly by a straight line to the source of the Sikendeloba, a tributary of the Khalaba River;

thence generally south-easterly and downstream by that tributary to its confluence with the Khalaba River;

thence generally north-easterly and up-stream by the course of that river for a distance of approximately 4 kilometres (2½ miles);

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the source of the Msamba River;

thence generally south-easterly and downstream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Nzoia River;

thence generally north-easterly, generally northerly and generally easterly and up-stream by the centre course of that river to the intersection on the south bank of the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 1804/R at a point north-west of Moi's Bridge;

thence generally southerly by the eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 1804/R and 7223 to the south-west corner of L.R. No. 11564;

thence generally northerly and easterly by the southern boundary of that farm following the course of the Little Nzoia River to the north-east corner of L.R. No. 9504;

thence southerly by the eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 9504 and 9505 to the intersection of the latter boundary with the Kipsangwe River;

thence up-stream by the course of that river to the north-west corner of L.R. No. 10248;

thence southerly by the western boundaries of that farm and of part of the western boundary of L.R. No. 10249 to the north-east corner of L.R. No. 8510/2;

thence by the eastern boundary of that farm to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of the former Soy Trading Centre;

thence by the generally western boundaries of the former Soy Trading Centre and L.R. No. 805/R to the intersection of the western boundary of that farm with the Sergoit River;

thence generally south-westerly, downstream by the course of that river, to its intersection with the generally eastern boundary of the former Turbo Trading Centre;

thence generally northerly, westerly and southerly by the generally eastern, northern and western boundaries of that former trading centre to the intersection of the last boundary with the Sergoit River;

thence south-westerly and downstream by the course of that river which forms the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 7446 to its most southerly corner;

thence north-westerly by the south-western boundary of that farm and northerly by part of the western boundary to its intersection with the Murogusi River;

thence south-westerly and downstream by the course of that river which forms the south-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 3832/3 and 3832/1, and part of the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 7825, to the intersection of that river with the generally western boundary of the railway reserve of the Eldoret-Tororo main railway line;

thence generally south-westerly by that railway reserve boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Turbo-Webuye Falls road reserve at Kipkarren River Station;

thence generally westerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 4719;

thence south-easterly by part of the latter boundary to the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 6176;

thence south-westerly by the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 6176 and 4130 to the most westerly corner of the latter farm at beacon 88S8;

thence on a true bearing of 131° 08' 00" for a distance of 8,428 feet to beacon NN. 20;

thence on a true bearing of 138° 18' 50" for a distance of 2,496 feet to beacon NN. 19;

thence on a true bearing of 109° 36' 20" for a distance of 5,492 feet to beacon NN. 18;

thence on a true bearing of 130° 22' 30" for a distance of 9,198 feet to beacon NN. 17;

thence on a true bearing of 174° 29' 20" for a distance of 4,820 feet to beacon NN. 16;

thence on a true bearing of 132° 08' 40" for a distance of 7,964 feet to beacon NN. 15;

thence on a true bearing of 149° 48' 00" for a distance of 6,555 feet to beacon NN. 14;

thence on a true bearing of 151° 51' 30" for a distance of 10,835 feet to beacon NN. 13;

thence on a true bearing of 155° 02' 40" for a distance of 7,883 feet to beacon NN. 12;

thence on a true bearing of 181° 52' 00" for a distance of 16,106 feet to beacon NN. 11;

thence on a true bearing of 200° 45' 10" for a distance of 6,762 feet to beacon NN. 10;

thence on a true bearing of 299° 20' 40" for a distance of 4,991 feet to beacon NN. 9;

thence on a true bearing of 171°16' 10" for a distance of 13,626 feet to beacon NN. 8;

thence on a true bearing of 135° 00' 00" for a distance of 450 feet to beacon NN. 7;

thence on a true bearing of 158° 12' 50" for a distance of 8,939 feet to beacon NN. 6;

thence on a true bearing of 151° 35' 10" for a distance of 4,355 feet to beacon NN. 5;

thence on a true bearing of 154° 46' 00" for a distance of 7,077 feet to beacon NN. 4;

thence on a true bearing of 150° 14' 10" for a distance of 3,046 feet to beacon NN. 3;

thence on a true bearing of 159° 38' 30" for a distance of 1,187 feet to beacon NN. 2;

thence on a true bearing of 155° 49' 30" for a distance of 5,211 feet to beacon NN. 1;

thence on a true bearing of 172° 07' 10" for a distance of 2,458 feet to beacon SKP. 11 (Chakiakak);

thence on a true bearing of 267° 35' 18" for a distance of 6,188 feet to beacon 19NE;

thence on a true bearing of 280° 30' 46" for a distance of 2,087 feet to beacon Kipsogur;

thence on a straight line on a true bearing of 201° 35' 28" to its intersection with Ikuywa River;

thence westerly up-stream to its intersection with Yala River;

thence up-stream to its intersection with eastern boundary of South Idakho Location;

thence southerly, then westerly by the southern boundary of that location and continuing to the southern boundary of East Kisa and West Kisa Locations to its intersection with common boundary of Kakamega and Siaya Counties;

thence northerly, westerly, northerly by the southern boundary of West Kisa Location and continuing with the western boundary of South Marama, South Wanga and Koyonzo Locations to the point of commencement.

38. VIHIGA COUNTY

Commencing at the intersection of northern boundary of West Bunyore Location with common boundary between Vihiga and Siaya;

thence easterly by that boundary and continuing with the northern North Bunyore, West Maragoli, East Maragoli and Shamakhokho Locations to its intersection with a line on true bearing of 201° 35' 28" from Kipsogur;

thence southerly by the same true bearing to beacon RB;

thence on a true bearing of 273° 42' 22" for a distance of 5,037 feet to beacon FE;

thence on a true bearing of 198° 24' 53" for a distance of approximately 11,048 feet to the centre course of the Yala River;

thence downstream by the centre course of that river to its intersection with a line bearing 28° 35' 34" from a beacon NW on the south bank of that river;

thence by that line through beacon NW on a true bearing of 208° 35' 34" and for a distance of approximately 3,098 feet to the Mchomekek River;

thence up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the east or south side of the Eldoret-Kisumu main road reserve;

thence south-westerly by that road reserve boundary for a distance of approximately 1.6 kilometres (1 mile) to a point where the road turns sharply north-west;

thence by a line generally south-westerly to the confluence of the Kibeita and Mwala streams on the south side of the Eldoret-Kisumu main road reserve;

thence by a straight line south-westerly to its intersection with the south-eastern boundary of the aforementioned road reserve at a point approximately 0.8 kilometres (½ mile) north of Musasa Market;

thence southerly by that road reserve boundary to Musasa Market;

thence generally south-westerly following a shallow ditch to the source of the Sigong (North) stream;

thence continuing generally south-westerly to the confluence of the Sigong and Garagoli streams;

thence following the Garagoli stream to its confluence with the Maryan stream;

thence generally southerly by a straight line to the confluence of the Chemongo and Sous streams;

thence continuing generally southerly up-stream by the Sous stream to its source in the vicinity of Serem Market;

thence continuing south-westerly, by a straight line, to the intersection of that line with the north side of the Serem road junction;

thence continuing generally south-westerly by the generally eastern boundaries of the Kapsotik and Banja Sub-locations to the intersection of the generally northern boundary of the Kapkerer Sub-location of the Nyang'ori Location;

thence continuing generally westerly and south-westerly by the generally northern and north-western boundaries of the latter sub-location to its intersection with the generally north-eastern boundary of Kapsengere Sub-location;

thence by that boundary generally westerly to its intersection with the eastern side of the Kisumu-Kapsabet road reserve;

thence generally southerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Nyang'ori Mission land;

thence north-easterly, south-easterly, south-westerly and north-westerly by part of the generally northern, the eastern, the southern and part of the generally western boundaries of the Nyang'ori Mission land to the intersection of the generally northern boundary of the Kisumu Location of Kisumu County;

thence generally westerly by that location boundary to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of Maseno Town;

thence generally north-westerly, south-westerly and southerly by that town boundary to its south-western corner;

thence southerly, westerly and northerly by eastern, southern and western boundary of South Bunyore Location and continuing with western boundary of West Bunyore Location to the point of commencement.

39. BUNGOMA COUNTY

Commencing at a point on the Kenya-Uganda international boundary in the vicinity of Hot Springs where the Suam River emerges from the crater of Mount Elgon;

thence south-easterly by a straight line to the source of the Kimothon River;

thence continuing generally south-easterly and downstream by the course of that river for a distance of approximately 7 kilometres (4½ miles) to the intersection of a cut and beaconed line with the south bank;

thence south-westerly and south-easterly by that cut and beaconed line to a beacon at the south-western corner of L.R. No. 6439/2;

thence continuing generally south-easterly by the south-western boundary of portion to its intersection with the Kaptesang River;

thence generally easterly, south-easterly, south-westerly and generally southerly downstream by the course of that river and the Kamakoiwa River to the intersection of the southern boundary of L.R. No. 5776/2 with the east bank of that river;

thence east-north-easterly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5776/2 and 5777/3 and continuing across a road of access to the south-western corner of original L.R. No. 8979;

thence generally north-easterly by the southern boundaries of the latter portion and of L.R. No. 8994 to the Ewaso Rongai River;

thence continuing generally north-easterly and up-stream by the course of that river to the intersection of the southern boundary of L.R. No. 8987 with the east bank;

thence continuing east-north-easterly and generally northerly by the southern boundaries and part of the eastern boundary of that portion to the intersection of the extreme southern boundary of L.R. 7059/2;

thence continuing east-north-easterly by the southern boundary of that portion and the southern boundary of L.R. No. 7060 to the intersection of the latter boundary with the western boundaries of L.R. No. 8986;

thence south-westerly and generally east-north-easterly by part of the western and the southern boundaries of that portion to the intersection of the latter boundary with the Nzoia River;

thence downstream by that river to its confluence with the Msamba River;

thence up-stream by the course of that river for a distance of approximately 6 kilometres (4 miles) to its source;

thence north-westerly by a straight line for a distance of approximately 1 mile to the Khalaba River;

thence downstream by the course of that river for a distance of approximately 4 kilometres (2½ miles) to its confluence with its tributary, the Sikendeloba River;

thence generally westerly by the course of that river, and continuing along the alignment of that river for a distance of approximately 1 mile to the Bungoma- Mumias road (C.590), at a point approximately 0.8 kilometres (½ mile) south of Kabula Market;

thence north-westerly for a distance of approximately 1 mile to the source of the Kabula River;

thence downstream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Sio River;

thence generally westerly and downstream by the course of that river to the intersection of the generally western boundary of West Bukusu Location;

thence generally northerly by that location boundary to the intersection of the generally western boundary of South Myanga Sub-location;

thence generally north-westerly and north-easterly by the generally western boundaries of South Myanga and North Myanga Sub-locations to a bridge on the Bungoma-Lukolis road (C.5049) where that road crosses the Mosokota River;

thence generally north-westerly by the generally western boundary of North Myanga Sub-location to a bridge on the Tororo-Bungoma railway line;

thence generally northerly by a track to the most north-easterly corner of Lupida Sub-location;

thence generally easterly by the southern boundary of Kocholia Sub-location for a distance of approximately ¼ of a mile to the most-westerly corner of West Sibot Sub-location;

thence generally north-easterly and northerly by the generally western boundary of that sub-location to a point on the Malakisi River approximately 1.6 kilometres (1 mile) north-west of Bitobo School;

thence up-stream by the course of that river in a generally north-easterly direction to its confluence with a tributary named Kisawiyi;

thence generally north-westerly to the highest point on a hill known as Mwaliye, approximately ¾ of a mile west of the former Malakisi Trading Centre;

thence generally north-easterly to the north-western corner of that former trading centre;

thence north-easterly by that former trading centre boundary for a distance of approximately ¼ of a mile to the intersection of a track which forms part of the generally western boundary of Malakisi Location;

thence generally north-easterly and northerly by the generally western boundary of that sub-location to a point on the Malakisi River approximately 1.6 kilometres (1 mile) north-west of Bitobo School;

thence up-stream by the course of that river in a generally north-easterly direction to its confluence with a tributary named Kisawiyi;

thence generally north-westerly to the highest point on a hill known as Mwaliye, approximately 1.2 kilometres (¾ of a mile) west of the former Malakisi Trading Centre;

thence generally north-easterly to the north-western corner of that former trading centre;

thence generally north-westerly, easterly by the western and northern boundary of Malakisi Location and continuing with southern boundary of Namumbila and Lwandanyi Locations to intersection with the Kabukara River;

thence generally north-westerly and downstream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Lwakaka (Lwakhakha) River, which forms part of the Kenya-Uganda international boundary;

thence generally north-easterly and up-stream by the centre line of that river to its source (at a latitude of approximately 1° 06' 23" N.);

thence easterly by a straight line for a distance of approximately 17,600 feet to the second highest summit of Mount Elgon at an altitude of approximately 14,140 feet;

thence northerly by a straight line for a distance of approximately 17,500 feet to the point of commencement.

40. BUSIA COUNTY

Commencing at a point on the Kenya-Uganda international boundary at the confluence of the Kabukara River with the Lwakaka (Lwakhakha) River;

thence generally south-easterly and up-stream by the northern and eastern boundary of North Teso Location to its intersection with northern boundary of Central Teso Location;

thence generally south-westerly by the western boundary of that location and continuing with the eastern boundary of East Bukhayo, Central Bukhayo, Marachi East, to its intersection with east-southern corner of Marachi Central;

thence westerly by southern boundary of Marachi Central and Marachi West to its intersection with eastern boundary of Samia North Location;

thence generally south westerly by that boundary and continuing with eastern boundary of Samia South, East Bunyala, South Bunyala to its intersection with Kenya-Uganda international boundary at a point in Lake Victoria north-west of Mageta Island;

thence by a straight line north-westerly to the most southerly point of Sumba Island;

thence by the south-western and western shores of that land to its most northerly point;

thence by a straight line north-easterly to the centre of the mouth of the Sio River;

thence up-stream by the centre line of that river to its confluence with the Sango River;

thence up-stream by the centre line of the Sango River to its source, marked by Boundary Pillar X covered by a cairn of stones;

thence by a straight line on a true bearing of 40° 56' 08" for a distance of 502.7 feet to a stone;

thence by a straight line on a true bearing of 40° 58' 00" for a distance of 933.6 feet to Boundary Pillar Y near the main Mumias-Busia road;

thence by straight lines each terminating at a boundary pillar on the following bearings and for the following distance successively —

From Pillar	To Pillar	Bearing	Distance (feet)
B.P Y	B.P. 1	58° 27′ 17″	2,384
B.P. 1	B.P. 2	51° 43′ 55″	483
B.P. 2	B.P. 3	44° 08′ 44″	1,512
B.P. 3	B.P. 4	51° 24′ 49″	580
B.P. 4	B.P. 5	41° 08′ 52″	1,007
B.P. 5	B.P. 6	49° 08′ 07″	976
B.P. 6	B.P. 7	67° 43′ 11″	959
B.P. 7	B.P. 8	54° 07′ 02″	1,226
B.P. 8	B.P. 9	70° 08′ 26″	550

thence by the last line extended for a distance of approximately 54 feet to Alupe River;

thence downstream by the centre line of that river to its confluence with the Kame River;

thence downstream by the centre line of the Kame River to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Busia-Tororo road, which boundary is 100 feet distant from, and parallel to, the centre line of that road;

thence by that eastern boundary of that road northerly to its intersection with the Malaba River;

thence up-stream by that river and the Lwakhakha River to the point of commencement.

41. SIAYA COUNTY

Commencing at trigonometrical pillar New Samia at the north-west corner of North Ugenya Location on the boundary between Western and Nyanza provinces;

thence by that location boundary south-easterly, by a straight line, to the source of the Okhakhala River;

thence continuing generally south-easterly downstream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Guala River;

thence generally northerly and up-stream by the course of that river to the

confluence of the Ofula Stream;

thence easterly by that stream to its source;

thence continuing by the generally northern boundary of North Ugenya, Sihayi, and East Ugenya Location and continuing south-easterly by East Ugenya Location boundary to its intersection with Uholo North Location;

thence southerly by the eastern boundary of Uholo North and Uholo East Location to its intersections with the Viratsi River;

thence generally south-westerly, and downstream by the course of that river to its confluence with the Adoho River which forms the north-eastern boundary of Yiro sub-location of South Ugenya Location;

thence generally north-easterly and up-stream by the course of that river for a distance of approximately 2.8 kilometres (1¾ miles) to its confluence with the Okwero River;

thence generally north-easterly and up-stream by that river to its source at the most northerly corner of Ruwe Sublocation at a point approximately quarter of a mile south of Musanda Village;

thence south-easterly by a motorable track which forms the north-eastern boundary of Ruwe Sub-location to the Viratsi River;

thence generally south-easterly and south-westerly by the generally eastern boundaries of Yiro Sub-location to the Sega River;

thence up-stream and generally easterly by the course of that river which forms part of the north-eastern boundary of the Malanga Sub-location and the northern boundary of the Regea Sub-location, both of which are in the North Gem Location, to the intersection of the eastern boundary of Regea Sub-location on the south side of the Sega River;

thence generally southerly, south-westerly and westerly, including Regeya Village, to the north-east corner of Maliera Sub-location of the North Gem Location;

thence southerly, south-easterly and again southerly by the generally eastern boundaries of Maliera Sub-location to the northern boundary of the Nyawara Sublocation of South Gem Location;

thence generally easterly and south-easterly by part of the latter sub-location

boundary to the intersection of the north-western boundary of the Nyamninia Sublocation of the North Gem Location;

thence generally northerly and generally easterly by the latter sub-location boundary and continuing northerly by the north-western boundary of the Anyiko Sub-location of the North Gem Location to the Sawoso River;

thence generally south-easterly and north-easterly and up-stream by the course of that river to its source;

thence by a straight line north-easterly to the source of the Tartaru (Tatiro) Stream;

thence generally easterly and south-easterly by that stream to its confluence with the Yala River;

thence generally south-easterly, southerly and south-westerly by part of the common boundary between the (North) Gem and Kisa locations which boundary is formed partly by the Yala River, and continuing south-easterly and southerly by that location boundary to its intersection with the northern boundary of the Yala-Kaimosi road reserve (C. 535) in the vicinity of Ebukambuli Market;

thence south-westerly and generally southerly by the common boundary between (North) Gem and Kisa locations to the Edzawa River;

thence south-westerly and downstream by the course of that river for approximately ½ a mile;

thence generally southerly by part of the common boundary between the North Gem and Bunyore locations to the point where that boundary intersects the west side of the Yala-Maseno road reserve (B. 8);

thence south-easterly by that road reserve boundary for approximately ¾ of a mile to its intersection on the west side, with the southern boundary of the Marenyo Sub-location of the North-Gem Location;

thence westerly by part of that boundary to the intersection of the eastern boundary of Lihanda Sub-location;

thence generally southerly and south-westerly by the generally eastern boundaries of the Lihanda and Uranga Sub-locations of the North Gem Location and continuing generally southerly and south-westerly by the common boundary between the South Gem and

Seme Locations, to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of Rata Sub-location of the Seme Location;

thence generally south-westerly and south-easterly by the generally northwestern and south-western boundaries of the Seme Location to the latter's intersection with the north shore of the Kavirondo Gulf;

thence by prolongation of the last boundary by a straight line on a true bearing of 161° 30" (approximately) for a distance of about 9 statute miles to its intersection with a straight line, which is defined as a sraight line from a point in the Kavirondo Gulf midway between Ndu (Ndere) Island to the north and the most northerly point of the shore line between Homa Point and Kenda to the south running southwesterly to a point between Homa Point to the south-east and the south-east shore of Uyoma Location of Siaya District to the northwest;

thence by part of the latter straight line south-westerly to the point aforementioned midway between Homa Point and the nearest point on the shore of Uyoma;

thence by a straight line south-westerly to a point midway between Uyoma Point and White Rock Point;

thence westerly and northerly by the centre line of Rusinga Channel to its intersection with a line running east of the most northerly point of Ngothe Island;

thence by the latter straight line due west to its intersection with the Kenya-Uganda international boundary;

thence generally northerly by that international boundary to a point in Lake Victoria north-west of Mageta Island and due west of a point on the lake shore line where that shore line is intersected by the north-western boundary of the Yimbo Location of the Siaya District;

thence due east by a straight line to that point of intersection;

thence generally north-easterly by part of the generally western boundary of Yimbo Location and continuing generally, crossing the Yala Swamp, by the western boundary of the Busonga Location to the intersection of that boundary with the south bank of the Nzoia River at a point north-north-west of Siamungu Market;

thence generally north-easterly and up-stream by the course of that river to the intersection of the generally western boundary of North Ugenya Location:

thence by part of the generally western boundary of that location, north-easterly, easterly, generally southerly and generally northerly to Odima Hill;

thence generally north-easterly by part of the generally western boundary of North Ugenya Location to the point of commencement.

42. KISUMU COUNTY

Commencing at the intersection of the common boundary between the South Gem and Seme Locations with the generally northern boundary of Rata Sub-location of the Seme Location;

thence generally easterly and generally southerly by that sub-location boundary to its intersection with the north-western boundary of the Kolunje Sub-location of the Seme Location;

thence generally north-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the common boundary of the Seme and Kisumu Locations;

thence generally northerly by that common boundary to a point common to the Seme, Kisumu and Bunyore Locations boundaries;

thence north-easterly by the common boundary between the Bunyore and Kisumu Locations to its intersection with the generally south-western boundary of Maseno Town;

thence generally northerly and north-easterly by the generally western and north-western boundaries of that town to its most northerly corner;

thence generally south-easterly by the generally north-eastern boundary of Maseno Town to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of the Kisumu Location;

thence generally easterly by part of that boundary to its intersection with the western boundary of the Maseno Sub-location of Kisumu Location;

thence generally south-westerly and generally north-easterly by part of the western and generally southern boundaries of that sub-location to the generally north-eastern boundary of the Kisumu Location;

thence generally south-easterly and generally north-easterly by that location boundary to its intersection with the generally eastern boundary of the Kisumu-Kakamega road reserve (B. 2/1);

thence generally south-easterly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the common boundary of the Nyang'ori and Kajulu Locations on the north side of that road reserve;

thence generally north-easterly by that common boundary which is marked by a line of cairns to the most northerly point of Kajulu Location approximately one mile south of Banja Market;

thence by a straight line south-westerly to a beacon at the extreme north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 654/18;

thence generally southerly by the generally eastern boundaries of that portion to a beacon at the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 654/R;

thence following the line at the foot of the Nandi Escarpment generally south-easterly by the generally north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 654/R to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 10419;

thence easterly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 10419, 1494 and part of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 5446 to its intersection with the northern boundary of L.R. No. 2724 (Waterfall Reserve);

thence north-easterly and south-westerly by the northern and eastern boundaries of that reserve to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 7545/3;

thence generally easterly, and continuing to follow the foot of the Nandi Escarpment and by the generally boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7545/3, 7545/1 (G.L.) and again 7545/3 to a beacon at the north-eastern corner of L.R. No. 7545/3 and on the western boundary of L.R. No. 1602/5;

thence northerly and south-easterly by part of the western and the northern boundary of the latter portion to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 1603;

thence southerly and easterly by the western and southern boundary of original L.R. No. 1603 and continuing easterly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 1604/R and 1605 to the north-eastern corner of original L.R. No. 1587/R;

thence south-easterly by part of the generally eastern boundaries of original L.R. No. 1587/R to the most northerly corner of original L.R. No. 1587/1 (Kiboin Salt Lick);

thence south-westerly, south-easterly, north-easterly and again south-easterly by the generally eastern boundaries of original L.R. No. 1587/R to the Kundos (Kapchure) River;

thence generally north-easterly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 1608/1;

thence by the boundary, north-westerly for a distance of approximately 65 feet to a beacon at the south-western corner of L.R. No. 1608/1;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 1608 and 6008 to a beacon at the most northerly corner of the latter portion on the eastern bank of the Kundos (Kapchure) River;

thence generally north-easterly and northerly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection, on the eastern bank, with the southern boundary of L.R. No. 7057;

thence south-easterly by the southern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7057 and 1468 to the intersection of the latter boundary with the Ainomotua River;

thence generally easterly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 3106 on the southern bank of that river;

thence generally southerly by the eastern boundary of that portion, parts of the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 1625 and 6015/3 and the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 6052, original L.R. Nos. 1628, 1629/R and 5481 to the south-western corner of the last named portion;

thence easterly by the southern boundary of L.R. No. 5481 to its south-eastern corner;

thence south-easterly by the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 11257/3 to a beacon at its most southerly corner on the south-eastern bank of an unnamed water course which forms part of the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 4193/8;

thence north-easterly by that water-course boundary to the most northerly corner of that portion;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 4193/8, 6030 and 4492 to the most easterly corner of the last named portion;

thence easterly by the northern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7550, 1445/4 and 11089 to the north-eastern corner of the last-named portion;

thence generally southerly by the eastern boundary of that portion crossing the Fort Ternan-Muhoroni road and railway reserve and continuing generally southerly by the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 3113 to its intersection with the Kipchoriet River which forms the southern boundary of that portion;

thence south-westerly and downstream by that river boundary to its confluence with the Nyando River;

thence generally westerly and north-westerly and downstream by the course of that river to its intersection with a line on a true bearing of 26° 42' 10" from beacon CK. 56 on the south side of that river;

thence by that line on a true bearing of 206° 42' 10" through beacon CK. 56 and for a distance of approximately 5,246 feet to beacon CK. 55;

thence by straight lines each terminating at a beacon for the following bearings and distances successively—

From Beacon	*To Beacon*	*Bearing*	*Distance (feet)*
CK. 55	CK. 54	201° 23' 22"	1,297
CK. 54	CK. 53	281° 09' 34"	101
CK. 53	CK. 52	210° 43' 21"	4,576
CK. 52	CK. 51	207° 31' 53"	4,589
CK. 51	CK. 50	211° 37' 10"	3,842
CK. 50	CK. 49	253° 31' 37"	3,215
CK. 49	CK. 48	283° 10' 33"	2,402

From Beacon	To Beacon	Bearing	Distance (feet)
CK. 48	CK. 47	258° 39' 14"	4,756
CK. 47	CK. 46	259° 30' 49"	1,387
CK. 46	CK. 45	220° 56' 08"	1,459
CK. 45	CK. 44	229° 02' 49"	2,870
CK. 44	CK. 43	208° 53' 34"	431
CK. 43	CK. 42	197° 29' 44"	1,231
CK. 42	CK. 41	199° 18' 37"	3,833
CK. 41	CK. 40	193° 46' 54"	1,476
CK. 40	CK. 39	185° 35' 21"	2,231
CK. 39	CK. 38	185° 53' 12"	1,844
CK. 38	CK. 37	185° 38' 34"	3,377
CK. 37	CK. 36	199° 14' 24"	1,481
CK. 36	CK. 35	181° 02' 52"	956
CK. 35	CK. 34	174° 00' 33"	1,815
CK. 34	CK. 33	194° 46' 41"	1,036
CK. 33	CK. 32	211° 28' 43"	946
CK. 32	CK. 31	199° 42' 26"	811
CK. 31	CK. 30	192° 16' 58"	731
CK. 30	CK. 29	169° 49' 55"	436
CK. 29	CK. 28	173° 49' 19"	635
CK. 28	CK. 27	197° 23' 18"	242
CK. 27	CK. 26	191° 05' 00"	825
CK. 26	CK. 25	182° 20' 11"	485
CK. 25	CK. 24	189° 12' 40"	919
CK. 24	CK. 23	188° 35' 28"	1,403
CK. 23	CK. 22	179° 07' 39"	1,254

thence on a true bearing of 205° 08' 20" for a distance of approximately 165 feet through beacon CK. 22A to the centre course of the Ririsik River;

thence generally southerly by the course of that river to its intersection with an extended line between beacon CK. 21 and CK. 21B;

thence on a true bearing of 226° 18' 49" for a distance of approximately 522 feet through beacon CK. 21B to beacon CK. 21;

thence by straight lines each terminating at a beacon for the following bearings and distances successively—

From Beacon	*To Beacon*	*Bearing*	*Distance (feet)*
CK. 21	CK. 20	211° 32' 00"	1,956
CK. 20	CK. 19	229° 14' 05"	768

From Beacon	*To Beacon*	*Bearing*	*Distance (feet)*
CK. 19	CK. 18	229° 33' 19"	1,182
CK. 18	CK. 17	230° 54' 13"	1,003
CK. 17	CK. 16	229° 18' 28"	2,976
CK. 16	CK. 15X	222° 49' 10"	1,548
CK. 15X	CK. 15	232° 56' 46"	676
CK. 15	CK. 14	224° 04' 56"	1,944
CK. 14	CK. 13XA	216° 10' 07"	927
CK. 13XA	CK. 13X	237° 24' 16"	677
CK. 13X	CK. 13	231° 23' 23"	766
CK. 13	CK. 12	239° 38' 50"	1,683
CK. 12	CK. 11	248° 48' 49"	1,483
CK. 11	CK. 10	241° 07' 26"	480
CK. 10	CK. 9	263° 26' 38"	758
CK. 9	CK. 8	234° 41' 58"	1,372

thence on a true bearing of 234° 41' 58" for a distance of approximately 113 feet to the centre course of the Buara (Asao) River;

thence generally southerly and up-stream by the centre course of that river to beacon CK. 7X in the centre of the river bed;

thence on a true bearing of 237° 33' 19" for a distance of approximately 55 feet to beacon CK. 7;

thence by straight lines each terminating at a beacon for the following bearings and distances successively—

From Beacon	To Beacon	Bearing	Distance (feet)
CK. 7	CK. 6	178° 27' 44"	3,341
CK. 6	CK. 5	168° 28' 29"	1,411
CK. 5	CK. 4	157° 15' 31"	1,893
CK. 4	D	157° 22' 25"	205
D	CK. 3	178° 58' 29"	1,275
CK. 3	CK. 2	171° 40' 47"	1,880
CK. 2	CK. 1	195° 24' 34"	348
CK. 1	CK.	181° 01' 56"	152

thence continuing on that bearing of 181° 01' 56" for a distance of approximately 50 feet to the centre course of the Sondu River;

thence generally south-westerly, westerly and north-westerly downstream by that river to its mouth in Kavirondo Gulf, Lake Victoria;

thence by a straight line due north-west for a distance of five statute miles;

thence by a straight line westerly to a point midway between the most southern point of Ndu (Ndere) Island and the most northern point of the shore between Homa Point and Kendu;

thence south-westerly by part of the straight line in the direction to a point midway between Homa Point and the nearest point on the shore of Uyoma, as far as a point on that straight line where a line extended of the south-western boundary of the Seme Location from the northern shore of the Kavirondo Gulf on a true bearing of 161° 30' (approximately) intersects;

thence by the latter straight line north-westerly on a true bearing of 341° 30' (approximately) for a distance of about 9 statute miles to the intersection of the south-western boundary of the Seme Location with the northern shore of the Kavirondo Gulf;

thence generally north-westerly and north-easterly by the generally south-western and north-western boundaries of the Seme Location to the point of commencement.

43. HOMA BAY COUNTY

Commencing at the confluence of Nyatutu and Sondu (Miriu) rivers;

thence south-westerly by the southern boundary of Kabondo East, Kabondo West, East Kasipul, Central Kasipul, South Kasipul, West Kasipul to the intersection with eastern boundary of Gem East Location;

thence southerly and westerly by that eastern and southern boundary of Gem East Location and continues with southern boundary of Gem West to its intersection with eastern boundary of Central Kabuoch Location;

thence south westerly by eastern boundary of Central Kabuoch and South Kabuoch and continuing westerly by the southern boundary of South Kabuoch, Kanyondoto East, Kanyodoto West and Kwabai locations;

thence north-westerly by generally south-western boundary of Kwabai locations to its intersection with Gwasi East location and continuing with southern boundary of that location to the Kenya-Tanzania international boundary;

thence generally northerly by the Kenya-Uganda international boundary to a point in Lake Victoria at the intersection of a straight line running due west from the most northerly point of Ngothe Island;

thence by that straight line due east to the most northerly point of Ngothe Island and continuing by that line to its intersection with the centre line of the Rusinga Channel between Rusinga Island, and Uyoma Point;

thence generally south-easterly by the centre line of that channel and generally north-easterly between Uyoma point and While Rock Point to a point in the Kavirondo Gulf between Homa Point to the south-east and the south-eastern shore of Uyoma Location of Siaya County to the north-west;

thence continuing generally north-easterly by a straight line to a point in the Kavirondo Gulf midway between Ndu (Ndere) Island to the north and the most northerly point of the shore line between Homa Bay and Kendu to the south;

thence generally easterly by a straight line to a point in the Kavirondo Gulf approximately 5 statute miles north-west of the mouth of the Sondu River;

thence generally south-easterly, easterly and generally southerly and up-stream by the centre of that river to the point of commencement.

44. MIGORI COUNTY

Commencing at the intersection of North Kamagambo and Gem East Locations with the common boundary of Kisii County:

thence southerly by the eastern boundary of North Kamagambo and South Kamagambo Locations and continuing southerly and westerly by the generally eastern and southern boundary of West Kamagambo, East Sakwa and South Sakwa Locations;

thence southerly by eastern boundary of Kanyamkago South, Suna East, Bukira East, Nyambasi East, Bwirege West, Bwirege East Locations to the boundary pillar No. 17 on the Kenya-Tanzania international boundary;

thence generally north-westerly by that international boundary to the intersection with a line due east from the shore of Lake Victoria;

thence easterly by that line and continuing with northern boundary of West Karungu Location, and southerly by the West Karungu, East Karungu, North Kadem locations to its intersection with western boundary of Kanyamkago North Location;

thence north-easterly, southerly by the northern boundary of Kanyamkago North Location to its intersection with western boundary of West Sakwa Location;

thence north-easterly by the western boundary of that location and continuing with North Sakwa, West Kamagambo East Kamagambo Locations and continuing with nothern boundary of North Kamagambo Location to the point of commencement.

45. KISII COUNTY

Commencing at the trigonometrical point Gelegele at the most southerly corner of original L.R. No. 8997;

thence on a true bearing of 256° 05' 53" for a distance of 55,521 feet to a beacon Kisuna;

thence on a true bearing of 255° 45' 49" for a distance of 16,076 feet to a beacon Gap;

thence on a true bearing of 256 33' 24" for a distance of 10,561 feet to a beacon Onanja;

thence on a true bearing of 255° 42' 21" for a distance of 11,070 feet to a beacon Nyabitunya;

thence on a true bearing of 254° 52' 56" for a distance of 3,435 feet to a beacon Nyabitunya W;

thence on a true bearing of 256° 37' 37" for a distance of 15,293 feet to a beacon Makenche;

thence on a true bearing of 253° 41' 37" for a distance of 6,219 feet to a beacon T;

thence on a true bearing on 262° 42' 45" for a distance of 4,669 feet to a beacon R at the source of the Sare River;

thence generally westerly and downstream by the course of that river to the intersection of the south-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 8059 on the south side;

thence continuing generally westerly, northerly by generally western boundary of Gitenga, South Mugirango Central, South Mugirango Chache, South Wanjare and North Wanjare Locations which forms the common boundary between Kisii, Migori and Homa Bay Counties to its intersection with north-western corner of Bugesero Location;

thence north-easterly by northern boundary of Bogusero, Kiomooncha, Mwamonari, Kegogi to the point of intersection between West Mugirango and Kegogi Locations;

thence southerly by generally eastern boundary of Kegogi, Ngenyi and continuing westerly by that location boundary and continuing generally southerly over Manga Ridge by eastern boundary of Sensi and Nyatieko Location to its intersection with Kisli Municipality boundary;

thence generally southerly by that municipality boundary and continuing generally south-easterly by generally north-eastern boundary of Nyaribari Kiogoro, Nyaribari Keumbu, Nyaribari Central, Nyaribari Masaba to the point of commencement.

46. NYAMIRA COUNTY

Commencing at the confluence of the Nyatutu and Sondu rivers;

thence generally southerly and up-stream by the centre of that river to confluence with the Kipsonoi River;

thence generally south-westerly and up-stream by an unnamed tributary of the Kipsonoi/Sondu rivers for a distance of approximately ½ a mile;

thence continuing generally south-westerly by a straight line to the intersection of the eastern (or south-eastern) boundary of the Kericho-Sotik road reserve;

thence generally southerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the Kisii-Sotik road reserve;

thence generally south-westerly by the north-western boundary of that road reserve to its intersection with the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 5411;

thence south-easterly by part of the latter boundary and by the south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 946/1 and 10099/2 to a beacon at the most easterly corner of L.R. No. 5460/1;

thence south-westerly by the south-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 5460/1, 5460/3 and 3644/10 to a beacon at the most southerly corner of the last portion;

thence north-westerly and westerly by the southern boundaries of L.R. No. 3644/10 to a beacon at its south-west corner;

thence generally southerly, north-westerly and again generally, southerly by the Manga Hill Ridge to the trigonometrical point Gelegele at the most southerly corner of original L.R. No. 8997;

thence north-westerly by a straight line to its intersection with south-western boundary of East Kitutu Location;

thence north-westerly by that boundary and continues with north-westerly. north-easterly. easterly by Central Kitutu Location boundary to its intersection with western boundary of Ekerubo Location;

thence northerly by the western boundary of that location and continuing northerly by western boundary of Keera and West Mugirango Location to its intersection with common boundary between Homa Bay, Kisii and Nyamira Counties;

thence northerly by that boundary and continuing generally north-westerly by Bosamaro, Keera location to its intersection with West Mugirango Location;

thence generally western by that location boundary to its intersection with common boundary between Homa Bay, Kisii and Nyamira Counties;

thence north-easterly by northern boundary of West Mugirango, North Mugirango, North Mugirango Chache to the point of commencement.

47. NAIROBI CITY COUNTY

Commencing at the intersection of the Riara River with the eastern boundary of the Nairobi-Kamiti road reserve;

thence north-westerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 71/7;

thence north-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the Kiu River;

thence up-stream by the centre course of that river, crossing the Nairobi-Kamiti road reserve, to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 10502;

thence north-easterly by that boundary to the most northerly corner of that portion;

thence continuing north-easterly by a straight line, crossing the Nairobi-Kamiti road to the most westerly corner of L.R. No. 8569/R;

thence generally north-westerly and north-easterly by the generally south-western and north-western boundaries of L.R. No. 7640 (original number 3741A) to the intersection of the latter boundary with the Kamiti River;

thence generally easterly and south-easterly and down-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of the Nairobi-Ruiru road reserve;

thence south-westerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the Gatharaini (Gitathuru) River;

thence generally easterly and downstream by that river to its confluence with the Nairobi River;

thence north-easterly and downstream by that river to its intersection with the generally north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 10903;

thence south-easterly, north-easterly, again south-easterly and south-westerly by the generally north-eastern and part of the south-eastern boundaries of that portion to the intersection of the last named boundary with the most northerly corner of L.R. No. 11593;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundary of that portion to its intersection with the centre course of the Athi River;

thence generally south-westerly and up-stream by the centre course of that river to its intersection with the generally northern boundary of L.R. No. 3673;

thence westerly and south-westerly by that boundary to the north-east corner of L.R. No. 8485;

thence continuing south-westerly by the north-western boundary of that portion to its intersection with the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 7340;

thence north-westerly, south-westerly and south-easterly by part of the north-eastern, the north-western and the western boundaries of that portion to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 7283/R;

thence continuing south-easterly by part of the generally western boundary of that portion to the north-east corner of L.R. No. 3864;

thence south-westerly by the generally eastern and southern boundary of Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and continuing south-westerly by the southern boundary of L.R. 7149/3 to its intersection with the north-eastern boundary of the Nairobi-Mombasa main railway line reserve;

thence generally south-easterly by that railway reserve boundary to its intersection with the western boundary of the former Arthi River Trading Centre;

thence south-westerly by that former trading centre boundary to its intersection with the generally southern boundary of Nairobi National Park;

thence generally north-westerly by that park boundary and continuing in the same direction by the Mbagathi River, and by the generally north-eastern boundary of Ololua Forest to the most northerly corner of that forest;

thence south-westerly by part of the north-western boundary of that forest to its intersection with the western boundary of L.R. No. 193/4;

thence north-westerly by that boundary and by that extended boundary to its intersection with the south-east boundary of L.R. No. 192/3;

thence south-westerly by that boundary to its most southerly corner;

thence north-westerly by the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 192/3 and continuing north-westerly by the south western boundary of L.R. No. 1161 to the most westerly corner of the latter portion;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 1161 to the most southerly corner of L.R. No. 5842/2;

thence north-westerly by the south-western boundary of that portion and continuing north-westerly by the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 197 to its most westerly corner;

thence north-easterly by part of the north-western boundary of that portion to its intersection with the south-western boundary of L.R. No. 2377;

thence north-westerly and north-easterly by the south-western and north-western boundaries of that portion to its north-western corner;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 2377 and continuing south-easterly by the north-eastern boundary of L.R. No. 197 to the north-eastern corner of that portion;

thence easterly, north-easterly and again easterly by the north-western and northern boundaries of L.R. No. 196 to the intersection of the latter boundary with the western boundary of the Dagoretti road reserve;

thence generally northerly and north-easterly by that road reserve boundary to its junction with the northern boundary of the main Nairobi-Nakuru road reserve at a point approximately 2 kilometres (1¼ miles) west of the former Uthiru Trading Centre;

thence easterly by that road reserve boundary for approximately 2 kilometres (1¼ miles) to its intersection with the generally western boundary of L.R. No. 189/R (G.L.), the Kabete Experimental Farm;

thence generally northerly by the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 189/R (G.L.), 9915, again 189/R (G.L.), and by the north-western and northern boundaries of L.R. No. 9912, and continuing northerly by the western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 189/R (G.L.), 4065 (G.L.) and again 189/R (G.L.) to the latter's intersection with the Gitathuru River;

thence easterly and downstream by that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 2951;

thence north-easterly and south-easterly by the north-western and north-eastern boundaries of that portion to the intersection of the latter boundary with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 3862;

thence north-easterly by that boundary to the most northerly corner of that portion;

thence south-easterly by the north-eastern boundaries of L.R. Nos. 3862 and 3861 to the north-western corner of L.R. No. 5828;

thence north-easterly by the north-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7008 and 18/6 to the intersection of the latter boundary with the Karura River;

thence north-westerly and up-stream by the course of that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 21;

thence north-easterly by that boundary to its intersection with the Ruiruaka River;

thence up-stream by that river to its intersection with the north-western boundary of L.R. No. 22;

thence north-easterly by that boundary to its north-western corner;

thence generally south-easterly by the northern boundary of L.R. No. 22, part of the northern boundary of L.R. No. 23 and continuing south-easterly by the south-western boundaries of L.R. Nos. 7268, 5974/3 and 7153/2 to the most southerly corner of the last named portion;

thence continuing south-easterly by the extended south-western boundary of L.R. No. 7153/2 to its intersection with the eastern boundary of the Nairobi-Kiambu road reserve;

thence north-westerly by that road reserve boundary to its intersection with the southern boundary of L.R. No. 76/32;

thence south-easterly and easterly by that boundary to the south-east corner of L.R. No. 76/32;

thence northerly by part of the eastern boundary of L.R. No. 76/32 to the south-west corner of L.R. No. 3991;

thence northerly and easterly by the western and northern boundaries of that portion to the south-western corner of the Kiambu Forest;

thence easterly and northerly by the southern and eastern boundaries of that forest to the intersection of the latter boundary with the Riara River;

thence easterly and downstream by that river to the point of commencement.

SECOND SCHEDULE (s.18(4)(a))

REQUIREMENTS FOR A PETITION

A petition to Parliament shall —

(a) be handwritten, printed or typed;

(b) be in English or Kiswahili and be written in respectful, decorous and temperate language;

(c) be free of alterations and interlineations in its text;

(d) be addressed to the Senate;

(e) have its subject-matter indicated on every sheet if it consists of more than one sheet;

(f) indicate whether the issues in respect of which the petition is made are pending before any court of law or other constitutional or legal body;

(g) conclude with a clear, proper and respectful prayer, reciting the definite object of the petitioner or petitioners with regard to the boundaries of the county to which it relates;

(h) contain the names, addresses, identification numbers, signature or a thumb impression of —

(i) the petitioner or of every petitioner, where there is more than one petitioner; and

(ii) the supporters of the petition.

(i) contain only signatures or thumb impressions, as the case may be, and addresses and identification numbers written directly onto the petition and not pasted thereon or otherwise transferred to it;

(j) an explanation of the proposed alteration of county boundaries and the rationale for such proposals in accordance with the factors outlined in Article 188(2) of the Constitution;

(k) be signed by the petitioner, or if the petitioner is unable to sign, by a witness in whose presence the petitioner shall make his or her mark on the petition.

THIRD SCHEDULE (s.18(4)(b))

FORM OF PETITION

PETITION FOR ALTERATION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF ..... COUNTY

I/We, the undersigned,

(Here, identify in general terms, who the petitioners are, for example, residents of ..... county, members of .... community group, etc)

Draw the attention of Parliament to the following:

(Here, briefly state the reasons underlying the request for the intervention of the Parliament by outlining the grievances or problems by summarizing the facts which the petitioner or petitioners wish the Parliament to consider.)

THAT
(Here confirm that efforts have been made to resolve the boundary dispute or the issues giving rise to the petition)

THAT
(Here confirm whether the issues in respect of which the petition is made are not pending before any court of law, or constitutional or legal body)

WHEREFORE your humble petitioner(s) pray that Parliament passes a resolution in terms of Article 188(1) of the Constitution to alter the boundaries of ..... County as follows-

(Here, give a detailed description of the manner in which the boundaries sought to be altered)

And your PETITIONER(S) will ever Pray.

Name of the Petitioner	Full Address	National ID/Passport No	Signature/Thumb impression
.....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

FOURTH SCHEDULE (s.29)

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AND AFFAIRS OF THE COMMISSION

1. A commission shall meet as often as may be necessary for the carrying out of its business.

2. A meeting of the commission shall be held on such date and at such time as the chairperson shall decide.

3. The chairperson shall, on the written application of one-third of the members, convene a special meeting of the commission.

4. The quorum for the conduct of business at a meeting of the commission shall be at least three members of the commission.

5. The chairperson shall preside at every meeting of the commission at which the chairperson is present and in the absence of the chairperson at a meeting, the vice-chairperson, shall preside and in the absence of both the chairperson and the vice-chairperson, the members present shall elect one of their number who shall, with respect to that meeting and the business transacted thereat, have all the powers of the chairperson.

6. Unless a unanimous decision is reached, a decision on any matter before the commission shall be by majority vote.

7. The commission shall cause minutes of all proceedings of meetings of the commission to be entered in books for that purpose.

8. Except as provided by this Schedule, the commission may regulate its own procedure.

9. (1) If any person is present at a meeting of the commission or any committee of the commission at which any matter is the subject of consideration and in which matter that person or that directly or indirectly interested in a private capacity, that person shall as soon as is practicable after the commencement of the meeting, declare such interest and shall not, unless the commission or committee otherwise directs, take part in any consideration or discussion of, or vote on any question touching such matter.

(2) A disclosure of interest made under subparagraph (1) shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting at which it is made.

(3) A person who contravenes subparagraph (1) commits an offence and upon conviction is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand shillings or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both such fine and imprisonment.

10. A member or employee of the commission shall not transact any business or trade with the commission.

FIFTH SCHEDULE (s.33 and s.34(2))

OATH OF OFFICE FOR MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

OATH OF OFFICE/SOLEMN AFFIRMATION OF CHAIRPERSON/ MEMBER/SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSION

I ..... having been appointed the chairperson/member of/secretary to the (insert name of the commission) do solemnly swear/declare and affirm that I will at all times obey, respect and uphold the Constitution of Kenya and all other laws of the Republic; that I will faithfully and fully, impartially and to the best of my ability, discharge the trust and perform the functions and exercise the powers devolving upon me by virtue if this appointment without fear, favour, bias, affection, ill-will or prejudice. (So help me God)

Sworn declared by the said.....before me this .....day of .....

.....

Chief Justice

I certify that this printed impression is a true copy of the Bill as passed by the Senate on Thursday, 25th April, 2024.

FOR: *Clerk of the Senate*

Endorsed for presentation to the National Assembly in accordance with the provisions of standing order 161 of the Senate Standing Orders.

Speaker of the Senate

PRINTED BY THE CLERK OF THE SENATE