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29/05/2024

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT | THIRD SESSION

THE SENATE

STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE
AND FOREIGN RELATIONS

Rt. Hon. Speaker
You may approve for tabling
J. M. Nyegenye, C.B.S.,
Clerk of the senate/secretary, PSC
Date: 29/05/24

REPORT ON THE RESOLUTION BY THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF
ELGEYO MARAKWET ON MEASURES TO CURB BANDITRY IN
KERIO VALLEY

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Clerk's Chambers,
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NAIROBI.

May, 2024

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ASAL	- Arid and Semi-Arid Land
COK	- Constitution of Kenya
CS	- Cabinet Secretary
KDF	- Council of Governors
NPR	- National Police Reservist
NPS	- National Police Service
OMU	- Operation Maliza Uhalifu

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 Resolution by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley are attached to this Report as ***Annex 1***.

FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON

Hon. Speaker,

Pursuant to standing order 48 (4) and 48 (7) (c) of the Senate Standing Orders, the Honourable Speaker conveyed a Message on a Resolution the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley on Wednesday, 12th April, 2023, following which it was committed to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations for consideration.

The salient issue in the Resolution relates to the declaration of banditry as a terrorist act, bandits as a terrorist group and drafting of legislation to provide for punishment for the same. The Resolution seeks the approval of the National Assembly on the deployment of the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) in Kerio Valley and further seeks a lasting solution to banditry in the region.

Hon. Speaker,

In considering the Resolution, the Committee first visited Elgeyo Marakwet County. This was to enable the Committee to better understand the issues raised in the Resolution and the remedies that the County Assembly sought from the Committee and the Senate.

The Committee held meetings with the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet, the Governor, County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet and the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration to deliberate on and receive submissions on the Resolution. These are summarized in Chapter Two of this Report.

Hon. Speaker,

Having heard from the County Assembly 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 cattle rustling and banditry have plagued much of the North Rift for years, with an upsurge being witnessed over the recent years. Whereas in the past, cattle rustling was associated with cultural practices among neighbouring communities, the practice had evolved into serious crime, involving killings and disruption of socio-economic activities in the affected communities.
- b) The Committee observed that 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 Committee observed that while there have been significant wins in the fight against banditry in the Kerio Valley Belt since the declaration of parts of North Rift Region as “Dangerous and Disturbed” and the North Rift as a whole, the menace appears to subsist unabated.
- d) The Committee noted that there exists a boundary dispute between Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo County. There was lack of clarity on the boundary marker, with some quarters claiming the boundary to be the Turkwel power line while others claimed it to be the Kerio River.

The Committee further observed that –

1. while NPRs were recently deployed in the region, their numbers were still significantly low, they lacked ammunition and did not receive remuneration. There is therefore need for an enhanced National Police Reservists Programme in the Kerio Valley Belt;
2. lack of security roads in the region also hampered security efforts in the fight against banditry. There is an urgent need to develop security roads in the region with a view to enhance rapid response and accessibility by security forces;
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 imprisonment for a term not exceeding 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, the Branding of Stock Act and the Stock and Produce Theft Act and 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 the threat 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.
5. There is need to settle the boundary dispute between Elgeyo Marakwet County and Baringo 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.

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

Hon. Speaker,

Arising from its observations on the Resolution, the Committee has made five key recommendations, namely –

- 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 East African Community Arid and Semi-Arid Lands and Regional Development and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development reinstate Elgeyo Marakwet County as an Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
- 3) That the Inspector General, National Police Service deploys additional National Police Reservists in the Kerio Valley ensuring timely payment of their remuneration and develops proper accountability mechanisms for the NPRs with regard to the use of firearms and command structure and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
- 4) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration creates a new sub county to be known as Kerio Valley Sub County and establishes additional Police Posts in the affected areas and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
- 5) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration in conjunction with the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet and County Government of Baringo develop security roads within the Kerio Valley and engage the Ministry of Roads and Transportation and provide a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the 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 Resolution. I also wish to thank the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet for bringing this matter to the attention of the Senate. I further wish to thank the stakeholders who presented submissions before the Committee,

including the Governor, County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet and the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration.

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

Hon. Speaker,

It is now my pleasant duty to present the Report of the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations on the Resolution by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet County on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley.

Signed.....



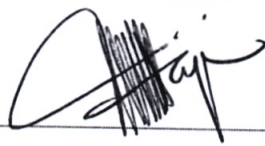
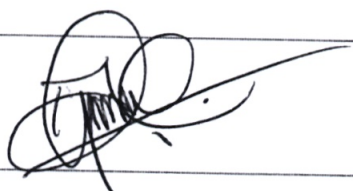
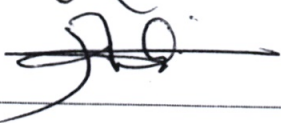
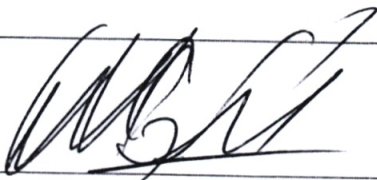
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SEN. WILLIAM CHEPTUMO, CBS, MP
CHAIRPERSON, STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY,
DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS ON THE RESOLUTION BY THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF ELGEYO MARAKWET ON MEASURES TO CURB BANDITRY IN ELGEYO MARAKWET 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 Resolution

1. Standing order 48 of the Senate Standing Orders makes provision for messages to and from the County Assemblies. Standing order 48 (4) provides that ‘The Speaker of the Senate shall read to the Senate any message from the County Assembly and such message shall be in writing and shall be signed by the Speaker of the County Assembly.’
2. Standing order 48 (7) further provides that ‘When the Speaker reports a message from a County Assembly under paragraph (5) or (6), the message shall be deemed to have been laid before the Senate and the Speaker may-
 - a) direct that the message be dealt with forthwith;
 - b) appoint a day for the consideration of the message; or
 - c) refer the message to the relevant Committee of the Senate.’
3. Pursuant to the said provisions, at the sitting of the Senate held on Wednesday, 12th April, 2023, the Rt. Honourable Speaker of the Senate conveyed a message on a Resolution from the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley. A copy of the Resolution is attached to this Report as *Annex 2*, while an extract of the Hansard for the Senate sitting of Wednesday, 12th April, 2023 is attached as *Annex 3*.
4. The salient issues raised in the Resolution were that –
 - i) banditry has been a long standing tradition which entailed stealing of livestock without killings, harm or life-threatening acts, however, due to the influx of illegal arms, banditry has grown to be deadly, causing the deaths of thousands of people in the Kerio Valley referred to as the “Valley of Death” and adjacent areas in Elgeyo Marakwet County and had evolved into an economic crime;
 - ii) freedom of residents of Kerio Valley to engage in economic and social activities like citizens in other parts of the country had been greatly affected by the banditry; and
 - iii) attempts had been made by the national government to end the menace through provision of Kenya Police Reservists and deployment of security personnel, to no avail; as have public barazas, leadership meetings by political, spiritual and traditional leaders been unsuccessful.

5. The County Assembly therefore prayed that –
- a) banditry be declared as a terrorist act and bandits be declared as a terrorist group and as such punishment attendant to the said offence to follow and that Parliament develops a legislation on the same;
 - b) that pursuant to Article 241(3)(c) of the Constitution, the National Assembly grants approval for the deployment of the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) in the Kerio Valley with the aim of ending the suffering by the local population; and
 - c) that Parliament comes up with a lasting remedy to curb banditry in the Kerio Valley of Elgeyo Marakwet County, including but not limited to allocating resources towards developing infrastructure aimed at promoting the socio-economic wellbeing of the affected communities, among other measures.
6. Pursuant to standing order 48 (7) (c) of the Senate Standing Orders, the Resolution was committed to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations for consideration.

1.2 Analysis of Legal issues

7. The principal law governing terrorist acts in Kenya is the Prevention of Terrorism Act, (No. 30 of 2012) (hereinafter referred to as the “Act”). The Act provides measures for the detection and prevention of terrorist activities and provides for the definition of a “terrorist act” and a “terrorist group” under section 2 as follows –

"terrorist act" means an act or threat of action —

(a) which—

- (i) involves the use of violence against a person;*
- (ii) endangers the life of a person, other than the person committing the action;*
- (iii) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public;*
- (iv) results in serious damage to property;*
- (v) involves the use of firearms or explosives;*
- (vi) involves the release of any dangerous, hazardous, toxic or radioactive substance or microbial or other biological agent or toxin into the environment;*
- (vii) interferes with an electronic system resulting in the disruption of the provision of communication, financial, transport or other essential*

services;

(viii) interferes or disrupts the provision of essential or emergency services;

(ix) prejudices national security or public safety; and

(b) which is carried out with the aim of -

(i) intimidating or causing fear amongst members of the public or a section of the public; or

(ii) intimidating or compelling the Government or international organization to do, or refrain from any act; or

(iii) destabilizing the religious, political, Constitutional, economic or social institutions of a country, or an international organization.

"terrorist group" means—

(1) an entity that has as one of its activities and purposes, the committing of, or the facilitation of the commission of a terrorist act; or

(2) a specified entity.

8. Under Kenyan law, there is no definition of the term “bandit” or the act referred to as “banditry”. The Black’s Law Dictionary defines the word “bandit” as *an outlaw; a man banned, or put under a ban; a brigand or robber*. Similarly, the Mariam Webster dictionary defines the term “bandit” to mean “an outlaw who lives by plunder”.

9. From the above definitions, the term banditry constitutes various criminal activities including stock theft, robbery, illegal possession of a firearm, handling stolen goods murder and manslaughter. Of key importance is stock theft (commonly referred to as cattle rustling) which has been a key activity carried out by persons termed as “bandits”. These criminal activities including their sanctions have been provided for under the Penal Code as follows -

(a) section 295 and 296 on robbery, provides that a person who steals anything, and, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of stealing it, uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to obtain or retain the thing stolen or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen or retained, is guilty of the felony termed robbery and is liable to imprisonment for fourteen years. It goes further to state that where an offensive weapon is used to beat, strike any person, such person where convicted would be sentenced to death;

(b) section 278 on stock theft provides that if the thing stolen is any of the

following things, that is to say, a horse, mare, gelding, ass, mule, camel, ostrich, bull, cow, ox, ram, ewe, whether, goat or pig, or the young thereof the offender is liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding fourteen years;

- (c) section 89 provides for possession of firearms without unreasonable excuse and imposes a penalty of imprisonment for a term not less than seven years and not more than fifteen years;
- (d) section 322 provides that a person who handles stolen goods is guilty of a felony and is liable to imprisonment with hard labour for a term not exceeding fourteen years; and
- (e) sections 202, 203, 204 and 205 provides for the offences of murder and manslaughter and have set the sanctions for each at death and imprisonment for life respectively.

10. Additionally, the offence of stock theft, which is commonly associated with banditry, is provided for under the Stock and Produce Theft Act, Cap. 355. This Act provides for illegal possession of stock and produce as well as the prohibition of sale of stock or produce in a proclaimed district at night.
11. In dealing with persons described as bandits or acts of banditry, accused persons have been charged with the above-mentioned offences under the Penal Code or the Stock Theft Act. The courts have not specifically defined the act of “banditry” or the term “bandit” but instead, use the term “bandits” interchangeably when referring to a group of accused persons charged with the offence of cattle rustling, robbery with violence and illegal possession of firearms, among other offences. In the case of *Mohamed Hassan Mahat v Republic [2018] eKLR*, the term “bandits” was used to describe the accused persons who had been charged with various offences including robbery with violence, attempted robbery with violence, being in possession of a firearm without a Firearm Certificate and being in possession of ammunition contrary to the Firearms Act.
12. Further, the Prevention of Terrorism Act has defined a terrorist group as including a specified entity. Part II of the Act provides the procedure through which an entity may be declared a terrorist group. Section 3 of the Act provides circumstances under which an entity may be declared a terrorist group. This section further provides that the Inspector General may recommend to the Cabinet Secretary responsible for matters relating to internal security, to publish an order in the Gazette declaring any such entity as a terrorist group.

1.3 Deployment of the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) in Kerio Valley

13. The Kenya Defence Forces comprised of the Kenya Army, Kenya Navy and Kenya Air Force is established under Article 241 of the Constitution of Kenya. The Kenya Defence Forces are tasked with the following functions –

- (a) defence and protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kenya;
- (b) cooperate with other authorities during disasters and emergencies; and
- (c) restore peace in any part of Kenya which may be affected by instability and unrest.

14. Article 241(3)(c) of the Constitution provides that the deployment of the Kenya Defence Forces to any part of Kenya can only be effected through the approval of the National Assembly as follows –

“The defence forces –

- a)*
- b)*
- c) may be deployed to restore peace in any part of Kenya affected by unrest or instability only with the approval of the National Assembly.”*

CHAPTER TWO: CONSIDERATION OF THE RESOLUTION

2.1 Introduction

15. The Resolution by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley was presented in the Senate on Wednesday, 12th April, 2023, following which it was committed to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations.
16. In considering the Resolution, the Committee received both written and oral evidence from the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet, the Governor, County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet and the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration.

2.2 Submissions by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet

17. On Friday, 10th November, 2023, the Committee visited Elgeyo Marakwet County and met with the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet to deliberate on the Resolution.
18. Upon invitation by the Committee the Chairperson of the counterpart Committee of the County Assembly submitted that-
 - a) the Constitution of Kenya introduced division of functions between the National and County Governments, with security designated as a National Government function. Cattle rustling was rampant in the County, making it difficult to explain to locals that the security function was not a function of the County Government but a National Government function;
 - b) while appreciating that security was a national function, the County Assembly acknowledged that it had a big brother at the national level i.e. the Senate which could address the issues affecting the county moreso in regard to the banditry menace;
 - c) cattle rustling was as a result of neglect and under development in the Kerio Valley, and as such prayed that the Senate pushes for a marshall plan for the region;
 - d) one of the Assembly's prayers, that the KDF be deployed in Kerio Valley had been implemented, but requested that the same be made permanent so as to completely eradicate banditry;
 - e) banditry involved the use of violence and use of firearms resulting in loss of lives, serious risks to health, interference with the provision of essential services to the public such as healthcare and education. In this regard,

therefore, banditry should be declared an act of terrorism as defined in the Prevention of Terrorism Act;

- f) the Cattle Rustling Act, CAP 278 classifies cattle rustling as a lesser crime than terrorism, with a penalty of only fifteen (15) years, yet the consequences of the rustling were similar to those of terrorism. Such penalty was non-deterrent thus promulgating the existence of the menace;
- g) Elgeyo Marakwet County has lost numerous lives to banditry;
- h) cattle rustling is an age-old tradition, however, in the past people were not killed as is the case today. Bandits have killed medics, teachers, children and other staff offering humanitarian services.
- i) women and children have been gravely affected by the killings. A number of schools have also been shut down as a result of the menace;
- j) the bandits are fearless and have on occasions overrun GSU camps;
- k) that two days before the County Assembly passed the Resolution, a nurse and lab technician were killed in Arror by bandits. This act interferes with provision of services to the public and as such should be declared as terrorism in line with the definition in the Prevention of Terrorism Act which includes interference of essential government services to the public;
- l) there has been massive displacement of Marakwet locals in Marakwet East Constituency who have been pushed into caves abandoning their fertile lands out of fear of being killed;
- m) the bandits allege that the border between Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo Counties is at the Turkwel power line, however, it is known that the border is the Kerio River. There is therefore need for clarity on the border with Tiaty Constituency;
- n) Elgeyo Marakwet County is among the least funded counties, with almost zero allocation for peace efforts and banditry issues. There is need for the Senate to fight for the allocation of more funds to the County and also push for the reinstatement of the County as an ASAL County;
- o) there is need to explore compensation for families of those killed by bandits; and
- p) the declaration of banditry as a terrorist act will likely improve reaction by security forces.

19. The County Assembly therefore prayed that-

- a) banditry be declared as a terrorist act and bandits be declared as a terrorist group and as such punishment attendant to the said offence to follow and that Parliament develops a legislation on the same;
- b) that pursuant to Article 241(3)(c) of the Constitution, the National Assembly grants approval for the deployment of the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) in

the Kerio Valley with the aim of ending the suffering by the local population; and

- c) that Parliament comes up with a lasting remedy to curb banditry in the Kerio Valley of Elgeyo Marakwet County, including but not limited to allocating resources towards developing infrastructure aimed at promoting the socio-economic wellbeing of the affected communities, among other measures.

2.3 Submissions by the Governor, County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet

20. On Friday, 10th November, 2023, the Committee visited Elgeyo Marakwet County and met with the Governor, County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet to deliberate on the Resolution. Hon. Wisley Rotich who submitted that-

1. the Kerio Valley belt has experienced instability following banditry attacks dating as far back as the 1950s, however, Elgeyo Marakwet County bears the brunt of the incessant killings. As a result development in the County has remained disrupted as contractors shy away from the area;

Possible Root Causes

2. organized crime – traditionally cattle rustling was considered a cultural practice and was sanctioned and controlled by elders. However, nowadays, it is motivated by the quest for wealth accumulation and stolen livestock often wind up in abattoirs in Nairobi;
3. territorial expansion attempts – bandits often attack boundary areas and following successful raids often occupy and claim ownership to the area;
4. poverty, illiteracy, marginalization and climate change – many children especially in Tiaty Constituency do not join school and are introduced to herding and banditry at a tender age;
5. proliferation of firearms has been a major contributor to the killings in Kerio Valley;
6. laxity by security officers in confronting security issues in the area has also played a part in the widespread banditry. Majority of officers serving in the region are often on disciplinary service and are rarely transferred;
7. political motivation also contributes to the large scale of banditry in Kerio Valley and culprits seem to be well connected individuals;

Possible solutions

Short-term measures

8. intelligence based disarmament to mop up illegal guns in the hands of locals, while giving amnesty to those ready to return arms and identify of those who fail to surrender arms;

9. transfer of police stations along the road (Arror-Liter Road) to the Kerio River borders for effective response to banditry;
10. military intervention in Kolowa Bridge area to restore sanity and prevent bandits from crossing over to Elgeyo Marakwet;
11. reinstatement and enrolment of National Police Reservists with a monthly stipend;
12. peace talks in consultation with all leaders and elders;
13. enhanced intelligence gathering and relaying the same promptly to avert attacks;
14. reorganization of the security arrangements currently existing;
15. deployment of drone surveillance to help security agencies to monitor criminals;
16. identify and cut off the supply chain of guns and ammunition;
17. end the culture of impunity by arresting and prosecuting bandits and beneficiaries of stolen livestock;
18. empower security officers by providing adequate resources to those operating in the Kerio Valley;
19. establishment of a Security, Peace and Reconciliation Department in the three neighbouring counties of Baringo West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet to lead peace efforts in the region;
20. political good will and an end to incitement of local residents;
21. legislation to categorize banditry as an act of terrorism with harsh penalties to deter locals especially the youth from engaging in banditry;
22. immediate opening of security roads in Kerio Valley;

Long term measures

23. military presence to flush out bandits and other criminals in the area;
24. mandatory schooling for all children below the age of eighteen (18) years in Tiaty Constituency so as to improve literacy levels with a view to eradicate banditry;
25. establishment of Kerio Valley Sub County;
26. introduction of more lucrative economic activities such as dairy farming, horticulture and irrigated agriculture along the Kerio valley to benefit all communities;
27. land adjudication and issuance of titles along the Kerio Valley belt;
28. introduction of fully integrated boarding schools in areas with low school enrollment especially in Tiaty Constituency;
29. deployment of more teachers and improved welfare to ensure their retention in the region;

30. provision of a safe and enabling environment for donors, development partners, religious groups to initiate mindset and behavior change in the region and the construction of worship areas, schools, water points and health centres;
 31. introduction of micro-chips for all livestock to ease tracking of stolen livestock which would be a good deterrent. Botswana has such a system;
 32. implementation of a transformative marshall plan to address all developmental gaps in the region through an established body;
 33. development of industrial parks and light industries to create employment and engage idle youth;
 34. rehabilitation programmes for reformed bandits;
 35. continued peace negotiations between communities and integration on shared resources such as schools, programmes both government and faith based for harmony;
 36. establishment of irrigation schemes along the Kerio Valley to provide an alternative source of livelihood to the communities so as to depart from pastoralism which fuels banditry.
 37. a minimum threshold be set aside for budgets for insecure counties.
21. The County Commissioner stated as follows-
- a) there has been a lot of commitment by the Government and the Ministry of Interior and National Administration towards peace in Kerio Valley;
 - b) during a visit to Chesongoch in January, 2023, the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration directed the reinstatement of National Police Reservist (NPRs) who were vetted immediately. He requested for more NPRs and was given the go ahead, however, they were yet to be vetted. He requested that the remaining number be vetted to augment existing NPRs;
 - c) however, the NPRs engaged have not been remunerated since January and therefore quite risky because they bear arms ;
 - d) there is need for more allocations to the County and other northern counties from the Ministry of Interior and National Administration so as to surmount the challenges in the Kerio Valley; and
 - e) there is need for the resumption of payments of stipends for elders who are part of the local peace committees to keep them motivated. Previously, these elders received a small stipend on quarterly basis.
22. A copy of the submissions from the Governor is attached to this Report as *Annex 4*.

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

23. The Committee received written submissions from the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration on the Resolution. The Cabinet Secretary submitted that -
- a) In February, 2023, the Government declared parts of North Rift Region that have been affected by insecurity as “Dangerous and Disturbed”. The affected areas have since then been under a multi-agency operation: Operation Maliza Uhalifu, which was launched to address the banditry menace.
 - b) The insecurity in this region is attributed to several factors among them-
 - i) competition and conflict over scarce resources;
 - ii) mistrust amongst communities and clans;
 - iii) expansionist tendency;
 - iv) administrative and electoral boundary conflicts;
 - v) ungoverned government spaces;
 - vi) political incitement and interference;
 - vii) misinformation and disinformation by the media and social media; and
 - viii) revenge and retaliatory attacks.
24. The Government has taken the following measures to enhance security in the region, among others-
- a) planned decisive operations;
 - b) mapping out of emerging hotspot areas;
 - c) establishment of new teams on the identified hotspot areas;
 - d) enhancement of coordination, command and control of multi-agency security teams on the ground;
 - e) deployment of new DCI teams to support on analysis and prosecution;
 - f) activation and reorganization of NPRs into various clusters;
 - g) deployment of additional specialized equipment to support the operations;
 - h) reorganization of KDF and NPS dispositions in Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo Counties (Samu, Sarara, Mabirir, Kapkurong, Karanga Joto, Kabirwok, Ng’aratuko and Kosile) resulting in improved socio-economic activities in Kerio Valley belt;
 - i) the first batch of Quick Response Team from Rift Valley Region has been trained and currently being deployed to identified hotspot areas;
 - j) upgrading of Morijo Police Post in Samburu County to a police station;
 - k) engagement of opinion leaders in the communities;

- l) recruitment, training and deployment of additional NPRs;
- m) launch of the Operation Maliza Uhalifu which is being conducted by a multi-agency team, with the coordination centre being at Chemolingot under the Multi-Agency Command Centre. The operation is however led by the National Police Service as per the Constitution. The objectives of the OMU are to disarm, recover and prosecute criminals, sympathizers and financiers; restore law and order and peaceful co-existence among communities; create an enabling environment and for safe return of displaced persons/families; ensure that there is resumption of normal learning, economic and social activities and enforce curfew orders.

Achievements

25. Since its launch in February, 2023, OMU has reported several successes including-
 - a) Recovery of stolen livestock. A total of 10,140 livestock have been recovered and handed over to the owners;
 - b) A total of 182 illegally held firearms and 803 ammunitions have been recovered;
 - c) Opening up of roads blocked by bandits;
 - d) Denial of freedom of action of the bandits;
 - e) Ongoing rehabilitation of schools which had been closed, deserted and vandalized;
 - f) Opening up of schools closed due to insecurity;
 - g) A total of 250 suspects, including 14 politicians have been arrested and prosecuted.

Challenges

26. The challenges that have limited the operation include-
 - a) limited resources, including funding and specialized equipment;
 - b) vastness of the region, harsh terrain and poor security roads; and
 - c) lenient criminal justice system.
27. The Cabinet Secretary submitted that going forward, in order to enhance security in the region, the Government is-
 - a) sustaining high-level political engagements;
 - b) encouraging the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms;
 - c) fast-tracking the appointment and deployment of administrative officers to fill the vacant administrative units;
 - d) fast-tracking and enhancing implementation of socio-economic programs;
 - e) sustaining media campaigns to counter propaganda operations;

- f) considering the amendment of existing legislations in order to enhance the administration of justice;
 - g) implementing livestock markets management and animal movement controls across the counties;
 - h) continuing with the multi-agency operation to maintain robust and coordinated operations with a high degree of professionalism, all aimed at restoring normalcy in the North Rift Region.
28. The Cabinet Secretary further submitted that cattle rustling is not ideologically driven for it to be declared as terrorism. In addition, cattle rustling is not a threat to the Republic of Kenya.
29. A copy of the submissions from the Cabinet Secretary is attached to this Report as *Annex 5*.

CHAPTER THREE: COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

30. Having considered the Resolution and the responses and submissions received thereon, the Committee made observations as set out below.
- a) Cattle rustling and banditry have plagued much of the North Rift for years with an upsurge being witnessed over the recent years. Whereas in the past, cattle rustling was associated with cultural practices among neighbouring communities, the practice had evolved into serious crime, involving killings and disruption of socio-economic activities of the affected communities.
 - 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) Through Legal Notices No. 9, 10 and 11 of 2023, dated 13th February 2023, the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration invoked his powers under the Public Order Act to declare that the events occurring in Elgeyo Marakwet, Turkana, Baringo, West Pokot, Laikipia and Samburu pose serious threat to national security, public order and safety and thereby declaring a curfew in those areas. The continuity of these acts of insecurity necessitated the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration to seek the assistance of the Kenya Defence Forces. Subsequently, the Cabinet Secretary for Defence and Chairperson of the Defence Council, on 13th February 2023 through Kenya Gazette No. 1900 of 2023 VOL CXXV –No. 34 ordered the deployment of the Kenya Defence Forces through the invocation of Article 241 (3) (b) of the Constitution.
 - d) Further, in February, 2023, the Government declared parts of the North Rift Region that have been affected by insecurity as “Dangerous and Disturbed”. The affected areas have since then been under a multi-agency operation: Operation Maliza Uhalifu, which was launched to address the banditry menace. While there have been significant wins in the fight against banditry in the Kerio Valley Belt and the North Rift as a whole, the menace appears to subsist unabated.

- f) Further, the Committee noted that there exists a boundary dispute between Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo County. There was lack of clarity on the boundary marker, with some quarters claiming the boundary to be the Turkwel power line while others claimed it to be the Kerio River. There was therefore a need for the boundaries to be clearly defined for an end to the conflict between the two communities.
- f) In light of the foregoing, 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 6**.
- g) While NPRs were recently deployed in the region, their numbers were still significantly low, they lacked ammunition and did not receive remuneration. There is therefore need for an enhanced National Police Reservists programme in the Kerio Valley Belt to empower the residents of this belt to actively participate in their own protection and supplement the efforts by the National Government security apparatus in the area.
- h) Lack of security roads in the region also hampered security efforts in the fight against banditry. There is an urgent need to develop security roads in the region with a view to enhance rapid response and accessibility by security forces. The Committee further observed that poverty and illiteracy levels also largely contributed to the menace.
- i) In addition, there is need for additional administrative units i.e. the creation of a new sub county in the region as a way to enhance coordination of National Government operations and security provision in the affected region.
- j) Currently, the offence of stock theft is provided for under section 278 of the Penal Code which provides for a punishment upon conviction of imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen (14) years, which term does not serve as a deterrent to criminals.
- k) 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.

- l) 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. In addition, the Bill 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 7**.
- m) A larger part of the geographical area of Elgeyo Marakwet County is semi-arid and therefore should be classified as an Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL).
- n) The acts constituting banditry may fall under the definition of a terrorist act as provided for under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2012 so far as the motivation to commit such acts is to instill fear amongst members of the public, intimidating or compelling the Government; or to destabilize the religious, political, Constitutional, economic or social institutions of a country or an international organization. Any act of banditry that falls within the scope of a terrorist act as defined in the Prevention of Terrorism Act is therefore already covered in law.
- o) The Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration may on the recommendation of the Inspector General of Police make an order under section 3 of the Prevention of Terrorism Act declaring any entity as a terrorist group. Such a declaration however requires the identification of the specific groups and individual members of the groups. Since the term “bandits” may constitute a group of persons engaged in both acts of terrorism and acts that do not constitute terrorism depending on the motivation for the commission of such acts, it may not be possible to designate them as a terrorist group.

CHAPTER FOUR: RECOMMENDATIONS

31. 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 East African Community Arid and Semi-Arid Lands and Regional Development and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development reinstate Elgeyo Marakwet County as an Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
- 3) That the Inspector General, National Police Service deploys additional National Police Reservists in the Kerio Valley ensuring timely payment of their remuneration and develops proper accountability mechanisms for the NPRs with regard to the use of firearms and command structure and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
- 4) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration creates a new sub county to be known as Kerio Valley Sub County and establishes additional Police Posts in the affected areas and provides a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.
- 5) That the Ministry of Interior and National Administration in conjunction with the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet and County Government of Baringo develop security roads within the Kerio Valley and engage the Ministry of Roads and Transportation and provide a status report to the Senate within **six months** of the tabling of this Report.

LIST OF ANNEXES

- Annex 1:** Minutes of the Committee in Considering the Resolution
- Annex 2:** Copy of the Resolution
- Annex 3:** Extract of the Hansard for the Senate sitting of Wednesday, 12th April, 2023
- Annex 4:** Submissions by the County Governor, County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet
- Annex 5:** Submissions by the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration
- Annex 6:** The County Boundaries Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 6 of 2023)
- Annex 7:** The Prevention of Livestock and Produce Theft Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 12 of 2023)

ANNEX 1

Minutes of the Committee in considering the Resolution



13TH PARLIAMENT | 2ND SESSION

MINUTES OF THE THIRTY FIFTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS HELD ON TUESDAY, 16TH MAY, 2023 AT 8.30 A.M. IN COMMITTEE ROOM 5, MAIN PARLIAMENT BUILDING

PRESENT

1. Sen. William Cheptumo Kipkiror, CBS, MP - Chairperson (*Chairing*)
2. Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP
3. Sen. Julius Murgor Recha, MP
4. Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

1. Sen. Karen Nyamu, MP - Vice-Chairperson
2. Sen. Abdul Haji, MP
3. Sen. Joseph Githuku Kamau, MP
4. Sen. Lenku Ole Kanar Seki, MP
5. Sen. (Prof.) Tom Ojienda, SC, MP

SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Carol Kirorei | - Clerk Assistant I |
| 2. Mr. Khatib Omar | - Clerk Assistant III |
| 3. Mr. Gilbert Juma | - Legal Counsel II |
| 4. Ms. Janice Lekuton | - Research Officer III |
| 5. Mr. Patrick Murindo | - Serjeant-at-Arms |
| 6. Mr. Charles Oyosi | - Audio Officer |

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/125/2023

PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at 8.47 a.m. followed by a word of prayer by the Chairperson.

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/126/2023

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda of the meeting was adopted having been proposed by Sen. Fatuma Dullo, CBS, MP and seconded by Sen. Julius Murgor Recha, MP as follows-

1. Prayer
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Briefing on the Resolution by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley
4. Any Other Business
5. Date of the Next Meeting and Adjournment

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/127/2023

**BRIEFING ON THE RESOLUTION BY
THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF ELGEYO
MARAKWET ON MEASURES TO CURB
BANDITRY IN KERIO VALLEY**

The Committee considered Paper No. 33 (*Briefing on the Resolution by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley*).

During deliberations, Members observed that-

1. the definition terrorist acts as provided by the Anti-Terrorism Act encompasses acts of banditry;
2. there was need for a stand-alone piece of legislation to address banditry in the country;
3. the prayer by the County Assembly that pursuant to Article 241(3)(c) of the Constitution, the National Assembly grants approval for the deployment of the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) in the Kerio Valley for approval of KDF was a function of the National Assembly;
4. cultural considerations had been replaced by commercial considerations in the perpetuation of banditry across many parts of the country;
5. other causes of banditry include farmers vs. herders, lack of due diligence by the national government in the demarcation of administrative units, natural resources such as minerals and water; lack of development, illegal firearms, among others;
6. to date, Article 188 that requires the establishment of an independent commission to handle county boundaries had not been implemented. It was noted that a Bill sponsored by Sen. Mutula Kilonzo Junior during the 12th Parliament seeking to establish the commission had failed to pass; and
7. banditry was a national disaster that requires a long-lasting solution;

Thereupon, the Committee resolved as follows-

1. that subject to the availability of funds, the Committee would visit Elgeyo Marakwet County among other affected counties on a fact-finding mission to deliberate on a long-lasting solution to banditry;

2. that the Chairperson and the secretariat seek approvals for Committee travel to Elgeyo Marakwet County despite the communication that there were no funds available;
3. that the secretariat confirms the time available to the Committee for the consideration of the Resolution from the County Assembly so as to inform the Committee on whether to seek an extension of time;
4. that the secretariat retrieves a Bill sponsored by Sen. Naisula Lesuuda during the 11th Parliament on banditry and a Bill sponsored by Sen. Mutula Kilonzo Junior during the 13th Parliament to implement Article 188 (1) (a) of the Constitution; and
5. that the secretariat carries out research on all counties affected by banditry.

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/128/2023

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Meeting with a delegation from the Republic of Columbia

The meeting was informed that a meeting was scheduled to be held at 12.00 noon with a delegation from the Republic of Columbia comprising of Senators and Congressmen. Members were urged to attend the meeting.

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/129/2023

**DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING AND
ADJOURNMENT**

There being no other business, the Chairperson adjourned the meeting at 9.55 a.m. The next meeting would be held on Tuesday, 16th May, 2023 at 12.00 noon.

SIGNED:



DATE:

06/06/2023



13TH PARLIAMENT | 2ND SESSION

**MINUTES OF THE FORTIETH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS HELD
ON TUESDAY, 6TH JUNE, 2023 AT 12.00 P.M. IN VIP ANNEX 2, FIRST FLOOR,
KICC BUILDING**

PRESENT

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1. Sen. William Cheptumo Kipkiror, CBS, MP | - Chairperson |
| 2. Sen. Abdul Haji, MP | (Chairing) |
| 3. Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP | |
| 4. Sen. Julius Murgor Recha, MP | |

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Sen. Karen Nyamu, MP | - Vice-Chairperson |
| 2. Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP | |
| 3. Sen. Lenku Ole Kanar Seki, MP | |
| 4. Sen. Joseph Githuku Kamau, MP | |
| 5. Sen. (Prof.) Tom Odhiambo Ojienda, SC, MP | |

SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Carol Kirorei | - Clerk Assistant I |
| 2. Mr. Gilbert Juma | - Legal Counsel II |
| 3. Ms. Janice Lekuton | - Research Officer III |
| 4. Mr. Emmanuel Barasa | - Media Relations Officer III |
| 5. Mr. Alex Mutuku | - Serjeant-At-Arms |
| 6. Mr. Charles Oyosi | - Audio Officer |
| 7. Ms. Stella Kipkulei | - Legal Intern |

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/150/2023

PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at 12.14 p.m. followed by a word of prayer by the Chairperson.

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/151/2023

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda of the meeting was adopted having been proposed by Sen. Abdul Haji, MP and seconded by Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP as follows-

1. Prayer
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Confirmation of Minutes of the Previous Sittings
 - *Minutes of the 33rd Sitting held on 4th May, 2023*
 - *Minutes of the 34th Sitting held on 5th May, 2023*
 - *Minutes of the 35th and 36th Sittings held on 16th May, 2023*
 - *Minutes of the 37th and 38th Sittings held on 25th May, 2023*
 - *Minutes of the 39th Sitting held on 30th May, 2023*
4. Briefing on the County Visit to Elgeyo Marakwet County
5. Any Other Business
6. Date of the Next Meeting and Adjournment

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/152/2023

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS SITTINGS

1. The Minutes of the 33rd Sitting held on the 4th May, 2023 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP and seconded by Sen. William Cheptumo, CBS, MP.
2. The Minutes of the 34th Sitting held on the 5th May, 2023 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by Sen. William Cheptumo, CBS, MP and seconded by Sen. George Mbugua, MP.
3. The Minutes of the 35th Sitting held on the 16th May, 2023 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP and seconded by Sen. William Cheptumo, CBS, MP.
4. The Minutes of the 36th Sitting held on the 16th May, 2023 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP and seconded by Sen. William Cheptumo, CBS, MP.
5. The Minutes of the 39th Sitting held on the 30th May, 2023 were confirmed as a true record of the proceedings after being proposed by Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP and seconded by Sen. William Cheptumo, CBS, MP.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/153/2023

MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS MINUTES

1. *Under Minute No. 118/2013 – Meeting with the Kenya Wildlife Service*

The meeting was informed that the information sought by the Committee including charge sheets, letters from the CEO, summary of deaths caused by snake bites, segregated into counties.

2. *Under Minute No. 123/2023 – Meeting with the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Defence*

The meeting was informed that with regard to visits to military installations, the Ministry had requested that the same be coordinated during the next Financial Year.

3. *Under Minute No. 127/2023 – Briefing on the Resolution by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley*

The Committee was informed that-

- a) pursuant to standing order 48, there was no time limit for the consideration of a Resolution from a County Assembly;
- b) the County Boundaries Bill, sponsored by Sen. Moses Kajwang', MP was at the Second Reading stage in the Senate; and
- c) there was no Bill found sponsored by Sen. Naisula Lesuuda on banditry.

4. *Under Minute No. 147/2023 – Consideration of the draft Disaster Management Bill*

The Committee resolved to consider dates for a retreat to consider the draft Bill at the next meeting.

5. *Under Minute No. 148/2023 – Briefing on counties affected by banditry in Kenya*

Members were informed that a detailed research brief on banditry was scheduled to be considered at the next meeting.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/154/2023

BRIEFING ON THE COUNTY VISIT TO ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY

The Committee considered Paper No. 41 (*Briefing on the County Visit to Elgeyo Marakwet County*).

The Committee noted the contents of the Paper and made the following resolutions-

- a) that an invitation be extended to Members of Parliament hailing from Elgeyo Marakwet County to accompany the Committee during the visit; and
- b) that talking notes be prepared for the Chairperson as well as a summarized brief of the issues contained in the Resolution and Legal Brief presented to the Committee.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/155/2023

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

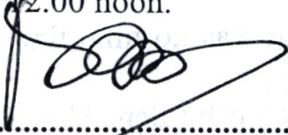
Welfare of Members

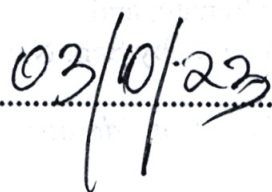
The Chairperson proposed setting up of a welfare group to support Members and staffers when bereaved or unwell and during social events. It was agreed that the same be discussed at the next meeting.

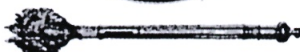
MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/156/2023

DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING AND
ADJOURNMENT

The Chairperson adjourned the meeting at 12.31 p.m. The next meeting would be held on Thursday, 8th June, 2023 at 12.00 noon.

SIGNED: 

DATE: 



13TH PARLIAMENT | 2ND SESSION

**MINUTES OF THE FORTY SECOND SITTING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN
RELATIONS HELD ON TUESDAY, 13TH JUNE, 2023 AT 12.00 P.M. IN VIP
ANNEX 1, FIRST FLOOR, KICC BUILDING**

PRESENT

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Sen. William Cheptumo Kipkiror, CBS, MP | - Chairperson |
| 2. Sen. Karen Nyamu, MP | - Vice-Chairperson |
| 3. Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP | |
| 4. Sen. Abdul Haji, MP | |
| 5. Sen. (Prof.) Tom Odhiambo Ojienda, SC, MP | |

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

1. Sen. Julius Murgor Recha, MP
2. Sen. Lenku Ole Kanar Seki, MP
3. Sen. Joseph Githuku Kamau, MP
4. Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP

SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Carol Kirorei | - Clerk Assistant I |
| 2. Mr. Gilbert Juma | - Legal Counsel II |
| 3. Mr. Khatib Omar | - Clerk Assistant III |
| 4. Ms. Lorna Okatch | - Research Officer III |
| 5. Ms. Janice Lekuton | - Research Officer III |
| 6. Mr. Emmanuel Barasa | - Media Relations Officer III |
| 7. Mr. Patrick Murindo | - Serjeant-At-Arms |
| 8. Mr. Charles Oyosi | - Audio Officer |
| 9. Mr. Ian Mugo | - Intern, DGAC |
| 10. Ms. Stella Kipkulei | - Legal Intern |
| 11. Mr. Ann Onsare | - Audio Intern |

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/164/2023

PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at 12.18 p.m. followed by a word of prayer by the Chairperson.

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/165/2023

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda of the meeting was adopted having been proposed by Sen. Abdul Haji, MP and seconded by Sen. (Prof.) Tom Ojienda, SC, MP as follows-

1. Prayer
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Research briefing on cattle rustling and banditry in Kenya (*Committee Paper No. 43*)
4. Research briefing on the legal framework relating to cattle rustling and banditry (*Committee Paper No. 44*)
5. Any Other Business
6. Date of the Next Meeting and Adjournment

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/166/2023

**RESEARCH BRIEFING ON CATTLE
RUSTLING AND BANDITRY IN KENYA**

The Committee considered Paper No. 43 (*Research Briefing on cattle rustling and banditry in Kenya*).

The Committee noted the contents of the Paper and resolved that a summary of the comparative analysis of the causes and measures taken to address cattle rustling and banditry in various jurisdictions be prepared for the Committee's consideration at the next meeting.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/167/2023

**RESEARCH BRIEFING ON
LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORKS ON
CATTLE RUSTLING AND BANDITRY**

The Committee considered Paper No. 44 (*Research Briefing on legislative frameworks on cattle rustling and banditry*).

The Committee noted the contents of the Paper and made the following resolutions-

- a) that the Legal Counsel enriches the Paper identifying the legislative gaps that the Committee may consider;
- b) that a Bill to address cattle rustling and banditry be drafted; and
- c) that *Nyumba Kumi* and County Security Committees be formalized.

1. County Visit to Elgeyo Marakwet County

The meeting was informed that owing to a High-Level Retreat between the Council of Governors and the Senate scheduled to be held between 15 – 17th June, 2023, the scheduled visit to Elgeyo Marakwet County had been postponed. The Committee resolved to reschedule the visit to 22nd – 25th June, 2023.

2. Ongoing conflict between the NPSC and the Inspector-General of the National Police Service Commission

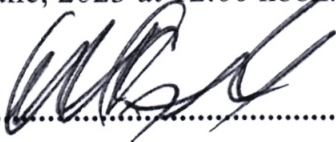
The Committee noted with concern the rising tensions between the National Police Service Commission and the National Police Service occasioned by the recent promotions at the National Police Service. The Committee resolved to invite the Chairperson, National Police Service Commission and the Inspector-General National Police Service to a meeting on Tuesday, 20th June, 2023, to discuss the cause of the tensions, the potential consequences and any proposals or recommendations to resolve the situation and foster a positive working relationship between the two institutions.

The Committee further resolved that a Constitutional amendment providing that the hiring, discipline and dismissal of members of the National Police Service was an exclusive function of the National Police Service Commission be drafted for the Committee's consideration at the next meeting.

3. Welfare Group for the Security Committee

It was agreed that a separate WhatsApp group be created for welfare purposes where Members and staffers may offer support to each other during social events or difficult times such as illness or bereavement.

The Chairperson adjourned the meeting at 12.49 p.m. The next meeting would be held on Thursday, 15th June, 2023 at 12.00 noon.

SIGNED: 

DATE: 17.10.2023

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13TH PARLIAMENT | 2ND SESSION

**MINUTES OF THE 65TH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS HELD ON
FRIDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 2023 AT 10.00 A.M. IN THE OFFICE OF THE
GOVERNOR, COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO MARAKWET**

PRESENT

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Sen. William Cheptumo Kipkiror, CBS, MP | - Chairperson |
| 2. Sen. Karen Nyamu, MP | - Vice-Chairperson |
| 3. Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP | |

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

1. Sen. Abdul Haji, MP
2. Sen. Julius Murgor Recha, MP
3. Sen. Joseph Githuku Kamau, MP
4. Sen. (Prof.) Tom Odhiambo Ojienda, SC, MP
5. Sen. Lenku Ole Kanar Seki, MP
6. Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP

IN ATTENDANCE

1. Sen. William Kisang, MP

SENATE

- Area Senator

IN ATTENDANCE

1. Hon. Wisley Rotich
2. Hon. Prof. Grace Cheserek
3. Mr. Paul Chemutut
4. Ms. Monica Rotich
5. Ms. Emmy Kosgei
6. Mr. Edwin Kibor
7. Mr. Thomas Maiyo
8. Mr. John Maritim
9. Ms. Lorna Kipsang

**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO
MARAKWET**

- Governor
- Deputy Governor
- County Secretary/Head of Public Service
- CECM, Public Service, Devolution & ICT
- CECM, Roads, Public Works & Transport
- CECM, Education & Technical Training
- CECM, Lands, Physical planning & Housing
- Director, Economic Planning
- Chief Officer, Office of the Governor

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 10. Mr. John Korir | - County Commissioner |
| 11. Mr. Charles Mwai | - Base Commander, Iten |
| 12. Mr. Osman Galgalo | - Critical Infrastructure Protection Unit |
| 13. Mr. Joshua Kiptoo | - County Criminal Investigations Officer |
| 14. Mr. Joel Busielei | - NIS |

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. Ms. Janice Lekuton | - Research Officer III |
| 6. Mr. Jack Lemeteki | - Media Relations Officer III |
| 7. Mr. Patrick Murindo | - Serjeant-at-Arms |
| 8. Mr. Charles Oyosi | - Audio Officer |

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/289/2023

PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at 10.25 a.m. followed by a word of prayer by Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP and introduction of Members and attendees present.

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/290/2023

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda for the meeting was adopted after being proposed by Sen. Fatuma Dullo, CBS, MP and seconded by Sen. Karen Nyamu, MP as follows-

1. Prayer
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. *Meeting with the Governor, County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet to deliberate on the Resolution by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley*
4. Any Other Business
5. Date of the Next Meeting and Adjournment

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/291/2023

MEETING WITH THE GOVERNOR, COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO MARAKWET

Sen. Fatuma Dullo, CBS, MP informed the meeting that the purpose of the visit was to deliberate on the Resolution by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley. The same had been committed to the Committee for its consideration. The declarations sought in the Resolution were as follows-

1. that banditry be declared as a terrorist act and bandits be declared as a terrorist group and as such punishment attendant to the said offence to follow and that Parliament develops a legislation on the same;
2. that pursuant to Article 241(3)(c) of the Constitution, the National Assembly grants approval for the deployment of the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) in the Kerio Valley with the aim of ending the hardships faced by the local population; and
3. that Parliament devises a lasting remedy to curb banditry in the Kerio Valley of Elgeyo Marakwet County. This solution includes allocating resources towards developing infrastructure aimed at promoting the socio-economic wellbeing of the affected communities, among other measures.

The Committee had considered the Resolution, conducted research on legal provisions on banditry and deemed it fit to visit the County to interact with the County Government to shed more light on issues raised in the Resolution. She then invite the Governor to make his remarks.

Remarks by the Governor

The Governor welcomed the Committee to Elgeyo Marakwet County. He stated that the County was home to 500,000 residents and two sub-tribes i.e. Keiyo and Marakwet, 4 constituencies, 20 wards, (2) sub tribes. He expressed optimism in the eradication of banditry as there was a move towards structure employed by the Government in handling the menace that was threatening livelihoods in the County. His presentation is summarized as follows-

1. the Kerio Valley belt has experienced instability following banditry attacks dating as far back as the 1950s, however, Elgeyo Markwet County bears the brunt of the incessant killings. As a result development in the County has remained disrupted as contractors shy away from the area;

Possible Root Causes

2. organized crime – traditionally cattle rustling was considered a cultural practice and was sanctioned and controlled by elders. However, nowadays, it is motivated by the quest for wealth accumulation and stolen livestock often wind up in abattoirs in Nairobi;
3. territorial expansion attempts – bandits often attack boundary areas and following successful raids often occupy and claim ownership to the area;
4. poverty, illiteracy, marginalization and climate change – many children especially in Tiaty Constituency do not join school and are introduced to herding and banditry at a tender age;
5. proliferation of firearms has been a major contributor to the killings in Kerio Valley;
6. laxity by security officers in confronting security issues in the area has also played a part in the widespread banditry. Majority of officers serving in the region are often on disciplinary service and are rarely transferred;

7. political motivation also contributes to the large scale of banditry in Kerio Valley and culprits seem to be well connected individuals;

Possible solutions

Short-term measures

8. Intelligence based disarmament to mop up illegal guns in the hands of locals, while giving amnesty to those ready to return arms and identify of those who fail to surrender arms;
9. transfer of police stations along the road (Arror-Liter Road) to the Kerio River borders for effective response to banditry;
10. military intervention in Kolowa Bridge area to restore sanity and prevent bandits from crossing over to Elgeyo Marakwet;
11. reinstatement and enrolment of National Police Reservists with a monthly stipend;
12. peace talks in consultation with all leaders and elders;
13. enhanced intelligence gathering and relaying the same promptly to avert attacks;
14. reorganization of the security arrangements currently existing;
15. deployment of drone surveillance to help security agencies to monitor criminals;
16. identify and cut off the supply chain of guns and ammunition;
17. end the culture of impunity by arresting and prosecuting bandits and beneficiaries of stolen livestock;
18. empower security officers by providing adequate resources to those operating in the Kerio Valley;
19. establishment of a Security, Peace and Reconciliation Department in the three neighbouring counties of Baringo West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet to lead peace efforts in the region;
20. political good will and an end to incitement of local residents;
21. legislation to categorize banditry as an act of terrorism with harsh penalties to deter locals especially the youth from engaging in banditry;
22. immediate opening of security roads in Kerio Valley;

Long term measures

23. military presence to flush out bandits and other criminals in the area;
24. mandatory schooling for all children below the age of 18 years in Tiaty Constituency so as to improve literacy levels with a view to eradicate banditry;
25. establishment of Kerio Valley Sub County;
26. introduction of more lucrative economic activities such as dairy farming, horticulture and irrigated agriculture along the Kerio valley to benefit all communities;
27. land adjudication and issuance of titles along the Kerio Valley belt;
28. introduction of fully integrated boarding schools in areas with low school enrollment especially in Tiaty Constituency;

29. deployment of more teachers and improved welfare to ensure their retention in the region;
30. provision of a safe and enabling environment for donors, development partners, religious groups to initiate mindset and behavior change in the region and the construction of worship areas, schools, water points and health centres;
31. introduction of micro-chips for all livestock to ease tracking of stolen livestock which would be a good deterrent. Botswana has such a system;
32. implementation of a transformative marshall plan to address all developmental gaps in the region through an established body;
33. development of industrial parks and light industries to create employment and engage idle youth;
34. rehabilitation programmes for reformed bandits;
35. continues peace negotiations between communities and integration on shared resources such as schools, programmes both government and faith based for harmony;
36. establishment of irrigation schemes along the Kerio Valley to provide an alternative source of livelihood to the communities so as to depart from pastoralism which fuels banditry.
37. a minimum threshold be set aside for budgets for insecure counties.

The Governor added that the County Government was in the process of developing a County Policy for Peace Building and Conflict Management.

Further, a proposal was made for the establishment of a Ministry specifically mandated to handle insecurity and banditry in the North Rift so as to eradicate it for good.

Remarks by the County Commissioner

Upon invitation by the Chairperson, the County Commissioner stated as follows-

1. there has been a lot of commitment by the government and the Ministry of Interior and National Administration towards peace in Kerio Valley;
2. during a visit to Chesongoch in January, 2023, the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration directed the reinstatement of National Police Reservist (NPRs) who were vetted immediately. He requested for more NPRs and was given the go ahead, however, they were yet to be vetted. He requested that the remaining number be vetted to augment existing NPRs;
3. however, the NPRs engaged have not been remunerated since January and therefore quite risky because they bear arms ;
4. there is need for more allocations to the County and other northern counties from the Ministry of Interior and National Administration so as to surmount the challenges in the Kerio Valley;
5. there is need for the resumption of payments of stipends for elders who are part of the local peace committees to keep them motivated. Previously, these elders received a small stipend on quarterly basis.

The Chairperson thanked the Governor for the warm reception and assured him of the Committees commitment in addressing the issues raised in the Resolution. He further informed the meeting that he was also sponsoring a Motion to declare cattle rustling as a national disaster and that the Senate was looking into the remuneration of village elders so as to enhance security at the local levels.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/292/2023

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business discussed at the meeting.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/293/2023

**DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING AND
ADJOURNMENT**

The Chairperson adjourned the meeting at 11.40 a.m. The next meeting would be held at 12.00 p.m. on Friday, 10th November, 2023.



SIGNED:

DATE:



13TH PARLIAMENT | 2ND SESSION

**MINUTES OF THE 66TH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS HELD ON
FRIDAY, 10TH NOVEMBER, 2023 AT 12.00 NOON AT THE COUNTY
ASSEMBLY OF ELGEYO MARAKWET**

PRESENT

1. Sen. William Cheptumo Kipkiror, CBS, MP - Chairperson
2. Sen. Karen Nyamu, MP - Vice-Chairperson
3. Sen. Fatuma Adan Dullo, CBS, MP

ABSENT WITH APOLOGY

1. Sen. Abdul Haji, MP
2. Sen. Julius Murgor Recha, MP
3. Sen. Joseph Githuku Kamau, MP
4. Sen. (Prof.) Tom Odhiambo Ojienda, SC, MP
5. Sen. Lenku Ole Kanar Seki, MP
6. Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP

IN ATTENDANCE

1. Sen. William Kisang, MP

SENATE

- Area Senator

IN ATTENDANCE

1. Hon. Philemon Kiplagat
2. Hon. Paul Suter
3. Hon. Joshua Kipruto
4. Hon. Jonah Tanui
5. Hon. Davis Biwott
6. Hon. Eddah Rotich
7. Hon. Victoria Lai
8. Hon. Tabitha Tonui
9. Mr. Elias Maritim

**COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF ELGEYO
MARAKWET**

- Speaker
- Chairperson/MCA, Sambirir Ward
- MCA, Kapsowar Ward
- MCA, Soy South Ward
- Nominated MCA
- Nominated MCA
- Nominated MCA
- Nominated MCA
- Deputy Clerk

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 10. Ms. Gladys Komen | - Clerk Assistant |
| 11. Mr. Edwin Barmei | - Clerk Assistant |
| 12. Mr. Kiprono Kipchumba | - Public Relations |
| 13. Mr. Eddy Kosgei | - Serjeant-at-Arms |

SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Carol Kirorei | - Clerk Assistant I |
| 2. Mr. Khatib Omar | - Clerk Assistant III |
| 3. Mr. Gilbert Juma | - Legal Counsel II |
| 4. Mr. Alex Mutuku | - Senior Serjeant-at-Arms |
| 5. Ms. Janice Lekuton | - Research Officer III |
| 6. Mr. Jack Lemeteki | - Media Relations Officer III |
| 7. Mr. Patrick Murindo | - Serjeant-at-Arms |
| 8. Mr. Charles Oyosi | - Audio Officer |

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/294/2023

PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at 12.05 p.m. followed by a word of prayer. This was followed by introduction of Members and attendees present.

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/295/2023

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda for the meeting was adopted after being proposed by Sen. Fatuma Dullo, CBS, MP and seconded by Sen. Karen Nyamu, MP as follows-

1. Prayer
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. *Meeting with the counterpart Committee of the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet to deliberate on the Resolution to curb banditry in Kerio Valley*
4. Any Other Business
5. Date of the Next Meeting and Adjournment

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/296/2023

MEETING WITH THE COUNTERPART COMMITTEE OF THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF ELGEYO MARAKWET

The Chairperson thanked the Committee on Administration, Justice, Public Service and ICT for the warm reception. He noted that the Committee had made three (3) previous attempts to visit the County, but was happy that the visit had been successful at this instance.

He appreciated the County Assembly for recognizing the role of the Senate by passing and transmitting the Resolution to the Senate for consideration. He informed the meeting that

the Committee had held fruitful discussions with the Governor and the County Security leadership with regard to the Resolution. He then welcomed the Speaker of the County Assembly to make his remarks.

Remarks by the Chairperson of the counterpart Committee

The Chairperson welcomed Senators to Elgeyo Marakwet County and thanked the Committee for finding time to receive oral submissions on the Resolution. He then briefed the meeting as follows-

1. the Constitution of Kenya introduced division of functions between the national and county governments, with security designated as a national government function. Cattle rustling was rampant in the County, making it difficult to explain to locals that the security function was not a function of the County Government but a National Government function;
2. while appreciating that security was a national function, the County Assembly acknowledged that it had a big brother at the national level i.e. the Senate which could address the issues affecting the county moreso in regard to the banditry menace;
3. Cattle rustling is as a result of neglect and under development in the Kerio Valley, and as such pray that the Senate pushes for a marshall plan for
4. Noted one of the Assembly's prayers, that the KDF be deployed in Kerio Valley had been implemented, but requested that the same be made permanent so as to completely eradicate banditry;
5. banditry involves the use of violence and use of firearms resulting in loss of lives, serious risks to health, interference with the provision of essential services to the public such as healthcare and education. In this regard therefore, banditry should be declared an act of terrorism as defined in the Prevention of Terrorism Act; and the Cattle Rustling Act, CAP 278 classifies cattle rustling as a lesser crime than terrorism, with a penalty of only fifteen (15) years, yet the consequences of the rustling were similar to those of terrorism. Such penalty was non-deterrent thus promulgating the existence of the menace.

Remarks from Members of the County Assembly

Members of the counterpart Committee stated as follows-

1. Elgeyo Marakwet County had lost numerous lives to banditry;
2. cattle rustling is an age-old tradition, however, in the past people were not killed as is the case today;
3. bandits have killed medics, teachers, children and other staff offering humanitarian services.
4. women and children have been gravely affected by the killings. A number of schools have also been shut down as a result of the menace;
5. The bandits are fearless and have on occasions overrun GSU camps;
6. that two days before the County Assembly passed the Resolution, a nurse and lab technician were killed in Aror by bandits. This act interferes with provision of

- services to the public and as such should be declared as terrorism in line with the definition in the Prevention of Terrorism Act which includes interference of essential government services to the public;
7. there has been massive displacement of Marakwet locals in Marakwet East Constituency who have been pushed into caves abandoning their fertile lands out of fear of being killed;
 8. the bandits allege that the border between Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo Counties is at the Turkwel power line, however, it is known that the border is the Kerio River. There is therefore need for clarity on the border with Tiaty Constituency;
 9. Elgeyo Marakwet County is among the least funded counties, with almost zero allocation for peace efforts and banditry issues. There is need for the Senate to fight for the allocation of more funds to the County and also push for the reinstatement of the County as an ASAL County;
 10. there is need to explore compensation for families of those killed by bandits; and
 11. the declaration of banditry as a terrorist act will likely improve reaction by security forces.

Remarks by the Speaker of the County Assembly

The Speaker of the County Assembly briefed the meeting as follows-

1. that he presided over the Assembly when it passed this Resolution informed by the suffering and devastation by the members of the County;
2. the Assembly opines that there are ingredients of terrorism in banditry including, violence, loss of lives, displacement of people among others;
3. urged the Senate to give the Resolution the attention it deserved and ensure that the discussion results in amendment of various laws.

Remarks by the area Senator

The area Senator stated as follows-

1. thanked the Senate Committee for visiting the County, despite several previous unsuccessful attempts to make the visit;
2. assured the Assembly that the Senate would effectively handle the Resolution, table a report and adopt it as a House;
3. traditionally there was no killing or violence involved in the cultural practice, but the same had metamorphosed into a commercial criminal activity;
4. declaration of banditry as a terrorist act would act as a deterrent and bring the practice to an end;
5. requested for the reinstatement of Elgeyo Marakwet County as an ASAL area;
6. proposed that there be established a KDF training camp in Tiaty Constituency so as to open up the area and instill fear among the bandits;
7. children should also be forced to attend school so as to minimize their participation in banditry;

8. there was a need to push for compensation of affected families; and
9. requested that the Committee Report be tabled before the Senate proceeds for recess.

The Chairperson noted that standing order 48 of the Senate Standing Orders provided no timeline for the consideration of a resolution from a county assembly. Nonetheless, the Committee would handle the matter with the seriousness and urgency it deserved. He thanked the Committee for their submissions and noted that banditry was a menace that had persisted under five presidents of the Republic since the 1970s. He reiterated that the suffering must be brought to an end by whatever means.

The Chairperson thanked the Governor and the County Assembly for approving the creation of a Department of Peace and Disaster Management to handle peace and banditry related issues in the County. He informed the meeting that he had sponsored a Motion in the Senate on declaration of cattle rustling as a national disaster. He further noted that the powers to declare an entity as a terrorist group was under the powers of the Inspector General of Police who would recommend the same to the Cabinet Secretary Ministry of Interior for gazettelement.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/297/2023

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was no other business discussed in the meeting

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/298/2023

**DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING AND
ADJOURNMENT**

The Chairperson adjourned the meeting at 1.40 p.m. The next meeting to be held on notice.



SIGNED:

DATE:



13TH PARLIAMENT | 3RD SESSION

MINUTES OF THE 84TH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, DEFENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS HELD ON SATURDAY, 27TH APRIL, 2024 AT 10.00 A.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 III |
| 8. Mr. Emmanuel Barasa | - Media Relations Officer III |
| 9. Mr. Charles Oyosi | - Audio Officer |

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/400/2024

PRELIMINARIES

The meeting was called to order at 10.10 p.m. followed by a word of prayer.

MIN. NO.SEN/NSDFR/401/2024

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda for the meeting was adopted having been proposed by Sen. Abdul Haji, CBS, MP and seconded by Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP as follows-

1. Prayer
2. Adoption of the Agenda
3. Consideration and adoption of the Report on the Resolution by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley
4. Any Other Business
5. Date of the Next Meeting and Adjournment

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/402/2024

**CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF
THE REPORT ON THE RESOLUTION BY
THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF ELGEYO
MARAKWET ON MEASURES TO CURB
BANDITRY IN KERIO VALLEY**

The Committee considered the Report on the Resolution by the County Assembly of Elgeyo Marakwet on measures to curb banditry in Kerio Valley.

The Committee adopted the report as presented after being proposed by Sen. Abdul Haji, CBS, MP and seconded by Sen. George Mungai Mbugua, MP.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/403/2024

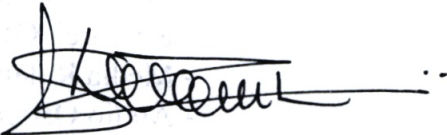
ANY OTHER BUINESS

There was no other business discussed at the meeting.

MIN.NO.SEN/NSDFR/404/2024

**DATE OF THE NEXT MEETING AND
ADJOURNMENT**

The Vice-Chairperson adjourned the meeting at 12.30 p.m. The next meeting would be held on Saturday, 27th April, 2024 at 2.00 p.m.

SIGNED:


DATE:
7/5/2024

ANNEX 2

Copy of the Resolution



04 APR 2023

04 APR 2023

**ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY GOVERNMENT
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY ASSEMBLY**

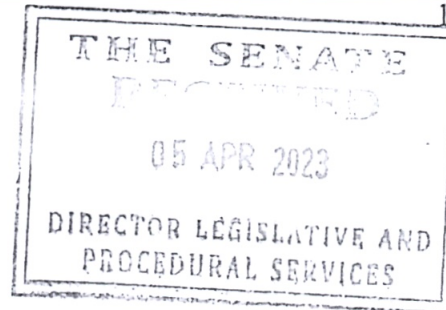
Telephone: +254 716647700
Email: info@emcassembly.go.ke
Website: www.emcassembly.go.ke

P.O. Box 53 - 30700
ITEN.

Our ref: EMCA/CS/IMP/4/11/08

14th March, 2023

The Clerk
Senate of the Republic of Kenya
Parliament Buildings
NAIROBI.



Dear Sir,

**RE: PETITION TO PARLIAMENT ON RAMPANT BANDITRY INCIDENCES IN
KERIO VALLEY, ELGEYO/MARAKWET COUNTY.**

Reference is made to the above subject matter.

The County Assembly of Elgeyo/Marakwet during its 015th sitting held on 8th March, 2023 at 10:00 am adopted a motion for the resolution to petition Parliament on rampant banditry incidences in Kerio Valley, Elgeyo/Marakwet County.

Attached herein is the said Petition together with the Handsard report of the debate of the said motion in the House

Thank you.

Jane Kiptum-Mutai

CLERK TO THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY

① DdPS

Please process.
WOKAR
5/4/23

② Mr. Amalo
Please process in the
same manner as similar
correspondence from counties.

204
06.04.23

③ Mr. I. Mhara, SCA

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
ELGEYO/MARAKWET COUNTY



**ELGEYO/ MARAKWET COUNTY ASSEMBLY PLENARY
DEBATES**

**DAILY
HANSARD**

Tuesday, 14th, March, 2023
SESSION

3rd ASSEMBLY 2ND
015

14TH, MARCH, 2023

ELGEYO/MARAKWET COUNTY ASSEMBLY DEBATES

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
ELGEYO/MARAKWET COUNTY ASSEMBLY

HANSARD

Tuesday 14th, March, 2023

The House met at 10.00 a.m.

(The Speaker [hon. Kiplagat Sabulei] in the Chair)

PRAYERS

NOTICE (S) OF MOTION

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT ON RAMPANT BANDITRY IN KERIO VALLEY

Hon. Cheruiyot Stephen: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I beg to give Notice of the following Motion;

RECOGNIZING our calling and acknowledging that we are the representative of the people of Elgeyo/Marakwet County and are residents of this great County of Elgeyo/Marakwet;

Mr. Speaker Sir, AWARE that Kerio Valley is Part of Elgeyo/Marakwet County which has experienced many incidents of loss of lives due to banditry the latest of which two public offices a lab technician and a nurse paid the ultimate price yesterday at Arror ward;

Mr. Speaker Sir, NOTING that loss of lives and livelihoods increases poverty levels and economic woes in Kerio Valley which is arid and semi - arid lands;

Mr. Speaker Sir, COGNIZANT of the fact that our people living in Kerio Valley if granted a peaceful environment for having normalcy like any other citizen of this country are among the most hardworking and enterprising;

Mr. Speaker Sir, OBSERVING that our people in Kerio Valley, our children in educational institutions therein have not been spared and there have been rampant loss of lives leading to untold psychological suffering, not to mention the interference of learning in institutions in the affected areas;

Mr. Speaker Sir, I DRAW the attention of the House to the following:

14TH, MARCH, 2023

ELGEYO/MARAKWET COUNTY ASSEMBLY DEBATES

1. That it is the fundamental duty of the state and every state organ to observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms of every citizen of Kenya;
2. The purpose of recognizing and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms is to preserve the dignity of individuals and communities and to promote social justice and the realization of full potential of all human beings;
3. That in allocating resources the state shall give priority to ensuring the widest possible enjoyment of the right or fundamental freedom having regard to prevailing circumstances including the vulnerability of a particular groups of individuals;
4. That banditry has been a long tradition which entailed stealing of livestock but no killings, harm or life-threatening acts.
5. That courtesy of illegal small arms in the hands of civilians', banditry has grown to be deadly, caused deaths of thousands of people in Kerio-Valley and adjacent areas in Elgeyo/Marakwet County and become and economic crime.
6. That banditry has caused great harm, suffering and death to the people of Elgeyo/Marakwet living in the Kerio Valley and adjacent areas.
7. That in the last decade the number of lives lost by banditry is in thousands thus Kerio-Valley has been referred by residents and non-residents alike as "the valley of death"
8. That the freedom of living anywhere in the Republic and engaging in legally rewarding economic and social activities in Kerio Valley just like citizens of other parts of the country has been greatly affected and that normalcy in everyday life activities is unheard of in Kerio Valley.
9. That the national government has tried in ending this menace through provision of Kenya Police Reservist, deployment of security personnel to no avail.
10. That local leaders including the H.E the Governor, M.P's, MCAs, Senator, Spiritual and traditional leaders have tried through public barazas, leadership meetings tried to end this problem through peace meetings to no meaningful outcome.

11. That to the best of our knowledge we are not aware of any case in the courts on this matter.

This house therefore RESOLVES to petition parliament as follows; THAT;

1. Banditry be declared a terrorist act and the bandits declared a terrorist group, and as such punishment attendant to the said offence to follow and that parliament shall institute legislation on the same.
2. That pursuant to Article 241 (3) (c), the National Assembly approves the deployment the Kenya Defence Forces in Kerio Valley to end the suffering of citizens there.
3. Parliament comes up with a long-term solution to banditry in Kerio Valley, Elgeyo/Marakwet County including but not limited to allocating resources to open up the regions by putting up infrastructure for socio-economic empowerment of the people in the affected areas.

MOTION

PETITION PARLIAMENT ON RAMPANT BANDITRY INCIDENCES IN KERIO VALLEY

Hon. Cheruiyot Stephen: Mr. Speaker thank you for this opportunity to move the Motion THAT;

RECOGNIZING our calling and acknowledging that we are the representative of the people of Elgeyo/Marakwet County and are residents of this great County of Elgeyo/Marakwet;

Mr. Speaker Sir, AWARE that Kerio Valley is Part of Elgeyo/Marakwet County which has experienced many incidents of loss of lives due to banditry, the latest of which two civil servants, a lab technician and a nurse paid the ultimate price yesterday at Aror ward;

Mr. Speaker Sir, NOTING that loss of lives and livelihoods increases poverty levels and economic woes in Kerio Valley which is arid and semi - arid lands;

Mr. Speaker Sir, COGNIZANT of the fact that our people living in Kerio Valley if granted a peaceful environment for having normalcy like any other citizen of this country are among the most hardworking and enterprising;

14TH, MARCH, 2023

ELGEYO/MARAKWET COUNTY ASSEMBLY DEBATES

Mr. Speaker Sir, OBSERVING that our people in Kerio Valley and our children in educational institutions therein have not been spared and there have rampant loss of lives leading to untold psychological suffering, not to mention the interference of learning in institutions in the affected areas;

Mr. Speaker Sir, I DRAW the attention of the House to the following:

12. That it is the fundamental duty of the state and every state organ to observe, respect, protect, promote and fulfil the rights and fundamental freedoms of every citizen of Kenya;
13. The purpose of recognizing and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms is to preserve the dignity of individuals and communities and to promote social justice and the realization of full potential of all human beings;
14. That in allocating resources the state shall give priority to ensuring the widest possible enjoyment of the right or fundamental freedom having regard to prevailing circumstances including the vulnerability of a particular groups of individuals;
15. That banditry has been a long tradition which entailed stealing of livestock but no killings, harm or life-threatening acts.
16. That courtesy of illegal small arms in the hands of civilians', banditry has grown to be deadly, caused deaths of thousands of people in Kerio-Valley and adjacent areas in Elgeyo/Marakwet County and become and economic crime.
17. That banditry has caused great harm, suffering and death to the people of Elgeyo/Marakwet living in the Kerio Valley and adjacent areas.
18. That in the last decade the number of lives lost by banditry is in thousands thus Kerio-Valley has been referred by residents and non-residents alike as "the valley of death"
19. That the freedom of living anywhere in the Republic and engaging in legally rewarding economic and social activities in Kerio Valley just like citizens of other parts of the country has been greatly affected and that normalcy in everyday life activities is unheard of in Kerio Valley.

20. That the national government has tried in ending this menace through provision of Kenya Police Reservist, deployment of security personnel to no avail.
21. That local leaders including the H.E the Governor, M.P's, MCAs, Senator, Spiritual and traditional leaders have tried through public barazas, leadership meetings tried to end this problem through peace meetings to no meaningful outcome.
22. That to the best of our knowledge we are not aware of any case in the courts on this matter.

This House therefore RESOLVES to petition Parliament as follows; THAT;

1. Banditry be declared a terrorist act, and the bandits declared a terrorist group, and as such punishment attendant to the said offence to follow and that parliament shall institute legislation on the same.
2. That pursuant to Article 241 (3) (c) the National Assembly approves the deployment the Kenya Defence Forces in Kerio Valley to end the suffering of citizens there.
3. Parliament comes up with a long-term solution to banditry in Kerio Valley, Elgeyo/Marakwet County, including but not limited to, allocating resources to open up the regions by putting up infrastructure for socio-economic empowerment of the people in the affected areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, allow me to address our people in Kerio Valley. Our dear people in Endo, Arror and Sambirir wards, our hearts bleed for you.

We, as your leaders, the Third Assembly, share agony. We are tired of your lack of sleep and we are equally disturbed by whatever you are going through as the people of this great Nation.

Our people in Kerio Valley, same as you, we are equally fed up. We are tired of the bureaucracy of saying who among the police and Kenya Defence Forces is in charge of the ongoing operation in Kerio Valley.

We are sick and tired of waiting for peace to prevail in that area.

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We are tired of the lip service that is being played by those who are supposed to provide security to the people. We are tired of the public relations exercise.

This is why this House is moving this Motion to ask Parliament and, if possible, the Senate to come up with laws seeking to declare bandits as terrorists.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, allow me to draw to you attention to the facts that for the past five days we have lost five lives. We have lost dozens of lives in the past two months.

Since the beginning of the year 2022, we have lost over 200 lives. These are not mere statistics. These are people with names, people with children and these are people who have personal identification cards and even with Kenya Revenue Authority personal identification numbers (PIN).

The victims were law abiding citizens, if not hardworking Kenyans. They are never mere statistics!

As we speak, we have five bodies lying in various morgues within this County, two of them were medical workers. What an irony! These are people who were supposed to offer first aid services to victims who have sustained injuries, but they had to pay the ultimate price.

We have lost teachers in the past, members of the clergy and peace crusaders and ambassadors to bandits. I think it is time to say enough is enough as a County.

We need to talk, speak and come up with possible solutions that will bring this menace to an end. I do not know what Parliament is waiting for.

My position as a Member for Kapchemutwa Ward is this: the government must protect the people and if they do not guarantee the freedom and safety of our people, it is time we came up with solutions to protect our people within or outside the law.

I therefore beg to move and request hon. Suter, Member for Sambirir Ward, to second the motion. Thank you.

Hon. Suter Paul: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the opportunity to second the motion. This is a timely motion we are debating when our hearts are down because of what has happened for the last few days.

This activity of banditry is an unacceptable kind of life. The history of banditry dates back to pre-independent days when people used to carry out raids without killings.

The Marakwet would raid the Pokots, take some few animals for their own sustenance and Pokots would do the same occasionally but there were no killings.

However, the activity has mutated to become a very dangerous trend that must be dealt with once and for all. For the last 20 to 30 years, this menace has disrupted life. Nothing is normal in Kerio Valley.

All life needs can never be met in this situation. The socioeconomic activities of those people have totally been brought down. County projects cannot be executed in this situation, meaning no service is rendered to the people.

I sometimes wonder if the National Government knows that is part of Kenya. The acquisition of arms by civilians is utterly illegal. This proliferation of small arms within the region must be curbed once and for all.

The proliferation of arms has turned what was traditionally called cattle rustling to a dangerous kind of business.

This motion is timely as the prayers have said very clearly, that this Assembly approves the motion to petition the National Assembly to declare banditry as a terrorist act so that any bandit is dealt with as a terrorist.

I think this is timely so that if we want to deal with bandits, we must deal with them as people who have committed serious crime and they have to be dealt with as such.

People who deny others their fundamental rights are actually enemies of development and they must be done away with from the society.

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The leader of Majority while moving the motion said it is the right of every citizen to be protected. Article 43 of the Constitution states some of the rights that are fundamental.

One is security, second being education and social justice. But the people of Kerio Valley have been denied all these rights. Their children are not going to school, they are not accessing health services because the Health workers are being killed. Who takes care of these people when the health workers are being killed?

The National Government needs to wake up and enforce these Articles of the Constitution.

The Government is obligated by Article 21 of the Constitution which states it is a fundamental duty of the state...that is the basic duty of the state. When the state fails this fundamental duty, it has no authority to govern. You lose the moral authority to rule!

I want to declare that in Kerio Valley, the state has failed to guarantee these rights to the people. We can say the state has failed the people of Kerio Valley and it has abdicated the responsibility to protect the people. These are the basic rights and cannot be substituted by anything.

I actually want to go further and ask the National Assembly to invoke Article 58 of the Constitution. Having declared Kerio Valley as a disturbed area, they should declare a state of emergency there and carry out complete disarmament so that normalcy can return.

The loss of a life in the society disrupts the entire life of a family. Yesterday, we lost a nurse and laboratory technologist which disrupted the whole life of their families since they were the breadwinners of their families.

When you kill an employed person in a vulnerable society like ours, it is actually a loss to the entire society.

I want to talk on the efforts made by the National Government to address this issue. There was a time we were in Chesongoch trying to address this issue with the National Government. One thing came out clearly; that the

government does not want to actually be seen as if they were targeting one side.

They deployed National Police Reservists to some parts of Pokot and Marakwet. Worse still, the government never paid them. Do you expect them to offer security to the people?

I must say the efforts made by the National Government have been very minimal; they have not come out strongly. The only way to address that problem is to deploy KDF to the area and carry out total disarmament because all the efforts have not borne any fruits and I am not seeing them bearing any soon. The only way is to declare a state of emergency around that area and carry out total disarmament.

Sometimes back in the year 2016, this issue of banditry was so bad as it is now that the whole House and the Executive went to demonstrate in solidarity with the people.

I want to urge this House that if Parliament does not move a motion of National importance by next week, we should actually show solidarity with our people and go to Kerio Valley and tell them that we are with them come rain come sun shine. Even in this bad situation, we are with them.

This is the time when a friend indeed should come forward and stand with you. I ask this House to stand with those of us who come from Kerio Valley and show us that we have brothers elsewhere.

When your toe is pinched, the whole body feels the pain. I think the whole County and Kenya at large should feel the pain of the people and children of Kerio Valley.

This is deplorable and unacceptable by all standards and we must condemn in the strongest terms possible.

Peace must be restored in Kerio Valley as soon as today. With this, I beg to second and ask the House to adopt the Motion.

(Question proposed)

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Hon. Ng'etich Gilbert: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. This is an important Motion of County importance. This House is now discussing an issue which should have been sorted out by the Government early enough.

This issue of banditry is no longer bandits who are after cattle but has turned out to be a militia who are after our lives. These groups could belong to a certain cult because someone who is upright and normal cannot kill a woman. That person is no longer normal at all.

As we have heard from Members who have spoken earlier, this issue of banditry has been a tradition of stealing livestock. Over time however, it has mutated to be a dangerous activity which has claimed thousands of lives in Kerio Valley.

Desperate times call for desperate measures. This is what this House is doing today.

The National Parliament is aware of these problems but nothing is being done to address the long running problem in Kerio Valley.

Last evening we were told the Cabinet Secretary for Defence will be visiting this County. What is he coming to do, to lecture us? Our people are dying and we need KDF to restore normalcy in Kerio Valley.

Yesterday, we lost civil servants, people who were working for this County. We have not talked about children who are no longer going to school because of insecurity.

Last week, we visited Endo Ward and along the way, we met two KDF officers on the road who told us armed Pokots were just some 500 metres away from where we were.

In fact, they added that the bandits had fired two bullets towards their direction. We were actually worried because our lives were in danger. Four days later, we have lost two lives.

What have we done to this government to warrant this kind of treatment? We campaigned and voted for this government but it has kept mum over this issue of banditry in Kerio Valley.

The President himself is busy with other issues, they are busy politicking but no one is talking about this banditry in Kerio Valley which has claimed several lives.

We have seen the President flagging off KDF to go to Congo and Somalia but when it comes to internal issues like banditry which has killed the people who elected him to become the President, it becomes a challenge to address issues affecting them.

The Constitution under Article 4 provides the right to protect the lives of the people and their property. We can debate other issues such as shortage of water and the biting drought, but debating who will die tomorrow and who will be living is not making sense Mr. Speaker.

We are urging the National Assembly...if at all they are there for the people of this country, then this issue of banditry should be dealt with so that we can be able to get positive results. They should order that KDF be deployed to go to Kerio valley.

We had the issues of Mungiki, Sabaot Land Defense Forces and they were dealt with by the regime that was there once and for all. It was not a talk show and this one of Elgeyo/Marakwet is becoming a game and if at all there is any interested party doing business with lives of, Marakwet's then he/she should come out clearly.

If this government no longer minds the lives of the people of this county, then they should declare and we will be able to sort out this issue using a different approach.

It is unfortunate for us to be seeing a police land rover ferrying charcoal in Arror ward. The OCS in Arror has shifted the police station to the shopping centre just because of his safety.

So if at all the police are running away and we are saying they are protecting the people, who else will stand for these people?

There is no committee as at now that is doing oversight in Arror and Endo Wards because of insecurity yet those people have projects that need to be oversighted.

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If it is picketing in Nairobi then let us do it. Let us talk about the issue of insecurity because our people are dying. This is an issue of national concern and the members of the National Assembly should be united in this fight, no matter our political divide.

Today is International Women's Day and we also need to celebrate our women who have made us proud out there but it is unfortunate because today we are discussing the issue of banditry. Yesterday a nurse was killed and today, as the world is celebrating the women's day, we cannot be able to do so in this county because we are mourning the women who have lost their lives because of banditry.

We are dedicating this day to them and may their souls rest in peace. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I support this motion.

(Applause)

Hon. Chebet Joseph: Mr. Speaker, thank you for according me this chance to add my voice on the motion that is on the floor of the House.

I am standing here to discuss the issue of banditry as one of the victims. I am one of the survivors of banditry. Sometimes back, I got shot and was admitted at Kapsowar mission hospital for over six months.

We are discussing this issue having faced the same and women and children in Kerio valley are dying. Women are also becoming widows and children becoming orphans. We passed the 2010 constitution that protects human rights but we are still facing the same issues and today we are petitioning the National Assembly to pass a motion that this operation be led by KDF.

(Applause)

We want to know those people who are supplying the bandits with the guns because the moment we end the supply, then deaths in Kerio valley will come to an end.

The guns that the bandits are using are the same as the ones that the KDF do have. We cannot play politics with the lives of our people. Chapter 4 of our Constitution Article 26; every person in the republic of Kenya, has the right to life.

In Kerio valley, people do not have the right to life but rather they have right to death. People are dying but nobody is asking.

The government posts the police officers to Kerio valley who are facing disciplinary issues and they are not the right people to serve the people of Kerio valley. All those police officers should be transferred and the right officers are brought here.

I want to ask the president that even if parliament passes this motion and there is no good will, then the people of Kerio valley will continue dying.

Moi dealt with *shiftas* once and for all. President Kibaki dealt with *mungiki* once and for all and the same Kibaki dealt with the issue of Mt. Elgon and today we have peace in Mt. Elgon. President Uhuru tried to deal with the issue of *Al-Shabaab*.

Our president, you were born in Rift Valley but the valley is no longer the valley of life but rather the valley of death. I ask the president to save the valley and the Parliament to pass this motion.

Let me congratulate the motion mover and let us mourn with our people. If there is no action taken by the national government, then we will have to talk with our people and see what to do.

Whatever we are going to do, let no one blame us. Save the situation before the blame games. Thank you.

Hon. Mutwol Justin: Thank you, Mr. Speaker for this opportunity to add my voice on this. Kerio valley is bleeding and it is the 'valley of death'.

Does it mean that the death of our people does not bring any attention to the government? They are silent on this and we are really perturbed. Every day we lose at least two or more people.

Where are we heading to as a country? Where are the human rights activists? Right now, if one person is killed in Nairobi by police officers or thugs, the activists are active. People are killed daily in Kerio valley and it is business as usual! Where are we heading to?

Every sector is affected in the Kerio valley; education, health and even agriculture. Let me call upon the government to act.

I support this motion so as to ensure that the KDF are deployed there... they are there but they are not doing anything and it is as if they have no orders.

The National Assembly should pass a motion pursuant to Article 24(1c) so that KDF can be able to do a meaningful operation. There is no need of calling it an operation because they are just relaxing.

The other day the National Assembly summoned the CS Interior to question why they deployed the KDF to conduct the operation yet every day we are hearing the police officers have been killed. It seems the police officers have been overpowered by these bandits.

These bandits no longer steal animals but are after human lives. I call upon the government to at least feel the pain of our people. We are burying people every day and as we have heard from the motion mover, five people are in the morgue right now.

Let us think of ways of bringing this menace to an end. The other time when CS Kindiki Kithure came, what he said was not acted upon. What was the motive of giving us the National Police Reservists?

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It is as if the Government is saying that people should defend themselves. NPRs are not as well trained as police officers.

It is surprising that the whole of Aror has only five police officers. Does it mean that we have a shortage of police officers in the country, or particularly this County?

Mr. Speaker it seems as if they have taken the routine killings in the Kerio Valley by the Pokot militia as normal. I call them militia because they are no longer after cattle and other animals, but human lives.

During the reign of former President Kibaki (may God rest his soul in peace), there was peace in the Kerio valley for 10 years.

Does it mean that the Government cannot employ the same measures that were applied that time to bring this situation under control? We need to know what is happening.

Right now as a leader, if I talk of arming our people against these militia, I will be arrested on the same day! The Government has intelligence about the white helicopter, people who are bailing out these militia whenever they are arrested and ferrying them in an helicopter to their homes.

(applause)

Where are we headed Mr. Speaker? A whole leader aiding militia and walking scot free without being summoned for questioning! There is some business going on that we do not know about, Mr. Speaker.

As you have heard from one of the leaders here, members are even afraid of going for oversight to those areas. Will we seclude these regions? Don't we deserve development like others?

Right now I am going to condole with the family of the laboratory technician who was killed yesterday who also happens to be my neighbor and also the nurse who was working at Tot sub-County hospital.

As I am going, I am also afraid for my own safety. Will I reach there safely? If as a leader, I am in doubt of my own personal safety, what about my people who are living there?

I have just received a message saying that the same criminal elements who raided Aror yesterday are planning to come back.

The intelligence report, which I am sure the Government also has indicates that over 30 militia are going to carry out another attack. Why can't the Government act?

Yesterday, an armored personnel carrier from the ASTU (Anti Stock Theft Unit) at Chesongoch came to Aror, but when the security officers were shown where the criminals were hiding, they gave the excuse that they did not have fuel to pursue them.

They asked us to buy fuel and when I offered to buy, they chased away my people and went back to Chesongoch without doing anything else. Where are we headed as a country?

Kerio valley is a death trap. I call upon the National Assembly to act and be sincere. There was no need of summoning the Cabinet Secretary to ask why they deployed the KDF.

Police cannot handle these criminal elements. You have heard of several situations where more than 30 police officers have been killed yet the National Assembly wants police officers to be deployed.

In my view, to finish this issue once and for all, they should use technology to detect and locate where these arms are. I do not know whether they are afraid of the budgetary implications or is it better for these people to die so that we get peace?

Those are questions we need the Government to answer, otherwise Mr. Speaker I would like to thank you and confirm that I support this Motion which is also a petition to the National Assembly.

The Speaker (hon. Sabulei): Thank you hon. Justin Mutwol for that. Hon. Members as part of this petition, the HANSARD report is going to be shared alongside the petition.

I also want to bring your attention to Standing Order 87, sub-order 5

(5) It shall be out of order for a Member to criticize or call to question, the proceedings in Parliament or another County Assembly or the Speaker's Ruling in Parliament or another County Assembly but any debate may be allowed on the structures and roles of Parliament or another County Assembly.

As such, let us steer away from the temptation of criticizing what another parliament has already decided and just pursue the petition at hand; to request the National Assembly to proceed in a manner in which the prayers of this Motion has highlighted. Hon. MCA Kapsowar?

Hon. Kipruto: Thank you Mr. Speaker for the opportunity. It is sad and painful to hear incidents of people being killed frequently in the Kerio valley.

I want to say when the madness of a single person disturbs the peace of a whole nation, it is not fit to say the whole Nation is not peaceful.

In this case I want to say that when the madness and the nonsense and the blood shedding minds of Kamket and Pkosing disturbs the Marakwet in the Kerio valley, it is not fit to say the whole of Elgeyo/Marakwet is not peaceful.

The only option is to disarm everybody or give them arms. Whenever we have National ceremonies, we hear the words, *wanaopita ni wanajeshi wanaolinda*

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doria na ussalama wa nchi yetu; we have heard those words severally, but in Kerio valley people are dying!

Last time, our daughters, two high school students, were killed. We thought they would be the last ones, but then again, a university student was also killed.

Yesterday again, a woman, something that is against our culture, raising a weapon against a woman or a child, was killed. The Bible even clearly says 'happy are the peace makers because they will see the kingdom of heaven'.

Mr. Speaker these people are not peace makers, these are demons! The country must act immediately.

You have seen they have attacked the nurse and the doctor. If this thing is not sorted out, their next step is our schools where they might kill all our children. Next they will come to Chesoi, Kapsowar and Iten.

Last time you heard someone say that these people are worse than *Alshabaab*. You cannot tell me that we are able to defend ourselves against this terrorist group from outside the country, but be unable to defend against people from within!

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker what happened at the Kapenguria law courts? People bailing out culprits! The chopper that we know always lands at Tiaty is the white chopper belonging to the same person.

The same person was taken to DCI and was released as if nothing had happened!

Mr. Speaker our people are slaughtered like cows daily. I want to urge the National Assembly and the Senate and the President that the only way to save the situation is to disarm the bandits from Pokot.

Everyone neighbouring them is complaining. Or do we go the route someone said sometimes back that you solve a problem by creating another problem. If they do not solve it, we will create another problem.

I want to conclude by saying that peace is mandatory and the people of Elgeyo/Marakwet must enjoy peace. I want to urge the president although you have a tough task ahead of you, it can also be the easiest. Thank you Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Kiptoo Evalyne: Thank you Mr. Speaker for the opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion. As I stand, I am a very bitter and sad woman.

As a representative of women in this County, I am asking whether we have a government we can lean on as women of this country.

As a woman I am asking, where can we take our cries? Is there someone who can listen to our cries?

We are losing our women and children every day. We are losing the generation needed for tomorrow. Where can we run to?

Mr. Speaker does it mean that as women of Elgeyo/Marakwet we should not bear children again? It is very painful to lose a child.

As we were receiving the body of one of our sons who was killed at the morgue yesterday, we heard that a woman had also just been killed! A woman who was just looking for food for her children!

Does it mean that the so called terrorists, we can no longer call them bandits, have so much energy that they direct at helpless women? Why can't they direct their energy at the police instead of innocent children and women?

Mr. Speaker it is so unfortunate and painful for the women of this County, We are crying to the Government to take the initiative. I do not know what we are going to do as women of this county.

Mr. Speaker the other day we received the body of a man at the Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital whose private parts were missing. Does it mean that the women will not have children because we are losing our husbands?

Mr. Speaker we are also losing the future generation through these acts of frequent killings. The government should take the initiative and stop it.

Mr. Speaker we believe and trust our president and I know if there is good will, something can be done and this will stop immediately.

We are celebrating the International Women's Day today, but the women of Elgeyo/Marakwet are mourning. Why should we cry every day? Don't we deserve a smile from time to time like other women of the world?

Mr. Speaker we are calling on the Government to save the people and women of Elgeyo/Marakwet. We are tired and as legislators, it has reached a point where as representatives of women in this county we are asking ourselves why we are here.

Why are we standing here claiming to represent the women of this County if there is no government protecting them?

Parliament should help us and if need be come up with legislation so that our people can be safe. We need peace in this County.

I support the Motion and thank you Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Cheboiboch: Thank you very much Mr. Speaker for giving me a chance to add my voice to this very painful matter of death before us today.

People of Kerio Valley have suffered loss of lives and we are asking ourselves, do we have a government.

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Article 21(1) of our Constitution states very clearly states that 'it is a fundamental right for a state and its organs to protect its citizens', but we do not see this.

As the Motion mover has stated, he is urging the National Assembly to act and stop this menace.

As leaders from this county, we are tired. As a representative of Emsoo Ward, Arror and Endo are my neighbours.

I remember in 1997, there was a lot of gun fighting at my village of Chegilet and a lot of people fled their homes.

I know a lot of children who have been orphaned because of these rampant killings. We want peace and we stand with the people of Arror and Endo and mourning with them.

Mr. Speaker I do not want to take a lot more time because it is painful but I hope all our prayers will be heard and this menace is stopped.

Hon. Tanui Jonah: Thank you Mr. Speaker. This is a Motion of County importance and I thank the Motion mover for bringing it at the right time.

I take this chance to wish all the women a happy International Women's Day in spite of the sufferings we are experiencing in the Kerio valley.

Mr. Speaker this issue of banditry is growing serious and is of great concern in our County. Members have spoken and we can safely say that the CS Interior has failed to manage the situation.

We can also safely say that the Police Reservists who were engaged almost two months ago have also failed because we hear every day of people being killed but we have not heard of any bandit being killed or arrested.

The buck stops at parliament because we are hearing that the military are waiting for the green light from parliament.

We are adding our voice that parliamentarians should act quickly so that the military can carry out disarmament as soon as possible.

As a legislator in the County Assembly, I am observing that Article 241(3) of the Constitution should be re-visited so that in case there are tough situations that call for the military to intervene internally, parliament need not be required to approve.

We can see the scenario of the Westgate attack where the military was deployed without necessarily being approved by parliament.

Mr. Speaker I am saddened as a member of this County that even as we speak, the bandits have taken a swathe of up to 10km into Elgeyo/Marakwet.

This should be declared as terrorism because you are intimidating people using violence to an extent that right now if you go to Sambirir Ward and Endo, our

people no longer venture below the road. They no longer go to take care of their cattle because it is bandit territory.

(Applause)

10 km into Elgeyo/Marakwet is no man's land and our people are suffering through this terrorist acts and can no longer graze their livestock in their own land! They cannot even construct houses in their own land.

I believe that our sentiments shall reach the authorities. It is high time this belt on either side of the River Kerio is converted into training grounds for the military and the police to end this menace.

In Uganda, President Museveni was able to end banditry in the Karamoja region. In the 1990s and early 2000s, it was a menace in Uganda and most of our bandits used to cross the border making Uganda their safe haven. He even formed a Ministry of Karamoja Affairs.

We have dwelt on a lot of theories in this matter of Kerio valley, Samburu, Turkana, but it is high time our President even forms a Ministry to take charge of Kerio valley affairs, because we have been talking of planting mangoes, opening up the area without much success.

Mr. Speaker I pray that this thing will end this week. I have not seen any bandit arrested, we have not seen any firearm recovered because they kill policemen and run away with it.

I stand in solidarity with members from the affected regions of the Kerio valley, because we do not have such bandits in my region of Keiyo South. I pity members such as hon. Peris, hon. Toriepei and many others because they can no longer talk about development projects.

Many Wards such as Metkei, Soy South, Kamariny, they are now handing over development projects to contractors to be implemented because we are far into the Financial year.

Our colleagues from the affected regions however are lagging behind and I think it is even high time that we can invest these money to buy bullet proof vests for our farmers instead of the money lying idle instead of funding development projects. Thank you Mr. Speaker.

Hon. Kimoning, Tabitha: Thank you Mr. Speaker. I stand with a lot of sorrow. It is with deep respect that we have abandoned all our House Business for the sake of this petition to the National Government to address this issue pertaining life.

According to our Constitution, every citizen is entitled to life. I want to stand as the voice of the voiceless, as the voice of women and children in this County.

It is sad that as women of this country we have not been part and parcel of this banditry because we even do not know how to handle these guns.

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Sometimes back I went all the way from my Ward of Soy North, all the way to Kettut village in Endo to attend the funerals of two girls who were killed by bandits.

Mr. Speaker it was so sad, demeaning and so unfair to see two young school girls being buried because of this banditry.

As other members have said, this is no longer banditry, but it has turned into terrorism.

The other time, a school bus was attacked by these bandits and some of our girls were injured. I saw another young man who was a *bodaboda* rider being killed by the same people.

This land of honey and milk has been turned into a land of death. We have fertile lands in those places but we are no longer enjoying farming and taking care of our livestock.

Can this nation tell us where these stolen cattle are taken to? Are they taken to KMC or they head to another country? Where is the security of our borders?

It is sad to see that these bandits are well organized and they do not lack bullets. It is as if there is a continuous supply of these arms. Who are these suppliers?

I do not think this government has done proper research to understand the reason of killings of innocent people. Is it because of the land or cultural issues?

I think this has gone overboard and as per our cultural norms, men were not allowed to kill women and children but right now, we have seen these killings. We have seen women and children being killed.

I do not know how to express this Mr. Speaker because it is painful. When I talk of lives, I am a mother and I can imagine my own child being killed.

We have the KDF, Police officers whom we pay our taxes so that they can be paid. The only role of the military is to ensure security. We have not assigned them other duties rather than security.

Having been given money for this role, why are they failing us? Can the president address this issue once and for all?

Last time when we went there for peace keeping, we requested that security camps be relocated to these boundaries.

Why is it that it is only Pokot land that are the producers of these bandits all over the country? All counties bordering Pokot are facing these challenges; Samburu, Turkana, Baringo and Elgeyo/Marakwet. Is it in order Mr. Speaker? Are they the owners of this government? Let them tell us.

(Applause)

We are tired of this Mr. Speaker. Can this petition go to the National parliament and we give them a time frame to give us solutions. Our lives are also in danger and we are not able to do our usual business in this plenary because we are suffering deep inside.

I support this motion and the National Assembly should and act on this. Thank you.

Hon. Kosgei Sally: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me this chance to air my views before this honorable house while mourning.

Yesterday we went to receive the body of a young boy. When I saw him lying lifeless in the police van, I imagined my own son lying there breathless.

As a mother I was very sad because it is devastating. As I stand before this House today, if I was breastfeeding, I am sure I would not have milk for my child to breastfeed and the baby would be starving.

I would want to talk on the issue that we have at hand. Our government has failed us. We have a right as citizens to be protected but this has taken a long time.

The Bible says that let us start with Jerusalem first before we go out. Before our KDF goes to Somalia and any other part, let us start with our country.

We should not be failing as a country yet we have people who should have protected us. The group that is being targeted now as per the killings that we have witnessed of late, are our professionals.

I am looking at the future of this county. Our future is being killed, where are we headed to? Something needs to be done as soon as yesterday so that we curb this issue and stand firm as a County. When we will not be there tomorrow, when we need to have our children to run our affairs, who will be able to run this county?

As we educate our children, we are hoping that when they complete their studies, they will be able to get a job and be able to be back with a lot of presents.

When I saw that body lying in that police van, I imagined my son who has gone through school and got a job but instead of bringing presents from him, I find him in a coffin! It is devastating and I know the mother of that child has the same feeling that I am having right now. Something has to be done and it should be immediately.

As people are discussing matters of development, we are discussing matters about killings and burying our loved ones. Surely, can we compare ourselves with others and say we are in Kenya? Can we compare ourselves with other counties that have peace currently?

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We need to get to the root cause of what is happening currently in this county so that we deal with it and end this issue of banditry.

Nowadays they are not only taking the cows but also the lives of our people.

Our future and also our professionals are being killed. As other women celebrate International Women's Day, we are mourning as mothers of this county.

I urge our president to come to the rescue of our children, our husbands and our people in this county. Thank you, I support this motion.

Hon. Kiptoo Peris: Thank you, Mr. Speaker for giving me this chance to add my voice to this particular motion of petition.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a woman of this county from Endo ward, I am in grief because of what is happening in the Kerio Valley.

I wanted to ask this question; why does the Government fear the Pokots including their leaders? This is because they are never questioned about their actions and killings. We are very much devastated and disappointed as residents of this County.

We are asking that the bandits be declared terrorists because what they are doing is beyond banditry.

I am speaking on behalf of thousands of women of this County. We are burying our children instead of them burying us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the year 2021, bandits killed a woman and her two children who were harvesting millet in their farm.

Why would someone attack and kill a woman who is harmless and does not have any weapon?

Later in the same year, two women who were fetching firewood were killed by bandits in the same region. We voted for *Kenya Kwanza* thinking they will address this matter but in vain.

At the beginning of this year, we buried two school girls from the same family in Kettut location who were killed by bandits. We thought the latest killings were coming to an end because the government promised to deploy National Police Reservists (NPR) to address the matter but the situation continues to be worse.

As we speak, we have five bodies lying in different morgues across the county. If the Marakwet are the problem, what about Samburu, Baringo, Laikipia, Turkana and other counties? All these counties are being attacked by one community!

Could there be a business that is going on and we do not know? The Government should revisit this matter and investigate the source of the

weapons. The bandits are so armed that they can overpower the NPR, because they are not as armed as the bandits meaning they cannot even rescue people under attack. We are requesting the Government to come up with measures and rescue us and address the issues once and for all. Thank you.

Hon. Koima John: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the opportunity to add my voice to this important motion. I really want to support the motion that seeks to urge the National Parliament to intervene and ensure KDF is deployed to Kerio Valley to flush out bandits.

The other time the same bandits shot and injured students in a school bus. This means the situation is getting out of hand and something urgent has to be done to wipe out these bandits.

The President should declare a state of emergency in Kerio Valley to allow serious disarmament to be carried out to restore peace in the area. All civilians in possession of illegal firearms must be disarmed and even charged in a court of law.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was shocked when a Member said bandits are more armed than the NPR. We need to pump more resources to ensure that peace is restored in Kerio Valley.

Finally, I want to request Members to stand and condole with the bereaved families, even as we seek solutions to address banditry and cattle rustling in Kerio Valley. Thank you.

(Hon. Chebet Joseph rose)

The Speaker (hon. Sabulei): I know you had made your comments on this issue. What is it hon. Chebet?

Hon. Chebet Joseph: Thank you, Mr. Speaker for according me this chance. I know I have spoken. However, having read the mood of the House, under Standing Order 95(1), I call upon the motion mover to reply.

The Speaker (hon. Sabulei): That is quite in order. Motion Mover, proceed to reply.

Hon. Cheruiyot Stephen: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. First, I would wish to acknowledge the members of the public in the galley. This proves that whatever we are debating today is a matter of County importance.

Secondly, let me thank the members of the Fourth Estate who are here to cover the proceedings of this House and make sure whatever decision this great House is going to make today, is going to be broadcast to the entire nation and possibly the entire world.

Thirdly, I would wish to thank Members who have spoken over this matter and those who are outside on oversight and are keenly following this matter and

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ELGEYO/MARAKWET COUNTY ASSEMBLY DEBATES

even sending us notes on what to speak about, shows how much this topic is so dear to them.

Five lives in five days, dozens of lives in two months and over 200 lives in 2 years, I am telling you this thing is shocking. As we speak today, banditry is killing more people in Kerio valley than HIV/Aids and malaria combined.

(Applause)

Mr. Speaker, in the last two years, we have lost more people to banditry. As the Third Assembly, these are our irreducible minimums;

- 1) The government must declare a state of emergency in Kerio valley
- 2) The government through the National Assembly must declare banditry as acts of terrorism
- 3) We are demanding that the KDF be deployed and be given the opportunity to lead the operations in Kerio Valley
- 4) Lastly, we are demanding that Kerio Valley be allocated money for development. We should get resources that are going to open up those places in terms of infrastructure, proper schools and factories to offer alternative employment for those people so that we can be able to have a lasting solution.

This matter is dear to me and as I stand this morning, I am a sad man. To sit here and debate on lives as if they are merely statistics.

I would wish to urge our colleagues to pass this motion and expedite so that our colleagues in the National Assembly are able to process it and find a lasting solution for our people. I beg to reply.

(Question put and agreed to)

(Applause)

ADJOURNMENT

The Speaker (hon. Sabulei): Thank you, Honorable Members for your time on this very important matter.

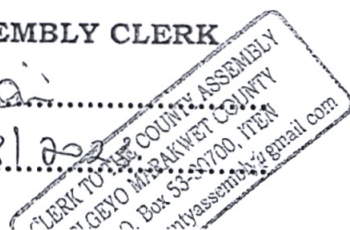
There being no other Business in the Order Paper, this House stands adjourned until today in the afternoon at 2.00 p.m.

(The House rose at 12.17 p.m.)

COUNTY ASSEMBLY CLERK

SIGN.....

DATE.....



ANNEX 3

Extract of the Hansard for the Senate sitting of Wednesday, 12th April, 2023

creation, conflict eradication, and most importantly, the realization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No.3 on good health and well-being.

The 17 SDGs will be achieved in Kenya by simply providing water to the northern parts of Kenya. Since all lizards lie on their bellies, one can hardly tell which has a stomach ache. Here is a lizard that is announcing that they have a stomach ache. We need water and we need to end the war.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot beat the drum with one finger. Therefore, I call upon my fellow colleagues to help me reinforce this agenda.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Statement pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1), by the Sen. Kathuri.

STATE OF PROGRESS IN EVALUATION OF TENDERS AND COMMENCEMENT OF DUALING WORKS OF MERU TOWN

Sen. Kathuri: Mr. speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order 53 (1) to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on Roads, Transportation and Housing on the state of progress in the evaluation of tenders and the commencement of dualling works of Meru Town roads B66/A9 Project, Phase One.

In the Statement, the Committee should -

(1) Apprise the Senate on the status of the evaluation of tenders number KeNHA/2536/2022 and KeNHA/2540/2022 for dualling, consultancy services for the construction and supervision of Meru Town roads B66/A9 Phase One works, noting that the two tenders were closed on 18th March, 2022 and 22nd March, 2022, respectively.

(2) State reasons for this delay in completion of evaluation processes.

(3) State when the dualling of Meru Town roads B66/A9 Project Phase One will commence, giving the projected date of completion, stating measures, if any, being taken to ensure that the project will be completed within the scheduled timeline and budget.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Thank you, hon. Senator.

Before we move to the next Order, I have a message from Elgeyo-Marakwet County Assembly.

MESSAGE FROM ELGEYO-MARAKWET COUNTY ASSEMBLY

RESOLUTION BY ELGEYO-MARAKWET COUNTY ASSEMBLY ON MEASURES TO CURB BANDITRY IN KERIO VALLEY

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Hon. Senators, I wish to report to the Senate that I have, pursuant to Standing Order No.48(3) and (5), received a Message from the Clerk of Elgeyo-Marakwet County Assembly. The Message, dated Tuesday, 14th March, 2023, and communicated by way of a Petition addressed to the Clerk of the Senate, was received on 5th April, 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 Hansard Editor, Senate.*

The Message communicates a resolution by the County Assembly to petition Parliament for a declaration, *inter alia*, that:

- (1) Banditry be declared a terrorist act and bandits be declared a terrorist group. As such punishment attendant to the said offences to follow and that Parliament shall institute legislation on the same.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 241(3)(c), the National Assembly approves the deployment of the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) in Kerio Valley to end the suffering of citizens there.
- (3) Parliament comes up with a long-term solution to banditry in Kerio Valley, Elgeyo-Marakwet County, including but not limited to allocating resources to open up regions by putting up infrastructure for socio-economic empowerment of the people in the affected areas.

Hon. Senators, pursuant to Standing Order No.48(7) which states that –

“When a Message from a County Assembly is reported, the Message shall be deemed to have been laid before the Senate and the Speaker may –

- a) Direct that the Message be dealt with forthwith;
- b) Appoint a day for the consideration of the Message; or
- c) Refer the Message to the relevant Committee of the Senate for Consideration.”

Hon. Senators, as you may be aware, Sen. Cheptumo on Thursday, 30th March, 2023, gave a Notice of Motion on “Declaration of Cattle Rustling as a National Disaster and Establishment of a Special Fund for Victims” seeking that the Senate resolves that the national Government, through the Ministry of Interior and National Administration and in collaboration with the Council of Governors,

- (1) Declares cattle rustling a national disaster.
- (2) Establishes a national taskforce on cattle rustling to:
 - (i) Investigate the causes of the rampant cattle rustling in the said region and the country at large.
 - (ii) Establish extent of loss and damage the cattle rustling has occasioned to the communities in all the affected counties.
 - (iii) Creates a special fund for mitigating the losses suffered by and in compensating all victims of cattle, rustling and settle all internally displaced persons occasioned by the menace.

In this regard, I refer the Resolution by the Elgeyo-Marakwet County Assembly to the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations. I further direct that the Clerk circulates the Resolution, as received from the Elgeyo-Marakwet County Assembly to all Senators so that you may familiarise yourselves with its contents.

Thank you.

Next Order.

(The Clerk-at-the-Table consulted the Chair)

ANNEX 4

Submissions by the Governor, County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet



**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ELGEYO MARAKWET
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**

All correspondence to be
Addressed to; County Secretary

P.O BOX 220-30700, ITEN.
Tel: 0734 220 220.
info@elgeyomarakwet.go.ke
governor@elgeyomarakwet.go.ke
Date: 10th November, 2023

**PRESENTATION TO SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY,
DEFENSE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS ON THE KERIO VALLEY INSECURITY ISSUES
FROM ELGEYO MARAKWET LEADERS**

THE PROBLEM

Kerio Valley belt has experienced instability following banditry attacks from raiders over the decades. However, Elgeyo Marakwet County bears the brunt of the insistent killings.

Out of this, development in our County has remained disrupted with contractors shying away from the area owing to the attacks.

POSSIBLE ROOT CAUSES:

1. **Organized crime:** Traditionally, cattle rustling among the pastoral communities was considered a cultural practice and was sanctioned and controlled by the elders. But nowadays, it is motivated by the quest for wealth accumulation through livestock.
2. **Territorial expansion attempts:** The bandits often attack along the boundaries and after a successful raid; they occupy the place and claim ownership. These are evident attempts by the raiders to expand their territories.
3. **Poverty, Illiteracy, Marginalization and Climate Change:** Many children especially in Tiaty Constituency are introduced to herding at a tender age. Most of them fail to join school and as they grow, the only other world they know is keeping of cows.

When rains fail, drought wipes out their livestock rendering them poor again. To restock, they cross to their neighbors.

4. **Proliferation of small arms:** Cheap and quick availability of guns has been a major contributor to the killings in Kerio Valley. There are so many guns in the hands of the bandits especially the youth.
5. **Laxity by security officers:** Most of the officers serving in the region are often on disciplinary cases and are rarely transferred and are thus lethargic to confronting the security issues in the area.
6. **Politically Motivated:** Politics contributes to a larger scale to banditry in Kerio Valley. The culprits must be well connected individuals.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

(a) Short Term measures:

1. **Intelligence based disarmament:** Immediately employ intelligence disarmament to mop up the illegal guns in the hands of local residents. Give an amnesty to those ready to return the guns and engage them in identifying those who fail to surrender the guns.
2. **Police Stations:** Move all the police stations along the road (Arror-Liter Road) to the Kerio river borders for effective response to banditry.
3. **Military intervention:** Immediately deploy military to Kolowa Bridge to restore sanity and prevent the bandits from crossing over to Elgeyo Marakwet.
4. **National Police Reservists:** Reinstate and enroll more National Police Reservists. They should be given a monthly stipend to cushion their time lost.
5. **Peace talks:** resume peace talks in consultation with all leaders and elders especially grassroots leaders.
6. **Enhanced intelligence gathering:** Improve intelligence gathering and relaying of the same promptly inside Tiaty area so as to thwart attacks.

7. **Re-organization of security arrangement:** Re-organize the security arrangement currently existing by moving all police stations along the road to the Kerio River.
8. **Government presence in Tiaty:** Increase Government presence in Tiaty by opening up police stations, having new administrative units.
9. **Military drones:** Deploy drone surveillance to help security agencies monitor criminals.
10. **Arms movement:** Identify and completely cut off the supply chain of guns and ammunition.
11. **End culture of impunity:** Arrests and prosecute all bandits. Beneficiaries of all stolen livestock must either be arrested or shot on sight
12. **Empower security officers:** Provide more resources to all security agencies operating in Kerio Valley to ensure swift response.
13. **Counties' intervention:** The three neighbouring Counties of Baringo, West Pokot and Elgeyo Marakwet to establish Security, Peace and Reconciliation Departments in their counties which will lead peace efforts in the region.
14. **Political good will:** all political leaders from the three Counties should desist from inciting local residence and lead in peace efforts.
15. **Legislation to categorize banditry as an act of terrorism:** Harsh penalties will deter the members of community, especially the youth from engaging in banditry.
16. **Immediate Opening of Security Roads in Kerio:** The entire Valley should be opened by installing critical infrastructure as below:

Table 1: Proposed Security Roads.

S.NO	NAME OF THE ROAD	START POINT	END POINT	APPX. DISTANCE (KM)
1.	Biretwo-Tot	Biretwo	Tot	84
2.	Maron-Chemisto-Lomut	Maron	Lomut	30
3.	Kamologon- Chepkoko	Kamologon	Chepkoko	40
4.	Liter-Kerio River	Liter	Kerio River	3
5.	Karena- Kerio River	Karena	Kerio River	7
6.	Kabetwa- Kerio River	Kabetwa	Kerio River	7
7.	Mogil- Kerio River	Mogil	Kerio River	7
8.	Tunyo-Kerio River	Tunyo	Kerio River	15
9.	Chepkum-Kerio River	Chepkum	Kerio-river	7
10.	Kapkata-Kerio River	Kapkata	Kerio-river	5
11.	Kilos- Kerio River	Kilos	Kerio-river	6
12.	Kermuk -Kerio River	Kermuk	Kerio-river	5
13.	Kolowa -Loywat	Kolowa	Chepkererat	12
14.	Kabriem- Kerio River	Kabriem	KMTC/Red cross Farm	5
15.	Kabaldamet -Kerio river	Kabaldamet	Kerio-river	10
16.	Sangach-Kerio River	Sangach	Kerio-river	8
17.	Kaben -Kerio River	Kaben	Kerio-river	8
18.	Chepkundul- Liter along Kerio River	Chepkundul	Liter	95
19.	Soko Bora- Kerio River	Soko Bora	Kerio River	7
20.	Chebilil –Kerio River	Chebilil	Kerio River	9
21.	Tangul – Kamologon	Tangul	Kapushen	20
22.	Kermuk- Kerio River	Kermuk	Kerio River	5
23.	Chegilet- Kerio River	Chegilet	Kerio River	6
24.	Cheptarit - Kerio	Cheptarit	Kerio River	4
25.				

b) Long Term Measures:

1. **Military Presence:** We suggest a military operation to flush out the bandits and other criminals be conducted in the area.
2. **Mandatory schooling in Tiaty:** The government should introduce mandatory schooling for all children below 18 years in Tiaty Constituency to improve literacy levels which will automatically eradicate banditry.
3. **Kerio Valley Sub County:** Establish more administration units to have a Sub County in Kerio Valley. Addition of more locations and sub locations should be considered.
4. **Economic activities:** Introduction of more lucrative economic activities like dairy farming, horticulture and irrigated agriculture along Kerio River to benefit all communities.
5. **Land adjudication and Titling:** All land in the Kerio Valley belt should be adjudicated and subsequent issuance of title deeds along the entire Kerio Valley belt in the counties of Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo and West Pokot.
6. **Improvement of learning institutions and other infrastructure:** Introduction of fully integrated boarding schools in areas with low school enrolment especially Tiaty Constituency.
7. **More teachers to the region:** Deployment of more teachers and improve their welfare to ensure teacher retention in the region.
8. **Enabling environment:** The Government to provide a safe and enabling environment for donors, development partners, religious groups to initiate mindset and behavioral change in the region followed by construction of worship areas, schools, water points and health centers.
9. **Livestock tracking:** Introduction of micro-chip for all livestock to ease monitoring such as the one used by Botswana to eliminate banditry.
10. **Implementation of a transformative marshal plan:** Commence the implementation of a Marshall plan that will address all developmental gaps in the region.
11. **Development of Industrial parks and Light Industries:** To create employment and engage the idle youth.

12. **Rehabilitation:** Identify rehabilitation programmes for reformed bandits
13. **Continued peace negotiations between the communities to be enhanced:** The communities should be integrated on shared resources like schools, programs (government and faith based) for harmony.
14. **Establishment of irrigation schemes along the Kerio Valley:** this will provide an alternative source of livelihoods to communities living in the Kerio valley away from engaging on pastoralism which fuels banditry.

I look forward to your support in facilitating these identified interventions.

Sincerely,



H.E WISLEY ROTICH
GOVERNOR

GOVERNOR ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY P. O. Box 220 - 30700 ITEN
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ANNEX 5

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

THE RESOLUTION BY THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF ELGEYO MARAKWET ON MEASURES TO CURB BANDITRY IN KERIO VALLEY

DGAC

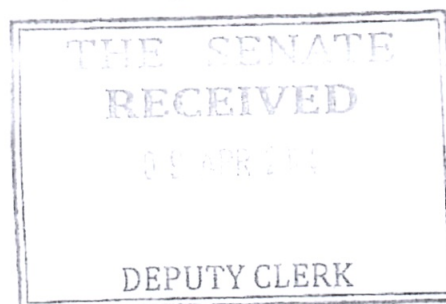
Kindly deal

Honourable Chair, in February 2023, the Government declared parts of North Rift Region that have been affected by insecurity as "Dangerous and Disturbed". The affected areas have since then been under a multi-agency operation: Operation Maliza Uhalifu, which was launched to address the banditry menace.

11/04/2024

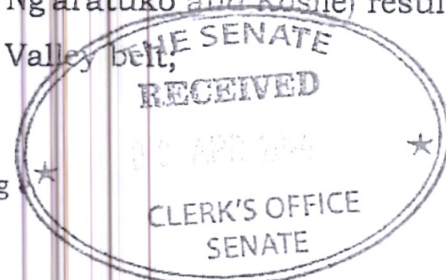
The insecurity in this region is attributed to several factors, among them:

- a) Competition and conflict over scarce resources;
- b) Mistrust amongst communities and clans;
- c) Expansionist tendency;
- d) Administrative and electoral boundary conflicts;
- e) Ungoverned government spaces;
- f) Political incitement and interference;
- g) Misinformation and disinformation by the media and social media; and,
- h) Revenge and retaliatory attacks.



Honourable Chair, the Government has taken the following measures to enhance security in the region, among others:

- a) Planned decisive operations;
- b) Mapping out of emerging hotspot areas;
- c) Establishment and deployment of new teams on the identified hotspot areas;
- d) Enhancement of coordination, command and control of multi-agency security teams on the ground;
- e) Deployment of new DCI teams to support on analysis and prosecution;
- f) Activation and reorganization of NPRs into various clusters;
- g) Deployment of additional specialized equipment to support the operations;
- h) Reorganization of KDF and NPS dispositions in Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo Counties (Samu, Sarara, Mabirir, Kapkurong, Karanga Joto, Kabirwok, Ng'aratuko and Kosile) resulting in improved social economic activities in Kerio Valley belt.



2 HOD-Government Lead Clerk-NPR

Kindly deal

11/04/2024

- i) The first batch of Quick Response Team from Rift Valley Region has been trained and currently being deployed to identified hotspot areas;
- j) Upgrading of Morijo Police Post in Samburu County to a police station;
- k) Engagements of opinion leaders in the communities;
- l) Recruitment, training and deployment of additional NPRs;
- m) Enhanced community policing programmes;
- i) Launched the Operation Maliza Uhalifu which is being conducted by a multi-agency team, with the coordination centre being at Chemolingot under the Multi- Agency Command Centre. The operation is however led by the National Police Service as per the Constitution. The objectives of OMU are to disarm, recover and prosecute criminals, sympathizers and financiers; restore law, order and peaceful coexistence among communities; create an enabling environment for safe return of displaced persons/families; ensure that there is resumption of normal learning, economic and social activities; and enforce curfew orders.

Achievements

Honourable Chair, since its launch in February 2023, the operation has reported several successes, including;

- a) Recovery of stolen livestock. A total of 10,140 livestock have been recovered and handed over to the owners.
- b) A total of 182 illegally held firearms and 803 ammunitions have been recovered.
- c) Opening up of roads blocked by bandits.
- d) Denial of freedom of action to the bandits.
- e) Ongoing rehabilitation of schools which had been closed, deserted and vandalized.
- f) Opening up of schools closed due to insecurity.
- g) A total of 250 suspects, including 14 politicians, have been arrested and prosecuted.

Challenges

However, **Honourable Chair**, some of the challenges that have limited the operation include;

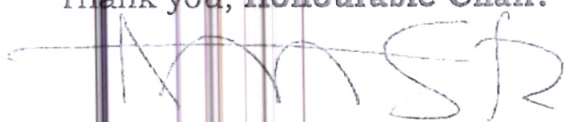
- a) Limited resources, including funding and specialised equipment.
- b) Vastness of the region, harsh terrain and poor security roads.
- c) Lenient criminal justice system.

Honourable Chair, going forward, in order to enhance security in the region, the Government is:

- a) Sustaining high-level political engagements;
- b) Encouraging the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms;
- c) Fast-tracking the appointment and deployment of administrative officers to fill the vacant administrative units;
- d) Fast tracking and enhancing implementation of socio-economic programs;
- e) Sustaining media campaigns to counter propaganda on operations;
- f) Considering the amendment of existing legislations in order to enhance the administration of justice;
- g) Implementing livestock markets management and animal movement controls across the counties; and,
- h) Continuing with the multi-agency operation to maintain robust and coordinated operations with a high degree of professionalism; all aimed at restoring normalcy in the North Rift Region.

Honourable Chair, from the foregoing, it is clear that cattle rustling is not ideologically driven for it to be declared as terrorism. In addition, cattle rustling is not a threat to the Republic of Kenya.

Thank you, **Honourable Chair**.



KITHURE KINDIKI

CABINET SECRETARY FOR INTERIOR

AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

2nd APRIL, 2024

ANNEX 6

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.
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- FIRST SCHEDULE:** **BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES IN KENYA**
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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;
- (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.

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(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
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 Article 188 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 section 24; 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
- (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

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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
office. from

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 gazettment 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.

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(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
penalties. and

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 downstream 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 $40^{\circ} 15' \text{ E}$ and $2^{\circ} 15' \text{ S}$;

thence due south by the meridian $40^{\circ} 15' \text{ E}$ 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 $40^{\circ} 15' E$;

thence due north by that meridian to its intersection with latitude $2^{\circ} 15' S$;

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 $86^{\circ} 02'$ 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 $180^{\circ} 00' 23'$ 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 $187^{\circ} 02'$ 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 $07^{\circ} 02'$ for 69,760 feet passing through Magoine Camp to beacon Lava;

thence on a true bearing of $53^{\circ} 46'$ for a distance of 10,555 feet to trigonometrical station Chamwie;

thence on a true bearing of $11^{\circ} 34'$ 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 Mito 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 beacons line at a point on a true bearing of approximately $176^{\circ} 40'$ and at a distance of approximately 16,223 feet from a beacon Class;

thence by that cut and beacons line on a true bearing of $356^{\circ} 40'$ for a distance of approximately 16,223 feet to that beacon;

thence by a straight line on a bearing of approximately $86^{\circ} 41'$ 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 $266^{\circ} 41'$ for a distance of 52,767 feet to the trigonometrical beacon Class;

thence by a cut and beacons line on a bearing of approximately $176^{\circ} 40'$ 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 beacons 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 beacons 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 $280^{\circ} 53' 20''$ for a distance of 62,841 feet to beacon;

thence on a true bearing of $38^{\circ} 11' 19''$ for a distance of 12,962 feet to a beacon M;

thence on a true bearing of $15^{\circ} 45' 42''$ for a distance of 7,798 feet to a beacon N;

thence on a true bearing of $15^{\circ} 45' 49''$ for a distance of 16,736 feet to a beacon P;

thence on a true bearing of $14^{\circ} 42' 28''$ 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—

<i>From Beacon</i>		<i>To Beacon</i>		<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (Feet)</i>
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

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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

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<i>From Beacon</i>		<i>To Beacon</i>		<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (Feet)</i>
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'	6.136
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

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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.	113	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

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<i>From Beacon</i>	<i>To Beacon</i>	<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (Feet)</i>
UK. 118	UK. 120	248° 08'	2,676
UK. 120	UK. 121	248° 27'	4,037
UK. 121	UK. 122	249° 58'	6,288
UK. 122	UK. 123	261° 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	68° 20'	5,751
UK. 127	UK. 128	69° 32'	2,213
UK. 128	UK. 129	344° 54'	3,325
UK. 129	UK. 130	13° 18'	1,233
UK. 130	UK. 131	237° 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	69° 35'	12,526
UK. 141	UK. 142	68° 03'	4,216
UK. 142	UK. 143	03° 05'	6,988
UK. 143	UK. 144	349° 22'	1,233
UK. 144	UK. 145	342° 13'	10,907
UK. 145	UK. 146	273° 11'	3,880
UK. 146	UK. 147	268° 38'	2,989
UK. 147	UK. 148	264° 16'	7,907
UK. 148	UK. 149	232° 48'	1,367
UK. 149	UK. 150	234° 05'	1,326
UK. 150	UK. 151	199° 35'	2,151
UK. 151	UK. 152	266° 30'	6,719
UK. 152	UK. 153	278° 30'	7,857
UK. 153	UK. 154	259° 24'	582
UK. 154	UK. 155	259° 19'	6,628
UK. 155	UK. 156	242° 16'	6,690
UK. 156	UK. 157	255° 29'	1,390

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<i>From Beacon</i>	<i>To Beacon</i>	<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (Feet)</i>
UK. 157	UK. 158	321° 19'	224
UK. 158	UK. 159	05° 08'	797
UK. 159	UK. 160	08° 44'	7,960
UK. 160	UK. 161	84° 37'	5,256
UK. 161	UK. 162	84° 44'	4,280
UK. 162	UK. 163	45° 39'	1,958
UK. 163	UK. 164	28° 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'	12,882
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° 08'	9,457
UK. 175	UK. 176	296° 35'	8,789
UK. 176	UK. 177	333° 38'	11,081
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 north-westerly 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 $237^{\circ} 53' 33''$ 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 (Nyiyo);

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 $57^{\circ} 53' 33''$ 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 $156^{\circ} 50' 30''$ and for a distance of 8,289.1 feet to a beacon B1;

thence continuing by that forest boundary on a true bearing $143^{\circ} 52' 02''$ 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 $147^{\circ} 38' 59''$ 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. 11601 and 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 88S8 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 commencement.

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 $33^{\circ} 01' 17''$ for a distance of 2,847.2 feet to a beacon BR5;

thence on a true bearing of $57^{\circ} 23' 37''$ for a distance of 1,776.1 feet to a beacon 12D;

thence on a true bearing of $104^{\circ} 32' 54''$ 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 $104^{\circ} 32' 54''$ 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 $80^{\circ} 39' 41''$ 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 Chesezon 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 $335^{\circ} 02' 40''$ for a distance of 7,883 feet to a beacon NN. 13;

thence on a true bearing of $331^{\circ} 51' 30''$ for a distance of 10,835 feet to beacon NN. 14;

thence on a true bearing of $329^{\circ} 48' 00''$ for a distance of 6,555 feet to beacon NN. 15;

thence on a true bearing of $312^{\circ} 08' 40''$ for a distance of 7,964 feet to beacon NN. 16;

thence on a true bearing of $354^{\circ} 29' 20''$ for a distance of 4,820 feet to beacon NN. 17;

thence on a true bearing of $310^{\circ} 22' 30''$ for a distance of 9,198 feet to beacon NN. 18;

thence on a true bearing of $289^{\circ} 36' 20''$ for a distance of 5,492 feet to beacon NN. 19;

thence on a true bearing of $318^{\circ} 18' 50''$ for a distance of 2,496 feet to beacon NN. 20;

thence on a true bearing of $311^{\circ} 08' 00''$ 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 $83^{\circ} 30' 18''$ 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 L.R. 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 $326^{\circ} 30'$ for a distance of 4,702 feet to beacon Peg 2;

thence on a true bearing of $315^{\circ} 55'$ for a distance of 4,347 feet to a beacon Peg 1;

thence on a true bearing of $303^{\circ} 35'$ for a distance of 6,780 feet to a beacon AN 7A;

thence on a true bearing of $325^{\circ} 08'$ for a distance of 7,860 feet to a beacon NPX;

thence on a true bearing of $350^{\circ} 30'$ 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 $352^{\circ} 38' 46''$ for a distance of 10,964 feet to a beacon A;

thence on a true bearing of $45^{\circ} 48' 54''$ 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 $82^{\circ} 42' 45''$ for a distance of 4,669 feet to a beacon T;

thence on a true bearing of $73^{\circ} 41' 37''$ for a distance of 6,219 feet to a beacon Makenche;

thence on a true bearing of $76^{\circ} 37' 51''$ for a distance of 15,293 feet to a beacon Nyabitunya W;

thence on true bearing of $74^{\circ} 52' 56''$ for a distance of 3,435 feet to a beacon Nyabitunya;

thence on a true bearing of $75^{\circ} 42' 21''$ for a distance of 11,070 feet to a beacon Onanja;

thence on a true bearing of $76^{\circ} 33' 24''$ for a distance of 10,561 feet to a beacon Gap;

thence on a true bearing of $75^{\circ} 45' 49''$ for a distance of 16,076 feet to a beacon Kisuna;

thence on a true bearing of $76^{\circ} 05' 53''$ 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. 8395 and 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 I and Emali;

thence south-easterly by that straight line to trigonometrical beacon Chyulu I;

thence generally south-easterly and southerly by a series of lines joining the summits of the Chyulu (Ngulia) Range for a distance of approximately 12 miles to trigonometrical beacon Ridge;

thence on a true bearing of $191^{\circ} 34'$ and for a distance of 35,445 feet to trigonometrical station Chamwie;

thence on a true bearing of $233^{\circ} 46'$ for a distance of 10,555 feet to a beacon Lava;

thence on a true bearing of $187^{\circ} 02'$ 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 $0^{\circ} 00' 23''$ and approximately 300 feet from a beacon t.23 on the south side of that river;

thence on a true bearing of $180^{\circ} 00' 23''$ 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 $180^{\circ} 00' 23''$ 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 $266^{\circ} 02'$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $181^{\circ} 01' 56''$ and at a distance of 50 feet approximately from a beacon CK;

thence on a bearing of $01^{\circ} 01' 56''$ 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—

<i>From Beacon</i>	<i>To Beacon</i>	<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (feet)</i>
CK.	CK. 1	$01^{\circ} 01' 56''$	152
CK. 1	CK. 2	$16^{\circ} 24' 34''$	346
CK. 2	CK. 3	$351^{\circ} 40' 47''$	1,090
CK. 3	D	$356^{\circ} 58' 28''$	1,275
D	CK. 4	$337^{\circ} 22' 25''$	205
CK. 4	CK. 5	$337^{\circ} 15' 31''$	1,093
CK. 5	CK. 6	$348^{\circ} 26' 19''$	1,411
CK. 6	CK. 7	$356^{\circ} 27' 44''$	3,441
CK. 7	CK. 7X (in the centre Burara (Asao) River)	$57^{\circ} 33' 19''$	55

thence generally northerly, downstream by that river to its intersection with a line on a bearing of $234^{\circ} 41' 58''$ and at a distance of 113 feet from a beacon CK 8;

thence on a true bearing of $54^{\circ} 41' 58''$ 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—

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<i>From Beacon</i>	<i>To Beacon</i>	<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (feet)</i>
CK. 8	CK. 9	54° 41' 58"	1,372
CK. 9	CK. 10	83° 28' 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"	1,844
CK. 15	CK. 15X	52° 58' 48"	876
CK. 15X	CK. 16	42° 48' 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	48° 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—

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From Beacon	To Beacon	Bearing	Distance (feet)
CK. 22	CK. 23	356° 07' 23"	1,254
CK. 23	CK. 24	6° 35' 23"	1,403
CK. 24	CK. 25	6° 12' 40"	818
CK. 25	CK. 26	2° 20' 11"	466

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<i>From Beacon</i>	<i>To Beacon</i>	<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (feet)</i>
CK. 28	CK. 27	11° 05' 00"	825
CK. 27	CK. 28	17° 23' 18"	242
CK. 28	CK. 28	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° 25' 43"	846
CK. 33	CK. 34	14° 48' 41"	1,036
CK. 34	CK. 35	354° 00' 33"	1,916
CK. 35	CK. 36	1° 02' 52"	956
CK. 36	CK. 37	19° 14' 24"	1,491
CK. 37	CK. 38	5° 38' 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° 18' 37"	3,833
CK. 42	CK. 43	17° 28' 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° 58' 08"	1,459
CK. 46	CK. 47	79° 30' 49"	1,367
CK. 47	CK. 48	76° 39' 41"	4,756
CK. 48	CK. 48	83° 10' 33"	2,402
CK. 48	CK. 50	73° 31' 37"	3,215
CK. 50	CK. 51	31° 37' 10"	3,942
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 ($\frac{3}{4}$ 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 ($\frac{1}{2}$ 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 ($2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $131^{\circ} 08' 00''$ for a distance of 8,428 feet to beacon NN. 20;

thence on a true bearing of $138^{\circ} 18' 50''$ for a distance of 2,496 feet to beacon NN. 19;

thence on a true bearing of $109^{\circ} 36' 20''$ for a distance of 5,492 feet to beacon NN. 18;

thence on a true bearing of $130^{\circ} 22' 30''$ for a distance of 9,198 feet to beacon NN. 17;

thence on a true bearing of $174^{\circ} 29' 20''$ for a distance of 4,820 feet to beacon NN. 16;

thence on a true bearing of $132^{\circ} 08' 40''$ for a distance of 7,964 feet to beacon NN. 15;

thence on a true bearing of $149^{\circ} 48' 00''$ for a distance of 6,555 feet to beacon NN. 14;

thence on a true bearing of $151^{\circ} 51' 30''$ 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 Scus 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 beacons line with the south bank;

thence south-westerly and south-easterly by that cut and beacons 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 Kaptasang 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 Kisawiye;

thence generally north-westerly to the highest point on a hill known as Mwaliye, approximately 1.2 kilometres ($\frac{3}{4}$ 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 $1^{\circ} 06' 23''$ 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 $40^{\circ} 56' 08''$ for a distance of 502.7 feet to a stone;

thence by a straight line on a true bearing of $40^{\circ} 58' 00''$ 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 —

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<i>From Pillar</i>	<i>To Pillar</i>	<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (feet)</i>
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"	978
B.P. 6	B.P. 7	67° 43' 11"	959
B.P. 7	B.P. 8	54° 07' 02"	1,228
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 Segha 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 Segha 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 Sublocation 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to its intersection on the west side, with the southern boundary of the Marenyo Sublocation 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 $161^{\circ} 30''$ (approximately) for a distance of about 9 statute miles to its intersection with a straight line, which is defined as a straight 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;

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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—

<i>From Beacon</i>	<i>To Beacon</i>	<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (feet)</i>
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"	3,942
CK. 50	CK. 49	253° 31' 37"	3,215
CK. 49	CK. 48	283° 10' 33"	2,402

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<i>From Beacon</i>	<i>To Beacon</i>	<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (feet)</i>
CK. 48	CK. 47	258° 39' 14"	4,756
CK. 47	CK. 46	259° 30' 48"	1,367
CK. 46	CK. 45	220° 56' 08"	1,459
CK. 45	CK. 44	229° 02' 48"	2,870
CK. 44	CK. 43	206° 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' 28"	811
CK. 31	CK. 30	192° 16' 58"	731
CK. 30	CK. 29	189° 49' 55"	436
CK. 29	CK. 28	173° 49' 18"	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	186° 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—

<i>From Beacon</i>	<i>To Beacon</i>	<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (feet)</i>
CK. 21	CK. 20	211° 32' 00"	1,956
CK. 20	CK. 19	229° 14' 05"	768

<i>From Beacon</i>	<i>To Beacon</i>	<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (feet)</i>
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—

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<i>From Beacon</i>	<i>To Beacon</i>	<i>Bearing</i>	<i>Distance (feet)</i>
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' 58'	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 (Miri) 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 northern 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 $256^{\circ} 05' 53''$ for a distance of 55,521 feet to a beacon Kisuna;

thence on a true bearing of $255^{\circ} 45' 49''$ for a distance of 16,076 feet to a beacon Gap;

thence on a true bearing of $256^{\circ} 33' 24''$ for a distance of 10,561 feet to a beacon Onanja;

thence on a true bearing of $255^{\circ} 42' 21''$ for a distance of 11,070 feet to a beacon Nyabitunya;

thence on a true bearing of $254^{\circ} 52' 56''$ for a distance of 3,435 feet to a beacon Nyabitunya W;

thence on a true bearing of $256^{\circ} 37' 37''$ for a distance of 15,293 feet to a beacon Makenche;

thence on a true bearing of $253^{\circ} 41' 37''$ 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 Kisii 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 of 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

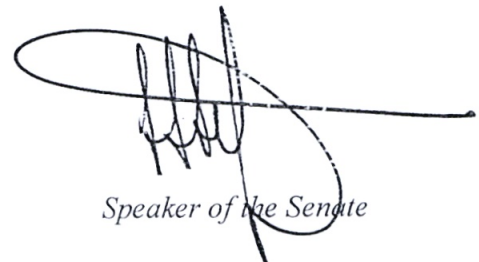
.....
Chief Justice

The County Boundaries Bill, 2023

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

ANNEX 7

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



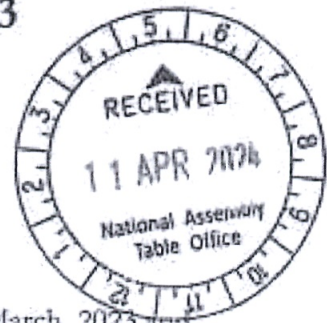
REPUBLIC OF KENYA

PARLIAMENT

SENATE BILLS

(Bill No. 12 of 2023)

**THE PREVENTION OF LIVESTOCK AND
PRODUCE THEFT BILL, 2023**



(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, —
- Cap. 144. “ammunition” has the meaning assigned to it under the Firearms Act;
- “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 signs 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–

- (i) 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.

The Prevention of Livestock and Produce Theft Bill, 2023

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.

The Prevention of Livestock and Produce Theft Bill, 2023

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