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CORRIGENDA

IN Gazette Notice No. 4377 of 2014—

(a) *Delete* the expression “Article 166 (1) (h)” and Substitute therefor the expression “Article 166 (1) (b)”; and

(b) *Delete* the word “of” appearing immediately after the expression “section 30” and substitute therefor the word “and”

IN Gazette Notice No. 2174 of 2014, *delete* the words and expression “with effect from 6th February, 2014” and substitute therefor “with effect from the 4th April, 2014”.

IN Gazette Notice No. 2175 of 2014, *delete* the words and expression “with effect from 26th October, 2013” and substitute therefor “with effect from the 4th April, 2014”.

IN Gazette Notice No. 13779 of 2013, *Cause No.* 384 of 2013, *amend* the date of death printed as 18th February, 2013” to read “22nd November, 1993”.

IN Gazette Notice No. 1963 of 2014, *amend* the expression printed as “issue of a new land title deed” to read “issue of a new green card” where it appears.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4475

THE STATE CORPORATIONS ACT

(Cap. 446)

THE EWASO NGIRO NORTH DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 6 (1) (a) of the State Corporations Act, I Uhuru Kenyatta, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Kenya Defence Forces appoints—

REHEMA JALDESA

to be the Chairperson of the Ewaso Ngiro North Development Authority, for a period of three (3) years with effect from 1st May, 2014.

Dated the 22nd May, 2014.

UHURU KENYATTA,
President.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4476

THE PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS ACT

(No. 15 of 2013)

APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 67 (2) of the Public Private Partnerships Act, 2013, the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury appoints—

James Muruthi Kihara—(*Chairperson*),
Paul Karekezi,
Charity Muya Ngaruiya,
Isaac Kiptanui Bondet,
Jackline Chepkemai Kimeto,
Stanley Kinuthia Kamau,

to be members of the Petition Committee for a period of three (3) years with effect from the 30th May, 2014.

Dated the 3rd June, 2014.

HENRY K. ROTICH
Cabinet Secretary, for the National Treasury.

*G.N. 3136/2014.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4477

THE STATISTICS ACT

(No. 4 of 2006)

APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 5 (1) (d) of the Statistics Act, 2006, the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning appoints—

MARY LONYANGOPUO (DR.)

to be a member of the Board of the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, for a period of three (3) years and revokes the appointment of Irene Mati Munyoki and Kenneth Kaduki.

Dated the 16th June, 2014.

ANNE WAIGURU,
Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4478

THE PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT ACT

(No. 18 of 2012)

THE PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT (UWEZO FUND) REGULATIONS, 2014

(L.N. 21 of 2014)

APPOINTMENT OF CONSTITUENCY UWEZO FUND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

IN EXERCISE of powers conferred by section 15 (5) of the Public Finance Management (Uwezo Fund) Regulations, 2014 the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning gazettes the following members of Constituency Uwezo Fund Committees in various constituencies as outlined below for a period of three (3) years, with effect from 24th June, 2014.

ALEGO USONGA CONSTITUENCY

Sub- County Commissioner or Representative	Member
Sub-County Development Officer or Representative	Member
Sub-County Accountant	Member
National Government Rep- Ministry Responsible for Youth and Women	Secretary
CDF Fund Account Manager	<i>Ex Officio</i>
Anastacia O. Nyafwa	Member
Benard Otieno Ondiege	Member
Duncan Owuor Odera	Member
Mathew Okoth Otieno	Member
Janet Adhiambo Juma	Member
Armstrong Odhiambo	Member
Benard Othenge	Member
Grace Obonyo	Member
Wilikister Agola	Member

Dated the 30th. June, 2014.

ANNE WAIGURU,
Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Devolution and Planning.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4479

THE STATE CORPORATIONS ACT

(Cap. 446)

THE KENYA ACCREDITATION SERVICE ORDER

(L.N. 55 of 2009)

RE-APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 3 (1) of the State Corporations Act, the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development re-appoints—

SAMMY KOSGEI MILGO

to be the Executive Director of the Kenya Accreditation Service, for a further period of three (3) years with effect from 22nd June, 2014.

Dated the 24th June, 2014.

ADAN MOHAMED,
*Cabinet Secretary,
Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4480

THE KENYA INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ACT
(No. 2 of 1998)
APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 102K (6) of the Kenya Information and Communications Act, 1998, the Cabinet Secretary for Information, Communications and Technology appoints—

CATHERINE NGAHU

to be the Chairperson of the Universal Service Advisory Council, for a period of three years, with effect from the 9th May, 2014.

Dated the 9th May, 2014.

FRED MATIANGI,
*Cabinet Secretary,
Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4481

THE KENYA INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ACT
(No. 2 of 1998)
APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 102K(6) of the Kenya Information and Communications Act, 1998, the Cabinet Secretary for Information, Communications and Technology appoints—

Towett Josephine Chepkurui,
Wangiro James Long'ole,
Masaviru Rodah Awinja,
Okong'o Odiwuor J. Kennedy,
Gecheo Nixon Mageka,
Godo Wellington Pakia,
Samuel Gitonga Mutungi,
Michael Maina Itote,

to be members of the Universal Service Advisory Council, for a period of three years, with effect from the 9th May, 2014.

Dated the 9th May, 2014.

FRED MATIANGI,
*Cabinet Secretary,
Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4482

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ACT
(No. 13 of 2012)
APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 13 (2) of the Public Service Commission Act, 2012, the Public Service Commission appoints—

Isaiah O. Nyaribo—(*Chairperson*),
Susan Mucheru—(*Vice-Chairperson*),
Francis Anyona,
Felistus V. Khayumbi,
Hannah Kimemia,
Martha W. Ndegwa,
Isaiah Kirigua,
Christine Agimba,
Joseph V. Onyango,
Jane W. Chege,
Jacqueline Manani,
John Gechaga,

to be members of the Consultative Committee on terms and conditions of service of officers in the public service, for a period of three (3) years and appoints—

David Kanji,
Janet Mwalw'a
Joan A. Machayo,

to be the joint secretaries of the Committee.

Dated the 19th June, 2014.

MARGARET KOBIA,
Chairperson, Public Service Commission.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4483

THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND DENTISTS ACT
(Cap. 222)

THE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND DENTIST (ELECTION
OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD) RULES

APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by rule 2 of the Medical Practitioners and Dentists (Election of members of the Board) Rules, the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Board, appoints—

PETER MUNGE MURAGE

to be the Returning Officer for the purposes of the the Medical Practitioners and Dentist Board Elections, with effect from 4th July, 2014.

Dated the 30th June, 2014.

G. A. O. MAGOHA
Chairman, Medical Practitioners and Dentists Board.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4484

THE WATER ACT, 2002

REGULAR TARIFF APPLICATION FOR KARURI WATER AND
SANITATION COMPANY UNDER ATHI WATER SERVICES
BOARD

PUBLIC SUBMISSION OF COMMENTS

NOTICE is given to the general public that Athi Water Services Boards which provide water services by authority of a license issued by WASREB through contracted Water Services Providers (WSPs) has applied to the Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB) for a regular tariff review their agent as provided in the table below:

<i>Water Services Board (WSB)</i>	<i>Contracted Water Services Provider (WSP)</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Proposed Action</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Athi Water Services Board	Karuri Water and Sanitation Company	Kiambu	Upward tariff review to enable the WSP to attain full cost recovery, undertake minor investments and meet conditions to improvement service delivery.	2014/2015 to 2016/2017

Premises where details of the proposed action can be obtained: www.wasreb.go.ke or NHIF Building 5th Floor Wing "A"

The public is invited to visit our website to view a summary of the proposal to increase tariffs within the next 30 days and submit any written comments to improve service delivery and or objections to the proposed upward review.

Written comments and objections should be addressed by letter or e-mail to Robert Gakubia, Chief Executive Officer, Water Services Regulatory Board, P.O. Box 41621-00100 Nairobi. e-mail: tariffs@wasreb.go.ke

The closing date for such comments shall be on 4th August 2014.

Dated the 30th June, 2014.

ROBERT GAKUBIA,
Chief Executive Officer, Water Services Regulatory Board,

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4485

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Witeithie Farmers Company Limited, a limited liability company, of P.O. Box 2044—01000, Thika in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of that land known as L.R. No. 4953/8/V, situate in Thika Township in Kiambu District, by virtue of grant registered as L.R. 3830/1, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said grant has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019640

W. M. MUIGAI,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4486

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS (1) Peter Njenga Karioki and (2) Veronica Njeri Kamau, as administrators of the estate of Daniel Kamau Kairu (deceased), of P.O. Box 2056—00900, Kiambu in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors lessees of that land known as L.R. No. 1556/135, situate south east of Naivasha Town, by virtue of certificate of title registered as I.R. 50057/1, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said certificate of title has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019641
W. M. MUIGAI,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4487

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Ndumbi Kariuki, of P.O. Box 134—10100, Kiganjo in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of that land known as L.R. No. 7769, situate north east of Nyeri Township, by virtue of grant registered as I.R. 8025/1, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said grant has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019642
W. M. MUIGAI,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4488

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Barclays Bank of Kenya Limited, of P.O. Box 30120—00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of that land known as L.R. No. 4953/507, situate in Thika Municipality in Thika District, by virtue of grant registered as I.R. 21784/1, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said grant has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048278
J. W. KAMUYU,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4489

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Barclays Bank of Kenya Limited, of P.O. Box 30120—00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of that land known as L.R. No. 209/6838, situate in the city of Nairobi, by virtue of grant registered as I.R. 22304/1, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said grant has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048278
J. W. KAMUYU,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4490

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Autoxpress Limited, a limited liability company, of P.O. Box 30238—00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of that land known as L.R. No. 209/16979, situate in the city of Nairobi, by virtue of grant registered as I.R. 105303/1, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said grant has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048322
B. F. ATIENO,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4491

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Stephen Juma Obura, of P.O. Box 70027—00400, Mombasa in the Republic of Kenya, is registered proprietor lessee of that piece of land known as L.R. No. 209/10488/3, situate in the city of Nairobi, by virtue of a certificate of title registered as I.R. 57844/1, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said certificate of title has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048314
B. F. ATIENO,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4492

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS (1) Frank Kamanda Mbuthia and (2) Rhoda Wanjiru Kamanda, both of P.O. Box 3900, Moi University in the Republic of Kenya, are registered proprietors lessees of that piece of land known as L.R. No. 91853, situate adjoining Eldoret Municipality in Uasin Gishu District, by virtue of a grant registered as I.R. 91853/1, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said grant has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048399
B. F. ATIENO,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4493

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS (1) Lakhamshi Mulji Shah, (2) Dilipkumar Lakhamshi Shah, (3) Harakhchand Velji Shah and (4) Bakul Hansaraj Shah, all of P.O. Box 49999-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, are the registered proprietors lessees of that piece of land known as L.R. No. 209/3703, situate in the city of Nairobi, by virtue of a grant registered as I.R. 10677/1, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said grant issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019706
B. F. ATIENO,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4494

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS (1) Faverio Antonio and (2) Giacomelli Pietro, both of P.O. Box 1042, Malindi in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors in leasehold interest of that land known as L.R. No. 624/29, House No. 6, Mambrui, situate within Malindi in Kilifi District, by virtue of a lease, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said lease has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a provisional certificate of title provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048317

J. G. WANJOHI,
Registrar of Titles, Mombasa.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4495

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF NEW CERTIFICATES OF LEASE

WHEREAS Grace Mwari Itungu (ID/7677949), is registered as proprietor in leasehold interest of those pieces of land containing 0.1200 and 0.1100 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Isiolo, registered under title Nos. Isiolo/Township Block 5/239 and 240, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said certificates of lease have been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue new certificates of lease provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048306

P. M. MENGI,
Land Registrar, Isiolo/Marsabit Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4496

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF NEW LAND TITLE DEEDS

WHEREAS Joan Wangui Gitau (ID/23122921), of P.O. Box 48479-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of those pieces of land containing 0.044 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Uasin Gishu, registered under title Nos. Eldoret Municipality/Block 23 (King'ong'o)/1737 and 1738, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deeds issued thereof have been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue new title deeds provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048370

C. W. SUNGUTI,
Land Registrar, Uasin Gishu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4497

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Athmany Chichi Abubakar, of P.O. Box 42835-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.29 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kisumu, registered under title No. Kisumu/Dago/459, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048388

I. N. NJIRU,
Land Registrar, Kisumu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4498

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Hilda Agola Orimba, of P.O. Box 74609, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.06 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kisumu, registered under title No. Kisumu/Kogony/2028, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048269

I. N. NJIRU,
Land Registrar, Kisumu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4499

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Lawrence Maina Mwangi (ID/5715960), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.0440 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Nakuru, registered under title No. Njoro/Ngata Block 1/3037, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048287

S. M. NABULINDO,
Land Registrar, Nakuru District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4500

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Hezekiah Wanyoike Kamondo (ID/29082305), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.0494 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Nakuru, registered under title No. Kiambogo/Kiambogo Block 2/911 (Mwariki), and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048327

M. SUNGU,
Land Registrar, Nakuru District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4501

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS (1) Mary Tumkou (ID/0281193), (2) Rebecca Kabete Tumkou (ID/0084080) and (3) Eliza Tumno (ID/8320685), all of P.O. Box 198, Kapenguria in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 8.00 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of West Pokot, registered under title No. West Pokot/Keringet 'A'/2519, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048271

A. KAVEHI,
Land Registrar, Kitale.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4502

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Julius Mbiyu Kabui (ID/5372287), of P.O. Box 1495, Kitale in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.054 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Trans Nzoia, registered under title No. Kitale/Municipality Block 1/Lessos/738, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048343 H. C. MUTAI,
Land Registrar, Kitale.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4503

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Stanley Kiwiri Gachuru (ID/336835), of P.O. Box 59, Kahuro in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.2021 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Murang'a, registered under title No. Muranga/Municipality Block II/225, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048320 N. N. NJENGA,
Land Registrar, Murang'a District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4504

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Michuki Kimani (ID/0443273), of P.O. Box 4, Murang'a in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.35 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Murang'a, registered under title No. LOC. 20/Kambirwa/184, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048425 N. N. NJENGA,
Land Registrar, Murang'a District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4505

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Mwangi Waituika, of P.O. Box 14, Sabasaba in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.445 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Murang'a, registered under title No. LOC. 5/Ngurweini/81, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048446 M. W. KAMAU,
Land Registrar, Murang'a District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4506

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS (1) George Gatuku Muigai (ID/4931425) and (2) Ali Omar Salim (ID/1118612127), all of P.O. Box 25, Githunguri in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.056 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kiambu, registered under title No. Githunguri/Githiga/T. 798, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048299 W. N. MUGURO,
Land Registrar, Kiambu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4507

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS John Maina Kamau (ID/2309235), of P.O. Box 80, Kijabe in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.56 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kiambu, registered under title No. Lari/Magina/1255, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048324 W. N. MUGURO,
Land Registrar, Kiambu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4508

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Anderson Karongo Munyui (ID/8484449), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.0791 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kiambu, registered under title No. Kiambaa/Ruaka/4223, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048374 K.G. NDEGWA,
Land Registrar, Kiambu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4509

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS (1) Esther Wanjiku Nganga (ID/3105661), (2) Moses Mungai Kamau (ID/1188048) and (3) Annah Nyagathu Kariuki (ID/6243152), are registered as proprietors in absolute ownership interest of all that piece of land containing 0.405 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kiambu, registered under title Nos. Ndeiya/Ndeiya/3150, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new land title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 7th July, 2014.

MR/5019693 W. N. MUGURO,
Land Registrar, Kiambu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4510

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Paul Ndirangu Gitahi (ID/12474663), of P.O. Box 33118, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.0474 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Thika, registered under title No. Thika/Municipality Block 19/248, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

F. M. NYAKUNDI,
Land Registrar, Thika District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4511

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Mary Wamutira Nguri (ID/3128896), of P.O. Box 3, Kagio in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.96 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kirinyaga, registered under title No. Mwerua/Kabariri/1840, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

J. K. MUTHEE,
Land Registrar, Kirinyaga District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4512

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Mathangani Ngure, of P.O. Box 405, Kiamuiru, Gatitu, Nyeri in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.148 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Nyeri, registered under title No. Gakawa/Githima Block I/Burguret/1218, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

R. W. NGAANYI,
Land Registrar, Nyeri District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4513

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Crispus Kiiru Macharia, of P.O. Box 72262, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 2.007 hectares or thereabouts, situate in the district of Nyeri, registered under title No. Mweiga/Block 1/957, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

R. W. NGAANYI,
Land Registrar, Nyeri District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4514

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Ngala Mule, of P.O. Box 1380, Kitui in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 46.5 hectares or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kitui, registered under title No. Yatta/kwa Vonza/126, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

J. K. MUNDIA,
Land Registrar, Kitui District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4515

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Evans Onyango Owuor, of P.O. Box 2250, Kisumu in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.12 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kitui, registered under title No. Nzambani/Kyanika/2395, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

J. K. MUNDIA,
Land Registrar, Kitui District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4516

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Stacey Njambi Bisley, of P.O. Box 62042-00200, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.3839 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Machakos, registered under title No. Mavoko Town Block 3/22200, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

G. M. NJOROGGE,
Land Registrar, Machakos District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4517

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Mulewa Kithuka Makau, of P.O. Box 55-90100, Machakos in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.8256 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Machakos, registered under title No. Athi River/Athi River Block I/1801, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

G. M. NJOROGGE,
Land Registrar, Machakos District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4518

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS House Ninety Five Limited, of P.O. Box 16243–00610, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 2.0 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Machakos, registered under title No. Mavoko/Town Block 3/9054, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019599 R. M. SOO,
Land Registrar, Machakos District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4519

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Musyimi Kyalo, of P.O. Box 299, Makueni in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 12.4 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Makueni, registered under title No. Nzai/Mumbuni/134, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019695 L. K. MUGUTI,
Land Registrar, Makueni District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4520

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Jane Mumbi Karanja (deceased), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 1.01 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Naivasha, registered under title No. Kijabe/Kijabe Block 1/3621, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048421 G. G. KARANI,
Land Registrar, Naivasha District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4521

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Hannah Wanja Gachure (ID/3070295), of P.O. Box 106, Uplands in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 1.234 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Naivasha, registered under title No. Naivasha/Mwachiringiri Block 4/1112, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048274 C. W. MWANIKI,
Land Registrar, Naivasha District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4522

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Grace Wambui Kariuki (ID/6840649), of P.O. Box 1729, Naivasha in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 2.61 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Naivasha, registered under title No. Naivasha/Maraigushu Block 9/239, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048274 J. M. MWAURA,
Land Registrar, Naivasha District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4523

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS James Njoroge Ndaba (ID/9174688), of P.O. Box 875–20117, Naivasha in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 1.236 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Naivasha, registered under title No. Naivasha/Mwachiringiri Block 4/961, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048341 R. K. MARITIM,
Land Registrar, Naivasha District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4524

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS (1) Jane Wangari Ngugi (ID/0875990) and (2) Hannah Njoki Ngugi (ID/0355488/63), both of P.O. Box 1017, Naivasha in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 3.20 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Naivasha, registered under title No. Longonot/Kijabe Block 3/813, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new land title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019694 S. W. MUCHEMI,
Land Registrar, Naivasha District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4525

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Philip Muturi Kagunda, of P.O. Box 1983, Nakuru in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 2.588 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Laikipia, registered under title No. Marmanet/North Rumuruti Block 2/1439 (Ndurumo), and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048405 B. W. MWAI,
Land Registrar, Laikipia District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4526

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Saikao Investment Limited, of P.O. Box 6748-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.04 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kajiado, registered under title No. Kajiado/Kitengela/53377, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048465 D. M. KYULE,
Land Registrar, Kajiado District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4527

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Job M. Mwangangi (ID/11051110), of P.O. Box 782-00200, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.0852 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kajiado, registered under title No. Kajiado/Kitengela/8651, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048295 J. M. WAMBUA,
Land Registrar, Kajiado District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4528

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Stanley Osidai Suuji (ID/7269083), of P.O. Box 154, Narok in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.045 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Narok, registered under title No. Cismara/Olchoro/1462, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048342 A. K. KERICH,
Land Registrar, Narok North District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4529

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Otieno Sikoya Akumyo, of P.O. Box 315, Butula in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 9.2 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Busia/Teso, registered under title No. Marach/Elukhari/1619, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019526 G. O. ONDIGO,
Land Registrar, Busia/Teso Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4530

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Mechtilde Nakhano Achungo, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 4.37 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Busia/Teso, registered under title No. Marachi/Esikoma/872, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019553 G. O. ONDIGO,
Land Registrar, Busia/Teso Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4531

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Talaai Kiplagat, of P.O. Box 39, Eldama Ravine in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 8.6 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Koibatek, registered under title No. Lembus/Sigoro Extension/33, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019616 N. O. ODHIAMBO,
Land Registrar, Koibatek/Mogotio Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4532

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS John Olulo Apondi, of P.O. Box 319, Bondo in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 4.10 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Bondo, registered under title No. North Sakwa/Maranda/1884, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land title deed issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new title deed provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5021794 G. M. MALUNDU,
Land Registrar, Bondo/Rarieda Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4533

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOST OR DESTROYED LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS Anthony Fredrick Gross, of P.O. Box 57792-00200, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor of an estate in fee simple of that piece of land known as L.R. No. 5932/4, situate in the district of Thika, by virtue of a conveyance registered in Vol. N 31 Folio 459, and whereas the land register in respect thereof is lost or destroyed, and efforts made to locate the said land register have failed, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, the property register shall be reconstructed under the provisions of section 33 (5) of the Act, provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048368 W. M. MUIGAI,
Land Registrar, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4534

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

(No. 3 of 2012)

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOST OR DESTROYED LAND REGISTERS

WHEREAS (1) Minnie Watson Mckenzie, (2) Margaret Campell Stephen and (3) Kenneth Ian Mckenzie, all of P.O. Box 66025-00800, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors lessees of those pieces of land known as L.R. Nos. 195/55 and 195/56, situate in the city of Nairobi, by virtue of a conveyance registered in Vol. N 43 Folio 74, and whereas the land registers in respect thereof are lost or destroyed, and efforts made to locate the said land registers have failed, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, the property registers shall be reconstructed under the provisions of section 33 (5) of the Act, provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048404

W. M. MUIGAI,
Land Registrar, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4535

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

(No. 3 of 2012)

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOST OR DESTROYED LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS (1) Timothy Mutwiri Mburugu and (2) Beatyline Gacheri Kimathi, both of P.O. Box 18350-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors lessees of that piece of land known as L.R. No. 209/17186, situate in the city of Nairobi, by virtue of a certificate of title registered as I.R.112918/1, and whereas the land register in respect thereof is lost or destroyed, and efforts made to locate the said land register have failed, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, the property register shall be reconstructed under the provisions of section 33 (5) of the Act, provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048354

W. M. MUIGAI,
Land Registrar, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4536

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

(No. 3 of 2012)

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOST OR DESTROYED LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS Toner Holdings Limited, of P.O. Box 30118-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of that piece of land known as L.R. No. 209/12981, situate in the city of Nairobi, by virtue of a grant registered as I.R. 67814/1, and whereas the land register in respect thereof is lost or destroyed, and efforts made to locate the said land register have failed, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, the property register shall be reconstructed under the provisions of section 33 (5) of the Act, provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048357

W. M. MUIGAI,
Land Registrar, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4537

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

(No. 3 of 2012)

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOST OR DESTROYED LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS Hiram Bere Kinuthia, of P.O. Box 40286-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor for an estate in fee simple of that piece of land known as L.R. No. 28/16, situate in the city of Nairobi, by virtue of a conveyance registered in Vol N. 55 Folio 34, and whereas the land register in respect thereof is

lost or destroyed, and efforts made to locate the said land register have failed, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, the property register shall be reconstructed under the provisions of section 33 (5) of the Act, provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019683

W. M. MUIGAI,
Land Registrar, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4538

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

(No. 3 of 2012)

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOST OR DESTROYED LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS Kingorani Investments Limited, of P.O. Box 47011, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of that piece of land known as L.R. No. 12715/30, situate in Machakos District, by virtue of a grant registered as I.R. 44333/1, and whereas the land register in respect thereof is lost or destroyed, and efforts made to locate the said land register have failed, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, the property register shall be reconstructed under the provisions of section 33 (5) of the Act, provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019677

W. M. MUIGAI,
Land Registrar, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4539

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

(No. 3 of 2012)

OPENING OF A NEW REGISTER

WHEREAS Nancy Wangare Kinyanjui, of P.O. Box 12166-10109, Nyeri in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.045 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Nyeri, registered under title No. Konyu/Baricho/2574, and whereas the first edition of the land register showing the aforesaid ownership is lost, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land register of the said piece of land is missing, and whereas efforts made to locate the said land register have failed, notice is given that after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date hereof, I intend to open a new land register, and upon such opening, the missing land register shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019660

R. W. NGAANYI,
Land Registrar, Nyeri District.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4540

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT

(No. 3 of 2012)

OPENING OF A NEW REGISTER

WHEREAS Joseph Mutiri Gitau (ID/1023889), of P.O. Box 71695, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.1515 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kajiado North, registered under title No. Ngong/Ngong/28607, and whereas the first edition of the land register showing the aforesaid ownership is lost, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show the said ownership and loss, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall open a new land register provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048431

R. K. KALAMA,
Land Registrar, Kajiado North District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4541

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

OPENING OF A NEW REGISTER

WHEREAS Josphat Juma ole Muyaki (ID/1344927), of P.O. Box 307, Kiserian in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 5.12 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Kajiado North, registered under title No. KJD/Kipeto/1596, and whereas the first edition of the land register showing the aforesaid ownership is lost, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show the said ownership and loss, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall open a new land register provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048366 R. K. KALAMA,
Land Registrar, Kajiado North District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4542

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

OPENING OF A NEW REGISTER

WHEREAS George Ngure Kariuki (ID/1912829/64), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 8.09 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Kajiado North, registered under title No. KJD/Kipeto/1659, and whereas the first edition of the land register showing the aforesaid ownership is lost, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show the said ownership and loss, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall open a new land register provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048253 R. K. KALAMA,
Land Registrar, Kajiado North District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4543

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

LOSS OF LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS Mary Wanjiku Kamau (ID/7156043), is registered as proprietor of that piece of land containing 3.48 hectares or thereabout, known as LOC. 8/Gatara/270, situate in the district of Murang'a, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the green card issued in respect thereof is missing, and whereas all efforts made to locate it have failed, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, provided that no valid objection has been received within that period, I intend to open another land register and upon such opening, the said missing land register shall be deemed to have been cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048319 N. N. NJENGA,
Land Registrar, Murang'a District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4544

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

LOSS OF A GREEN CARD

WHEREAS Alfred Kaibunga Baariu (ID/14447525), of P.O. Box 504, Meru in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land situate in the district of Kwale, registered under title No. Kwale/Galu Kinondo/2063, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the green card issued thereof has been lost, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I shall issue a new green card provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019621 C. K. NGETICH,
Land Registrar, Kwale/Msambweni/Kinango Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4545

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Jason Mbaabu Bernard (deceased), is registered as proprietor of that piece of land known as Nkuene/L-Mikumbune/1119, situate in the district of Meru, and whereas the High Court in succession cause No. 28 of 2012 has issued grant of letters of administration in favour of Dinah Kagwiria Anampiu, and whereas the said court has executed an application to be registered as proprietor by transmission R.L. 19, and whereas the title deed issued earlier to Jason Mbaabu Bernard (deceased) has been reported missing or lost, notice is given that after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date hereof, provided no valid objection has been received within that period, I intend to dispense with the production of the said land title deed and proceed with the registration of the said application to be registered as proprietor by transmission of R.L. 19 in the name of Dinah Kagwiria Anampiu, and upon such registration the land title deed issued earlier to the said Jason Mbaabu Bernard (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048270 H. S. W. MUSUMIAH,
Land Registrar, Meru District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4546

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Ngugi Kirimbi (deceased), is registered as proprietor of that piece of land containing 7.2 acres or thereabout, known as Limuru/Bibirioni/621, situate in the district of Kiambu, and whereas the senior principal magistrate's court in succession cause No. 51 of 2009 has issued grant of letters of administration to (1) Joseph Nyaga Ngugi, (2) Njuguna Ngugi and (3) Peter Njoroge Ngugi, and whereas the title deed issued earlier to Ngugi Kirimbi (deceased) has been reported missing or lost, notice is given that after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date hereof, provided no valid objection has been received within that period, I intend to dispense with the production of the said land title deed and proceed with the registration of the said instrument of R.L. 19 and R.L. 7, and upon such registration the land title deed issued earlier to the said Ngugi Kirimbi (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048402 K. G. NDEGWA,
Land Registrar, Kiambu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4547

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS David Iguta Mugo (deceased), is registered as proprietor of that piece of land containing 0.81 hectare or thereabouts, known as Nyandarua/Njabini/1659, situate in the district of Nyandarua, and whereas the High Court at Nairobi in succession cause No. 268 of 2007 has issued grant of letters of administration to (1) Naomi Wanjiku Iguta and (2) Joseph Karanja Iguta, as the administrators of the estate of David Iguta Mugo (deceased), and whereas the title deed issued earlier to David Iguta Mugo (deceased) has been reported missing or lost, notice is given that after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date hereof, provided no valid objection has been received within that period, I intend to dispense with the production of the said land title deed and proceed with the registration of the said instrument of R.L. 19 and R.L. 7, and upon such registration the land title deed issued earlier to the said David Iguta Mugo (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048396 N. G. GATHAIYA,
Land Registrar, Nyandarua/Samburu Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4548

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Francis L'Lungu Miami, of P.O. Box 13, Molo in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of that piece of land comprising 0.025 hectare or thereabouts, situate in Molo Town in the district of Nakuru, held under a certificate of title registered as I.R. 42703/1, and whereas the National Social Security Fund Board of Trustees has executed an instrument of discharge in favour of Francis L'Lungu Miami, and whereas affidavits have been filled in terms of section 65(1) (h) of the said Act declaring that the said grant is not available for registration, notice is given that after the expiration of fourteen (14) days from the date hereof, provided no valid objection has been received within that period, I intend to dispense with the production of the said certificate of title and proceed with the registration of the said instrument

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048259 W. M. MUIGAI,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4549

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

RECTIFICATION BY ORDER OF COURT

WHEREAS (1) Manywele arap Korgoren, (2) Chesimet arap Korgoren, (3) Kilele arap Korgoren and (4) Kimialu arap Korgoren, all of P.O. Box 4, Narok in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors of that piece of land known as Cis-Mara/Lemek/11, situate in Narok District, and whereas the High court of Kenya at Nairobi in civil case No. 1155 of 2002, has ordered for the cancellation of the resultant titles Cis-Mara/Lemek/2411-2436, and whereas the said titles were transferred to several people there before, and whereas the mutual agreement entered on the 17th of February 2011 was later disputed, and whereas notices to compel the surrender of the said titles have failed, notice is given that after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date hereof, provided no valid objection has been received within that period, the said title deeds shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019609 P. M. MENGI,
Land Registrar, Narok North/South Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4550

THE REGISTERED LAND ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Asha Runi Jama, of P.O. Box 1, Kajiado in the Republic of Kenya, is the registered proprietor of that piece of land known as Ngong Township Block II/141, situate in Kajiado District, and whereas sufficient evidence adduced proves that the said land title was fraudulently acquired, and whereas all efforts made to compel the registered proprietor to surrender the said land title deed for cancellation have failed, notice is given that after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date hereof, provided no valid objection has been received, I intend to dispense with production of the said land title deed and give a new title deed to the rightful owner, Mohammed A. Jama, of P.O. Box 570-00208, Ngong Hills, and upon such registration the land title issued earlier shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5048424 R. K. KALAMA,
Land Registrar, Kajiado North District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4551

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Augustine Muita Kahare (deceased), is registered as proprietor of that piece of land known as KJD/Kaputiei-North/6526, containing 20.234 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Kajiado, and whereas the High Court of Kenya at Nairobi in succession case No. 2243 of 2012 has issued grant of letters of administration to (1) Rose Chemutai Muita and (2) Amose Korir, and whereas the land title deed issued earlier to the said Augustine Muita Kahare (deceased) has been reported as missing or lost, notice is given that after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date hereof, provided no valid objection has been received within that period, I intend to dispense with the production of the said land title deed and proceed with the registration of the said instrument of R.L. 19 and R.L. 7, and upon such registration the land title deed issued earlier to the said Augustine Muita Kahare (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019708 P. MAKINI,
Land Registrar, Kajiado District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4552

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Augustine Muita Kahare (deceased), is registered as proprietor of that piece of land known as KJD/Kaputiei-North/7841, containing 6.07 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Kajiado, and whereas the High Court of Kenya at Nairobi in succession case No. 2243 of 2012 has issued grant of letters of administration to (1) Rose Chemutai Muita and (2) Amose Korir, and whereas the land title deed issued earlier to the said Augustine Muita Kahare (deceased) has been reported as missing or lost, notice is given that after the expiration of thirty (30) days from the date hereof, provided no valid objection has been received within that period, I intend to dispense with the production of the said land title deed and proceed with the registration of the said instrument of R.L. 19 and R.L. 7, and upon such registration the land title deed issued earlier to the said Augustine Muita Kahare (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/5019708 P. MAKINI,
Land Registrar, Kajiado District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4553

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Samson Kazungu Angore, is registered as proprietor in fee simple of that piece of land known as 10719/474, situate in Malindi in Kilifi District, and whereas Folio 326 A File 3915 LT 37 is missing and/or torn, notice is given that after the expiration of fourteen (14) days from the date hereof, provided no valid objection has been received within that period, I intend to proceed with the registration of the said instrument and reconstruct the folio for the purposes of the registration of a conveyance presented in the Registry.

Dated the 20th July, 2014.

MR/5048318 J. G. WANJOHI,
Land Registrar, Mombasa District.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4554

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT

(Cap. 490)

INQUIRY ORDER

WHEREAS I have on my own accord decided that an inquiry be held into the—

- (a) by-laws,
- (b) working and financial conditions, and
- (c) the conduct of the Management Committee past and present members or officer of the following Co-operative Societies and in accordance with section 58 as read with section 73 of the Co-operative Societies Act of the Laws of Kenya,

NOW therefore, I authorize the officers named below to carry out inquiries at such place and time as may be expedient and duly notified by them.

Name	Inquiry Officers	Duration
M.T.K. Sacco Society Ltd. CS/6532	Peter Kiama Wanjohi Acklays Okech	16days
Nyamache FCS Ltd. CS/635	John Mbugua Gathungu Emma Kwamboka Koroso	10days
KTTC Sacco Society Ltd. CS/9516	Nancy Muguro Samwel Kuria Kamura	30days
Kangunu FCS Ltd. CS/8591	Anne Njeri Ochoki Stephen Wambugu Kamau	20days
Meo Sacco Society Ltd. CS/8683	Robert Asumani Samuel Nicholas K. Songok	15days
Mukenia FCS Ltd. CS/6238	Suleman Wandati James Otieno	15days
Tugen Hills FCS Ltd. CS/1129	Spence Obondi Peter Kimotho	20days

Dated the 9th June, 2014.

P. L. M. MUSYIMI,
Ag: Commissioner,
for Co-operative Development.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4555

THE KENYA INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ACT

(Cap. 411A)

APPLICATION FOR LICENCES

NOTICE is given that the following applicant has, pursuant to the provisions of the Kenya Information and Communications Act, Cap. 411A made application to the Communications Authority of Kenya for the grant of license as appears against its name.

Name	Address	License Category
Coast Development Authority	P.O. Box 1322-80100 Mombasa	Network Facilities Provider Tier 3

The reason for the grant of the license is to enable the applicant to operate and provide Network Facilities Systems and Services as indicated above against its name. The grant of this license may affect public and local authorities, companies, persons or bodies of persons within the country.

Any public or local authority, company, person or body of persons desirous of making any representation on or objection to the grant of such a license as aforesaid must do so by letter addressed to the Director-General, Communications Authority of Kenya, along Waiyaki Way, P.O. Box 14448-00800, Nairobi indicating the License Category on the outside of the cover enclosing it on or before expiry of thirty (30) days from the date of this notice and must forward to the applicant a copy of such representation or objection.

Dated the 25th June 2014.

F. W. WANGUSI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4556

THE NAIROBI CITY COUNTY ALCOHOLIC DRINKS CONTROL AND LICENSING ACT, 2014

(No. 5 of 2014)

PURSUANT to section 25 of the Nairobi City County Alcoholic Drinks Control and Licensing Act, 2014, the County Executive Committee Member for Trade, Industrialization Development and Tourism, with the approval of the Governor, prescribes the license fees and other charges set out in the second and third columns of the Schedule for the services and licenses set out in the first column thereof.

SCHEDULE

Description of Service/License	AMOUNT (KSH.)	
	Fee for twelve months	Fee for six months or less
1. General retail alcoholic drink license - In respect of premises.	50,000	30,000
2. General retail alcoholic drink off license in respect of the premises	24,000	14,000
3. Brewer's alcoholic drink license For each alcoholic drink or product manufactured:		
(a) One million litres and above per annum	1,000,000	
(b) Between five hundred thousand (500,000) and nine hundred ninety nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety nine (999,999) litres per annum.	500,000	
(c) Above Twelve Thousand (12,000) but below four hundred and ninety nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety nine litres (499,999) per annum.	250,000	
(d) Twelve thousand litres (12,000) and below per annum	50,000	
4. Wholesale alcoholic drink license for each premise	50,000	30,000
5. Import alcoholic drink license (wholesale):		
(a) One million litres and above.	1,000,000	500,000
(b) From five hundred thousand (500,000) to nine hundred ninety nine thousand, nine hundred and ninety nine (999,999) litres.	500,000	
(c) Below five hundred thousand (500,000) litres.	250,000	
6. (a) Bottler's alcoholic drink license	250,000	150,000
(b) Depot license, in addition to subparagraph (a) per depot.	50,000	30,000

Description of Service/License	AMOUNT (KSH.)	
	Fee for twelve months	Fee for six months or less
7. (a) Distribution alcoholic drink license	50,000	30,000
(b) Depot license, in addition to the amount payable under subparagraph(a) per depot	20,000	15,000
8. (a) Hotel alcoholic drink license in respect of premises	50,000	30,000
(b) Where the license holds a general retail alcoholic drink license in respect of the same premises	5,000	
9. Restaurant alcoholic drink license —	30,000	20,000
10. (a) Club alcoholic drink license (members' club)	100,000	
(b) Club alcoholic drink license (propriety club or night club or discotheque)	100,000	
11. Supermarket and franchised retail stores alcoholic drink license-	80,000	
12. Theatre alcoholic drink license	15,000	7,000
13. Traveler's alcoholic drink license	30,000	
(a) Where the license does not hold a general retail alcoholic drink license in respect of the same premises.		
(b) Where the license holds a general retail alcoholic drink license in respect of the same premises	15,000	
14. Railway restaurant car alcoholic drink license per car.	5,000	
15. Temporary or occasional alcoholic drink license, per day.		1,000
16. For transferring an alcoholic drink license for six months or less		1,000
17. For removing an alcoholic drink license for Six months or less		500
18. For the issue of an assurance under the for Six months or less		1,000
20. For the issue of a duplicate license		300
21. Application Fee	1,000	1,000

Dated the 1st July, 2014.

ANNA OTHORO,
Committee Executive Member,
Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Development and Tourism.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4557

THE NAIROBI CITY COUNTY ALCOHOLIC DRINKS CONTROL AND LICENSING ACT, 2014

(No. 3 of 2014)

APPOINTMENT

IT IS notified for the general information of the Public that the I, Evans Odhiambo Kidero, Governor of the Nairobi City County, have pursuant to section 4 of the Nairobi City County Drinks Control and Licensing Act the following to be members of the Nairobi City County Drinks Control and Licensing Board:

George Aladwa—(Chairperson)

Members:

Christoper Muia
John Kaurai
Elizabeth Kimkung
Susan Munyiri Ochieng
Chief Executive Officer NACADA
Director County Public Health Services
Chief Officer of City Inspectorate
County Commissioner Nairobi City County
Chief Officer Licencing—(Secretary)

Dated the 2nd July, 2014.

EVANS ODHIAMBO KIDERO,

MR/5019721

Betting, Lotteries and Gaming Board:

Abdi Koropu Tepo—(Chairperson)

Members

Felix Sirma
Eric Mungai
John Katiku
Mark Okeyo
Kanchori Ole Singeen
Chief Officer Trade Nairobi City County
Chief Officer of City Inspectorate
Evans Mogire—(Secretary)

Dated the 2nd July, 2014.

EVANS ODHIAMBO KIDERO,

MR/5019721

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4559

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE PRESIDENCY

ANNUAL REPORT ON MEASURES TAKEN AND PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN THE REALISATION OF NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE

PREFACE

I am honoured to present this inaugural annual report on the Realisation of National Values and Principles of Governance as stipulated by Article 132 (1) (c) (i) and (ii) of our Constitution. The presentation of this report is not just meant to fulfil the constitutional requirement but also to track our progress as a nation the level at which national values have been entrenched in our national psyche.

Since independence, our nation has continuously faced numerous challenges that threaten our social, political and economic development. These challenges have all along impacted negatively on the realisation and prioritization of our national interests. These challenges included: over concentration of state powers on the executive; weak respect for the rule of law in the context of a weak institutional framework; abuse of human rights; insecurity;

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4558

THE NAIROBI CITY COUNTY BETTING, LOTTERIES AND GAMING ACT

(No. 5 of 2014)

APPOINTMENT

IT IS notified for the general information of the public that I, Evans Odhiambo Kidero, Governor of the Nairobi City County, have pursuant to section 6 of the Nairobi City County Betting, Lotteries and Gaming Act the following to be members of the Nairobi City County

proliferation of illegal arms and cattle rustling; inadequate transparency and accountability in the electoral processes; poor management of natural resources such as land; inequitable distribution of opportunities and public resources; primacy of ethnic identity over national identity and citizenship; and challenges emanating from adverse climate and national disasters. To address these challenges, Kenyans enacted the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 whose implementation is very crucial to my Government.

My Government is committed to the full implementation of the Constitution with a view of ensuring that all the citizens appreciate that they are members of the same community engaged in a common enterprise of national development while facing shared challenges and opportunities. To ensure national unity, my Government will enhance its strategies in: strengthening vital institutions for cohesion, reconciliation and integration; addressing social-economic inequalities; manage ethnic and other social-cultural diversities more effectively; preventing, managing and reconciling conflict situations; ensuring the rule of law, security and order; addressing the unemployment challenges; enhancing values in all segments of the society; and enhancing the establishment and utilization of mechanisms for participative communication and information sharing.

Full operationalisation of Article 10 on national values and principles of governance and Chapter Six on leadership and integrity will ensure a cohesive, integrated and united Kenyan society. The national values and principles of governance in Article 10 build on various current and future legislations including the Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission Act, the Leadership and Integrity Act and the Economic Crimes Act. The Bill of Rights provides for equality and freedom from discrimination guaranteeing the basic economic and social rights of all, while encouraging respect for diversity and fostering a sense of belonging.

National values and principles of governance are at the core of the intricate relationship between the government and its citizenry. They are the yardstick that influences the nature and quality of interactions between and within these two segments of society. Enthusiastic commitment to national values and principles of governance will help weave a united, cohesive and rapidly developing Kenyan nation. Such is the nation envisioned under our Kenya Vision 2030 that will fulfill a majority of our citizens' aspirations and desires.

It is important to point out that national values and principles of governance are fundamental in shaping what choices individuals as well as communities make, often unconsciously. Creating awareness on the values therefore requires a conscious and deliberate process in making sure that these values are expressed, discussed, manifested and adhered to in order to shape our national dialogue.

Embracing the national values and principles of governance will further enable us transform Kenya into a leading nation in the community of nations. They instill meaning, significance and direction to all national endeavours and affirm our unique national identity. They are a binding guide in the conduct of all public affairs in the exercise of leadership and for the promotion of the welfare of all Kenyans. They are also a yardstick for evaluating and appraising performance and determining the suitability of all persons in positions of responsibility.

As enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, national values are a deliberate effort to facilitate far reaching transformation in the interaction between the government and its citizenry. Article 10 (1) of the Constitution stipulates that national values and principles of governance bind all State organs, State officers, public officers and all persons whenever any of them applies or interprets the Constitution; enacts, applies or interprets any other law; or makes or implements public policy decisions. It therefore follows that no single Kenyan will be exempted from practising and living these national values and principles of governance.

The broad objective of this report is to enumerate the extent to which the national values and principles of governance as enshrined in the Constitution have been operationalised by public institutions. The target institutions and offices include: Constitutional and other commissions, independent offices, state corporations and parastatals as well as government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

Each institution was requested to provide a detailed report on the measures they had taken, as well as the progress they had made in the realization of national values. Further, they were required to identify the challenges they had encountered in their respective endeavors

towards the realisation of national values, and lastly make recommendations on the most effective strategies towards the promotion of national values. I do recognize with appreciation the role played by all Ministries, Departments and Agencies in the operationalization of Article 10 of the Constitution. I also take this opportunity to thank Parliament for ensuring that the legislation processes have put into consideration the provisions on national values and principles of governance.

The specific objectives of this report include to:

- outline all the measures taken in the realisation of national values and principles of governance by the respective public institutions;
- outline the progress achieved in the realisation of the national values and principles of governance by the respective public institutions;
- enumerate the challenges encountered in the operationalization process; and
- make recommendations on the best strategies for effective operationalization and institutionalization of the national values and principles of governance.

Going forward, my Government will undertake intensive and elaborate sensitization on national values to all stakeholders across the country. In addition, arrangements will be made to continuously monitor the realisation of national values in all sectors of the society. Besides, plans are underway to mainstream national values in the Government's Performance Contracting System.

Finally, I direct all the heads of public institutions to implement the recommendations of this report. I equally appeal to the private sector and members of the public to promote national values in their daily endeavors. This shall go a long way in enhancing the realisation of our national values towards the attainment of the Vision 2030 goals.

H.E. UHURU KENYATTA, C.G.H.

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces of the Republic of Kenya

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ATCs	Agricultural Training Centres
AU	African Union
CAJ	Commission on Administrative Justice
CIC	Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution
CPST	Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability
EACC	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ETR	Electronic Tax Register
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
HCTs	HIV Counseling and Testing Sites
IAAF	International Amateur Athletics Federation
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
KAIS	Kenya Aids Indicator Survey
KECOPAC	Kenya Consumers Protection Advisory Committee
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces
KENAO	Kenya National Audit Office
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KBC	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
KLB	Kenya Literature Bureau
KNICE	Kenya National Integrated Civic Education
KNCHR	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
KPA	Kenya Ports Authority

KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
KSG	Kenya School of Government
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
LAPSSET	Lamu Port South Sudan and Ethiopia Transport
MCAs	Members of the County Assembly
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MoE	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
NACADA	National Authority for the Campaign against Alcohol and Drug Abuse
NACCSC	National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee
NALEAP	National Legal Aid and Awareness Programme
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
PPOA	Public Procurement Oversight Authority
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PSC	Public Service Commission
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Co-operatives
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
TJRC	Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission
UN	United Nations

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the first annual reporting on the realisation of national values and principles of governance in Kenya. The objective of this annual reporting, that is enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 is to identify and document the measures taken, progress achieved, challenges faced in the realisation of national values and principles of governance by the respective public institutions. Further, the report will provide direction, strategies and interventions that will enhance the promotion of the same.

The national values and principles of governance are fundamental norms and beliefs of Kenyans that guide choices, actions, relations and behaviours of citizens. They are the foundation upon which the realisation of Kenya's national interests is pegged.

Specifically, this report analyses the policy, legal, institutional and administrative frameworks in relation to the realisation of national values and principles of governance in the public sector. Further, it highlights recommendations made by different public institutions to enhance the implementation processes in the realisation of national values and principles of governance. The report is divided into five chapters.

Chapter one lays the background to the report by discussing the constitutional requirement that guides its preparation. Further, the chapter outlines the report's preparation process which was spearheaded by the Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government. This involved the appointment of a Steering Committee and a Secretariat from a cross-section of public institutions to prepare the report.

The measures put in place for the realisation of national values and principles of governance by public entities are discussed in chapter two. For each national value, the legal, policy, institutional framework and administrative actions implemented by MDAs are highlighted. Some of the measures include: enactment of relevant legislations to guide the promotion of national values and principles of governance; enhanced change management processes at all levels of public service; and regular sensitization and awareness creation campaigns on the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

Chapter three outlines the progress made in the realisation of national values by the reporting institutions. Primary focus is placed on the extent to which public institutions have operationalised national values and principles of governance, as well as the corresponding effects. There have been many initiatives by public institutions to operationalize national values and principles of governance. The report indicates that most public institutions have made tremendous progress in aligning legal frameworks, administrative actions and policies with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. There has also been commendable implementation of enforcement checks and balances such as establishment of committees to fast-track initiatives geared towards the promotion of national values and principles of governance.

This being the first report, it was established that institutions were in the process of putting down the requisite structures for the

promotion of national values and principles of governance. Consequently, it is expected that the outcome of the laid down structures will be measurable in the subsequent annual reporting.

The challenges faced by public institutions in their efforts to realise national values have been analyzed in chapter four. Some of the challenges include; inadequate resources, insecurity, negative ethnicity, ignorance on the provisions of the law and political interference.

Finally, chapter five highlights recommendations and proposes the way forward in Kenya's endeavour in the realization of national values and principles of governance. Key among the recommendations include the need to fully and effectively implement the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; diligent enforcement of relevant laws; encouraging public private partnerships; and monitoring and evaluation to assess compliance with the national values and principles of governance among others.

CHAPTER ONE: PREAMBLE AND INTRODUCTION

1.1 Preamble and Introduction

1. The national values and principles of governance are fundamental norms and beliefs of Kenyans that guide choices, actions, relations and behaviours of citizens. The values and principles of governance influence the way individuals relate with one another, how communities engage one another and how citizens and government interact in promoting national cohesion, integration, peace and development.

2. The national values and principles of governance form the foundation upon which the realisation and prioritization of national interests is anchored. The national interests that include: sound and sustainable foreign policy that support social, economic and political development; sovereignty of the people of Kenya, integrity and security of the Kenyan borders, uninterrupted social services; sustainable social, economic and political development; national unity and security of Kenyans and their property; social justice and the protection of the bill of rights among others will indeed be achieved through strict adherence to the national values and principles of governance.

3. In its preamble, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 recognizes the aspirations of all Kenyans for a government based on the essential values of human rights, equality, freedom, democracy, social justice and the rule of law. Further, the Constitution in Article 4 (2) emphasizes the importance of national values and provides that "The Republic of Kenya shall be a multi-party democratic state founded on the national values and principles of governance."

4. National values and principles of governance in Article 10(2) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 are patriotism, national unity, sharing and devolution of power, the rule of law, democracy and participation of the people, human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination and protection of the marginalized, good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability and sustainable development.

5. Under Article 132 (1), the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 requires that the President shall once every year, report in an address to the nation, on all the measures taken and the progress achieved in the realisation of the national values, referred to in Article 10. The President is further required to publish in the Kenya Gazette the details of the report.

6. In order to enhance the promotion of national values, as well as guide the presidential report preparation process, the then Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs spearheaded the development of a Policy on National Values and Principles of Governance in 2011. The policy has been approved by the Cabinet and forwarded to the National Assembly, assigned Sessional Paper No. 8 of 2013 and is currently awaiting discussion and adoption. The policy pillars that will guide the operationalization of national values and principles of governance are creation of a strong national identity, effective representation and leadership, equitable allocation of resources and opportunities, good governance and promotion of sustainable development. Further, the policy identifies the following as the main value-drivers and value-carriers: family, communities, educational institutions, religious and faith-based organizations, national and county governments, state organs, state officers, public service, public officers, private sector, professional associations, media, civil society, political parties, sports, arts, music and

entertainment. The policy requires that public institutions make reports which shall include assessment of the promotion and practice of values, measures taken, progress achieved and identification of any challenges encountered. They shall further make recommendations and propose the way forward with respect to further realisation of the national values and principles of governance.

7. This report consolidates the measures taken, progress achieved and challenges encountered in the realisation of national values and principles of governance enumerated in Article 10 (2) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. Specifically, the report presents analysis of policy and administrative actions taken and legal and institutional frameworks put in place in relation to national values and principles of governance in the public sector. State and Public institutions in their submissions have indicated the extent to which national values and principles of governance have been integrated into their systems and processes in regard to development, interpretation, implementation and application of policy guidelines and decisions.

8. With regard to institutional framework and procedures, the report describes the extent to which public institutions have integrated the concepts of national values and principles of governance in their undertakings that include recruitment of staff, promoting those that espouse the values and continually identify, recognize, reward and celebrate values-driven staff. These organizations have also indicated the extent to which they have applied the national values and principles of governance administratively.

9. Article 10 (1) of the Constitution provides that the national values and principles of governance bind all State organs, State officers, Public officers and all persons whenever any of them:

- (a) Applies or interprets this Constitution;
- (b) Enacts, applies or interprets any law; or
- (c) Makes or implements public policy decisions.

10. Article 234 (h) requires the Public Service Commission to evaluate and report to the President and Parliament the extent to which the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 are complied with in the public service; Article 249 (1) (b) requires all constitutional commissions and independent offices to secure the observance of democratic values and principles by all State organs. Therefore, all public institutions and officers are required to play a primary role in the operationalization of national values and principles of governance.

11. On administrative actions, the report has collated administrative initiatives undertaken by respective institutions in implementing the national values and principles of governance during the process of development, articulation, implementation and evaluation of their activities. The institutional submissions have dwelt on:

- (a) Development of customer service delivery charters in line with the provisions on national values and principles of governance;
- (b) Continuous training, awareness creation and dissemination of programmes on national values and principles of governance in a user friendly language;
- (c) Systemic and administrative actions put in place to hold the state and public officers to account for violating national values and principles of governance;
- (d) Codes of conduct put in place to enforce compliance with the national values and principles of governance;
- (e) Administrative and civil actions like warnings, reprimands and demotions or dismissals for staff who violate the provisions of Article 10;
- (f) The extent to which national values and principles of governance have been integrated into the annual performance contracting procedures;
- (g) The extent to which the public organizations recognize, honour, reward and celebrate staff who are exemplary values carriers and drivers;
- (h) Provision of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials on national values and principles of governance to both staff and other stakeholders;
- (i) The need for procedures to guide the identification of national values and principles of governance champions;

(j) Mainstreaming and strengthening of national values and principles of governance compliance committees internally to promote, monitor, evaluate and periodically report on the same; and

(k) The extent to which the existing professional bodies for accountants, engineers, architects, lawyers among others are directed to monitor and discipline their members working in public institutions for violating the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

12. This report is, therefore, based on an assessment of public institutions with diverse responsibilities and thresholds in the promotion of specific national values and principles of governance. As provided for in the Constitution, these organizations are required to make elaborate initiatives towards the promotion of national values and principles of governance. The reporting state and public organs, therefore, submitted their respective reports after which the secretariat analyzed the information provided and compiled this inaugural annual report. It is important to note that the organizations mentioned in this report are not the only ones whose submissions were received and analyzed. They have been mentioned for purposes of providing examples of the way specific values and principles of governance are being implemented.

1.2 The Report Preparation Process

13. The Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government spearheaded the compilation of this report and provided a framework along which it was prepared with an action plan that guided the key action steps which included the following among others:

- (a) Preparing a Concept Paper on the Presidential Report ;
 - (b) Preparing a Roadmap on the Presidential Report process;
 - (c) Preparing a Reporting Tool to facilitate collection of data on the status of national values; and
 - (d) Spearheading and facilitating the establishment of a Steering Committee and a Secretariat to drive the process of the actual report preparation.
14. In order to expedite the assignment, the Ministry established a Steering Committee and a Secretariat drawn from a cross-section of public institutions with the following terms of Reference:
- (a) To generate guidelines on preparation of the Presidential Report on national values and principles of governance;
 - (b) To receive reports from identified institutions;
 - (c) To collate and analyze reports from identified institutions;
 - (d) To prepare an annual Presidential Report on measures taken and progress made in the realisation of national values.

15. The Secretariat under the guidance of the steering committee prepared the annual Presidential report which was discussed validated and adopted at plenary. The draft report was further presented to the Cabinet Secretaries, Principal Secretaries, Heads of Independent Commissions, Independent Offices and Agencies in a forum chaired by H.E. the Deputy President for validation and value addition. Consequently, this final report was consolidated and published.

CHAPTER TWO: MEASURES TAKEN IN THE REALISATION OF THE NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE

2.1 Introduction

16. This chapter highlights the various measures the Government has taken to realise the national values and principles of governance. The measures have been categorized into five thematic areas, namely: Creation of a national identity and exercise of sovereign power; sharing and devolution of power; protection of the Bill of Rights; promotion of good governance, transparency and accountability; and sustainable development.

17. After the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya in August 2010, the Government of Kenya has and continues to progressively institute measures to ensure that national values and principles of governance as provided for in Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 are realised. Amongst the measures taken is mainstreaming of national values and principles of governance at all levels of

government in the process of formulation, interpretation and implementation of: all policies; laws enacted as well as legislative proposals being developed; administrative actions including the development of rules, regulations and guidelines; operationalisation of institutional frameworks; and public service transformation initiatives within sectors and across Government.

18. The mainstreaming of national values and principles of governance is geared towards ensuring that the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution are embedded in critical Government legislations, policies and national development plans so that these values are translated into practice. This is meant to ensure that the citizens are not only able to access services but that they also recognize in the public officers, a disposition for fairness, integrity as well as respect for their rights and well-being. Further, it is meant to show the Government's commitment in ensuring that there is harmony between the national priorities and framework developed and the implementation initiatives across all arms of the Government. As such, while respecting the functional and institutional independence of the distinct public sector actors, the Government works as one to deliver on the needs and aspirations of the people of Kenya. Finally, mainstreaming of these values and principles has translated into continued efforts to ensure the development of effective institutions, that is, where public institutions have the right number and mix of people, organizational systems, tools and equipment as well as an enabling institutional environment.

2.2 The Measures Taken

The specific measures taken in the realisation of national values and principles of governance grouped in key thematic areas are as detailed below:

2.2.1 Creation of a National Identity and Exercise of Sovereign Power

Article 10 (2) (a): Patriotism, National unity, the Rule of Law, Democracy and Participation of the People

19. In the creation of national identity and exercise of sovereign power, the Government instituted several legislative measures to guide the relevant processes. This has led to the development of bills and the enactment of laws such as the Kenya Heroes Bill, 2013 which is meant to provide for the recognition of heroes, establish criteria for the identification, selection and honoring of national heroes, to provide for the categories of heroes, and to provide for the establishment of the National Heroes Council and for connected purposes.

20. Other measures include the enactment of the National Honours Act No.11 of 2013, which gives effect and establishes procedures and mechanisms for conferring of national honors by the President under Article 132(4) (c) of the Constitution. In addition, there is the National Flag, Emblems and Names (Amendment) Bill, 2013 whose purpose is to reserve the flying of the national flag on motor vehicles to the President, the Deputy President, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Speaker of the Senate. This Bill is meant to prevent improper use of the national flag and certain emblems, names, words and likeness for professional and commercial purposes. These laws promote loyalty and devotion to the country by all citizens working together to pursue the national agenda. The Government has embarked on comprehensive reforms in the public service which include among others police reforms encompassing the enactment of the Kenya National Police Service Act (Revised) Cap 84 of the laws of Kenya, 2012, which established the office of the Inspector General of Police, enacted the Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act Cap 88 creating the Independent Police Oversight Authority and also enacted the National Police Service Commission Act Cap 185 C establishing the National

Police Service Commission. Judicial reforms have been instituted including establishment of the Supreme Court, an independent Directorate of Public Prosecution and the vetting of judges and magistrates. To decongest the correctional institutions, the Government has enhanced the Community Service Programme in which petty offenders perform community service or unpaid public work. All these are geared towards enhancing the rule of law.

21. The Government has also initiated the process of reviewing the National Cohesion and Integration Act No.12 of 2008, whose main object is to promote national cohesion and integration by outlawing discrimination on ethnic grounds to enhance its enforcement and compliance mechanisms especially in the promotion of national unity. While reviewing this Act, the Government extensively enlisted public

participation so as to harness their input and to mobilize their support in the implementation of the laws once enacted. Similarly, the National Treasury has implemented the Medium Term Expenditure Framework which has enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in the national budgetary cycle. This public engagement was guided by the constitutional requirement on public participation in all government processes. Further, the Government has put in place policy measures to guide the implementation of the national values and principles of governance within Government and among the people of Kenya. Such measures include: the formulation of the Policy on National Values and Principles of Governance, now Sessional paper No. 8 of 2013; popularizing Kenyan products through the development and implementation of "Buy Kenya, build Kenya" policy; initiatives to promote appreciation of our national heritage including our diverse languages and cultures while addressing issues of negative ethnicity. To promote the realization of national unity, the Government has formulated the Policy on National Cohesion and Integration, now Sessional paper No.9 of 2013, which highlights specific roles of different actors in the promotion of peaceful co-existence among the Kenyan communities. The policy also addresses all the political and economic aspects that affect social cohesion and national unity in the country.

22. Other policies developed to guide public sector agencies include: the National Gender Policy of 2011, which underscores the Government's commitment to advancing the status of women; the National Youth Policy of 2007 that aims at ensuring the youth play their rightful role in the development of the country; and the National Disability Policy of 2006 that underlined the Government's commitment to provide service and protection to persons with disabilities. These affirmative action policies are meant to facilitate management of diversity presented by gender, youth and disability. In addition, there are policies and guidelines on recruitment and management of diversity in the public service that seek to facilitate the creation of a national identity and the exercise of sovereign power. Another key initiative in this regard has been ensuring public participation in all public sector undertakings as well as the on-going efforts to develop a policy on public participation.

23. In the process of implementation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the administrative measures that have been instituted include issuance of regulations and guidelines to support implementation of the developed policies and legislation. Further, public institutions have developed organizational service delivery manuals and procedures that guide the implementation of their specific mandates. The Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA) for instance uses local service providers in their contracts as provided for in their service delivery manuals and has also build roads throughout Kenya hence enhancing movements of Kenyans and connecting various counties. The development and implementation of these administrative measures have been guided by oversight institutions such as the service commissions at the national and county level, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, the Commission on Administrative Justice and the Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution. Other initiatives undertaken at the organizational level include team building activities as well as trainings that enhance peaceful and harmonious co-existence among members of staff despite their diverse backgrounds.

24. In addition, the Government established and operationalised the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), the National Steering Committee on Peace Building and Conflict Management, the Directorate of National Cohesion and National Values, the now wound up Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC), and the Brand Kenya Authority to help create a national identity and promote the exercise of sovereign power. Other initiatives in this regard include mobilization of the people of Kenya through support initiatives such as Kenyans for Kenya and the Community Policing "Nyumba Kumi" programme. This call for unity was recently clearly demonstrated during the Westgate terror attack in which Kenyans from all walks of life responded by donating blood, and providing food and non food items. Strengthening of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms and working with elders, political leaders, local community based organizations and government institutions has also been instituted as a multi-pronged approach to entrench values of unity among communities with different backgrounds. Kenya National Integrated Civic Education (K-NICE) has facilitated civic education programme in both national and vernacular languages throughout the country for citizens to understand their civic duties, democratic rights and upholding of the rule of law and human rights. The National Gender and Equality

Commission has also been encouraging media houses to incorporate the use of sign language in their broadcasting.

25. Further measures instituted include enhancing public access to information through ministerial websites and public notice boards, live media coverage of parliamentary proceedings and publication as well as dissemination of memoranda developed by the various public agencies. The Government has also established and strengthened public participation mechanisms such as ministerial stakeholder forums, consultative forums for planning and budgeting at both the national and county levels. More recently, the Government established the presidential communication office whose primary role is to enhance information flow among the three arms of government and the general public. The Government has enacted the Kenya Information and Communication (amendment) Act, 2013 and the Media Council Act, 2013. These seek to streamline the information and communication sector. Regarding celebration of Kenyan national heroes, the government has embarked on profiling actions of various outstanding Kenyan achievers since independence.

26. Other measures taken by the Government include expansion of National Schools from 18 to 77, distributed in all the counties, an initiative that has seen creation of more educational opportunities at the national level. This was meant to ensure that all Kenyans including the marginalized communities are taken care of hence enhancing inclusivity as well as the protection of the marginalized. Regarding technical education, the Government plans to develop nine (9) technical training institutions in counties where there is none and 135 youth polytechnics in constituencies where there is none.

27. Further, in an attempt to concretise the promotion of national unity, form one admission system in secondary schools has been revised to reflect national distribution of students from all over the country. Efforts have also been put through the introduction of relevant themes that touch on national unity during music and drama annual events and festivals. Besides, the Government through the National Museums of Kenya has revitalized Uhuru Gardens and constructed the Heroes' Corner. Through the Kenya Literature Bureau (KLB), social studies books have been developed for primary schools to foster national unity. Additionally, the nation has continued to collectively celebrate national days in which we honor our heroes and celebrate our independence, as demonstrated by the identification and honoring of 125 heroes from the 47 Counties during the 2013 Mashujaa Day celebrations.

28. On 12th, December, 2013, we held celebrations to mark Kenya@50 during which we identified and initiated Kenya@50 legacy projects that include rehabilitation of the pediatric wing of Kenyatta National Hospital at KSh. 200 million and the National Theatre at KSh. 100 million and planting of 50million trees countrywide. The Government also conferred 251 Kenyans with various categories of Presidential Awards, identified and awarded 50 Golden Jubilee Awards to distinguished institutions and Kenyans and completed construction of nine cultural centres across the country as well as two public libraries in Narok and Nakuru respectively. Ministries, Departments and Agencies also continue to cherish the national symbols, that is, the national flag, national anthem, the coat of arms and the public seal.

2.2.2 Sharing and Devolution of Power

Article 10 (2) (a): Sharing and Devolution of Power

29. Since the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the Government has put in place various measures to ensure a smooth transition to the system of devolved government. During the transition period, emphasis is being placed on putting in place measures to institutionalize the culture of constitutionalism and facilitate devolution of power, resources and functions between the two levels of Government.

30. In order to operationalize the devolved system of government, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning has facilitated legislative measures that include: the Transition to Devolved Governments Act, 2012, which provides a framework for the transition to devolved government; the County Governments Act, No. 17 of 2012, that provides for county governments' powers, functions and responsibilities to deliver services; the Urban Areas and Cities Act, No.12 of 2012 that provides for the classification, governance and management of urban areas and cities; Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 that establishes a framework for consultation and co-operation between the national and county governments and amongst

county governments; the Public Financial Management Act, No.18 of 2012 that provides for effective management of public finances by national and county governments and County Government Public Finance Transition Act, No. 8 of 2013 that provides a framework of establishment and functions of transition county treasuries, the transition county budget process, transition revenue raising measures and expenditures.

31. In addition, the Government has initiated the review process on various Acts, including the County Government Act, No. 17 of 2012; the Urban Areas and Cities Act, No. 13 of 2011; Transition to Devolved Government Act, No. 1 of 2012; and the Public Finance Management Act, No. 18 of 2012, for consistency and compliance with the constitutional requirements on devolution. The Government is also finalizing regulations to give effect to the following Acts of Parliament namely: County Government Act, 2012; Inter-Governmental Relations Act, No. 2 of 2012; Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012 and Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012.

32. Several institutional frameworks have been put in place at the national and county levels to operationalize the system of devolved government. These include the establishment of a restructured national government, the establishment of Transition Authority and inter-governmental structures which include the National and County Governments Co-ordinating Summit, the Council of County Governors, as well as the Inter-governmental Consultative Forums. In addition, the Government has established forty-seven county governments which have seen the creation of county offices, for instance the Ministry of Education has put in place County Education Boards. Besides, a capacity building programme for counties has been developed and is being implemented through national government Ministries, Constitutional Commissions, Independent offices, the Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training (CPST) and the Kenya School of Government. Through the Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology, the Government is highlighting and showcasing investment opportunities in the counties through Counties Investment Booklets. In addition, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning in liaison with the county governments has prepared county integrated development plans to ensure uniformity in development across counties.

33. Various Government ministries and departments are devolving their functions as per the requirement of Article 6 of the Constitution to ensure reasonable access to their services by the Kenyan people. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries has transferred and handed over 34 Agricultural Training Centres (ATCs) and 24 Agriculture Machinery Stations (AMS) to the county governments. The Ministry of Sports, Culture and the Arts has also transferred management of cultural centres and some museums to county governments as per Fourth Schedule of the Constitution and partnered with the county governments of Mombasa, Kisumu and Uasin Gishu in construction of Mombasa, Kisumu and Kipchoke Keino stadia respectively. The Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA) besides disbursing KSh. 14.4 million to each constituency for roads maintenance gives technical support to county governments on matters of road development and rehabilitation.

2.2.3 Protection of the Bill of Rights

Article 10 (2) (b): Human Dignity, Equity, Social justice, Inclusiveness, Equality, Human rights, Non-discrimination and Protection of the Marginalized

34. Under protection of the Bill of Rights, public institutions have developed and taken various legal, policy, institutional and administrative measures. First, legislations to ensure equitable access to opportunities, resources and services have been enacted. Further, there has been an improved legal framework for social security, as well as continued compliance with the constitutional provisions on the Bill of Rights. Other measures taken include compliance with the constitutional provision on the promotion of equalization in regard to persons with disabilities, minorities and other marginalized groups and the development of a Sessional Paper on the National Policy and Action Plan on Human Rights.

35. To address inequality, the government allocated KSh. 3.049 billion equalization fund to 14 marginalized counties for the next three years as shown in the table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Allocation of Equalization Fund, 2013

NO.	COUNTY	AMOUNT KSH. (MILLION)	PERCENTAGE
1.	Turkana	271	11.07
2.	Mandera	249	8.20
3.	Wajir	240	7.88
4.	Marsabit	228	7.51
5.	Samburu	224	7.37
6.	West Pokot	232	7.34
7.	Tana River	221	7.28
8.	Narok	208	6.86
9.	Kwale	205	6.74
10.	Garissa	202	6.64
11.	Kilifi	197	6.47
12.	Taita Taveta	194	6.37
13.	Isiolo	192	6.33
14.	Lamu	186	6.12
TOTAL		3049	100

Source: Commission on Revenue Allocation, 2013

36. More so, measures have been put in place to facilitate compliance with the constitutional provision on public participation in decision making on public affairs and the strengthening of county governments to provide access to efficient, affordable and adequate social services through enactment of enabling legislation. Besides, these institutions have ensured equitable representation in recruitment, equal treatment and access to services for all. Separately, public institutions have implemented the workplace policy on HIV/AIDS that has ensured persons living with HIV/AIDS are accorded fair treatment and respect while Drugs and Substance Abuse Committees have been established in various institutions to mitigate against drugs and substance abuse.

37. Through the Ministry of Health, the Government is addressing equity in delivery of services, social justice and protection of the marginalized by implementing the policy of free maternity services in all public health facilities. Similarly, free health services are being offered to the Kenyan public at all health centres and dispensaries. The National Government has also continued to provide vacancies to all health facilities in the country through the national immunization programmes. Other measures taken include establishment of HIV prevention and control programmes, implementation of the Health Subsidies for Social Health Protection Programme through National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF), and the scaling up of recruitment of health workers to address critical shortages that affect delivery of services among other measures.

38. To promote food security, the Government through National Cereals and Produce Board has provided cheaper and subsidized fertilizer to farmers; and provided grain handling services and distributed famine relief to those facing disasters such as famine or drought, floods, displacement, among others to ensure that they have access to food. It has also put concerted efforts in promoting fish farming across the country to enhance food security. The Government is undertaking targeted interventions with special focus to Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). In addition, promotion of economic, social and cultural rights for all, for example, the right to water and food as well as development and dissemination of fact sheets on the right to health, water and sanitation is being carried out by relevant government institutions.

39. The enforcement of the Government's affirmative action policy providing for a minimum of 30% of government tenders to be reserved for women, youth and persons with disability is being implemented. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries has so far awarded KSh. 383 million worth of tenders to youth and marginalized groups. In addition, appropriate policies and regulations have been developed to guide mainstreaming of disability, gender, youth and women employment issues as key interventions towards non-discrimination. The Kenyan Rural Roads Authority employed 692,693 women (35% of the total people employed) to work on various road maintenance programmes. There has also been continued promotion of the rights of the marginalized, minority and indigenous people through sensitization and advocacy for their rights. For example, through the National Steering Committee on Peace-building and Conflict Management (NSC), women are being involved in peace building and conflict management activities in various parts of the country. In addition, the Government through the Attorney General

has sought to protect the Bill of Rights by, amongst other court interventions made an application to the Supreme Court for interpretation of the constitution and sought an advisory opinion on the realization of the 'not more than two third gender principle' under Article 81(b) of the Constitution.

40. The Government through the National Treasury has promoted equality by enacting the Public Service Superannuation Scheme [PSS] Act 2012 which recognizes both male and female officers equally. Other measures include the Social Protection and National Development Policies initiated through the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services. The Government has continued to provide bursaries for the disadvantaged students in all counties. This is an affirmative action that targets poor households, ASALs and girls taking science, engineering and technology courses. It has also increased the number of students joining national schools by increasing national schools from 18 to 77 and revised form one selection to reflect national distribution. The above initiatives are meant to create more educational opportunities at the national level, as well as concretize the promotion of national unity amongst the students respectively with a view to ensuring the right to education by all communities. Separately, many public institutions have adopted an open office plan to promote inclusiveness and non-discrimination.

41. The Government has also established several human rights-based institutions. These include: National Legal Aid and Awareness Programme (NALEAP), to promote alternative legal mechanism; Commission for Revenue Allocation (CRA), to ensure fairness in sharing of resources between national and county governments; the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), that promotes gender equality and freedom from discrimination; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), that is mandated to promote and protect human rights for all; the Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ) that addresses all forms of maladministration; promote good governance and efficient service delivery; National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) to champion human rights, gender equality and non-discrimination issues.

42. Other institutions are: the Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA) that is mandated to establish procedures for efficient public procurement and disposal of unserviceable assets and equipment; Office of the Registrar of Political Parties that is responsible for registration of political parties and arbitration of disputes between members of political parties the Independent Elections and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), that is mandated to supervise elections and referenda at county and national levels; Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), mandated to combat corruption, economic crimes; and promote ethics and best practices; the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC), that is mandated to spearhead all campaigns against corruption; the Independent Police Oversight Authority (IPOA), that is mandated to provide for civilian oversight over the work of the police; and the Directorate of Public Service Management with a responsibility of setting policy direction on human resource management.

43. Ministries, Departments and Agencies have undertaken diverse measures to promote rights based values which include among others the enforcement of Leadership and Integrity Act, No.19 of 2012, which established procedures and mechanisms for effective administration of Chapter Six of the Constitution. The Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism spearheaded the enactment of the Consumer Protection Act, No. 4 of 2012 to provide for the protection of consumers and prevent unfair trade practices. In addition, there is implementation of the Public Officer Ethics Act, No. 4 of 2003, which ensures that all public and state officers correctly fill and submit their wealth declaration forms after every two years.

44. Other initiatives include operationalization of customer care desks, construction of ramps for people with disabilities, and provision of relief food to the needy. The Government has also ensured compliance with the constitutional provision on one third rules on gender, youth, and persons with disability and marginalized groups in sharing of employment opportunities. Further, there has been periodic Ethnic Audit in Civil Service, coupled with implementation of service charters with strong core values and guidelines of service delivery. Other measures include establishment of independently run SACCOs that take care of the financial and social needs of their members. Besides, the Government through the Retirement Benefits Authority safeguards retirement benefits and educates Kenyans on rights and responsibilities as far as benefits are concerned which enhances the

protection of the Bill of Rights. The Government has equally initiated partnership with organizations that promote social protection in an attempt to ensure the realization of social and economic rights of the people.

45. More initiatives include mainstreaming Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) in Devolution and Planning, speeding up IDPs resettlement process as well as the continued civic education through various Government agencies. In addition, there has been continued involvement of staff, stakeholders and customers in decision making processes, as well as incorporating gender, youth, disability, and minority concerns in planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation in order to address gender disparities and inequalities. The Government has also spearheaded the development of institutional codes of conduct that outline ethical behaviour and how members of staff discharge their duties. Further, sensitization programs are continually conducted on disability and gender to ensure equal treatment of staff, stakeholders and customers. Unlike in the past, representatives of students and support staff have now been introduced in institutional management boards. In addition, the Government has established the Huduma Kenya centres to facilitate access to information and services by members of the public in an open and transparent manner to ensure inclusiveness and non-discrimination.

46. In order to address unemployment and poverty, the Government, through the respective institutions has made great strides towards the empowerment of the youth and women through the Uwezo, Youth and the Women Enterprise funds. More so, effort has been made in creating a conducive environment for the exercise of freedom of expression as is evidenced in the occasional peaceful demonstrations in the country. In addition, the Government, through the Ministry of Health has waived maternity fees in all public health facilities to reduce infant and maternal mortality. Other measures by the Ministry of Health include: development of a draft Kenya Health Policy, 2012-2030 whose goal is to provide a framework for attaining the highest possible standards of health in a manner responsive to the needs of the population; Health Sector Strategic Plan and Health Bill, 2012 that seeks to provide for regulation of health care services and health care service providers; and introduction of an Output-Based Approach (Voucher System) for reproductive health and Health Insurance Service Programme for the poor. Further, the Government has provided structures to provide equal opportunities for all irrespective of gender, social status, religion, political affiliation and regional background among others. It has also through the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Services established a Consolidated Social Protection Fund through which cash transfer for orphans and vulnerable children, older persons and persons with severe disabilities is facilitated.

47. In addition, the Government has undertaken monitoring of the implementation of the rights of persons with disabilities in line with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. Through the National Treasury, the Government has reserved 15% of employment opportunities in its establishment for persons with disabilities and has set their retirement age at 65 years for entire public service. The Government through the Ministry of Education has also continued to support school feeding programmes in marginalized areas. Further, efforts have been made to initiate targeted educational interventions, with special focus to Arid and Semi-Arid Lands which include development of a 6th Schedule in the Basic Education Act on National Council on Nomadic Education. A policy on the Alternative Provision of Education and Training that allows students more flexibility in learning has been developed in addition to provision for non-denial of education access Clause in the Basic Education Act. All these provisions ensure the right to education for everybody without discrimination. On transport, the Government through the Civil Aviation Authority has opened up air navigation services to far flung areas such as Wajir hence increasing Air transport activities thereby improving connectivity and inclusiveness of the regions.

48. Other initiatives include vetting of state and public officers before appointment, exercise of oversight rule by Parliament and the Judiciary over public institutions, promotion of ISO 9001:2008 certification in Government institutions for example, in Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA), Ministry of Education, Kenya Ports Authority (KPA), Kenya Literature Bureau and the Department of Justice (DoJ) among other institutions. Further, efforts have been made to place suggestions/ compliments /complaints boxes in public offices to enhance communication and feedback mechanisms in the institutions. Finally, institutions have laid down the requisite structures

necessary to enable them embrace the use of ICT to enhance operational efficiency in service delivery.

2.2.4 Promotion of Good Governance, Transparency and Accountability

Article 10 (2) (c): Good Governance, Integrity, Transparency and Accountability

49. State organs and institutions that have the mandate of ensuring good governance have in the period under review initiated the enactment of various laws in compliance with the requirements of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. In this regard, the Government has facilitated the enactment and enforcement of the Leadership and Integrity Act, No.19 of 2012, as well as the Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission Act, No. 22 of 2011 that provides for the functions and powers of the commission. Other legislations include the Public Financial Management Act No.18 of 2012, the Elections Act, No. 24 of 2011 which provides for the conduct of elections to all public elective positions, as well as the Political Parties Act, No.11 of 2011 that provides for registration, regulation and funding of political parties. In addition, the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission Act, No. 9 of 2011 which makes provision for the appointment and effective operation of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission as well as the Election Campaigns Financing Act, No.14 of 2013 which provide for the regulation, management, expenditure and accountability of election campaign funds have been operationalized.

50. Besides, the above institutions have been made to comply with Chapter Six of the Constitution as well as the Leadership and Integrity Act, No.19 of 2012. These include among other things demand on the suppliers to declare conflict of interest in tender contracts, enforcing financial probity of staff and sensitizing staff on the provisions of Chapter Six of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and related Acts. It is further acknowledged that institutions have complied with the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, No. 3 of 2005 by advertising tenders in at least two widely circulated dailies and in their respective websites.

51. The Government has also facilitated the creation of requisite institutional frameworks since the promulgation of the Kenya Constitution 2010 such as the establishment and operationalization of all the constitutional commissions and independent offices. Among others, the Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ) has continued to take up issues of concern on behalf of the public against state organs and institutions and in the process it has issued 18 advisory opinions on governance and rule of law. CAJ has released periodic reports of its findings, and this has not only boosted public confidence in the institution, but also ensured that all institutions adhere to the Constitution and all other regulations and guidelines. The other institution that promotes the realization of good governance is the Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission (EACC). Other institutions put in place include the Kenya Quality Model of Health developed by the Ministry of Health to be used for accreditation of health facilities and the Ethics Commission for Co-operative Societies in the Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development. The latter has launched guidelines to be observed by co-operative societies.

52. The Government through the National Treasury is promoting good governance, transparency and accountability through the enactment of the Unclaimed Financial Assets Act, and Legal Notice No. 40 of 2011 whose effect was the establishment of the unclaimed financial Assets Authority. In addition, the Kenya Bureau of Standards has developed Kenyan standards that include adoption of international and regional standards to promote industrialization and facilitate regional trade. The Bureau has also initiated certification of products of small and medium enterprises to facilitate market access and open up export markets. These institutions have also enhanced the realization of these values by establishing and operationalizing structures that promote prudence, efficiency, effectiveness and integrity. The internal mechanisms in place include audit, finance, procurement and corruption prevention committees. Externally however, the vetting of public officers has been a landmark in the promotion of integrity and accountability in the public service.

53. Other measures that ensure good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability in public institutions include compliance with public procurement procedures through ensuring open and transparent tendering procedures as well as the periodic monitoring, evaluation and reporting by the respective institutions. Further, there has been continued sensitization of staff by respective institutions on management and integrity issues in public institutions.

Other initiatives include training of Integrity Assurance Officers to carry out corruption risk assessment and coordinate the implementation of corruption prevention programs with the assistance of the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC). There has also been continued effort to facilitate the enforcement of the code of conduct and ethics, undertaking corruption risk assessment, establishment of corruption prevention committees and sanctions being instituted on officers who engage in dishonest and corrupt practices. There are plans to enhance promotion of Ethics and Integrity at County levels. Job opportunities in the Public Service are also being advertised openly encouraging women, persons with disabilities and the marginalized groups to apply. The EACC launched a five year strategic plan on 18th March, 2014 that provides a roadmap for combating corruption and economic crimes through law enforcement, prevention, public education, and promotion of sound ethical standards and practices for the period from 2013- 2014.

54. The National Anti-corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) has been implementing a nationwide public awareness campaign to effect fundamental changes in the attitude and behavior of Kenyans towards corruption. Further, NACCSC has developed anti-corruption awareness campaign strategies with the 47 County Governments, undertaken 35 anti-corruption campaigns in conjunction with Anti-corruption Oversight Committees and has also carried out one Multi-media anti-corruption campaign.

2.2.5 Sustainable Development

Article 10 (2) (d): Sustainable Development

55. The Jubilee Government is committed to constitutional reforms and the attainment of the Kenya Vision 2030. To achieve the desired reforms and the objectives of Kenya Vision 2030, the Government through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning has developed the second Medium Term Plan (MTP II) 2013-2017 with far reaching policy, legislative and administrative measures. The implementation of these measures will transform the society and inculcate sustainable economic, social and political development. These reforms are rooted in the principle of sustainable development in order to improve service delivery to meet the needs of present and future generations.

56. The development of the MTP II is one of the broad policy measures the Government has undertaken to promote sustainable economic, social and political development. The MTP II builds on the achievements of the MTP I and establishes strategies that are significantly different from its predecessor. These new strategies are necessary because the MTP II is also being implemented in the devolved system of government which is different from a centralized government. The MTP II also outlines a broad macro-economic framework, which guides policies, legislations, institutional, and structural reforms the Government is undertaking to implement Kenya Vision 2030. The Ministry has also developed and finalized the seventh National Human Development Report whose theme is "Climate Change and Human Development: Maximizing Opportunities".

57. The establishment and implementation of these measures will lead to attainment of high and broad based economic growth that will address the socio-economic challenges the country is facing. These include employment creation and reduction of poverty and inequality in Kenya. These measures will also facilitate the achievement of our national interests that are very important for implementation of sustainable development. The Government, through the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics has embarked on the preparation of the National Strategy for Development of Statistics and the review of the Statistics Act, 2006 to conform with the constitution. To facilitate provision of statistics for planning, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes, the Bureau has produced statistical reports such as Economic Surveys, Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) reports, Census of Industrial Production report, Foreign Investment Survey, Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) and Kenya Aids Indicator Survey (KAIS) among others.

58. The Government is committed to sustainable economic development that will improve the living standards of Kenyans. To achieve sustainable economic development, the MTP II 2013-17 provides the foundation for national transformation which includes development and modernization of national physical infrastructure (roads and rail network, sea ports and airports), for instance the Government through KeHNA undertakes management, development, rehabilitation and maintenance of national trunk roads. The Government has also put in place Information and Communication

Technology (ICT), Science Technology and Innovation (STI), land, human resource development, security and public sector reforms. These broad measures are being implemented by government ministries, departments and agencies.

59. Most MDAs have initiated or developed, reviewed or enacted policies and legislations that are in line with the Constitution, Kenya Vision 2030 and the Jubilee Manifesto to enhance sustainable economic development. These policies include the National ICT Master Plan (2012-2017) that not only focuses on driving real economic growth, but also aspires to position Kenya as a regional leader in ICT while delivering the latest and most sustainable infrastructure. In addition, the Government is committed to technological improvement including the establishment of Konza Techno City, establishment of the National Electronic Payment System and, in line with the international obligations, to the national digital migration. In transport, major infrastructural projects are being undertaken such as the construction of the Lamu Port, South Sudan and Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) project, construction of berth 19 and the second container terminal at Kilindini Port which will increase the cargo handling capacity. Other projects include; the standard gauge railway connecting Kenya, Uganda and Rwanda, and the upgrading and expansion of major road networks, modernization of Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and exploration of oil and gas in Turkana and Lamu, respectively.

60. Additionally, the Government has embarked on a programme of developing specialized skills to provide impetus to the economic growth and sustainable development. Such skills are being developed in the field of marine and petroleum engineering. In addressing crime and insecurity concerns, the Government has put in place a number of measures. These include; installation of CCTV cameras in strategic places, enhanced regular police surveillance and patrols and purchase of additional security chase vehicles and other equipment. The government has further enacted the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, 2013 to address human-wildlife conflict as well as instituting an inter-agency security operation against poaching.

61. Land is the most important natural resource for majority of Kenyans. It is the principle source of livelihood and material wealth in addition to cultural values. Based on the economic value of land, the Government has enacted policy guidelines and several pieces of legislations to address sustainable use of land. The National Land Policy of 2007 is intended to regularise rights over land and provide for sustainable growth, investment and the reduction of poverty in line with the Government's overall development objectives. Other legislations include the Land Act No. 6 of 2012 which gives effect to Article 68 of the Constitution, the Land Registration Act No. 3 of 2012 which revises, consolidates and rationalizes the registration of titles of land, and the National Land Commission Act No. 5 of 2012 which provides for the functions and powers of the National Land Commission. The implementation of these laws will provide access to land, sustainable land use and equitable distribution of land that contribute to sustainable food security, attract foreign investors, create employment opportunities and improve socio-economic development of the country. Further, the government recognizes the value and sanctity of title deeds as a strategy of ensuring that a majority of Kenyans access land and hence boost food production. This is because over 70% of the citizens live in rural areas where agriculture is the primary economic activity. The Jubilee Government has undertaken to issue 3 million titles in the next 5 years to increase the level of land holding in the country.

62. The Government has formulated the Sessional Paper No. 9 of 2012 on National Industrialization Policy Framework (2012-2030) which provides a framework to drive Kenya's aspiration to be a middle income, rapidly industrializing country and globally competitive. Similarly, the East Africa Community Industrialization Policy and Strategy (2012-2032), provides for enhanced industrial productivity that can accelerate the structural transformation of economies of the EAC region in order to enable sustainable wealth creation, improve incomes and living standard of communities. There is also the National Tourism Policy, 2011 which aims at giving the people of Kenya and other interested parties a basis for orderly and sustainable development program for tourism in Kenya. This policy is meant to guide the development of the tourism industry over the coming years to enable it maximize sustainable development opportunities for both existing and new enterprises. Another key policy document is the National Trade Policy on Efficient Globally Competitive Economy, 2009 that aims at enhancing development by facilitating private sector led and globally competitive trade.

63. The Sessional Paper No. 8 of 2013 on Sustainable Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands provides a holistic framework to facilitate and fast-track sustainable development in the region, reducing levels of inequality with the rest of Kenya and releasing its potential for the benefit of the nation as a whole. The Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries has developed an Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and a Strategic Plan aligned to Vision 2030 and the Second Medium Term Plan. The Ministry has developed various sub-sector policies to enhance the sustainability of the agricultural sector, conducted appropriate research and implemented the Regional Livelihood Resilience Projects to address disasters related to drought among pastoral communities and eradicated Rinderpest, hence enabling the country to be Rinderpest free. It has also undertaken branding of livestock initiatives to discourage cattle rustling hence contributing to security among communities. Other policies enacted to ensure sustainable development include the Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2012 on population policy for national development which is designed to facilitate the attainment of high quality of life for the people of Kenya by managing population growth that can be sustained with the available resources. In addition, the National AIDS Control Policy of 2005 provides a framework for addressing HIV/AIDS in the public sector, which is key to sustainable development.

64. Other legislative measures that address sustainable economic development include the Public Private Partnerships (PPP) Act, No. 15 of 2013 which provides for the framework for the participation of the private sector in the financing, construction, development, operation or maintenance of infrastructure or development projects of the government through concession or other contractual arrangements. The Act has facilitated private sector investment in infrastructure and other sectors to enhance efficiency and competitiveness of the economy. The Micro and Small Enterprise Act, 2012 set up new rules and institutions that are used to support the youth to establish sustainable micro and small businesses in Kenya. The Government through the Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism has developed a national trade policy to promote the penetration of Kenyan goods and services in the regional and international market. Another law is the Public Financial Management Act No.18 of 2012 which provides for improved control in public spending and quality of public expenditure through full implementation of the Integrated Public Financial Management Systems (IFMIS) both at the national and county levels. It has been established that all ministries have ensured full compliance with budgetary levels as provided for in the Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

65. On the social pillar, the Government is keen on implementing sustainable development in education and training, health, environment, water and sanitation, population, urbanization and housing. It has also given gender, vulnerable groups and youth priority in promotion of sustainable development. The Government has put in place policies and legislative measures that will lead to the realization of sustainable development in regard to the social pillar. For instance, the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 2012 on Reforming Education and Training in Kenya which provides a general guideline for addressing issues such as access, equity, quality, relevance, service delivery, curriculum, teacher development, management and entrepreneurial skills development that are important to sustainable education. The Ministry of Education has established competency based education and training to ensure Kenyans have access to quality and relevant training in accordance with Article 55 of the constitution. The Government has also through the Ministry of Labour conducted productivity improvement programmes in 11 pilot enterprises to improve productivity in the public and private sectors. In order to enhance effective succession management, skills development programs have been put in place to prepare the officers for future roles. Institutions have also been encouraging their staff to acquire new skills through sponsorship for professional courses. In this regard, the Government has established several institutions which include the Kenya School of Government (KSG) and expanded access to university education throughout the country. Further, the Government has also through the Ministry of Education mainstreamed education for sustainable development, promoted environmental protection and conservation through school clubs and funding afforestation programmes in schools.

66. The National Health Policy Framework 2012–2030, has been formulated highlighting six policy and seven strategic objectives that provide the framework that leads to attainment of Kenya Vision 2030 objectives in the health sector. The six policy objectives include elimination of communicable diseases, halting and reversing the

burden of non-communicable diseases, reducing the burden of violence and injuries, providing essential health care, minimizing the exposure to health risk factors and strengthening collaboration among stakeholders within the health sector. The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2011 continues to be implemented to ensure that all Kenyans throughout their life cycle enjoy at all times safe food and water in sufficient quantity and quality to satisfy their nutritional needs for optimal health. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is maintaining strategic food reserves towards national food security programs valued at KSh. 16 billion.

67. The Government has also enacted other legislation that support promotion of sustainable development. These legislative measures include the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act, No. 8 of 1999 which provides for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment. Further, public institutions have engaged communities through enhanced environmental conservation and tree planting campaigns across the country, conservation of the riparian eco-systems, and promotion of green energy including wind and geothermal among other things. In line with promoting the green energy for sustainable development, Kenya Electricity Generating Company Ltd (KenGen) has put in place strategies and programs to generate 844 MW from renewable sources between 2013 and 2016. In addition, public institutions continue to comply with the NEMA Act, No.107 of 1998 which provides for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on new projects, besides carrying out sensitization on disaster management.

68. On political development, the Constitution declares that Kenya is a multiparty democratic state founded on national values and principle of governance referred to in Articles 4[2] and 10 of the Constitution. Sustainable development as one of the national values and principles of governance must guide the development of a democratic political system in Kenya. Indeed, the Kenya Vision 2030 envisages a democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centred, results-oriented and accountable to the public. The Jubilee Government is committed to enacting, reviewing and/or implementing policies and legislation that will transform the political system and facilitate the realisation of sustainable enjoyment of political and civil rights. It has established programmes and projects that will enable all Kenyans to participate in transformation of the current political system to an issue-based one.

69. Some of the policy measures that promote sustainable political development include the Sessional Paper on National Policy and Action Plan for Human Rights, 2013 which presents a framework for the integration and mainstreaming of human rights in development, planning, implementation and evaluation in all sectors in order to fully implement the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the National Anti-Corruption Plan which aims at marshalling the resources of various stakeholders to progressively and systematically reduce the causes and the destructive effects of corruption in Kenya.

70. Other policies promoting sustainable political development include the Sessional Paper No. 9 of 2013 on national cohesion and integration (NCI) that endeavor to ensure that the Kenyan society is cohesive and integrated in order to achieve sustainable development. Besides, the Sessional Paper No. 8 of 2013 on national values and principles of governance seeks to operationalize and institutionalize national values and principles of governance as enshrined in the Constitution that will lead to the realisation of sustainable development.

71. The Government has also enacted legislations to bring sanity and order in management of the political activities. These legislations include the National Cohesion and Integration Act, No. 12 of 2008, which is under review to be aligned to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The Act establishes the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) to champion national cohesion and integration. Another legislation is the Political Parties Act, No. 11 of 2011 which provides for the registration, regulation and funding of political parties. This Act is expected to facilitate the establishment of strong and sustainable political parties that are instrumental for developing strong democratic political systems. Further, the Elections Act, 2011 provides for the conduct of free and fair elections and referenda. It also provides for peaceful elections and dispute resolution mechanisms which are important for the development of strong and democratic political institutions.

72. The legislative framework on economic governance comprises of the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes (Amnesty and Restitution) Regulations, 2011 which provide regulations for amnesty

and restitution for corrupt individuals. These regulations simplify the legal process and enable the Government to settle corrupt cases outside the court process and recover property or funds. In addition, the Proceeds of Crime and Anti-Money Laundering Act, 2009 provides for the offence of money laundering and to introduce measures for combating the offence, to provide for the identification, tracing, freezing, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds of crime. These Acts outline the legal measures that will combat corruption and address impediments that hinder the realization of sustainable development. To supplement the aforementioned legislation, the Leadership and Integrity Act, No. 19 of 2012, has been enacted to give effect to and establish procedures and mechanisms which are critical for the realization of sustainable development.

73. The devolved system of government is crucial to the enhancement of service delivery, citizens' participation in governance and improvement of their welfare. The system promotes democratic and accountable exercise of power, fostering national unity, empowering citizens to participate in the exercise of the powers of the state and in decision making. It promotes social and economic development that is important for sustainable political development. The legislation include the Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012 which provides for a legal and institutional framework for a coordinated transition to the devolved system of government while ensuring continued delivery of services to citizens. This harmonious transition is essential for promotion of social and economic development that expands the enjoyment of political and civil rights. This leads to easy access to services and development. On its part, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning has put in place measures to ensure the implementation of the Medium Term Plan II, as well as the realization of the Kenya Vision 2030 goals.

74. The County Governments Act, 2012 provides for county governments' powers, functions and responsibilities in delivering services. It also seeks to ensure that the community and cultural diversity of a county is reflected in its county assembly and county executive committee as contemplated in Article 197 of the Constitution which promotes political inclusivity and equitable representation. The National Government Co-ordination Act No. 1 of 2013, provide for the establishment of an administrative and institutional framework at the national, county and decentralized units to ensure access to national government services in all parts of the Republic that enhances sustainable political development. Finally, the Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 provides a framework for cooperation, consultations and dispute resolution between the two levels of governments and the county government themselves. This has enabled the national and county governments to conduct their political mandates based on mutual respect on the basis of consultation and cooperation.

75. In addition, the Government has enhanced national security for sustainable development through recruiting more officers, enhancing budgetary allocation and equipping the National Police Service. Specifically, the Government has invested heavily in police and judicial reforms and also increased security surveillance. All these initiatives will play a key role in supporting sustainable socio-economic development.

76. The Government has operationalised the Controller of Budget's Office which is responsible for approving every withdrawal of money from public accounts. It has also operationalised the Auditor-General's office which is responsible for auditing the accounts of every National and County Government institution to ensure proper utilization of public funds. Through these initiatives, the National Treasury has put stringent measures to facilitate financial probity and therefore ensure funds for sustainable development are available. Other measures put in place to realize sustainable development include development of labour intensive industries for example in leather, textiles and agro processing industries through the Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development which focus on sustainable development of marginalized areas.

CHAPTER THREE: PROGRESS ACHIEVED IN THE REALISATION OF NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE

3.1 Introduction

77. This chapter focuses on the progress made by the Government in realising the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The primary focus is on the extent to which public institutions have put in place measures to institutionalize and operationalize

national values and principles of governance. One of the areas that have recorded major progress is in the formulation of laws and policies to operationalize constitutional requirements. Public institutions are at an advanced stage in aligning specific laws and policies with Article 10 of the constitution and focusing on measures that operationalize specific values and principles of governance. In addition, public institutions have also made remarkable progress through establishment of enforcement mechanisms, checks and balances which ensure members of staff comply with the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. Further progress has been recorded through initiatives such as the establishment of statutory and other committees, advocacy, training and sensitization as well as enforcing compliance of the provisions of Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

3.2 Progress Achieved

78. To actualize the measures discussed in the previous chapter, the public institutions, departments, and agencies focused on laying down the necessary foundation for the promotion of national values. In this regard much has been achieved in the creation of the necessary structures and infrastructure by the institutions. The progress realized is in legal, policy and institutional initiatives made to enhance the promotion of national values.

Progress has been achieved in the realization of national values and principles of governance in the following areas:

3.2.1 Creation of a National Identity and Exercise of Sovereign Power

Article 10 (2) (a): Patriotism, National unity, the rule of Law, Democracy and Participation of the People

79. The Government has made great strides towards uniting all citizens under an all-inclusive government in line with its commitments in the Harmonized Jubilee Manifesto as captured in the Umoja Pillar. Efforts have been made to create an environment where every citizen has an equal opportunity to succeed and prosper. The Government has committed itself in ensuring that all policies promoting cohesiveness are implemented. These include the Policy on National Cohesion and Integration, Disability Policy of 2006, National Youth Policy of 2006 and National Gender Policy of 2000. These policies have facilitated enjoyment of equal opportunities in awarding of government tenders and representation in public appointments. In addition, pursuant to Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the Government has continued to provide adequate and equal opportunities for all as a basic tenet of a democratic state founded on national values and principles of governance.

80. The Government has put in place legal, policy, institutional and administrative measures that create an enabling environment for the realization of patriotism, national unity, the rule of law, democracy and participation of the people. The Government through the Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government has spearheaded the realization of national unity through implementation of the policy on National Cohesion and Integration. The policy provides a guide for the promotion of national unity by all institutions and establishes a coordination framework for national unity initiatives. In this regard, the peaceful general elections witnessed on 4th, March, 2013 were as a result of interventions made by the Government under the co-ordinating framework for national unity that comprised of the then Ministry of Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs in partnership with other Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations. The county forums on peaceful elections that culminated in the first National Conference on Peaceful Elections in August 2012, and whose theme was '*Peaceful co-existence before, during and after elections*', were amongst other initiatives that brought together the nation in a spirit of togetherness. Since then, the National Steering Committee on Peacebuilding and Conflict Management (NSC) has conducted peace forums that have led to the establishment of peace building and conflict management infrastructure in 47 counties. In addition, various MDAs have initiated programmes towards the promotion of national unity and patriotism. Separately, during the financial year 2013/2014, the Department of Probation and Aftercare Services has so far sensitized 63,708 offenders and 600 Probation Officers on the dangers of negative ethnicity. It has also trained 44 of its probation officers on prevention of radicalization and extremism among the youth by the National Counter Terrorism Centre. This has helped the overall anti-terrorism efforts in the country thus protecting the sovereignty of Kenya.

81. To compliment these efforts, public institutions have initiated various administrative actions that have enhanced loyalty and pride for the country. These actions include honoring national heroes and heroines who have made tremendous achievement in leadership, respect for the national flag hoisting ceremonies and participation in national public holidays. The Kenya Ports Authority for example, has ensured that the authority's crafts fly the national flag at all times and foreign vessels calling at the port fly the Kenyan national flag on entering the Kenyan territorial waters.

82. In other instances, diverse institutions have designed programmes that facilitate holding of monthly prayers for the country, routine national flag hoisting ceremonies and theme events depicting pride in our nationhood. The Government during the Kenya@50 celebrations conferred 251 Kenyans with various categories of Presidential Awards as a way of recognizing their patriotism and distinguished service to the country. The Government also identified and awarded 50 Golden Jubilee awards to distinguished institutions and Kenyans for their exemplary service to Kenyans. Other key activities during the Kenya@50 celebrations were the rehabilitation of the pediatric wing of Kenyatta National Hospital at a cost of Kshs.200 million that contributed to the jubilee Government's commitment to free maternity services as well as the renovations of The National Theatre at a cost of KSh.100 million. These initiatives are expected to motivate citizens to rededicate themselves in service delivery with the ultimate aim of building a more prosperous nation.

83. The Government has provided platforms for dialogue with other sectors of the society. Examples include the 11th National Prayer day on 20th June, 2013, the media breakfast meeting on 12th July, 2013 and the peace meetings organized to foster peace and unity across the country. These initiatives have complemented the Government's efforts of uniting communities and nurturing patriotism.

84. Sporting has shaped our national image and promoted national unity and patriotism. The success of various teams has underlined the importance of sports in the promotion of national unity, loyalty and patriotism. Kenyans came together to cheer our athletes at the 2013 International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) meet where Kenya won 2 Gold, 5 Bronze and 4 Silver medals. In solidarity with the athletes, H.E. the President was amongst the fans in Moscow. Sports in Kenya have also been used to rally together the society for communal welfare for example the First lady's marathon that generated over KSh. 40 million towards maternal and child health. Popular teams such as Harambee Stars our national soccer team, the national rugby team and the Kenya women volleyball team galvanize communities together by their membership and the fan base they have created. The Government through the Ministry of Sports, Culture and the Arts; Athletics Kenya; Retirement Benefits Authority; National Cereals and Produce Board; and the Directorate of National Cohesion and National Values among other MDAs have used sports to build strong relationships among communities.

85. Other mechanisms put in place to enhance understanding of the values of patriotism and national unity include the dissemination of copies of the Kenya Constitution, 2010 through the K-NICE programme of 2012 which had a budget of KSh. 100 million and the "Kenya Kwanza National Campaign" by the National Cohesion and Integration Commission. In the spirit of patriotism, the Kenya National Highways Authority has promoted the use of local contractors and service providers for its projects. In the year 2013/2014, out of 264 contracts awarded, 251 were awarded to local contractors. The authority also reserved contracts of small magnitudes for local contractors, 238 contracts were ring fenced for local suppliers in the same financial year.

86. The Commission for University Education has and continues to encourage students to consider enrolment into local universities. The expansion of existing universities and establishment of new ones has led to improved enrolment in institutions of higher learning in the country. For example, middle level training institutions have increased from 36 in the financial year 2012/2013 to 44 in the financial year 2013/2014. Another 22 institutions are under construction and are nearing completion.

87. In rallying citizens towards recognition of our traditions and culture, the National Museums of Kenya has made considerable progress in the declaration and preservation of our national heritage in all the regions in Kenya. Since March, 2013, 11,000 collections that reflect Kenya's struggle for independence and identity across the different cultures have been documented. In the same period, the NMK has declared and confirmed over 300 sites as national monuments

while 11 others are awaiting confirmation. In the spirit of promoting patriotism and national unity, the NMK organized two cultural festivals in Malindi and Lamu in 2013. The Kenya Literature Bureau has published 33 county edition books which have increased appreciation of local resources, cultural diversity and national unity. The use of the two official languages [English and Kiswahili] has been a unifying factor among Kenyans. The translation and publication of official government documents into both English and Kiswahili has increased access to information and promoted common understanding. This has also improved understanding of government documents and statements in the two official languages by a majority of the citizens.

88. The implementation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, has enhanced constitutionalism that is key to the realization of the rule of law. As a democratic society, the rule of law is identified as an important value in safeguarding the society against impunity. Constitutional Commissions and independent offices have been operationalized and continue to play a key role in safeguarding the rule of law, for example, the Commission on Administrative Justice has successfully challenged the constitutionality of some sections of the Supreme Court Act of 2011 and regulations which would have impeded access to justice.

89. The Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution has worked with public institutions and stakeholders to facilitate the development and review of legislations to ensure the legal framework is aligned to the Constitution. The Ministry of Sports, Culture and the Arts initiated review of various legal and policy documents including the National Museums and Heritage Act No. 6 of 2006, Draft National Film Policy, 2011, Public Archives and Documentation Service Act, CAP 219 and the Kenya Cultural Centre Act, Cap 225. The Kenya Wildlife Service has enacted the Wildlife and Conservation Management Act 2013 which has stiffer penalties than the previous Act to deter poaching by proposing a maximum fine of Kshs. 20 million. The Act also increased compensation for wildlife injury from Kshs. 200,000 to Kshs. 5 million in the case of death; Kshs. 3 million in the case of injury occasioning to permanent disability and a maximum of Kshs. 2 million in the case of any other injury depending on the extent. The ongoing Judicial and Police reforms have been instrumental in the overall institutionalization of the rule of law. The vetting of judicial officers and the recruitment of additional officers has facilitated efficiency and access to justice by all. This is epitomized in the 184 election petitions that were expeditiously handled by the Kenyan courts, as well as the ongoing vetting of police officers.

90. Public institutions have established internal checks and balances to guard against violation of the law. For example, all government institutions subscribe to annual audits and also undertake continuous monitoring of compliance with statutory obligations. Other mechanisms implemented to ensure compliance to the rule of law include the development of policies to guide daily operations and sensitization of staff on rules and procedures. In addition, institutions have initiated sanctions on officers who fail to uphold the rule of law. In their legislative development and policy making processes, public institutions have established strategies that facilitate continuous engagement of the general public. Part of the strategies includes; public barazas, use of electronic and print media and surveys that inform decision making among others. For example, most of the Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA) tenders are advertised in the newspapers with national circulation.

91. The Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism has been conducting quarterly Public Private Partnership forums in a bid to promote participation of the private sector in government's socio-economic development initiatives. In the recent past there have been increased cases of MDAs calling for public participation in formulation of statutes, policies and regulations. For example, the KeNHA held 29 stakeholder participation forums for the Northern corridor projects and 7 forums for LAPSET. The Commission on Administrative Justice visited 18 counties in the 2013/2014 financial year to receive complaints and garner views from members of the public on various government processes.

92. The Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution (CIC) has also conducted several stakeholder forums with media, civil society organizations, bilateral and multilateral development partners during the year 2013 on the development of a framework for public participation. Those forums resolved that a policy on public participation be developed to give effect to this principle. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) has held 8 regional

leadership forums in 2013/2014 on stakeholder and public involvement in the development of the leadership and integrity regulations. They have also received and acted on 3,355 reports/complaints on corruption and unethical conduct. On the political front, the Government has facilitated public debate with a cross section of elected leaders e.g. The Governors' summit, Members of County Assemblies and members of parliament forums. All government bodies have established public communication units that engage the public through press releases, press conferences and feedback forums.

3.2.2 Realisation of Sharing and Devolution of Power

Article 10 (a): Sharing and Devolution of Power

93. The general elections held in March, 2013 put in place the first ever county governments in Kenya. To actualize the constitutional provision on devolution and facilitate the smooth transfer of functions from the National Government to county governments the following legislations are under implementation; the Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012, the Inter-governmental Relations Act, 2012, the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, county governments Act, No.17 of 2012, Public Financial Management Act, No.18 of 2012 and County Government Public Finance Transition Act, No.8 of 2013. The 2013/14 budget allocated a total of Kshs 210 billion for County Governments. As of 20th March 2014, the National Treasury had released 6 tranches of the equitable share of revenue totaling KSh. 108,314,486,687 for all counties. In regard to human capital a total of 477 civil servants were seconded from the National Government to county governments including the Interim County Secretaries who helped operationalise the Counties after elections. This has facilitated sharing of power, functions and resources between the two levels of government and has enabled citizens to participate, own and identify with their respective county governments. Currently, the Government through Ministries such as; the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and Ministry of Health have operationalized their offices in every county. The Government has also established intergovernmental secretariat forum as a new structure for engagement between the national government and county governments that held their first meeting in September, 2013. The Government through the National Treasury has mobilized donor support to the tune of KSh. 16.4 billion during the 2013/14 Financial Year for development projects in various counties. Through the Ministry of Sports, Culture and the Arts, the Government has partnered with county governments in the renovation of 3 stadia (Kenyatta Stadium in Kisumu, Kipchoge Keino in Eldoret and Mombasa Municipal Stadium) which has provided facilities and infrastructure for nurturing youth talent at the county level.

94. The Kenya National Highways Authority has also been devolved to 10 regions for equitable maintenance of roads. CAJ has also set up two offices, one in Kisumu and another one in Mombasa in partnership with the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. These initiatives have brought services closer to the people.

95. Public institutions have worked with the Transition Authority to ensure that county governments commence operations by deploying staff to facilitate the county administration system. The Ministry of Sports, Culture and Arts has seconded 200 Sports Officers and 32 Culture Officers to the Counties. This has strengthened County Governments with technical capacity in the management of sports and cultural functions. The National Authority for the Campaign against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA) has set up 5 operational offices at the regional levels to coordinate and implement the campaign against alcohol and drug abuse and ensure effective cooperation and collaboration with county governments. Significant progress has also been registered in the unbundling and transferring of functions to the County Governments via the *Kenya Gazette* Supplement No.116 of 9th August, 2013 and Legal Notice No.16 of 1st February, 2014. A milestone has also been achieved in devolution with the development of the budget for county governments during phase one of the transition period. Guidelines issued by the Transition Authority on management and opening of bank accounts have facilitated several county governments to open and manage bank accounts.

96. The Government through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning has established Human Resource Management units in each of the 47 counties that have facilitated handling of human resource issues particularly payroll administration. The Ministry has also developed Integrated Payroll Personnel Data system and technical manuals and restored internal payroll controls in the county payroll

system to ensure accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in payroll management.

97. The National Government has also established several institutional structures that have facilitated operationalization of county governments. Such structures include; the National and County Government Co-ordinating Summit, the Council of County Governors, the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council and the Intergovernmental Sectoral Forums spearheaded by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. The Commission for the Implementation of the Constitution undertook county visits in selected counties between March and May, 2013 to identify progress made so far in the implementation of the devolved system of government, gaps and challenges.

98. The Kenya Urban Roads Authority has entered into memoranda of understanding with six county governments on the development of roads. It has further reviewed the Roads Act, 2007 to align it with the Constitution to define national roads and county roads. A draft Roads Policy and Bill are in place. The Kenya Wildlife Service through the enactment of Wildlife Conservation Act, 2013 provides for sharing of 5% of benefits accruing from protected areas with local communities in the counties. This ensures that they also have a stake in the protection and enjoyment of our national heritage.

3.2.3 Protection of the Bill of Rights

Article 10(2) (b): Human Dignity, Equity, Social justice, Inclusiveness, Equality, Human Rights, Non-discrimination and Protection of the Marginalized

99. In its attempt to promote the realization of human dignity and human rights in the country, H.E. the President declared the provision of free maternity services in all public health facilities on 1st June, 2013. To finance this programme, the Government through the Ministry of Health allocated KSh. 3.8 billion for reimbursement to health facilities in the financial year 2013/2014. So far 2,388 health facilities that include 301 hospitals, 2087 health centres and dispensaries are covered in this programme.

100. The total amount of money that was reimbursed to all these facilities as at the end of December, 2013 is KSh. 1,661,656,347 out of which KSh.1,371,806,347.50 was channeled to Hospitals while KSh. 289,850,000 were sent to health centres and dispensaries. The implementation of free maternity services has seen an increase in the number of deliveries conducted in the health facilities by 11% from 676,107 deliveries in 2012 to 749,987 deliveries in 2013. Overall, the proportion of women delivered under skilled health workers increased to 62.5% by end of 2013 from 44% in 2009. In addition, free maternity services have contributed to decline in maternal deaths from a total of 919 in 2012 to 854 in 2013 reflecting a 7.6% decrease in maternal deaths.

101. In addition, the Ministry of Health has developed a framework to guide the implementation of the free maternity services in Kenya. This framework is providing guidelines for standardized and smooth implementation of the free maternity services programme. Further, in an effort to realize free health services at the primary care facilities, the Government provided KSh.700 million in the financial year 2013/14 to be disbursed to all primary health facilities to maintain optimum levels of service provision. In the period from July to December 2013 a total of 2481 dispensaries and 832 health centres were covered under this program and have received a total of KSh. 389,540,283 as user fee compensation. This led to an increase in the utilization of health services in the primary care facilities from 12,000,000 in 2012 to 18,000,000 in 2013. This translates to an increase of 50% meaning that more people were able to access the facilities due to the removal of the financial barrier.

102. The resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) is an indication of the success in the implementation of policies and legal measures that support human dignity, social justice, equality and human rights. A total of 8,282 IDP households that had remained in camps were finally resettled in the year 2013/14 through cash payment of KSh. 400,000 each as detailed in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Number of Resettled Persons in 2013/14 FY

	Name of IDP Camp	No. of IDPs Resettled		Name of IDP Camp	No. of Resettled IDPs
1.	Mau	2,212	5.	Kipkurere	1,190
2.	Embobut	2,874	6.	Mai Mahiu	284

	<i>Name of IDP Camp</i>	<i>No. of IDPs Resettled</i>		<i>Name of IDP Camp</i>	<i>No. of Resettled IDPs</i>
3.	Teldet	384	7.	Naka	242
4.	Kieni	805	8.	ALKO	291

Source: Ministry of Devolution and Planning

103. The National Government played a key role in co-ordinating the evacuation of about 2,000 Kenyans from Southern Sudan following the December, 2013 civil unrest in that country especially in areas such as Juba, Bor, Malakal among other major urban centres. This move by the Government was an initiative towards the protection of its citizens as espoused in the bill of rights.

104. Moreover, public institutions have recorded success in the mitigation and management of HIV/AIDS in which among other things, all public institutions have implemented the Public Sector HIV/AIDS Policy of 2010 that has ensured that persons living with HIV/AIDS are accorded fair treatment, dignity and respect. Prevalence rate of HIV/AIDS has come down from 7.1% in 2012 to 5.6% in 2013. Infections among children have reduced from 13,000 to 10,000 currently. HIV Counseling and Testing sites (HCTs) have increased from 1405 to 1829 in 2013. Kenyans on Anti-retroviral programmes have increased from 538,483 to 604,000 in 2013. Her Excellency the First Lady has become a champion for the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS.

105. To enhance protection of the marginalized, Government institutions have conducted capacity building programmes for the youth, women and persons with disabilities to empower them with social-economic skills to compete effectively with the rest of the society. The CIC in consultation with other stakeholders have developed the first ever curriculum for training women, youth, people with disabilities and other marginalized/special interest groups on the opportunities availed for them in the Constitution. The Ministry of Sports, Culture and the Arts has hosted the Africa Goalball championships for the disabled held in Nairobi and the Africa Amputee Football Championship held in Nairobi which has integrated the vulnerable into the sporting fraternity.

106. The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) has been at the forefront in conducting capacity building programmes and has recorded major milestones in empowering women and securing girl-child education such as the "the 16 days of activism campaign" which helps raise awareness on gender based violence causes, effects, prevention and response. The commission has since developed a simplified version of their existing equality safeguard booklet targeting county government leadership to be used as an empowerment tool on equality and inclusion issues that directly and indirectly affects the society. The National Gender and Equality Commission has also completed mapping of the indigenous, minority and marginalized communities and groups in Kenya and in the past one year, has served more than ten smallest marginalized groups located in Coast, Rift Valley, Western and Eastern regions.

107. To promote youth empowerment, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning is currently spearheading a national programme to revitalize the National Youth Service to increase the uptake capacity of the service. Further, 5000 youths through the initiative of the same Ministry have been engaged in the national building programme with 4176 youths engaged in the technical and vocation skills training programmes.

108. The Kenya National Highways Authority has transferred boreholes sunk along the Isiolo, Merille River, Turbi, Marsabit and Moyale Road projects to local communities after the completion of those projects. These boreholes have enhanced the capacity of local communities to meet their water and livelihood needs. Construction and maintenance of rural roads by the Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KERRA) have helped in promoting equity, equality and the protection of the marginalised. The authority has been able to improve 865 km of roads to bitumen standards and maintained another 70,744 km of roads. This has opened up areas which were previously inaccessible hence enabling communities in these areas to enjoy their fundamental rights. The Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA) through the implementation of the Civil Aviation Act, 2013 has expanded its services to Wajir and enhanced the connectivity of the North Eastern region by air. This has opened up the region and made freight of essential supplies and services more efficient.

109. Public institutions are implementing the presidential directive by ensuring that the 30% of public procurement is availed to the

youths, women and persons with disabilities. In this respect KURA has awarded contracts worth KSh. 44 million to youth and women in this financial year while the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries awarded KSh. 383 million to the same group. The Ministry of Sports, Culture and the Arts has also awarded 10 youth enterprises contracts worth KSh. 9.3 million and 10 women enterprises awarded contracts worth KSh. 6 million. The National Treasury awarded procurement opportunities worth KSh. 16 million to the youth, women and persons with disabilities in the first half year ending 31st December, 2013. Cumulatively, the Government has so far awarded tenders worth a total of KSh. 1,479,595,565 to the youth, women and persons with disability across all MDAs.

110. The one-third constitutional requirement has been upheld in appointive positions. In elective positions the Supreme Court interpreted that the requirement should be achieved progressively by 2014. In an effort to empower the youth and women, the Government launched the UWEZO Fund in September, 2013. In the first year, KSh. 6 billion is available to the youths and women under the fund to improve their socio-economic status. In addition, the Directorate of Gender and Social Services has profiled the vulnerable and the elderly who cannot support themselves and has embarked on the transfer of KSh. 2,000 monthly through the M-Pesa platform. This initiative was launched at Murang'a town by H.E. the President in February, 2014. The total budget for the programme is KSh. 12 billion targeting 164,000 people above the age of 65 years. In addition, the Kenya Urban Roads Authority has developed and implemented resettlement action plans in consultation with members of the public in Nairobi along western ring roads, eastern missing links, outer ring road, Ngong and Kibokoni roads in order to resettle them with dignity and to safeguard their human rights.

111. Other achievements include the implementation of the legal requirement that provides for the creation of accessibility for use by persons with disability in all buildings and provision of non motorized transport facilities e.g. cycling lanes, walkways and footbridges on the Thika Super Highway and the Northern Corridor as per the provisions of the Disability Act, 2003. In operationalising 290 constituency roads committees and constituency roads tender committees to procure road works at constituency levels, KERRA has facilitated the improvement of road works presided over by county governments and has ensured that gender considerations are given priority as required by law. Further, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission has developed employment standards for all counties. Specifically, the employment guidelines are meant to guard against discrimination and marginalization. The Government is championing the inclusiveness and equity values in public sector recruitment by employing persons with disability and those from marginalized communities.

112. The Ministry of Devolution and Planning has provided relief food support to over 500,000 needy people during the 2013/14 financial year. It is also in the process of putting up dykes in the flood prone areas of Budalangi as a way of enhancing participation in development of the less privileged through restoration of their self esteem by ensuring everybody is protected from loss and suffering as a result of flooding.

113. The Ministry of East African Affairs, Trade and Tourism has operationalised the Consumer Protection Act by establishing the Kenya Consumers Protection Advisory Committee (KECOPAC) which has been key in safeguarding consumer rights. To enhance equitable access and sharing of information, the Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology has installed 2,300 Kms of fibre optic cables covering all the 47 counties. The Ministry has also provided all Kenyans with high capacity network connectivity through development and launching of the Kenya Broadband strategy. To promote access to quality and affordable education for all Kenyans, the Kenya Literature Bureau has printed and distributed over 4.5 million books for schools and higher learning institutions. The Department of Probation and Aftercare Services has endeavored to empower the probationers/clients through provision of formal and informal education, tools and payment of school fees. In the financial year 2013/2014 KSh. 4.9 million and KSh. 1.5 million has been spent in paying school fees and empowering youthful offenders respectively.

114. In the process of promoting the realization of human rights, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) received a total of 1,649 complaints from the members of the public as illustrated in Table 3.2 and acted on over 1,000 of them. Further, the Commission undertook investigations into 93 cases of human rights violations out of which 72 were field/further investigations while the remaining 21 were rapid response missions.

Table 3.2 Breakdown of human rights complaints received

No.	Region	Total No. of Complaints
1.	Nairobi	549
2.	Rift Valley	451
3.	North Eastern	181
4.	Coast	174
5.	Central	100
6.	Eastern	64
7.	Nyanza	63
8.	Western	54
9.	other jurisdictions	13
	TOTAL	1,649

Source: Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, 2014

3.2.4 Realisation of Good Governance, Transparency and Accountability

Article 10(2) (c): Good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability

115. The promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 ushered in a paradigm shift in the governance of the nation. The constitution altered the governance structures and placed heavy responsibility on all persons entrusted to serve in public office. One of the notable milestones was the entrenchment of issues of ethics, integrity and good governance in the Constitution and in particular Chapter Six. The provisions of Chapter Six seek to achieve servant and transformational leadership by demanding high standards of integrity and ethical conduct for public and state officers.

116. The establishment and operationalization of the constitutional commissions and independent offices such as the: Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission whose mandate is to promote integrity, Commission on Administrative Justice, Office of the Controller of Budget and Auditor General's Office have made progress in the enhancement of good governance, integrity, transparency, and accountability. The office of the Auditor General has established 8 hubs (regional offices) namely; Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nyeri, Embu, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kakamega. These hubs have been operationalized and are currently carrying out audits in both county and national governments.

117. The EACC has made progress in the implementation of the Leadership and Integrity Act 2012, through several initiatives for example the development of the leadership and integrity regulations to give effect to the Act. The regulations are waiting gazette and operationalization. A total of 27,036 vetting requests have been processed and these are for people seeking employment or appointment in public office, those currently serving at senior levels and firms seeking to participate in government tenders. Over 3 million Kenyans in public, private, civil and religious sectors have been trained and sensitized on ethics and integrity issues. The establishment of a baseline survey on corruption and ethics indicators will serve as benchmarks for monitoring and evaluating effectiveness of future interventions. In line with the Presidential directive, the county government has been incorporated as a key stakeholder under the Kenya Leadership and Integrity Forum.

118. The Government has continued to support the ongoing implementation of the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 as well as the attendant administrative procedures that are meant to support the realization of good governance, integrity, accountability and transparency. These include the implementation of the behavioral change awareness campaign to mobilize Kenyans to participate fully in the fight against corruption. The enactment and implementation of the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2003, the Public Officers Ethics Act, 2003, and the Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2005. The anti-corruption legal framework has facilitated investigations into corrupt conduct, disruption of corruption networks that averted loss of approximately KSh. 55 billion and restitution of irregularly acquired public property of approximately 1.6 billion.

119. The Commission on Administrative Justice which receives complaints from the public on maladministration of justice has made progress in resolution of such complaints. The office has increased its rate of complaints resolution from 34% in 2012 to 62% in 2013. The impact of the activities of the commission is manifested in the new consciousness that has swept over the public service with the impression that somebody is watching over actions and inactions of public officers and institutions. The public is now more than ever

before aware of their rights and is demanding accountability from public institutions and officers.

120. In 2013/2014, several milestones in the campaign against corruption have been realized. The National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering committee (NACCSC) has initiated anti-corruption campaign strategy meetings with Governors in 27 counties, conducted 37 social audits and public reporting sensitization forums. NACCSC also held 1 radio campaign programme with Taita / Taveta County government, 5 anti-corruption youth programmes with public universities community radio stations and 4 episodes of anti-corruption media campaign through KBC television.

121. A major milestone in governance has been realized through the implementation of the electoral reforms. For the first time in general elections all candidates and all political parties had to comply with the code of conduct prescribed by the IEBC. The electoral reforms have enabled the IEBC to embrace biometric voter registration technology which has increased transparency and effective voter registration. The electronic voter identification system has also enhanced integrity of the electoral process and particularly guarded against double voting which may distort the democratic rights of the people. It has also enabled the IEBC to conduct credible, free and fair elections that promote good governance.

122. The Government through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning has established Huduma centres which is an initiative that brings together key Government agencies to offer multiple services under one roof. The roll-out of Huduma centres has guaranteed easier, transparent and faster access to various Government services. So far 3 Huduma centres (Teleposta, Machakos Post Office and City Square) have been opened and more will be operationalised in the counties to speed up transparent services to Kenyans.

123. Public financial management laws that are hinged on prudence, transparency and accountability have been implemented. The Government has undertaken governance and public financial management reforms that improved tax collection by 13.2% in 2012/2013 financial year and reduced wastage in government spending. Further, the Government through the National Assembly has enacted legislations quoted in this report to support the promotion of national values.

124. A major milestone has been realized in the Kenya National Audit Office (KENAO) through the timely and regular release of audit reports which are shared with the general public. The revamped KENAO has carried out audits that have led to investigations into high profile cases of embezzlement and misappropriation of public funds. The office of the Controller of Budget oversees the implementation of the budget to promote prudent management of resources. Moreover, the service commissions have professionalized the respective services that they are responsible for. Besides these, the Commission on Administrative Justice has spearheaded the enforcement of administrative justice in the public sector by addressing maladministration through effective complaints handling and alternative dispute resolution.

125. To enhance transparency, public institutions have developed mechanisms to effectively engage with citizens and other non-state actors on affairs of their respective organizations. Agencies have uploaded their service charters, internally generated literature, job opportunities and related documents on their websites. Public institutions have re-engineered themselves and have service charters that demonstrate their mandates and services to their customers. The customers get to know the quality of services to expect and the charges they are expected to pay hence transparency. There are functional feedback mechanisms in the event of deficient services.

126. Engagement of the people through social media and the enhancement of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in government operations have been key milestones in the promotion of accountability and transparency in public institutions. To promote accountability and transparency in county financial management, the Integrated Financial Management System [IFMIS] has been extended to county governments to replace the life forms which were being used by the then local governments. The recent adoption of the E-Registry system and web technologies has further enhanced easy access to information and customer interactions hence promoting transparency and accountability.

127. Further, institutions have adopted the Performance Management Systems that have enhanced efficiency in service

delivery. This has been supplemented by regular staff capacity building programmes to enhance professionalism and improvement of service delivery. Institutions have established policies and procedures that have incorporated tenets of good governance, ethical behavior and the adoption of ISO certification. Institutions have also established and operationalized structures that promote prudence, efficiency, effectiveness and integrity in the management of public affairs. Structures that include audit, finance, procurement and corruption prevention committees have been put in place.

128. To enhance accountability and transparency, the Government has embarked on a process to develop a project implementation dashboard to track performance and resource utilization. The dashboard is an electronic interface that will provide real time status on project implementation across all Ministries, Departments and Agencies. The creation of a website by the president for reporting corruption by the members of the public has given impetus to the war against corruption. So far 12 corruption cases reported to the President directly have been forwarded to the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission for further action.

129. To promote good governance, the Ministry of Devolution and Planning has conducted several trainings for both National and County Government staff. During this financial year, the Ministry trained 1240 women drawn from 107 subcounties at Kenyatta University. It also trained 4200 participants from 42 subcounties on project management, procurement, monitoring and evaluation. It further, trained 99 officers from 99 subcounties on public policy management for County Governments and finally trained 295 trainers of trainers on social accountability. These initiatives were meant to enhance effective decision making and implementation of government programs. The National Treasury has also implemented the pensions management information system to improve efficiency in the provision of pension services. The implementation of this system has improved work flow management and controls in the pension's scheme by reducing the time it takes to process a pension claim from 60 days to 22 days.

3.2.5 Realization of sustainable development

Article 10 (2) (d): Sustainable Development

130. The Government as a member of the international community is keen on implementing sustainable use and conservation of resources for the present and future generations. In this regard, the constitution provides systems and structures for the realization of sustainable economic, social and political development such as the creation of the National Land Commission.

131. Implementation of Kenya's Vision 2030 strategies has contributed towards the realisation of sustainable development. To attain the macroeconomic targets in the MTP II, the Government is expediting implementation of infrastructural and institutional reforms and has put in place the necessary sectoral policies and legislations to enhance sustainable economic, social and political development. These achievements are clearly observed in some of the successful programmes and projects being implemented across the country.

132. The development of the MTP II by the Government is in itself a major achievement towards the implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 and the Jubilee Coalition Manifesto "*Agenda for Kenya 2013-17 and beyond*". The MTP II builds on landmark achievements of the first MTP and sets out programmes and projects that directly lead to sustainable development. The Government is therefore devoted to mainstreaming principles of sustainable development in economic, social and political programmes and projects.

133. The country's economic growth and the livelihood of her people are largely dependent on her natural resources such as forestry, fisheries, mining and water. This resource base is threatened by human activities and climate change. To mitigate against environmental degradation and depletion, the government introduced the national environmental policy 2012 which sets out provisions for the management of ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources. Programs under the water sub-sector during the year were geared towards increasing the number of household with access to clean water and sanitation. Between the year 2012 and the end of 2013, water storage capacity had increased by more than 20 million cubic meters. This was as a result of rehabilitation of Sasumua and completion of Maruba and Kiserian dams and the construction of 198 small dams in arid and semi arid areas.

134. To further realise the goals of a green economy, mitigate against the effects of climate change, and put the economy on a low

carbon growth path the government through the Kenya Electricity Generation Company seeks to increase generation of electricity from renewable sources over the traditional fossil fuel. KenGen has to date increased the capacity by 33 Mega Watts from hydro and geothermal sources from a production capacity of 1236 Mega Watts in 2012 to 1269 Mega Watts. KenGen has also initiated the Lake Turkana Wind Power Project which is targeted to generate 300 megawatts of low cost electricity for the national grid and Olkaria IV Geothermal power project with a capacity of 140 Mega Watts. It is anticipated that by the year 2016, an additional 844 Mega Watts will be generated from renewable sources.

135. During the year 2013, the Government spent KSh. 500 million in promoting the use of solar electricity system in institutions which are far from the national grid. Presently, over 738 institutions are installed with working Solar PV with an installed capacity of 1.6 Mega Watts. Mandera, Marsabit, Wajir, Meru, Kilifi, Kwale, Makueni, Garissa, Kitui, West Pokot, Siaya, Turkana, Narok, Baringo and Samburu were the benefiting counties.

136. The Government has implemented regional livelihood resilience projects to mitigate against disasters related to drought among the pastoral communities. The Government has established measures that are transforming subsistence agriculture to agri-business which is more sustainable and productive. The price of fertilizer has been reduced from KSh. 3,600 to KSh. 2000 in the year 2014 reflecting a 44.4% reduction. This has increased access to farming inputs and allowed more acreage to be put under cultivation with a view to enhancing food security.

137. To further increase food security, more land has been put under irrigation. Key projects include the recently commissioned 10,000 acre Galana-Kulalu model farm as part of the plan to irrigate 1,000,000 acres in the next five years. The Government has massively invested in irrigation and mechanization of agriculture in order to reduce the country's dependence on rain fed agriculture. It is also implementing the policy on ASALs and establishing institutional framework that is specifically addressing pastoralist issues in order to reduce dependence on food aid and drought emergencies. Sustainable investment in agriculture and ASALs is reducing poverty among the vulnerable groups like pastoralists, the landless, and subsistence farmers who depend on agriculture as their main source of livelihoods. During the year 2013, the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries constructed four (4) fish processing plants and four (4) slaughter houses. The rejuvenation of the agricultural sector has also enhanced its ability to supply the manufacturing sector with raw materials and generate tax revenue and foreign exchange that support economic development.

138. The Ministry of Defense is also engaged in activities that support national development like construction of security roads, providing health services and drilling water boreholes especially in marginalized areas. On the labor front, the Government has prioritized the labor intensive approach in project implementation especially in the rural areas. Most rural access roads have been opened up by local communities thus affording them employment opportunities. In addition, the government is in the process of completing urban bypasses and ring roads, expanding and modernizing existing roads in order to ease traffic congestion and facilitate faster movement of goods and people.

139. Other infrastructural projects currently under implementation, which seek to grow and sustain our economy include building of the Standard Gauge Railway from Mombasa- Nairobi at a cost of Kshs. 327 billion, the ongoing Lamu Port-Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport (LAPSET), ICT, and telecommunications infrastructure. The massive investment of resources in the development of infrastructures in the country has been made possible by operationalization of the Public Private Partnership Act which facilitates private sector investment in infrastructure and other sectors. One of the infrastructure which is an example of a public private partnership project is the Lamu Port Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) corridor that aims to link Kenya to South Sudan and Ethiopia through rail, road, pipeline and a fibre optic cable. Other infrastructural initiatives include the upgrading and expansion of airports such as the construction of terminal 4 at JKIA, and the expansion of the Mombasa and Kisumu international Airports.

140. The Government is committed to generation of employment for vulnerable groups in society such as youth, women, persons with disabilities and the marginalized groups by supporting Small and Medium Enterprises. It has established programmes such as the

Women Enterprise Fund, National Development Fund for Persons with Disability and Youth Enterprise Development Fund. The Ministry of Devolution and Planning during the 2013/14 financial year, funded 125 communities for community action plans and 34 youth action plans. Cumulatively, 381 community action plans were funded (245 fully funded and 126 partially funded) with cumulative grants released amounting to KSh. 269,789,191. Further, during the 2013/14 financial year, works and installations of equipments progressed to completion in 12 local support development projects. Cumulatively funds totaling KSh. 270,912,567 were spent. Out of the total KSh. 222,853,111 were extended to civil works while KSh. 48,059,457 was spent on equipments. In support of local development projects, out of a total of KSh. 92,010,076 allocated in 2013/14, KSh. 75,772,352 was spent on civil works while KSh. 16,237,774 was on equipment. All these initiatives are geared towards empowering communities socially and economically which is key to the realisation of sustainable development.

141. The Harmonized Jubilee Manifesto underlined the youth as the strength, wealth and drivers of innovation in Kenya. In view of this, the National Assembly enacted a legislation to provide a framework for rolling out the *Uwezo Fund* to empower the youth to attain and realise their full potential. The *Uwezo Fund* is a flagship strategy of the Government that allows the youth to access finances for self employment besides creating employment opportunities for others. The *Uwezo Fund* which was launched on 8th September, 2013 has been allocated a seed capital of KSh. 6 billion. Earlier attempts to empower the youth had resulted in little success due to budgetary constraints. The National Youth Enterprise Fund (NYEF) that was in place before the launch of *Uwezo* had been allocated an initial capital of KSh. 2 billion in the 2007/ 2008 financial year that was increased to KSh. 4 billion by 2009. It is expected that the *Uwezo Fund* will spur national economic growth, reduce crime rates due to the creation of licit sources of income and increase political stability.

142. The public sector reforms were escalated in the year 2004 with the introduction of results based management meant to improve public service delivery and support the sustainable development. The promulgation of the Constitution in 2010 broadened the requirements public servants had to fulfill. In compliance with these requirements the Jubilee Government has ensured the vetting of all public and state officers as spelt out by the law. The ongoing vetting of the police officers is a major milestone in a service that has previously been perceived as corrupt. The vetting process amongst other initiatives aims at transforming it to a service organization that maintains law and order while upholding human rights and dignity. Police reforms have also provided for the merging of the two police services under one command headed by an Inspector General and two Deputies. The National Police Service Commission as well as the Independent Police Oversight Authority were also established as part of the ongoing reforms. This is expected to professionalize the police service and streamline the chain of command. The security budget in the year 2013/2014 was increased by KSh. 6.5 billion from the allocation of 2012/2013. The expansion, equipping and modernizing of the security agencies seeks to ensure that every Kenyan is secure and property protected especially with the current threats from terrorism. The National Treasury has facilitated the leasing of vehicles for the National Police Service where so far 1,200 vehicles have been deployed to various police stations in the country. This has enhanced security and reduced Government expenditure on transport. Currently, to further curb insecurity in the country, the Government through the Ministry of Interior and Co-ordination of National Government launched the Rapid Results Initiative on 7th February, 2014 to address rising cases of insecurity. These measures will give impetus to sustainable investment in national and human security to create a peaceful and cohesive environment that will attract both domestic and foreign investment in the country hence improved economic development.

143. Through the enactment of relevant legislations, the Government has enhanced the access to relevant and quality education. The ongoing review of the school curriculum and development of ICT training for teachers to support the implementation of the lower primary school laptop project is a milestone in this endeavor. Progress has also been made in mainstreaming environmental conservation knowledge in the education sector. This has encouraged students to protect and conserve the environment through school clubs and planting trees in schools. The Government has also employed more teachers to cope with the increased enrolment in primary and secondary schools which has enhanced teacher student ratio.

144. The Government has put in place measures to facilitate the development of social capital to improve skills and quality of work and enhance service delivery to the citizens. In line with Vision 2030, the Government has established institutions which include the Kenya School of Government (KSG) and expanded access to university education throughout the country. Further the Government is training public servants in transformative leadership to ensure effective succession management in the public sector.

145. The implementation of National Health Policy Framework 2012–2030, has enabled the Government to reduce HIV/AIDS average national AIDS prevalence from 6.3% in 2010-2011 period to 5.6% in 2013, enhanced the immunization campaign against polio, reduced the prevalence of malaria, provided free maternity care, increased focus on family planning, reduced child mortality rate and has also rehabilitated and improved infrastructure for health centers and dispensaries. These initiatives have improved the quality of life of many Kenyans hence improving economic and social development.

146. The Government is also implementing the provisions of the National Housing Policy of 2004 that seeks to provide decent and affordable housing to Kenyans. The Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development has rolled out the Informal Settlement Upgrading Programme that has improved the housing condition of many Kenyans in urban areas, besides availing tenant mortgage purchase schemes for public servants.

147. The National Land Commission that was created by the Constitution was installed in October, 2013. The main function of the Commission is to manage public land on behalf of the national government and county governments. The legislation on land was reviewed in the year 2012 to ensure sustainable administration. The legislation on community land will ensure that community land is managed and used in a manner that protects the environment and promotes sustainable development in the community. Issuance of title deeds is critical in ensuring reduction of social strife and increase land productivity and wealth creation. It is for this reason that H.E the President issued 60,000 title deeds to residents of the six counties in the Coast region of Kenya namely; Tana River, Lamu, Kilifi, Mombasa, Kwale and Taita Taveta in August, 2013 as a Government's measure to increase the level of land holding in the country. This will boost agricultural activities and thus provide the necessary impetus for the industrial take-off as envisaged by the Kenya Vision 2030.

148. Public institutions have been on the forefront in sensitizing communities on the importance of sustainable use of resources. Most communities now appreciate the fact that natural resources belong to the entire nation and not just to the communities in which they are found. Environmental conservation campaigns have equally been enhanced through tree planting across the country and citizens encouraged to utilise alternative sources of energy that are clean and conserve the environment. Consistent efforts have been put in place to encourage citizens to conserve the riparian eco-systems and promote green energy which include wind and geothermal among others.

149. Further, both public institutions and private organizations are implementing the requirement to comply with NEMA Act, No.107 of 1998 which provides for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) on new projects and disaster management. For example, the National Cereals and Produce Board carries out Environmental Impact Assessment of all of its projects before implementing them. These efforts by institutions and individuals protect the environment and promote sustainable development.

150. The Kenya Defence Forces through the Environmental Soldier Programme (ESP) is combating climate change by increasing the forest cover through tree planting. Other institutions have made progress in promotion of sustainable environment as part of their social corporate responsibility. These include the Government through the Ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources that enforces the 10% forest cover, the Kenya Airports Authority and the National Museums. Currently, the national forest cover in Kenya is 7% up from 2% in the year 2002.

151. The country is contributing and participating in the improvement of global peace and security programs through Kenya's membership to AU and UN such as the Multi National Peace Operations by KDF in Somalia that promote security in the region. Through the operations of the KDF, Somalia was reclaimed from the control of Al Shabaab terror group and civil order restored. The country has also mediated in neighboring countries to bring warring parties to the negotiation table. This is aimed at ensuring regional

stability since instability impacts negatively on our own security as evidenced in South Sudan.

152. At the national level, the defence forces are playing a vital role in promoting sustainable development by guaranteeing the territorial integrity of the nation as articulated in Kenya's Defence Policy. It is committed to restoration of peace in all parts of Kenya affected by unrest and instability and also in assisting and cooperating with other authorities in situations of emergency or disasters to restore order and normalcy in affected areas. The security agencies are therefore creating an enabling environment for engagement in economic activities and to improving sustainable quality of lives of Kenyans thus making the country globally competitive.

153. The Government has made outstanding progress by enacting policies and legislations that enable Kenyans to enjoy political and civil rights. It has initiated programmes and projects that promote Kenya's territorial integrity and sovereignty. The protection of national interests is guided by sustainable investment in economic, social and political processes that are linked to national and human security. The Government has also promoted national security through initiation of programmes such as 'Nyumba Kumi' to improve grassroots and national security. It has employed technology in countering cybercrime and international terrorism. It is also positively engaged in South Sudan and Somalia crises to protect our national borders, citizens and maintain international peace and security.

154. Other institutions also contribute to sustainable development through execution of their core mandates. For example, to improve sustainable security of livestock and property, the Government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries has branded animals to enhance traceability and curb cattle rustling among farmers and pastoralists; the National Gender and Equality Commission is monitoring, investigating and advising on insecurity issues that affect the youth, women and persons with disability; while the National Gender and Equality Commission is monitoring the mainstreaming of issues concerning the youth, women and persons with disability in the development agenda at national and county governance systems and in both public and private institutions.

CHAPTER FOUR: CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED IN THE REALISATION OF NATIONAL VALUES AND PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE

4.1 Introduction

155. While undertaking measures to promote the realisation of national values and principles of governance, state and public institutions faced several challenges which are discussed below.

4.2 The challenges encountered in the realisation of national values and principles of governance.

156. The reporting institutions identified a number of challenges encountered in the realisation of national values and principles of governance. Although these challenges are diverse and may differ from one institution to another, issues of weak institutional and legal frameworks were cited as a major obstacle towards the realisation of national values. Other challenges included poor enforcement of legislations as well as weak monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The specific challenges encountered in the realisation of national values and principles of governance are detailed below in each of the thematic areas.

4.2.1 Challenges to the creation of national identity and exercise of sovereign power.

(i) Challenges to the full implementation of the constitution by the national and county government institutions.

157. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 has distinct provisions that seek to promote the creation of national identity. However, the failure of institutions to interpret and fully implement the provisions of the Constitution has impacted negatively on the creation of a national identity and exercise of sovereign power. In addition, the low levels of awareness of the Constitution amongst state and non-state actors has been an impediment on the processes towards the creation of national identity. The other challenge has been the low levels of commitment by some institutions on the promotion of patriotism and other related values on the creation of national identity.

(ii) Inadequate implementation of policies and relevant legislations on the promotion of national identity and exercise of sovereign power.

158. Some institutions have failed to develop policies that promote inclusion leading to feelings of marginalization. Poor infrastructure and inadequate resources especially in marginal areas have also bred feelings of marginalisation which has affected the creation of a national identity and exercise of sovereign power.

159. Lack of supportive economic policies to spur socio-economic growth was cited as a challenge towards the creation of a national identity and exercise of sovereign power. In this case, local investors feel neglected and this has made some relocate to neighbouring countries. In other instances, high production costs and competition from cheaper imports vis-a-vis locally manufactured goods which tend to be expensive has occasionally forced Kenyans to opt for the former. This in itself erodes patriotism in particular and the spirit of national identity in general. The process towards the development and enactment of laws and regulations is considered to be elaborate and lengthy therefore delaying finalization of such laws. In addition, instances where institutions have failed to develop policies prior to the preparation of Bills as required by law has equally been a challenge especially in regards to the rule of law. There has also been enactment of laws with fundamental constitutional flaws. Such laws include the Constituencies Development Fund Act and the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority Act.

160. Further, there have been numerous cases of legislations developed without following the due process as stipulated in Article 261(4) of the Constitution and Section 14 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution and Section 2(3)(b) of the Sixth Schedule. For instance, a total of 36 Bills were developed and presented to Parliament without the Commission on the Implementation of the Constitution's input. As regards the participation of the people, there have been gaps in policy, legislation, and institutional frameworks to facilitate robust public participation. In addition, there has been limited public participation in the development of policies, legislations and administrative procedures as well as in the broader context of Article 10 of the Constitution.

(iii) inadequate awareness on the constitutional provisions that seek to enhance promotion of national identity and exercise of sovereign power.

161. The low levels of awareness on the Constitution, public misunderstanding and misinterpretation of legislation and administrative procedures was cited as an impediment to the enhancement of national identity. In addition, inadequate funding for training and civic education has led to minimal sensitization and advocacy making the electorate vulnerable to political manipulation.

(iv) Inadequate resources/funding to ensure full implementation of programmes that seek to promote national identity and exercise of sovereign power.

162. Inadequate human and financial resources have impacted negatively on service delivery that is necessary for socio-economic and political development. This therefore remains a challenge towards the creation of a national identity and exercise of sovereign power. The female gender remains inadequately represented in the various fields which appear to be heavily dominated by the male gender.

(v) Failure to adhere to formal guidelines for identifying and rewarding national heroes/heroines.

163. Although national heroes and heroines have been instrumental in the creation of national identity, lack of consensus regarding their identification has remained a notable challenge. There have also been instances where certain communities have been reluctant to contribute and participate in cultural initiatives for example those that are facilitated by the National Museums of Kenya. This has further impacted negatively on the creation of national identity and exercise of sovereign power.

4.2.2.Challenges in sharing and devolution of power

The specific challenges on sharing and devolution of power are as follows:

(i) Slow enactment, operationalization and review of legal and institutional frameworks to facilitate devolution.

164. The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012 stipulates seventeen activities to be undertaken during phase one of the transition process i.e. before the first election under the Constitution of Kenya. In this regard, it was observed that none of the phase one activities had been completed. For example, the required analysis of functions and

competency assignment had not been completed and neither had a plan for distribution of functions and competency been developed. Additionally, the audit of assets liabilities, infrastructure and staff had not been undertaken. This remains a major challenge in the overall devolution process.

165. In other cases, there have been delay in restructuring some of the national government agencies leading to duplication e.g parastatals performing roles already transferred to counties. There has also been delays in the establishment and full operationalization of key structures e.g Inter-governmental Relations Technical Committee and units of decentralization of national and county agencies. The real or perceived skewed recruitment processes in the counties especially on ethnic, regional and religious grounds has affected operations in the devolved units. Inadequate legislations coupled with slow pace of transition to devolved governments have also affected the devolution and power-sharing processes. Further, the ongoing conflict between the National and County Governments over the deployment and redeployment of staff has largely impeded the process towards devolution in the country. Lastly, lack of a common understanding of roles between the County Assemblies and the County Executives; the Senate and the Governors; Senate and the National Assembly has further contributed in undermining the implementation of devolution processes.

(ii) *Inadequate capacity building and sensitization on the constitutional provisions on devolution and other relevant legislations.*

166. Inadequate information on devolution has largely affected the devolution process and therefore impacted negatively on the operations especially in the county governments. Inadequate sensitization on the devolution processes has also negatively affected its implementation. Further, inadequate awareness of the devolved system by the various players and the occasional and deliberate distortion of facts by politicians have been cited as a major obstacle. There is also the lack of understanding of financial and budgetary regulations including the procurement procedures. These have among other things led to misuse of the available resources/funds, or failure to use the resources altogether.

4.2.3 Challenges in the protection of the Bill of Rights

The specific challenges on the protection of the Bill of Rights are as detailed below.

(i) *Inadequate implementation of policies, legislations and guidelines that protect the Bill of Rights.*

167. In respect to the protection of the Bill of Rights, implementation gaps have been identified and these include failure to engender a Rights-Based Approach evidenced by low levels of representation of the marginalized groups, particularly, women and people with disabilities. Further, Kenya has not yet developed an affirmative policy or a national equality law and the National Gender and Equality Commission for instance does not have a comprehensive framework to administer or issue advisories to other agencies on affirmative action. As regards the promotion of equity, the National Gender and Equality Commission has limited resources to devolve its functions and services to all counties. To-date, the Commission has three operational offices and therefore not fully serving most of the needy populations in the countryside. Further, the Commission has incomplete data base of the youth and women enterprises by skill or competencies to facilitate promotion of the affirmative actions in public and private sectors.

168. In addition, the issues of multiplicity of constitutional petitions filed in court, poor enforcement of the law particularly on violations of the rights such as in rape, and rising cases of pedophilia despite enhanced fines under the Sexual Offences Act have been identified as challenges.

The need to balance between ensuring meritocracy and respect for diversity has equally affected the promotion of these rights thus lowering productivity and morale in the public service. Vested interests in the recruitment of staff and tendering processes in government institutions were identified as major obstacles in the promotion of the Bill of Rights.

169. Retrogressive practices such as early marriages, Female Genital Mutilation and cattle rustling are issues that have continued to work against the Bill of Rights in many parts of the country. Further, resistance to change by certain working groups, political interference,

and unwillingness to exercise fundamental and democratic rights by the citizens have also been cited as obstacles.

(ii) *Inadequate resources/funding to enhance the promotion of human rights and other rights-based values.*

170. High medical bills, inadequate resources, inadequate investigations over human rights violations are some of the hurdles cited in the promotion of the rights-based values. Non-availability of reliable and disaggregated data on rights-based values has also delayed the implementation of identified intervention measures aimed at enhancing the protection of the Bill of Rights. Inadequate mapping of local resources has equally failed to determine resource allocation. Lack of qualifications and technical capacity on the citizenry as well as limited opportunities and resources have impacted negatively on the protection of the Bill of Rights. There has also been inadequate resources to reach out to marginalized communities to advocate for their rights. Implementation of principles of inclusion and equality is yet to be fully realized at county level due to limited infrastructure and public service systems.

(iii) *Insufficient training, civic education and sensitization on the constitutional provisions, policies and guidelines that promote a culture of respect for human rights and other rights-based values.*

171. There is limited understanding by the public on the concept of devolution which together with negative ethnicity has worked against the promotion of rights-based values. In addition, the limited public awareness on the existence of institutional mandates, and ignorance by stakeholders on their rights impact negatively on initiatives geared towards the protection of the Bill of Rights. The use of ICT in facilitating sensitization on the Bill of Rights has adversely been affected by inadequate ICT infrastructure.

4.2.4 Challenges in the realisation of good governance, transparency and accountability

The specific challenges on the realisation of good governance, transparency and accountability are as follows:

(i) *Inadequate implementation of policies and guidelines on transparent and accountable management of resources.*

172. The culture of corruption is still entrenched in most sectors and continues to be a threat to stability and attainment of the aspirations and goals of Kenyans. In addition, lack of a national anti-corruption and ethics policy has continued to be a challenge on the fight against corruption. In some institutions, negative attitudes toward management processes that enhance effectiveness and efficiency were reported to be a challenge. Lack of cooperation from staff involved in unethical behaviour was cited as an impediment to fighting corruption since it slows down the processes geared towards the promotion of good governance, transparency and accountability. Lack of honesty and professionalism among some members of staff, stakeholders and customers was also cited as deterrent to integrity promotion efforts.

173. Resistance to change and a culture of impunity amongst staff in some institutions was cited to have lowered integrity levels in such institutions. In addition, poor enforcement of the Civil Service Code of Conduct in diverse institutions has equally affected integrity in executing diverse development initiatives. Further, weak legislations on good governance and other integrity-related issues have hampered the fight against vices such as corruption.

174. Other barriers that continue to obstruct the promotion of good governance, transparency and accountability include structural bureaucracy and vested interests in recruitment and tendering processes. These have led to some state and public organizations being compromised. Abuse of Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2005 has led to rise in impunity in some organizations which has greatly affected efforts towards the promotion of transparency and accountability. New procurement requirements such as the 30% quota for youth, women and people with disability have not been fully implemented in some institutions due to resistance from some procurement officials.

(ii) *Inadequate training, civic education and capacity building on the promotion of good governance, transparency and accountability.*

175. Inadequate capacity building in areas of the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) has been

identified as a loophole for misuse of public finances in some institutions. In addition, there has been inadequate information available from MDA's on their operations that would be useful in sensitization and advocacy. This has affected operations as both the members of staff as well as other actors lack the knowledge and skills necessary for enhancing good governance and accountability.

4.2.5 Challenges in the realization of sustainable development

The specific challenges on the realization of sustainable development are as detailed below.

- (i) *Inadequate implementation of policies and legislations that seek to promote sustainable development.*

176. Weak legal, policy and institutional frameworks that are meant to guide sustainable development have been found to impact negatively on the development processes. Therefore, there has been lack of coherent, timely and adequate statistical data to inform interventions on sustainable development. There have also been cases of overlapping legislative mandates in some institutions. Further, the slow adoption of ISO 9001:2008 quality management systems in some institutions and poor succession management were also cited as a challenge.

- (ii) *Inadequate resources/funding to facilitate sustainable socio-economic and political development.*

177. Some institutions identified cases of misplaced resource priorities coupled with vested interests in recruitment, deployment and promotion of staff in public and state organizations as a challenge towards sustainable development. In addition, inadequate budgetary allocation to cater for human and financial resource requirements was also identified as another challenge. This has heavily affected the implementation of sustainable development programs/projects. In other instances, the government has continued to support local contractors and service providers in diverse sectors. However, some of them lack adequate capacity to effectively run respective development projects especially in road construction.

- (iii) *Inadequate capacity building and civic education on effective management of resources for sustainable development.*

178. There has been lack of awareness on the fact that negative ethnicity, unhealthy competition over scarce resources and harmful cultural practices like cattle rustling affect sustainable development. This result from the perpetual conflicts triggered in certain parts of the country over scarce resources. Besides these, conflicts over exploitation of natural resources between the residents on one hand and the companies involved in the exploitation processes on the other remain a challenge to sustainable development. The recent conflicts witnessed in Turkana County over oil and Kwale County over Titanium are cases in point. Last but not least, high levels of insecurity in some regions, population explosion, as well as poor disaster management and preparedness have also hampered the realisation of sustainable development in the country.

- (iv) *Global competition, climate changes and natural disasters*

179. The global economy has on several occasions experienced depressions that also affect social, economic and political development in the country. The changes in weather and climate patterns in the same way have continually affected the realisation of sustained social/economic development just as much as the natural and manmade disasters such as acts of terrorism and flooding.

CHAPTER FIVE: RECOMMENDATIONS, CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

5.1 Introduction

180. This chapter presents a summary of proposed recommendations and way forward in regard to the promotion, inculcation and implementation of national values and principles of governance.

5.2 Recommendations

The specific recommendations towards the realisation of national values and principles of governance clustered in thematic areas are as detailed below.

- (a) **Recommendations on the creation of national identity and exercise of sovereign power.**

- (i) *Commitment to full implementation of the constitution by the national and county governments.*

181. All the key players in the Constitution implementation process, including the national and county governments, private sector, civil society organizations, faith-based organizations, community-based organizations, and the media among others should play their respective roles in the devolution process. This will enable the creation of concrete structures necessary for overall implementation of the provisions of the Constitution so as to enhance national development.

- (ii) *Adherence by all institutions to set standards and guidelines in compliance with devolution policies and legislations.*

182. Devolution as provided for in the Constitution is expected to enhance the promotion of national identity and exercise of sovereign power. Consequently, all institutions are expected to adhere to set standards and operational guidelines in compliance with devolution legislations and policy guidelines. Further, in order to promote patriotism among the Kenyan citizenry, members of the public should commit to put the service to their country before self both at the national and the county government levels.

- (iii) *Facilitate development and review of policies and relevant legislations on the promotion of national identity and exercise of sovereign power.*

183. For sustainable promotion of national interests and exercise of sovereign power, there is need for clear policy guidelines and provisions to guide the process. The national and devolved governments are required to facilitate development of policies and enactment of relevant legislations on the promotion of national identity and exercise of sovereign power. The National Assembly is therefore expected to fast track the tabling and adoption of the Sessional Paper No. 8 of 2013 on National Values and Principles of Governance, as well as the Sessional Paper No. 9 of 2013 on National Cohesion and Integration. These policy documents will be instrumental in enhancing national identity.

184. Institutions must review existing legislations, policies and guidelines so as to align them with the constitutional provisions that seek to promote patriotism, national unity and rule of law. This will facilitate the identification of emerging challenges and therefore identification of the most effective intervention measures and strategies for enhancing the promotion of patriotism, national unity, democracy and participation of the people, as well as the rule of law. Finally, all public and private institutions are required to rebrand themselves in order to reflect positive image in national interests and exercise of sovereign power.

- (iv) *Conduct continuous civic education to sensitize stakeholders on the constitutional provisions that seek to enhance promotion of national identity and exercise of sovereign power.*

185. In view of the fact that the promotion of national identity and exercise of sovereign power is the duty of every Kenyan, there is need to disseminate sufficient information on national identity and exercise of sovereign power to the citizenry. All stakeholders at the national and county governments are therefore required to conduct continuous civic education to sensitize stakeholders on the constitutional provisions that seek to enhance promotion of patriotism, national unity, rule of law, democracy and participation of the people. Institutions are also required to adopt the use of ICT as an effective strategy in the promotion of national identity and exercise of sovereign power.

- (v) *Provide adequate resources/funding to ensure full implementation of programmes that seek to promote national identity and exercise of sovereign power.*

186. The promotion of national identity and exercise of sovereign power is fairly expensive and requires the contribution of all stakeholders in the spirit of patriotism and national unity. The stakeholders involved in this noble exercise are requested to initiate sustainable public-private partnerships to avail the requisite resources to enhance national identity. However, the national and county governments remain the primary drivers of this process. Consequently, it is recommended that the two levels of government avail adequate resources and funding to ensure full implementation of programmes that seek to promote national identity and exercise of sovereign power.

- (vi) *Uphold the use of national language and positive culture to enhance national identity and exercise of sovereign power among the Kenyan citizenry.*

187. Culture and language have largely played an important role in the promotion of national identity in Kenya. All persons are therefore required to uphold the use of national language as provided for in the Constitution so as to enhance national identity among the Kenyan citizenry. Both the national and county governments should periodically organize cultural activities with a view to promoting national identity and exercise of sovereign power.

- (vii) *Adhere to formal guidelines for identifying and rewarding national heroes/heroines.*

188. National heroes and heroines have made great impact in creating national identity in Kenya. The national and county governments are expected to adhere to the formal guidelines and criterion of identifying and rewarding national heroes and heroines for their achievements in patriotic activities, as guided by the Kenya Heroes Bill, 2013. Further, the two levels of government are expected to identify and recognize cohesion and peace champions in all sectors of the society, as this will go a long way in enhancing national identity and exercise of sovereign power.

(b) Recommendations on sharing and devolution of power

The specific recommendations on sharing and devolution of power are as follows:

- (i) *Expedite enactment, full operationalization and review of legal and institutional frameworks to facilitate devolution.*

189. Operationalization of devolution will be instrumental in facilitating sharing and devolution of power. Although the Constitution has very clear provisions on devolution, effective and full implementation of the devolution processes has not been realized. In this regard, all the stakeholders involved in operationalizing devolution are expected to expedite the establishment and full implementation of legal and institutional frameworks provided for in the Constitution and other related legislations. County governments are required to create elaborate legal and institutional frameworks to accelerate the devolution process. Institutions are further required to facilitate review of existing legislations and policy guidelines so as to deal with emerging challenges and take appropriate intervention measures. In addition, institutions are required to facilitate continuous consultation and cooperation especially between the national and the devolved governments in enhancing the devolution processes.

- (ii) *Enhance provision of resources/funding to establish structures for effective implementation of devolution processes.*

190. The setting up of the requisite structures to facilitate sharing and devolution of power has been a fairly expensive endeavour. Therefore, the national and county governments are required to enhance provision of the necessary financial and human resources. Institutions at both levels of Government are required to encourage public-private partnerships with other stakeholders to provide enabling structures and resources for effective implementation of the devolution processes and initiatives.

- (iii) *Facilitate capacity building and sensitization on the constitutional provisions on devolution and other relevant legislations.*

191. Inadequate information on devolution has largely affected the devolution process and has impacted negatively on the operations especially in the county governments. Therefore, the national and the county governments are required to facilitate continuous capacity building and sensitization of all stakeholders on the constitutional provisions of devolution and other related legislations. Emphasis should be put on the roles diverse players in the devolution process are required to play to enhance service delivery in the county governments. All institutions involved in the devolution process are required to adopt the use of ICT as an alternative education tool to disseminate information on devolution and sharing of power.

- (iv) *Establish national and county oversight committees to conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation on the status of devolution.*

192. Institutions at the national and county governments should conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation on the status of devolution in their respective mandate areas. County governments should therefore establish oversight committees to facilitate monitoring and

evaluation. Information obtained from these monitoring and evaluation reports will particularly be useful in identifying and addressing emerging challenges, and guide the appropriate intervention measures for enhanced devolution. In addition, this information will be useful for the overall development process as well as review of existing devolution policies and legislations.

(c) Recommendations on the protection of the Bill of Rights

The specific recommendations on the protection of the Bill of Rights are as detailed below.

- (i) *Enhance review and enforcement of laws, policies, and guidelines that protect the Bill of Rights.*

193. The Constitution has made clear provisions on the promotion of rights-based values, and appropriate policies and legislations have been enacted to guide the implementation processes. Institutions at the national and county governments are therefore required to facilitate enforcement and implementation of the said laws and policies respectively. In addition, institutions are required to review existing legislations, policies and guidelines appropriately, so as to ensure they are effective in the protection of the Bill of Rights. Such amendments should make provisions for affirmative action for the marginalized groups and address any forms of violations and discrimination.

- (ii) *Provide adequate resources/funding to enhance the promotion of human rights and other rights-based values.*

194. Institutions are required to allocate more funds and resources to promote the rights-based values. In addition, institutions are encouraged to engage in public-private partnerships for resource mobilization so as to enhance the promotion of human rights and other rights-based values. Specifically, the national and county governments are directed to facilitate devolution of resources and services for easy access by all without discrimination, as required by the Constitution. Similarly, institutions are required to invest adequately in their respective institutional processes and systems to ensure all persons have access to efficient and quality services. There is also need for institutions to facilitate continuous mapping of resources to ensure fair distribution.

- (iii) *Conduct training, civic education and sensitization on the constitutional provisions, policies and guidelines that promote a culture of respect for human rights and other rights-based values.*

195. Institutions are directed to conduct civic education and sensitization on the provisions of the Constitution that promote a culture of respect for human rights and dignity. This is in view of the fact that there are numerous policy documents on the promotion of rights-based values, though there is limited information available to the citizenry particularly on the constitutional provisions on the Bill of Rights. The national and county governments are therefore required to enhance awareness creation, sensitization and advocacy on the protection of the rights-based values. The use of ICT and the media should further be encouraged in the dissemination of information to the public on the promotion of the rights-based values in the society. There is therefore need to enhance the ICT infrastructure in all the sectors.

- (iv) *Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to determine the status of compliance with the existing rights-based policies.*

196. There are many constitutional provisions on the promotion of rights-based values upon which a number of policies have been developed and legislations enacted to guide the promotion processes. Therefore, institutions are directed to establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to determine the status of compliance with the existing human rights, non-discriminatory and equitable systems and policies. This will enable institutions make appropriate recommendations towards the protection of the Bill of Rights. Further, institutions both within the national and county governments are required to establish independent committees that will ensure equitable access to opportunities, resources and services.

(d) Recommendations on the realisation of good governance, transparency and accountability

The specific recommendations on the realisation of good governance, transparency and accountability are as follows:

- (i) *Develop, implement and review policies and guidelines on transparent and accountable management of resources.*

197. In order to ensure good governance that promotes integrity, transparency and accountability, there is need for effective policy guidelines to guide such integrity processes. In this case, institutions are required to develop and implement policies and guidelines geared towards transparent and accountable management of resources. In view of the emerging challenges and changes in governance especially the devolution processes, institutions are required to regularly revise their respective management procedures and policy documents, so as to align them with existing legislations on transparency and accountability and therefore enhance their effectiveness.

(ii) *Enhance public-private partnerships to mobilize resources/funding to facilitate creation of effective, transparent and accountable management systems.*

198. The establishment of the requisite structures for effective transparent and accountable management systems requires provision of adequate human and financial resources. Consequently, institutions are directed to enter into public-private partnerships, as this engagement will facilitate the provision of enabling structures necessary for effective mobilization and management of resources.

Lastly, all institutions mandated to fight corruption should be allocated adequate resources so as to facilitate the enforcement and promotion of good governance, integrity and accountability.

(iii) *Enhance training, civic education and capacity building on the promotion of good governance, transparency and accountability.*

199. To promote transparent and accountable management of resources, institutions are required to avail the relevant information to all stakeholders and especially on their respective roles in the management processes. Institutions are therefore required to enhance civic education, capacity building and advocacy on good governance, transparency and accountability within the national and county governments. This shall ensure effective service delivery that promotes open and responsible management of resources. Institutions should also use ICT as a communication strategy in the training and sensitization on transparent and accountable processes.

(iv) *Facilitate continuous monitoring and evaluation on management systems and processes to enhance the promotion of good governance, transparency and accountability.*

200. Institutions are required to ensure that their management systems remain relevant, appropriate and effective in enhancing good governance. This is necessary in view of the emerging global dynamics in management systems. In this case, institutions are urged to dedicate adequate resources to facilitate continuous monitoring and evaluation on their respective management systems and processes to enhance their capacity in the promotion of good governance, transparency and accountability. Monitoring and evaluation initiatives will enable institutions to identify and address any emerging challenges by taking the appropriate intervention measures. This information will inform the development as well as review of existing policies and legislations on good governance, transparency and accountability.

(e) Recommendations on the realisation of sustainable development

The specific recommendations on the realisation of sustainable development are as detailed below:

(i) *Develop, implement and review policies and legislations that seek to promote sustainable development.*

201. There are a number of institutions that lack specific policy guidelines on the most effective strategies for the promotion of sustainable development. In other instances, where such policies exist, they are either not aligned to the Constitution or have been found ineffective in addressing emerging challenges towards sustainable development.

202. Institutions are therefore required to develop relevant policies where such guidelines are missing. Where the policies exist, institutions must ensure they are revised and amended appropriately to comply with the constitutional provisions on sustainable development and hence make them effective in addressing the said challenges. All institutions are further required to comply with and enforce existing policy guidelines on sustainable exploitation, utilization and management of resources. In order to ensure effective and sustainable

manpower development, institutions are directed to enforce succession management policies throughout the public service.

(ii) *Provide adequate resources/funding to facilitate sustainable socio-economic and political development.*

203. Inadequate funding and insufficient provision of resources have been identified as a major challenge towards facilitating sustainable development processes. Therefore, the Government directs institutions and other relevant stakeholders to provide adequate funding and the appropriate resources to facilitate sustainable socio-economic and political development. Institutions are further required to initiate public-private partnerships as this will provide the necessary structures for resource mobilization necessary for sustainable development.

(iii) *Facilitate capacity building and civic education on effective management of resources for sustainable development.*

204. Institutions indicated that their respective personnel lacked the requisite knowledge, skills and expertise that are required in the effective implementation of sustainable development processes. Stakeholders are therefore required to facilitate continuous capacity building and civic education on the relevant legislations, policies and guidelines relating to effective management of resources for sustainable development. In addition, institutions are required to invest and adopt ICT as an alternative and effective means through which they can disseminate information to their stakeholders on proper management of resources for sustainable development.

(iv) *Conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation to ensure transparent and accountable management of resources for sustainable development.*

205. To ensure that challenges faced in the sustainable development processes are promptly identified and addressed, it is directed that institutions, both within the national and devolved governments, conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation on their processes. This will enable them to identify emerging challenges, take appropriate intervention measures, and also ensure compliance with proper management of sustainable development resources.

CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

5.3 Way Forward

In order to facilitate the effective and efficient realisation of national values and principles of governance, the Government shall:

(a) Ensure full implementation of the Constitution

206. The Government shall ensure the full implementation of the Constitution amongst the three arms of the government and also ensure adequate resource allocation to facilitate the same and particularly in the realisation of the national values and principles of governance.

(b) Fast track through the National Assembly, the policies on National Values and Principles of Governance, and the National Cohesion and Integration

207. The National Values and Principles of Governance, and the National Cohesion and Integration policies (Sessional papers number 8 and 9 of 2013 respectively) remain critical policy documents in the promotion of national values and social stability. These policies have been discussed and approved by the Cabinet, and they are yet to be discussed by the National Assembly. The National Assembly is hereby urged to finalize the remaining processes so as to provide the requisite policy frameworks required to enhance the implementation processes. Thereafter, the Government, through the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, shall avail the resources necessary for the implementation of the Action Plans on the Sessional Papers. The implementation process will be instrumental in guiding the short, medium and long term initiatives on the promotion of national values.

(c) Facilitate training, sensitization and civic education of all institutions and members of the public on the constitutional provisions on national values and principles of governance

208. The Government, through the respective MDAs, shall conduct continuous sensitization and civic education to all institutions and members of the public on the constitutional provisions on national

values and other relevant policies. Specifically, sensitization and advocacy on Article 10 of the Constitution, and the contents of the Sessional paper No. 8 of 2013 on national values and principles of governance will be intensively conducted. This initiative will be critical in enhancing the mainstreaming and promotion of national values in all segments of the society.

(d) Facilitate entrenchment of national values in the performance contracting system

209. The performance contracting system has played a key role in enhancing socio-economic and political development processes in Kenya. The system has elaborate structures in place for mainstreaming of national values in the public service. In this regard, the Government shall introduce the national values into the performance contracting system, and respective Cabinet Secretaries and heads of departments shall thereafter be required to contract to spearhead the promotion of national values and principles of governance in their respective MDAs. In order to facilitate the above process, the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government shall develop the appropriate performance indicators on national values and principles of governance in liaison with the Directorate of Public Service Management to guide the process.

(e) Conduct baseline survey on the prevailing status of national values

210. To ensure effective implementation of programmes and activities on the promotion of national values, the Government through the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, as well as the Ministry of Devolution and Planning shall conduct a baseline survey to establish the status of the realisation of national values in the country. The baseline survey shall cover all the sectors in the country, including the private sector, as well as other organizations that do not fall under the categories of institutions mentioned in this report. The baseline survey will largely inform the national values implementation process in regards to resource mobilization and distribution, as well as the implementation strategies.

(f) Develop and facilitate implementation of an education curriculum on national values

211. National values remain fundamental instruments in shaping the behavior of learners in the learning institutions to become good and responsible citizens. Therefore, through the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, other stakeholders, and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Government will develop the necessary curriculum for primary, secondary, and tertiary institutions. The curriculum will ensure that classroom instructions shall emphasize civic education on national values and principles of governance as learners participate in school governance, mentorship programmes, community development projects and other co-curricular activities including music, sports and drama.

(g) Undertake a forensic audit of legislations, policies and institutional frameworks

212. The Government shall undertake a forensic audit of all legislations, policies and institutional frameworks to ensure adherence to Article 10 of the Constitution in the next three (3) years.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4560

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

PROPOSED ACQUISITION

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 46 (6) (a) (ii) of the Competition Act, the Competition Authority authorises the proposed acquisition of one hundred per cent of the issued shares in Fairview Hotel Limited by City Lodge Hotels Limited.

Dated the 11th June, 2014.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4561

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

EXCLUSION

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 42 (1) of the Competition Act, the Competition Authority excludes the proposed acquisition of one hundred per cent of the issued share capital in Bella Luna Limited by Richard E. Barrow & Capucine C. Colombe from the operation of the provisions of Part IV of the Act due to the following reasons:

- (a) The merger will not affect competition negatively; and
- (b) The combined turnover for the preceding year of the acquiring and target undertaking is KSh. 27,349,788, which is below the mandatory threshold for merger notification.

Dated the 11th June, 2014.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4562

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

EXCLUSION

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 42 (1) of the Competition Act, the Competition Authority excludes the proposed acquisition of sixty per cent of issued share capital of Ocrum Girap Limited by Amutum Ugnaram Limited.

- (a) The merger will not affect competition negatively; and
- (b) The turnover of the target undertaking is KSh. 3,207,560 for the preceding year 2013 and the acquiring undertaking is not currently engaged in any business hence below the required threshold for mandatory notification.

Dated the 11th June, 2014.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4563

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

EXCLUSION

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 42 (1) of the Competition Act, the Competition Authority excludes the proposed acquisition of one hundred per cent of the issued share capital of Super Properties Limited by Stuart Cullinan Herd due to the following reasons:

- (a) The merger will not affect competition negatively; and
- (b) The turnover of the target undertaking is KSh. 1,220,000 for the preceding year 2013 which is below the mandatory threshold for merger notification.

Dated the 11th June, 2014.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4564

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

EXCLUSION

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 42 (1) of the Competition Act, the Competition Authority excludes the proposed acquisition of one hundred per cent of the issued share capital of Newport Worldwide Business Limited by Olive Group Holdings Limited due to the following reasons:

- (a) The merger will not affect competition negatively; and
- (b) The turnover of the target undertaking is KSh. 944,426,025 and

the acquiring undertaking is not currently engaged in any business hence below the required threshold for mandatory notification.

Dated the 11th June, 2014.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4565

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

EXCLUSION

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 42 (1) of the Competition Act, the Competition Authority excludes the proposed acquisition of one hundred per cent of the issued share capital of Innova Media Limited by MTG Kenya Limited due to the following reasons:

- (a) The merger will not affect competition negatively; and
- (b) The turnover for both the acquiring and target undertaking is nil, hence below the required threshold for mandatory notification.

Dated the 11th June, 2014.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4566

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

PROPOSED ACQUISITION

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 46 (6) (a) (ii) of the Competition Act, the Competition Authority authorizes the proposed acquisition of ninety nine per cent shareholding in REAL Insurance Company Limited by British American-Investments Company (Kenya) Limited subject to the fulfillment of the undertaking by British American-Investment Company (Kenya) Limited to retain at least eighty five (85) employees of REAL Insurance Company Limited out of the one hundred and five (105) REAL Insurance Company Limited employees in Kenya.

Dated the 11th June, 2014.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4567

THE COMPETITION ACT

(No. 12 of 2010)

MERGER FILING FEES

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 78 (3) of the Competition Act, the Competition Authority prescribes the merger filing fees as set out in the Schedule below with effect from 1st August, 2014.

<i>Threshold KSh.</i>	<i>Fees per proposed merger (KSh.)</i>
Five-hundred million–one billion	Five hundred thousand
One billion–fifty billion	One million
Fifty billion and above	Two million

Dated the 11th June, 2014.

WANG'OMBE KARIUKI,
Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4568

THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

(No. 14 of 2007)

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND RULES OF A TRADE UNION

NOTICE is given to all members of the following Trade Unions to section 27 (4) of the Labour Relations Act, that notices of change of the Constitutions of the Unions have been received:

1. Kenya United of Small Scale Tea Owners Association.
2. Kenya Petroleum Oil Workers Union.
3. Kenya Airline Pilots Association.

Any person or member intending to raise any objection against the amendment of the constitution of the Union is required to submit in writing any objections against the amendment of the Constitution within twenty-one (21) days from the date hereof. The amendments are open for scrutiny from the undersigned office during working hours.

Dated the 27th June, 2014.

MR/5019720
E. W. GICHEHA,
Registrar of Trade Unions.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4569

THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT

(Cap. 286)

COMPLETION OF PART DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PDP Nos. R616/2014/01 for Proposed Site for (a) Ngarua Divisional Headquarters, (b) Administration Police Lines, (c) Chief's Camp, (d) Polytechnique, (e) Disciple's Church, (f) Solid Waste Disposal Site, (g) Full Gospel Church (Ngarua), (h) Cemetery, (i) Buffer Zone, (j) Play Ground, (K) Milk Cooling Plant and (l) Cereals Store, Kinamba Trading Centre.

NOTICE is given that the above-mentioned development plan have been completed.

The development plan relates to land situated within Kinamba Trading Centre.

Copies of the part development plan have been deposited for public inspection at the offices of County Physical Planning Officer.

The copies so deposited are available for inspection free of charge by all persons interested at the offices of the County Physical Planning Officer, Laikipia (Nema Block), Laikipia County Government offices (Nanyuki), MCA Ngithiga Ward office and Chief's Office, Kinamba, between the hours of 8.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. Monday to Friday.

Any interested person who wishes to make any representation in connection with or objection to the above-named part development plan may send such representations or objections in writing to be received by the County Physical Planning Officer, P.O. Box 823–10400, Nanyuki, within sixty (60) days from the date of publication of this notice and such representation or objection shall state the grounds on which it is made.

J. M. WASUA,
MR/50483332
for Director of Physical Planning.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4570

THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT

(Cap. 286)

COMPLETION OF PART DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(PDP No. N 644/2014/01 for Proposed Site for Nyamache Local Physical Development Plan).

NOTICE is given that the above-mentioned development plan was on 11th June, 2014, completed.

The development plan relates to land situated in Bobasi Sub-County, covering sections of Masige West and East Wards, Bassi Central and Bassi Bogetaorio wards within Kisii County. The plans covers an area of approximately 3 square Kilometers.

Copies of the part development plan have been deposited for public inspection at the County Executive Committee Member for Lands, Director of Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development, Lands office, Kisii County, Director of Physical Planning, Ardhi House, Fifth Floor, Nairobi, Director of Physical Planning, Kisii County, the County Physical Planning office, Kisii and Sub-County Administrator, Bobasi Sub-County.

The copies so deposited are available for inspection free of charge by all persons interested at the offices of the County Executive Committee Member for Lands, Director of Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development, Lands office, Kisii County, Director of

Physical Planning, Ardhi House, Fifth Floor, Nairobi, Director of Physical Planning, Kisii County, the County Physical Planning office, Kisii and Sub-County Administrator, Bobasi Sub-County, between the hours of 8.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

Any interested person who wishes to make any representation in connection with or objections to the above-named part development plan may send such representations or objections in writing to be received by the County Executive Committee Member for Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development, Physical Planning Officer, P.O. Box 2180-40200, Kisii, within sixty (60) days from the date of publication of this notice and such representation or objection shall state the grounds on which it is made.

N. W. KAMAU,
for Director of Physical Planning.

MR/5048285

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4205

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL HOUSING ESTATE AND
ATTENDANT ANCILLARY SERVICES (KISIMA PARK), ON
PLOT L.R. NOS. 343/2, 343/3, 343/9, 343/10, AND 343/11 IN
LUKENYA AREA, MACHAKOS COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The Proponent (Kisima Real Estate Limited) is proposing to develop a Residential Housing Estate and attendant ancillary services (Kisima Park), on Plot L.R. Nos. 343/2, 343/3, 343/9, 343/10, and 343/11 in Lukenya area, Machakos County.

The development will involve the construction of 2,039 both residential maisonettes and bungalows; establish a community water supply borehole, a school, a shopping mall, hotel and a hospital.

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Mitigation Measure</i>
Disturbance to fauna and flora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a 15m distance from the river bank • Confirm sites and locations in order to avoid areas of existing vegetation. • Undertake tree planting after completion of construction works.
Soil Degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavated soil to be used for back filling • Develop soil erosion management measure. • Limit the use of heavy machinery. • Control earth works.
Air emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray water on dry rough roads during dry weather to suppress dust. • Cover loads of friable materials during transportation. • Control speed of construction vehicles and switch off machines when not in use. • Provide PPE e.g. noise masks to workers.
Sewage and effluent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine checkups and monitoring of the sewage treatment plants to avoid leakages and blockages. • The proposed capacity of the WWTPs is sufficient to accommodate the anticipated people.

Noise Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper construction of WWTPs will be done to meet the standards required by Mavoko sub-county. • Construction of separate storm water and waste water drains. • Provide and enforce use of PPE e.g. ear muffs • Proper servicing of machinery and equipment (oiling and greasing) • Construction activities to be carried out between 8am and 5pm • Monitor noise levels as per NEMA guidelines
Increase in solid waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid waste to be put in designated areas for appropriate disposal • Waste separation to allow for waste recycling • Engage a competent and effective waste handler
Occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personnel to stick to standard operation procedures • Personnel to wear complete protection gear • Provision of firefighting equipment • Put in place an emergency response plan. • Put in place guideline for operation of machinery and appliances and ensure workers are aware of the same. • Comply with Kenyan safety policy and safe working procedures, laws and regulations
Human sanitation and waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of sufficient sanitary conveniences and hand washing stations, and toilets • Ensure proper containment of disposal of sanitary waste

The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:

(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.

(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.

(c) County Director of Environment, Machakos County.

The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.

Z. O. OUMA,
for Director-General,

MR/5048090 *National Environment Management Authority.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4206

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A BEVERAGE AND
DETERGENT PLANT FOR BIDCO OIL REFINERIES LIMITED
ON PLOT L.R. NO. THIKA MUNICIPALITY BLOCK 29/370
KIAMBU COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has

received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The Proponent (Bidco Oil Refineries Limited) is proposing to construct a Beverage and Detergent Plant along BAT-Kiganjo road off Thika-Garissa road on Thika Municipality Block 29/370 Kiambu County.

The proposed project will include construction of storage warehouses, boiler house, administration block with parking lot for vehicles and bicycles, transformer room, weighbridge area, security offices at entry points, LPG and diesel storage facility, injection plant, waste storage area and an Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP).

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

Impacts

Proposed Mitigation Measures

Air pollution

- Stockpiles of earth should be sprayed with water or cover during dry seasons.
- Buffer area of trees and other vegetation will serve as natural windbreaks.
- All staff employed at the construction site and visitors must be provided with dust masks.
- All raw materials must be sourced as close as possible to the construction site thus reducing the emissions from vehicular traffic.
- All waste must be transported off-site for processing, not burnt or stored for any longer than is absolutely necessary.
- Machines must not be left idling for unnecessary periods of time.
- Perform road repair and construction at times that persons are expected to be at work and school.
- Implement a traffic system that involves appropriate signals and signs to ensure the smooth flow of traffic
- Noise pollution
- Install portable barriers to shield compressors and other small stationary equipment where necessary
- Put up signs to indicate construction noise generating areas
- Maintain all equipment
- Workers to be provided with noise safety and protective gear
- Silenced machinery and instruments should be employed to reduce the impact of noise on the existing residents and workers.
- Equipment such as drills, graders and cement mixers should also be used when the least number of residents can be expected to be affected
- Those working with machinery, vehicles and instruments that emit high levels of noise should be provided with ear plugs and ear muffs.
- Dust pollution
- Spray stock piles of earth with water
- Avoid pouring dust materials from elevated areas to ground
- Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand and other loose materials
- Provide dust screen where necessary
- Sensitize workforce including drivers of construction vehicles
- Exhaust Emissions
- Vehicle idling time shall be minimized

Soil erosion

- Alternatively fuelled construction equipment shall be used where feasible
- Equipment shall be properly tuned and maintained
- Control earthworks
- Install drainage structures properly
- Ensure management of excavation activities
- Utilize impervious material for areas that require paving.
- Accommodate the average number of parking spaces
- Ensure that the drainage plan proposed is implemented as stipulated on the plan.
- The provision of a system of culverts should be considered.

Water sources

- Management of water usage. Avoid unnecessary wastage of water e.g. leaking taps
- Avail storage tanks.
- Harvesting of rain water
- Store all raw materials away from the vicinity of water bodies.
- General refuse generated during these phases of the development must be stockpiled in one central area of the development site, away from existing water bodies.
- Clearance of vegetation must be avoided in periods of heavy rainfall to reduce the impact of runoff.
- Avoid clearance of vegetation when periods of wind speed are highest.
- Install siltation traps within the drainage design to collect silt and sediments ensuring that they do not end up in adjacent aquatic areas.
- Conduct periodical water quality monitoring to ensure that standards are maintained.
- Apply practices and use products that reduce the potential for contamination of ground water and surface water
- Ensure that all chemicals are properly stored in a specific location.

Site sanitation

- Special attention shall be paid to the sanitary facilities on site
- Garbage shall be disposed of periodically

Road safety

- Road signs on main roads
- Enforce speed limits for construction vehicles
- These roads should be sited in such a way that the noise from this movement affects as few of the existing residents as possible.

Public health and occupational safety

- Ensure proper solid waste disposal and collection facilities
- Ensure dustbin cubicles are protected from animals, rains and are well covered
- Proper handling and disposal of solid waste
- Provide suitable safety gear for all personnel
- Proper treatment of waste water
- Construction activities must therefore be limited to the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m

- Vegetation
- Landscape the site by planting grass and trees at all disturbed areas.
 - Remove as little vegetation throughout the site as possible. Re-vegetate cleared areas as soon as possible.
 - Retain vegetation screens to reduce the visual effect of this stage of the development.
 - Ensure that local building materials and muted colours are used to reduce the visual impacts of the development and the landscaping to hide it or blend in with the local environment.
 - Maintain all mature trees (trees > 25 cm) within the development;
 - Incorporate as much local plants found within the area into the final landscaping of the property;
 - The developer should incorporate trees that are used by bird species for foraging to attract bird species to the area.
- Socio economic Impacts
- Develop a Corporate Social Responsibility Programme which could provide assistance to the community.
 - Persons from the nearby communities should be employed to work on the construction site.
 - Designate the roles and responsibilities of employees, which will enable a clear chain of command in the event of an accident and allows persons to be aware of their responsibilities in the event of such occurrences.
 - Place a fully equipped first aid kit on the project site.
 - Ensure that a crew member is trained in basic first aid practices.
 - Signs must also be placed around the construction site displaying the numbers of the person responsible for handling emergencies on the site
 - Develop and implement a Health and Safety Training Manual for employees;
 - Identify a specific area on the project site for vending type activities
 - Purchase goods and supplies from suppliers within the area.
 - Developer must improve the road network which provides access to the project area
 - Ensure that roads are regularly maintained

The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:

(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.

(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.

(c) County Director of Environment, Kiambu County.

The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.

Z. O. OUMA,
for Director-General,
National Environment Management Authority.

MR/5048047

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4207

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED MULTIPLE COMMERCIAL
DEVELOPMENT (MALL, HOTEL, PETROL STATION AND BAR
& RESTAURANT) ON L. R. NO. 13136/15 IN JUJA, KIAMBU
COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The Proponent (Juja City Mall Limited) is proposing to construct a Multiple Commercial Development (Mall, Hotel, Petrol Station and Bar & Restaurant) On L. R. No. 13136/15 in Juja, Kiambu County

The proposed project involves development of a mall, hotel, petrol station, bar & restaurant and the associated facilities. The proposed mall shall have the ground, 1st and 2nd floors. The ground and 1st floors shall each accommodate a supermarket, shops and washrooms while the 1st floor shall accommodate shops and offices. The proposed hotel shall be a block with ground, 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors. The ground floor shall accommodate meeting rooms, waiting area, conference facilities, restaurant, business center and administration offices; while the 1st floor shall accommodate residents' lounge, gym and rooms. The 2nd & 3rd floors shall each accommodate hotel rooms and a two-bedroom unit. The proposed project shall also involve construction of a grease trap where all the water from the kitchen shall be channeled before discharging to the wastewater treatment system. The proposed petrol station shall have a canopy with six pump islands, a tyre centre, car wash bay, service bay, a cafeteria, convenient store, ATM lobbies, an office, police post, guard room and washrooms. The proposed Bar and restaurant shall have a bar and restaurant, kitchen, barbeque and washrooms. A waste water treatment plant shall also be constructed.

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

Impact	Mitigation Measure
Waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design of sewerage system should be sound in terms of adequacy, gradient materials and standards and should connect to the proposed wastewater treatment system and should be monitored regularly to avoid leakages and spills • Engage the services of NEMA registered waste collector for disposal of solid waste • Construction of adequate and standard wastewater treatment plant/system • Full compliance with the law and all regulations
Traffic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate parking and driveways • Control and management of traffic through enforcement of speed limits • Provide bill boards at the site/entrance to notify motorists about the development
Soil disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control earthworks & compact loose soils • Install drainage structures properly • Landscaping on project completion • Control and manage excavation activities • Control activities especially during rainy conditions

Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide soil erosion control and conservation structures/means where necessary. • Ensure standard appropriate practices on the provided gardens • Enclose the site with dust-proof net during construction • Water should be sprayed during the construction phase of excavated areas during dry conditions • Control speed and operation of construction vehicles • Prohibit idling of vehicles • Ensure sound condition of construction machinery and equipment • Engage sensitive construction workers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are guards on moving parts e.t.c • Provide fully equipped First Aid kits & train staff on its use • Ensure adherence with the legal requirements- OSHA Act. • Sensitize residents on environmental management • Ensure certification and issuance of occupation certificates
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erect suitable barriers to control noise • Sensitize drivers of construction machinery on effects of noise • Maintain plant equipment (if present) • Construction activities to be restricted to daytime • Workers in the vicinity of or involved in high-level noise to wear safety & protective gear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install adequate and appropriate firefighting equipment as provided elsewhere in the report • Conduct training on firefighting, evacuation and emergency response & conduct regular fire drills • Adapt effective emergency response plan • Maintain/service firefighting machinery regularly • Provide emergency numbers at strategic points • Provide emergency control switch
Water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of water usage. Avoid unnecessary wastage • Recycling of water at the construction phase where possible • Make use of roof catchments to provide water i.e. for general purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide security guards and facilities during the entire project cycle • Erect suitable perimeter walls especially during construction • Retain existing trees in areas not affected by the construction • Restore the site after completion by removal of all wastes and landscaping and the introduction of suitable vegetation
Fuel, Oil, fats & greases pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper storage, handling and disposal of new oil and used oil wastes • Maintain plant and equipment to avoid leaks • Maintenance of construction vehicles should be carried out in the contractors yard (off the site) • Provide oil interceptors along the drains leading from petrol station & parking • Provide a grease trap for all wastewater from kitchen • Regular scheming of the oil interceptor & grease trap 	<p>The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:</p> <p>(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.</p> <p>(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.</p> <p>(c) County Director of Environment, Kiambu County.</p> <p>The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.</p>
Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train staff/workers on occupational health and safety • Provide full protective gear & workmen's compensation cover in addition to the right tools and operational instructions & manuals during construction • Engage the services of qualified personnel and/or ensure training • Ensure use of standard construction materials and to the specifications. Avoid undesirable, substandard, hazardous or unauthorized materials during construction & maintenance • Sensitized staff on social/health issues such as drugs • Ensure machinery and equipment servicing and maintenance as per schedules & legal requirements • Post strategically the OSHA Abstract & provide material safety data sheets • Post clear warning signs e.g. No unauthorized use of machines', ensure 	<p style="text-align: right;">Z. O. OUMA, for Director-General, National Environment Management Authority.</p> <p>MR/5048235</p> <hr/> <p>GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4208</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT (No. 8 of 1999)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL ESTATE ON PLOT L.R. NO. PIONEER/LANGAS BLOCK/405, IN ELDORET MUNICIPALITY, UASIN GISHU COUNTY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS</p> <p>PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.</p> <p>The Proponent (Kings Square Limited) intends to put a Residential Estate along the Eldoret-Kisumu Road on plot L.R. No.</p>

Pioneer/Langas Block/405, in Eldoret Municipality, Uasin Gishu County.

The project will involve the construction of 52 maisonette units, a spacious lounge cum area, a large kitchen fitted with high quality fine veneered MDF cupboards, semi detached quarters, cloakroom/shower unit, balcony attached to the lounge, 208 apartment units, commercial/communal centre with shops, perimeter wall with electric fencing, parking space, fire equipment, borehole and generator backup among others.

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

<i>Anticipated Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation Measures</i>
Charges in hydrogy/impended drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper installation of drainage structure. Install cascades to break the impact of water flowing in the drains. • Ensure efficiency of drainage structures through proper design and maintenance. Design should be with respect to (water) peak run-off volumes (i.e. consider periods or seasons when there is high intensity of rainfall. • Provide granting to the drainage channels.
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscaping • Ensure management of excavation activities • Control activities especially during rainy conditions. • Provide soil erosion control structures on the steep sided during construction phase. • Efficiency of erosion control measures. • Ensure standard farming methods on the provided gardens. • Compact loose soil.
Air Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control speed and operation of construction vehicles. • Discourage idling of vehicles • Water should be sprayed during the construction phase of excavated areas
Noise Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize drivers of construction machinery on effect of noise • Maintain plant equipment. • Construction activities to restricted to daytime • Workers in the vicinity of high-level noise to wear safety and protective gear • Provide barriers such as walls and trees around site boundaries to provide some buffer against noise prorogation.
Oil Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper storage, handling and disposal of oil wastes. • Maintenance of construction vehicles should be carried out in the contractors yard off the site • Provide oil interceptors along the drains leading from car wash and services bays.
Road Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce speed limits for contraction vehicles especially along roads leading to the site. • Provide bill boards at the site/entrance to notify motorists about the development.
Public health and occupational safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper solid waste disposal and collection facilities. • Ensure effective waste water management.

Fire safety training/emergency response

Solid waste

Security

- Design of sewerage system should be as provided in the plans.
- Sensitize residents on environmental management.
- Provision of Personal Protective Equipment.
- Adapt effective emergency response plans involving all both during construction and occupation phases.
- To enhance health and safety preparedness among stakeholders.
- Ensure equipment is in good working condition..
- Use of integrated solid waste management systems i.e source reduction, recycling, composing and re-use & Sanitary land filling.
- Enhance co-operation between County authorities and the public/residents.
- Adopt a centralized waste collection. Centre (WCC).
- Provide dust bins to individual house and different trash bags (in colours) to effect waste segregation at source and disposal
- Provide security guards and facilities during construction period.
- The gate should always be controlled by the security men, even during occupation.

The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:

- (a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.
- (b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Water and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.
- (c) County Director of Environment, Uasin Gishu County.

The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.

Z. O. OUMA,
for Director-General,
National Environment Management Authority.

MR/5021909

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4345

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RELOCATION OF WILSON AIRPORT RE-FUELLING SERVICE DEPOT IN NAIROBI COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The Proponent (Total Kenya Limited) is proposing to relocate their Wilson Airport Aviation Re-fuelling Services Depot from its current site to a different permanent site within the airport as per the current Kenya Airports Authority layout planning for the airport.

The proposed airport re-fuelling services depot facility shall include the following main features:

- Four x 60 m³ capacity above ground horizontal storage tanks mounted on reinforced concrete saddles for Jet A-1 storage.
- Two x 10 m³ capacity above ground horizontal storage tanks mounted on reinforced concrete saddles for Diesel storage.
- Three x 30 m³ capacity above ground horizontal storage tanks mounted on reinforced concrete saddles for storage of fire fighting water.
- A pump house and drum shed.
- Two x 40 foot containers for spare parts.
- A road truck loading/offloading service bay and bowser parking yard.
- A site office for the depot staff.

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

<i>Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation Measures</i>
Risks associated with transfer of installations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tank shall be removed using a crane to reduce risk of damage. • Unnecessary movement and disturbance of soil surface shall be avoided. Watering shall be done where appropriate to control dust. • Degassing of the tank to reduce occupational hazards shall be done. • Resurface / pave open areas after the completion of the project. • Transfer of these installations shall be escorted and shall be done through 'wide road' carriage to warn other motorists to slow down to avoid bad incidents.
Interruption of existing logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relocation shall be done in phases to ensure no interruption of the ongoing operations. • The current facility shall be running as usual while awaiting completion and commissioning of the new site. • The current site shall be shut down upon confirmation that indeed the new site is fully functional.
Generated wastes and dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper handling of the generated wastes and have an authorized and guided transportation and disposal away from the site area. • Provide personal protective equipments, materials and clothing such as nose masks and goggles to workers to ensure their safety. • Regular and prompt maintenance of construction machinery and equipment. • Control over areas generating dust particles by sprinkling water to reduce dust. • Enclosure of such areas so as to mitigate effects of wind and hence controlling propagation of dust. • A reputable solid waste handler will be contracted to regularly collect solid waste. • The materials shall be properly segregated and separated to encourage recycling of some of them.
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unnecessary movement of soil materials from the site shall be avoided. • Open areas shall be resurfaced / paved after the completion of the project. • Suitable and well-managed vegetation to generate surface covers on the open areas and to control soil movement by

erosion agents including water and wind shall be introduced.

Surface drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable storm water drainage channels shall be provided and maintained regularly to avoid blockages. • Drainage channels shall be installed in all areas that generate or receive surface water such as car parking and driveways • Drainage channels shall be covered with gratings to prevent occurrence of accidents and dirt that would compromise flow of runoff. • The channels shall be designed with regards to the peak volumes such as periods or seasons when there is high intensity of rainfall for avoid overflow. • The drainage channels shall be self-cleaning which means they shall have suitable gradient to avoid blockages. • Suitable storm water drainage channels shall be provided so as to effectively discharge water to safe areas.
Noise and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machineries and equipment in use shall be maintained to reduce noise resulting from friction. • There shall be no unnecessary honking of vehicles. • Provision of bill boards at the construction site gates notifying of the construction activity and timings shall be displayed. • Shielding of the areas under works to reduce noise propagation shall be done.
Leaks from installations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular tests to ensure integrity of the installations such as air separators, valves, couplings, dispensing hoses and storage tanks shall be done • Drops or wetness at the above ground tanks to ensure no leakage shall be checked regularly. • Inventory management / stock reconciliation shall be done daily to ensure no leakages and to monitor available stocks. • Installations shall be made of strong material such as steel to ensure no leaks • Sound engineering shall be put in place.
Cross contamination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Color codes for product storage tank identification shall be used. • Density tests to confirm the quality of the product being offloaded shall be done always.
Accidental spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable operations and effective written operating procedures shall be adhered to. • Good preventive and predictive maintenance techniques. • Commitment to safety. • Oil interceptors shall be provided. • Enough lighting and in working condition shall be ensured. • Floors and walls shall be kept clean.
Risk of fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The following installations / facilities shall be made at strategic locations as a fire risk measure: • Smoke detectors. • Gas detection system. • Fire alarms.

- Firefighting equipment.
 - water pump and hosepipe.
 - water tank with large volume of water.
 - Workers shall be sensitized on fire risks and use firefighting equipment.
 - “No Smoking” rule shall be observed.
 - Precautionary signs shall be well displayed, clean and easily legible to the customer.
 - There will be no use of mobile phones at fuel storage yard.
 - All electrical components at the site shall be of appropriate quality to minimize risks associated with faulty electrical fittings.
 - All cables serving the pumps shall be well insulated and in sealed conduits.
- Emergency response plan
- Provision of security throughout the project implementation shall be done
 - Provision of emergency numbers at strategic points shall be done.
 - All workers shall have access to communication facilities (phones etc.) for quick emergency response.
 - Emergency Stop Buttons shall be installed.
 - Staff shall be trained on how to use them.
 - A well equipped First Aid kit shall be maintained.
 - Safety precautions shall be observed during offloading of trucks.
- Traffic flow management
- There shall be sufficient parking space
 - Unnecessary delays shall be avoided at the fueling bay.
 - One staff shall be assigned the role of traffic management.
 - Fueling point shall be kept clean, with no litter, oil or spillage.
- Security
- Tight security measures shall be observed by contracting a security firm to provide security guards at the facility.
 - These security guards shall regulate motor vehicle and people entry and exit in to the facility.
 - Any suspicious characters shall be reported to the management and police for appropriate action.

The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:

(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.

(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.

(c) County Director of Environment, Nairobi County.

The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.

Z. O. OUMA,
for Director-General,
National Environment Management Authority.

MR/5048086

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4346

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED GARSEN – HOLA – GARISSA 220KV AND GARISSA – WAJIR 132 KV HIGH VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINES

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The Proponent (Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited) is proposing to construct high voltage 132kV and 220 kV transmission lines to link Garsen-Hola-Garissa-Wajir.

The length of the line is estimated at 526km and is expected to serve Garissa, Tana River and Wajir Counties which are currently off-grid and served only by isolated diesel generators.

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

<i>Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation Measures</i>
Displacement of persons, Loss of Land and Land use rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization and awareness creation regarding the project. • Conduct a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) along the transmission line. • RAP Implementation (compensation of PAPs, contingency). • Re-alignment costs.
Occupational Health and Safety concerns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision of compliance with occupational, health and safety standards. • Training of all workers on public occupational health and safety practices.
Loss of Flora and Fauna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mark out areas for clearance and use manual method of clearing. • Undertake a selective clearance by removing tall woody species leaving saplings for quick regeneration of vegetation along the way leave. • Re-vegetation with indigenous species.
Soil Erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soils excavated for the erection of towers should be used for re- filling and should not be left exposed to wind or water for long periods. • The contractor should avoid steep terrain during the transportation of construction material by using alternative routes or use light vehicles where appropriate. • Re-plant degraded areas with local species common in the area to complement natural vegetation regeneration to improve ground cover.
Water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence to EMCA Regulations on water quality. • Proper storage of all vessels containing oil, fuel and other hazardous chemicals. • Training of site workers on clearing up spillages. • Availing spillage kits including suitable PPE in storage areas. • Proper disposal of waste containers, litter and other waste generated during construction in compliance with waste management regulations.

Visual Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discharge of effluents to adhere to NEMA regulations. Routine inspection.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive public consultation during the planning of power line and power line right-of-way locations. After construction, natural vegetation should be restored in non operational areas of the site and/or additional landscape planting with local indigenous species used to improve views into the site.
Vehicular and Human Traffic Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extensive public consultation during the planning of power line and power line right-of-way locations After construction, natural vegetation should be restored in non operational areas of the site and/or additional landscape planting with local indigenous species used to improve views into the site.
Liquid and solid wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization of workers on environmental protection and safety Provision of solid waste collection facilities for the temporary storage of waste prior to disposal. Liaison with the local county authorities on suitable dumping site for generated waste. Excavated soil to be used for backfilling.
Noise and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of noise protection devices when working with noisy equipment The contractor will also be expected to use serviceable equipment with low noise emission and instruct truck and machine operators to avoid raving of engines.
Air pollution (dust and exhaust emissions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitization of workers on environmental protection and safety. Control speed of construction vehicles. Water should be sprayed during the construction phase on dusty excavated areas. Regular maintenance of plant and equipment. Provision of dust masks for use when working in dusty conditions. Use of serviceable vehicles and machinery to avoid excessive smoke emission.
Bird mortalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake wire marking to alert birds to the presence of power line Build raptors platforms on top of pylons for roosting and nesting.
Aircraft Navigation Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install visual markers as an indication for light aircraft. Obtain KCAA approval for tower heights.
Electrocution from Live power lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring physical integrity of structures is maintained. Deactivating and proper grounding of live power distribution lines before work is performed on, or in close proximity to the lines. Ensuring that live wire work is conducted by trained workers only.

Working at heights during maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring the workers are properly isolated and insulated from any conductive object (live line work). Testing of structures for integrity prior to undertaking work. Implement a fall protection program that includes training in climbing techniques and use of fall protection measures. Inspection, maintenance and replacement of fall protection equipment Use of helmets and other protective devices. Provision of first aid facilities at site.
Fire Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out routine thinning, slashing, and other maintenance activities, within and adjacent to Rights-of-Way in order to minimize the risk of fire. No burning of any materials should be permitted at the site.

The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:

(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.

(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.

(c) County Director of Environment, Garissa County.

The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.

Z. O. OUMA,
for Director-General,
National Environment Management Authority.

MR/5048021

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4347

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED RELOCATION OF DHL REFUELLING SERVICES FACILITY FROM EABL RUARAKA SITE TO DHL KASARANI SITE IN NAIROBI COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The Proponent (Total Kenya) is proposing to relocate DHL Refueling Services Facility from EABL Ruaraka Site to DHL Kasarani Site in Nairobi County.

The re-location project shall involve the following activities; Removal and transfer of a 54cm³ above ground fuel storage tank, canopy, dispensing pumps, offloading pumps, tank saddles, and other equipment from Ruaraka to Kasarani, fabrication of an additional 50cm³ above ground storage tank, installation of the two tanks, high speed twin fuel dispensing pumps, fuel offloading facilities, canopy, safety signs and other equipment, Piping works, installation of an oil-water separator (interceptor), calibration of the two tanks, branding of the tanks, pumps and canopy with total logos and safety signs and remedial works at the Ruaraka site.

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

<i>Impacts</i>	<i>Mitigation Measures</i>	
Risks associated with transfer of installations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tank shall be removed using a crane to reduce risk of damage. Avoid unnecessary movement and disturbance of soil surface. Watering should be done where appropriate to control dust. Degassing of the tank to reduce occupational hazards. Resurface/pave open areas after the completion of the project. Transfer of these installations shall be escorted and shall be done through 'wide road' carriage to warn other motorists to slow down to avoid bad incidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> construction activity and timings. Shielding of the areas under works to reduce noise propagation shall be done.
Interruption of existing logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new tank 54m³ shall be installed at the new facility (Kasarani) tested and commissioned to ensure that the facility is operating efficiently. Ruaraka facility shall be running as usual while awaiting completion of the relocation of the second tank. Ruaraka site shall be shut down upon confirmation that indeed the Kasarani site is fully functional. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaks from installations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular tests to ensure integrity of the installations such as air separators, valves, couplings, dispensing hoses and storage tanks shall be done. Drops or wetness to ensure no leakages shall be checked regularly. Inventory management / stock reconciliation shall be done daily to ensure no leakages and to monitor available stocks. Installations shall be made of strong material such as steel to ensure no leaks. Sound engineering shall be put in place.
wastes and dust management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure proper handling of the demolished materials and have an authorized and guided transportation and disposal away from the site area. Provide personal protective equipment, materials and clothing such as nose masks and goggles to workers to ensure their safety. Regular and prompt maintenance of construction machinery and equipment. Control over areas generating dust particles by sprinkling water to reduce dust. Enclose such areas to mitigate effects of wind and hence controlling propagation of dust. A reputable solid waste handler will be contracted to regularly collect solid waste. The materials shall be properly segregated and separated to encourage recycling of some of them. Some demolished stone materials shall be used as backfills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of fire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers shall be sensitized on fire risks and use firefighting equipment. "No Smoking" rule shall be observed. Precautionary signs shall be well displayed, clean and easily legible to the customer. There will be no use of mobile phones at the forecourt. Security <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All electrical components at the site shall be of appropriate quality to minimize risks associated with faulty electrical fittings. All cables serving the pumps shall be well insulated and in sealed conduits. Tight security measures shall be observed by contracting a security firm to provide security guards at the facility. These security guards shall regulate motor vehicle and people entry and exit into the facility. Any suspicious characters shall be reported to the management and police for appropriate action.
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid unnecessary movement of soil materials from the site. Resurface/pave open areas after the completion of the project. Introduce suitable and well-managed vegetation to generate surface covers on the open areas and to control soil movement by erosion agents including water and wind. Provide suitable storm water drainage channels and maintain them regularly to avoid blockages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic flow management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There shall be sufficient parking space Unnecessary delays shall be avoided at the fueling bay. One staff shall be assigned the role of traffic management. Management shall ensure that there will be minimal blockages if any at the entrance and the exit. Forecourt shall be kept clean, with no litter, oil or spillage. Engines shall not be running while the vehicles are at the fueling bay.
Noise and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machineries and equipment in use shall be maintained to reduce noise resulting from friction. There shall be no unnecessary honking of Vehicles. Provision of bill boards at the construction site gates notifying of the 	<p>The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:</p> <p>(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.</p> <p>(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.</p> <p>(c) County Director of Environment, Nairobi County.</p> <p>The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Z. O. OUMA, for Director-General, National Environment Management Authority.</p>

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4348

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF
ALPHA FUEL SERVICES LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS FILLING
AND FUEL DEPOT IN KIRINYAGA COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The Proponent (Alpha Fuel Services) is proposing to start a fuel depot and LPG filling and distribution station in Sagana Township, Kariti Location, Sagana Division of Kirinyaga West District in Kirinyaga County

The proposed LPG filling and fuel depot will comprise a perimeter fence, entry & exit gates, grass lawn, flower beds, driveway and parking, three steel LPG storage tanks capable of holding 200 metric tonnes, an LPG cylinder filling pump facility, piping, empty and filled LPG cylinder storage facility, 3 mild steel fuel storage tanks each with a capacity for 50 M3, fuel pumps, temporary office, emergency assembly point and fire fighting equipment, wash rooms sewer lines and septic tank

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Mitigation Measure</i>
Solid waste and unused building materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all the waste, damaged and unused building materials are removed safely from the site and sold out, reused or disposed properly. • Landscaping the site and road reserve.
Fire, safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with the local county government on awareness and training of locals on fire management. • Liaise with St John's Ambulance on training on first aid from fire accidents and incidences. • Regularly inspect the storage tanks using approved leakage detection techniques and take appropriate remedial measures recommended. • Install signage and warning signs of areas likely to be prone to fire – , no carrying of matches no smoking, switch off engine, parking, toilets and such other warning signs. • Provide appropriate firefighting equipment and procedures and insure property. • Train staff in emergency preparedness. • Provide PPE for those working under hazardous condition. • Store LPG appropriately. Proponent should provide suitable fire extinguishers including ABC or CO2 and place them near probable source of ignition. • All the workers should be instructed on how to put off fires. • Warning signs of probable sources of fires should be placed within the premises. • Provide insurance cover for workers and the facility in case of fire

Noise levels

- Handle cylinders carefully.
- No handling of cylinders at night.

Security and conflicts

- Vet recruits before engagement.
- Employ locals as much as possible.

Environmental Aspects

- Drainage channels could be maintained if premise is converted to another use.
- If condemned, demolition and clearance should be done to rehabilitate the site for other use and dispose waste properly.
- Dispose of gas properly.

Socio economic aspects

- Building could be converted to another use.
- Encourage workers to engage on other IGAs.
- Workers should enlist with NHIF and NSSF SACCO society schemes.

The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:

(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.

(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.

(c) County Director of Environment, Kirinyaga County.

The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.

Z. O. OUMA,
for Director-General,
National Environment Management Authority.

MR/5021892

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4349

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED BONDO CLUSTER IRRIGATION
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (PHASE I) IN SIAYA COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The proponent (National Irrigation Board) has proposed to develop the Bondo Cluster Irrigation Project. The Phase I of the project is aimed at developing four irrigation schemes within Rarieda District and Bondo District with a combined irrigable area of 3,000 ha.

East Asembo scheme targets to develop a net irrigable area of 395 Ha, and will draw water from Lake Victoria at an intake located at 659519E, 9980822N. Great Nam scheme targets to develop a net irrigable area of 477 Ha, and will draw water from Lake Victoria at an intake located at 649370.6E, 9978176.217N. Wagusu scheme targets to develop a net irrigable area of 420 Ha, and will draw water from Lake Victoria at an intake located at 632908.997E, 9979429.988N; and Yala scheme targets to develop a net irrigable area of 2193 Ha, and will draw water from Yala River at an intake located at 646765E, 9996273N.

The proposed irrigation project is based on gravity and pumped systems. Gravity system will draw water from Yala river where there is substantial elevation to ensure water is conveyed to the irrigation areas using gravity head. The main components of the gravity system

will comprise; Headwork/Intake chamber; Sedimentation basin; Conveyance Pipeline; Main Pipelines, Distribution Pipelines, General pipeline fittings and appurtenance.

Below is a summary of the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Mitigation Measures</i>		
Construction phase			
Interference with the physical setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design shall in no way propose to implement developments that will hinder drainage, change the topography or introduce physical changes that are not in harmony with the physical setting of the Project area. The structures to be developed should be aesthetically acceptable to blend in with the surrounding. These structures should not form or end up being used by the resident population as access or bridges. No residential facilities shall be erected on site and the proponent shall as much as possible complete the works in such a way that natural aesthetics shall be retained at the locations. Restoration shall be undertaken to ensure that the original setting is as much as possible retained. 	Extraction of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where mature trees are cut, new trees should be planted in adjacent areas. A current and valid authorization from the Department of Mines prior to any blasting activity shall be obtained. A qualified and registered blaster by the Department of Mines and Geology shall supervise all blasting and rock-splitting operations at all times. The Contractor shall ensure that emergency services are notified, in writing, a minimum of 24 hours prior to any blasting activities commencing on site. The Contractor shall take necessary precautions to prevent damage to special features and the general environment, which includes the removal of fly-rock. Environmental damage caused by blasting/drilling shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense. The Contractor shall ensure that adequate warning is provided to the local communities immediately prior to all blasting. All signals shall also be clearly given. The Contractor shall use blast mats for cover material during blasting. Topsoil shall not be used as blast cover.
Interruption of existing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal request for permission to cross, break in and build the water pipeline should be sought from affected property owners. Formal engagement of key land and other property owners neighbouring the pipeline. Passing of relevant information to each of the affected parties. A work plan with clear responsibilities for each party should be developed to ensure smooth execution of the construction; and On completion of works, each property owner should be contacted again to give views and if complains arise the contractor asked to address the same. 	Solid wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide litter collection facilities such as bins. Dispose waste at a location that shall be approved by Resident Engineer in accordance with the waste management plan after consultation with the relevant stakeholders, including the local community. The disposal site need to be more than 100 meters from watercourses and in a position that will facilitate the prevention of storm-water runoff from the site from entering the watercourses.
Flooding during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure pipeline routing are properly excavated. Regularize checks and inspection of the pipeline routing to avert blockages; The Resident Engineer should inspect all pipeline connections and joints. 	Wastewater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All grey water runoff or uncontrolled discharges from the site/working areas (including wash down areas) to water courses should be contained and properly channelled. Water containing such pollutants as cements, concrete, lime, chemicals and fuels shall be discharged into a conservancy tank for removal from site; Potential pollutants of any kind and in any form shall be kept, stored and used in such a manner that any escape can be contained and the water table not endangered. Wash areas shall be placed and constructed in such a manner so as to ensure that the surrounding areas (including groundwater) are not polluted.
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor must implement erosion control measures to avoid erosion in areas that are prone to erosion, e.g. steep slopes and drainage lines. Construct soil conservation measures at stockpiled sites. Topsoil must be reinstated and rehabilitated on top of sub soil. All excavation works must be properly backfilled and compacted. 	Oil spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle maintenance should be done on purpose- built impervious concrete platforms with oil and grease traps. Standard operating practices for refueling mobile equipment such as a minimum 15m from any water channel should be practiced. Operator training is an important aspect of preventive approach and should be put into used before assignment or in the course of duty.
Soil compaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles must be kept on existing roads or tracks where possible. Minimize compaction during stockpiling by working the soil in the dry state. Avoid unnecessary vehicle movement; Rip compacted areas to reduce runoff and re-vegetate where required. All topsoil and other soil profiles must be managed strictly. 		
Vegetation loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor should ensure that 		

vegetation is cleared only where necessary.

Air quality and dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All above surface tanks should be bounded and mounted on paved surfaces. • Ensure that all equipment are in good condition, clean and free from leaks • Oil spill containment and clean up equipment should be kept at the contractor's camps.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers shall be trained on management of air pollution from vehicles and machinery. • Vehicles delivering soil materials should be covered to reduce dust emissions. • Activities generating dust (excavation, handling and transport of soils) to be carried out in calm weather. The Resident Engineer shall suspend earthworks operations wherever visible dust is affecting properties adjoining the work site. • The contractor should provide dust masks to all personnel on dust-prone work sites. • Records of related complaints should be kept by the contractor and communicated to the Resident Engineer; • All construction machinery should be maintained and serviced in accordance with the equipment specifications and manufacturer's standards.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise levels shall be kept within acceptable limits and construction activities shall, where possible be confined to normal working hours. • Equipment should be maintained regularly to reduce noise resulting from friction. • Workers in the vicinity of high-level noise to wear Personal Protective Equipment; • Limit pickup trucks and other small equipment to an idling time, observe a common sense approach to vehicle use and encourage workers to shut off vehicle engines whenever possible. • No unnecessary hooting by project and resident vehicles.
Operational phase	
Pollution by pesticides and insecticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt an integrated pest management system, eco-farming and Adopt biological control and improved agricultural practices.
Hydrology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhere to the safest maximum permitted abstracted water quantities at the intakes. • Alternating release volumes of water from the intakes during low river flow seasons to optimize usage without interference with aquatic life and downstream users. • The Proponent shall monitor the hydrology to determine whether there is reduced downstream flow and to determine the right levels of abstraction.
Water logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess project soils and their management needs, building dykes, apply water efficiently, consider drip or dawn/evening sprinkler irrigation, use lined canals or pipes to prevent seepage. Mulch exposed soil surfaces, Flush irrigated land regularly, Cultivate crops

	having high tolerance to salinity.
Land use conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control land use conflicts through Land use planning that should be participatory to designate areas for ecological, grazing and farming.
Water use conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage community participation in the project operation and develop an established community conflict resolution system.
Emergence of water related diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing sediment and weeds regularly, Provide/ensure alternate facilities for domestic water supply, bathing and human waste disposal, Provide education and training for farmers and other community members on: Irrigation health risks, efficient use of irrigation water, Proper storage, handling, use and disposal of agro-chemicals, Monitor disease/infection occurrence and public health indicators, and take corrective measures.
Decommissioning phase	
Demolition waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All structures that will not be used for other purposes must be removed and recycled/reused as far as possible.
Vegetation disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement an appropriate re-vegetation program to restore the site to its original status. • Consider use of indigenous plant species in re-vegetation.
Noise and vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that all equipment used are insulated or placed in enclosures • The noisy demolition works will be planned to be during the day.

The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:

(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.

(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.

(c) County Director of Environment, Siaya County.

The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.

Z. O. OUMA,

for Director-General,

MR/5048151

National Environment Management Authority.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4350

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED BADASA CLUSTER IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT IN MARSABIT CENTRAL DISTRICT, MARSABIT COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The Proponent (National Irrigation Board) is proposing to implement the Cluster Irrigation Development Project aimed at

developing two irrigation schemes within Marsabit Central District with a combined irrigable area of 300 ha. Songa scheme targets to develop a net irrigable area of 150 Ha, and will draw water from Songa dam. Badasa scheme targets to develop a net irrigable area of 150 Ha, and will draw water from Badasa dam. The proposed irrigation project is based on drip irrigation system which shall be adopted since; it is already under practice in the project area; Water is not available in plenty hence a system that is efficient in water use is preferred; Since pumping to great heads for sprinkler will lead to high operation and maintenance cost which may not be sustainable

Below is a summary of the anticipated impacts and the proposed mitigation measures:

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Proposed Mitigation Measures</i>
Interference with the physical setting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The design shall not hinder drainage, change the topography or introduce physical changes that are not in harmony with the physical setting of the Project area. The structures to be developed shall blend in with the surrounding. Restoration shall be undertaken to retain the original setting.
Interruption of existing infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal request for permission to cross, break in and build the irrigation infrastructure should be sought from affected property owners. Formal engagement of land and other property owners neighbouring the pipeline. Passing of relevant information to each of the affected parties. Develop a work-plan to ensure smooth execution of the construction; and On completion of works, each property owner should be contacted again to give views and if complains arise the contractor asked to address the same.
Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement erosion control measures in erosion prone areas. Construct soil conservation measures at stockpiled sites. Topsoil must be reinstated and rehabilitated on top of sub soil. All excavation works must be properly backfilled and compacted.
Soil compaction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicles must be kept on existing roads or tracks where possible. Minimize compaction during stockpiling by working the soil in the dry state. Avoid unnecessary vehicle movement. Rip compacted areas to reduce runoff and re-vegetate where required.
Contractor's camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have comprehensive waste management and sanitation plan and facilities. All storage tanks and equipment should have correct labels and Material Safety Data Sheets. Adequate emergency response plan should be in place in the camps. Employ best practice management "housekeeping" in all the camps. Remove camps after use and the land restored to its previous condition or better.
Vegetation loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor should ensure that vegetation is cleared only where necessary and new trees should be planted in areas adjacent to the cleared ones.

Extraction of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtain authorization from the Department of Mines prior to any blasting activity shall be obtained. A registered blaster Geology shall supervise all blasting and rock-splitting operations at all times. The Contractor shall ensure that emergency services are notified, in writing prior to any blasting activities commencing on site. The Contractor shall ensure that adequate warning is provided to the local communities prior to all blasting. The Contractor shall use blast mats for cover material during blasting.
Solid wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ an integrated waste management strategy. Provide litter collection facilities such as bins. Chemical or hazardous wastes shall not be burnt on site or dump in open pits. Maximize the re-use of all excavated materials in the works.
Wastewater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All grey water runoff or uncontrolled discharges from the site/working areas to water courses should be contained and properly channelled. Water containing such pollutants as cements, concrete, lime, chemicals and fuels shall be discharged into a conservancy tank for removal from site. Potential pollutants of any kind and in any form shall be kept, stored and used in such a manner that any escape can be contained and the water table not endangered. Wash areas shall be placed and constructed in such a manner so as to ensure that the surrounding areas (including groundwater) are not polluted.
Oil spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicle maintenance should be done on purpose-built impervious concrete platforms with oil and grease traps. Standard operating practices for refueling mobile equipment such as a minimum 15m from any water channel should be practiced. Operator training is an important aspect of preventive approach and should be put into used before assignment or in the course of duty. All above surface tanks should be bounded and mounted on paved surfaces.
Air quality and dust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all equipment are in good condition, clean and free from leaks Have in place oil spill containment and clean up equipment at the camp sites. Train workers on management of air pollution from vehicles and machinery. Cover vehicles delivering soil materials to reduce dust emissions. Activities generating dust to be carried out in calm weather. Provide dust masks to all personnel on dust-prone work sites. Avoid removal of vegetation until such time as clearance is required and exposed surfaces shall be re-vegetated or stabilized as soon as practically possible.

Noise and vibrations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep noise levels to within acceptable limits. • Equipment should be maintained regularly to reduce noise resulting from friction. • Workers in the vicinity of high-level noise to wear Personal Protective Equipment. • Limit pickup trucks and other small equipment to an idling time. • No unnecessary hooting by project and resident vehicles. • Any complaints received by the Contractor regarding noise will be recorded and communicated to the Resident Engineer.
Occupational health and safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor to establish a comprehensive Health and Safety Plan. • Ensure compliance with all standards and health and safety regulations. • Establish and enforce a strict code of conduct for all project drivers including outside suppliers delivering materials.
HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and sensitization of workers and the local communities on STIs, provide condoms to the project team and the public in conjunction with local NGO's dealing with HIV/AIDS. • Where possible conduct regular sensitization campaigns and monitoring and evaluation of the modes used during the two year course of the project; • Formation of peer groups from among the project staff to ensure continuity in training and awareness raising. • The contractor has to institute HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention campaign amongst workers for the duration of the contract e.g. erect and maintain HIV/AIDS information posters at prominent locations as specified by the Resident Engineer.
Pollution by pesticides	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt an integrated pest management system, eco-farming and Adopt biological control and improved agricultural practices.
Land use conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control land use conflicts through Land use planning that should be participatory to designate areas for ecological, grazing and farming.
Water use conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage community participation in the project operation and develop an established community conflict resolution system.
Human wildlife conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborate with KWS, KFS and other relevant government agencies in managing wildlife; create buffer zones, providing separate watering points for fauna.
Demolition waste (decommissioning)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of an integrated solid waste management system. • All structures that will not be used for other purposes must be removed and recycled/reused as far as possible. • All foundations must be removed and recycled, reused or disposed of at a licensed disposal site. • Where recycling/reuse is not possible, the materials should be taken to a licensed waste disposal site.

The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:

(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.

(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.

(c) County Director of Environment, Marsabit County.

The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.

Z. O. OUMA,

for Director-General,

MR/5048151

National Environment Management Authority.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4351

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED WIKITHUKI IRRIGATION PROJECT SITUATED IN WIKITHUKI SUB LOCATION, KYENINI LOCATION, MUSAVANI DIVISION, TSEIKURU DISTRICT IN KITUI COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The Proponent (National Irrigation Board) proposes to put up an Project in Wikithuki sub location, Kyenini location, Musavani Division, Tseikuru District in Kitui County.

The project will be constructed in two phases and will entail among other things the abstraction of water from Tana River through a pumping station to stilling basins before being conveyed through a system of main and tertiary canals for application to the field through open furrow system. A booster station will be constructed to raise water to other basins for application to the fields through drip and sprinkler irrigation system. The two phases of the project are expected to bring the irrigated land to a total of 900 acres, 500 acres of which is designed to use canal and furrow irrigation system. 400 acres will be based on a combination of drip and sprinkler systems of irrigation. The main components to be constructed in each of the phases considered in this design are: intake sump, pump house, pump, receptor basins, rising mains; road and their crossing canals, division boxes, scheme office and store, booster station, design of sprinkler irrigation system, scheme electric fencing, bush clearing and land levelling, roads and culvert crossings

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

Impacts	Mitigation Measures
Water pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit number of vehicles and area of construction. • Compaction of loose material & Diversion of storm water flows from construction sites. • Hazardous wastes to be properly disposed by a licensed waste handler. • Apply appropriate irrigation management. • Ensure appropriate agricultural practices and control of inputs. • Adhere to waste discharge standards.
Loss of trees and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize number of trees cut.

greenery beauty	• Revegetation.
Water borne diseases	• Construction of public convenience for both genders.
Siltation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure proper design and layout of field to allow for self cleaning of canal. • Ensure appropriate terracing if possible. • Ensure water application rate does not exceed soil intake rate. • Upgrade the other technologies in future. • Manual desilting of canals.
Vector diseases	• Manage irrigation water to avoid runoff or excessive application.
Accidents and ill health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid leakage leading to water logging. • Consult with local community and health workers. • Provide HIV/AIDS awareness education to all farmers and workers on site. • Develop and implement an appropriate OS&H policy.
Chemical poisoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage and use chemicals as recommended by manufacturers. • Develop and implement an appropriate OS&H policy.
Loss or disruption of important Communal pathways to watering points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade local facilities as part of irrigation's social responsibility. • Provide safe crossing points and new pathways to ensure that communities are not cut off from each other or from community facilities and resources due to pipe networks.
Aquatic fauna	• Manage handling, application and disposal of agrochemicals and wastewater as per design and specifications.
Nuisance of Smoke, dust and noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control and limit burning activities. • Control transport movement and hours of operation.

The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:

(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.

(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.

(c) County Director of Environment, Kitui County.

The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.

Z. O. OUMA,
for Director-General,

MR/5048151 National Environment Management Authority.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4352

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION OF KISUMU SEWAGE TREATMENT SYSTEM IN KISUMU CITY, KISUMU COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003,

the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The proponent (Lake Victoria Environment Management Project II) to support the expansion of the sewerage system and the construction of Artificial Wetland for Kisumu City to improve the final effluent quality that is discharged into River Kisat that finally discharges into Lake Victoria.

The sewerage system for Kisumu City is earmarked for expansion to be able to serve the Western Sewage District of Kisumu City, which is currently un-served but is developing at a high rate. As part of this improvement, Kisat Conventional Sewage treatment plant is set to undergo rehabilitation while Nyalenda Sewage treatment lagoons are already on a progressive rehabilitation.

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

Possible Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
Stakeholder preparation Seeking approvals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involvement of stakeholders and public. • Preparation of management plan. • Acquisition of the project land if necessary.
Establishment of construction camp sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake ESIA studies for the target camp sites and obtain approval from the relevant authorities (including NEMA). • Isolate through fencing the camp sites from access by the public for their safety.
Access to campsites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize to the extent possible the existing public roads to avoid social and economic disruption. • Ensure road safety measures for the construction vehicles to the extent possible by observing all traffic regulations.
Safety risks	• Provide notices, signage and information to the public for their safety at all locations.
Air pollution	
Social nuisance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Install barriers along walkways, crossings and public places affected by the works for public safety. • Where there are potential for nuisance from dust generation, ensure earth moving is under damp conditions (consider watering where necessary). • Inform immediate communities or stakeholders of the activities for harmony. • Earth moving to take the shortest period possible. • Sewers channels to be cut in phase and small sections.
Public safety	• Notify public the intent to cut sections for safety precautions.
Occupational safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide signage and safety information in all work areas. • Ensure compliance by workers with safety safeguards including the OHS, provision of safety gear and enforcement of application.
Disruption of amenities (access roads, services lines and driveways)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify other services providers and laying of sewer pipes and testing be undertaken within the shortest period to avoid public disruption. • Mark the lines to avoid conflicts with other activities.
Materials sourcing, delivery and storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction material sources should be environmentally sustainable (approved accordingly). • Delivery routes and modes of transport

	should be approved.
Waste removal and disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Material storage on site not to be internal or external nuisance. Material residuals to be disposed off in accordance with established regulations. Construction wastes (residual earth, debris and scrap materials) to be removed for safe disposal. Encourage recycling where possible (concrete debris for access road surfacing).
	Contaminated organic matter in the work areas including sludge and grit matter (sewerage plants) to be isolated for safe disposal.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide construction workers with personal protective gear (gloves, gum boots, overalls and helmets), especially at the wastewater treatment plants. Provide temporary toilets and bathrooms for the construction workers at the work sites. Provide onsite first aid kit accessible by the workers on need.
	Isolate the site for access by the local communities during the construction for their safety and health.
Air Quality Control	Control dust emissions in all work areas (watering where necessary).
	Sludge to be covered on removal and transit.
	Avoid open burning of solid materials during construction works.
	Any materials preparation (e.g. crashing) be undertaken in controlled .
Environmental Pollution Control	Ensure effluent discharge during construction remains controlled.
	Neutralize all solids waste matter (including sludge and grit matter before off-site disposal.
Social interactions	Fence up the site to keep off local communities for their safety (especially children).
	Provide safe shed for the workers who may be served food by the local communities.
	Ensure any materials released to the local communities for re-use is disinfected.
Sewer connections	Provide easy connection points to the treatment plant for the immediate residents for enhanced sense of ownership.

The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:

(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.

(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.

(c) County Director of Environment, Kisumu County.

The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.

Z. O. OUMA,
for Director-General,

MR/4944730

National Environment Management Authority.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4571

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT
AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED MASEKI FILLING STATION ALONG
MATINYANI-MASEKI ROAD ON PLOT L.R. NO. 899, MASEKI
SUB-LOCATION, MUTULU LOCATION, MATINYANI
DISTRICT, KITUI COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

PURSUANT to regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Co-ordination (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has received an Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report for the above proposed project.

The Proponent (Tesa Holdings Company Limited) is proposing to construct a filling station along Matinyani-Maseki Road on Plot L.R. No. 899, Maseki Sub-Location, Mutulu Location, Matinyani District, Kitui County

The proposed project will include the following components:-ago pipes, PMS pump

IK Pump,IK tank with a carrying capacity of 5000 litres ,2 in number ago tanks of each with a carrying capacity of 5000 litres ,a shop and 2 offices, Pipe ditch, Storm water drain and a cabro slab

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

Possible Impacts	Proposed Mitigation measures
Air pollution	Control speed and operation of construction vehicles.
	Prohibit idling of vehicles.
	Spray water on excavated areas.
	Maintenance of construction plant and equipment.
Noise pollution	Sensitize construction workers.
	All bare areas should be landscaped after construction.
	Workers should be provided with dust masks if working in sensitive areas.
	Maintain plant equipment.
	Construction should be carried out only during daytime i.e. 0800 – 1700 HRS.
	Workers to wear ear muffs if working in noisy section.
Solid waste	Management to ensure that noise from the residents is kept within reasonable levels.
	Construction debris should be collected by a licensed private contracted waste collection company.
	Excavation waste should be re-used or backfilled.
	Waste generated should be collected by a privately contracted waste collection company and the contractor should ensure the construction of a central waste collection point with bulk storage facilities.
Oil leaks and spills	The site should have waste receptacles with bulk storage facilities at convenient points to prevent littering during occupation.
	Machinery should be well maintained to prevent oil leaks.
	Contractor should have a designated

	area where maintenance is carried out and that is protected from rain water.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All oil products should be stored in a site store and handled carefully. • An oil interceptor (API Style) should be provided at drainage channels.
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of secondary businesses. • Round the clock security for the facility. • Adequate lighting and an alarm system installed at strategic points. • Bushes around and within the site cleared to avoid hiding areas for thieves.
Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Personal Protective Equipment • Train workers on personal safety and how to handle equipments and machines. • A well stocked first aid kit shall be maintained by a qualified personnel. • Report any accidents / incidences and treat and compensate affected workers • Provide sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences which should be kept clean.
Traffic density	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper signage put in place to notify neighbors of the activity and presence of heavy vehicles and to direct traffic. • Presence of boards directing patrons to the site. • Strict adherence to traffic rules.
Fire preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fire fighting drills carried out regularly. • Fire fighting emergency response plan. • Ensure all firefighting equipment are regularly maintained, serviced and inspected. • Fire hazard signs and directions to emergency exit, route to follow and assembly point in case of any fire incidence.
Waste water disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste water should empty to the septic tank via well laid sewage pipes. • Conduct inspections for sewer pipe blockages or damages and fix them. • Empty septic tank whenever its full by a licensed exhauster services damages and fix them. • Empty septic tank whenever its full by a licensed exhauster services.
<p>The full report of the proposed project is available for inspection during working hours at:</p> <p>(a) Director-General, NEMA, Popo Road, off Mombasa Road, P.O. Box 67839-00200, Nairobi.</p> <p>(b) Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, NHIF Building, Community, P.O. Box 30126-00100, Nairobi.</p> <p>(c) County Director of Environment, Kitui County.</p> <p>The National Environment Management Authority invites members of the public to submit oral or written comments within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice to the Director-General, NEMA, to assist the Authority in the decision making process of the plan.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Z. O. OUMA, for Director-General, National Environment Management Authority.</p>	
MR/5048283	

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4572

THE TRANSFER OF BUSINESSES ACT

(Cap. 500)

BUSINESS TRANSFER

NOTICE is given that the furniture, fittings, fixtures and part of the assets and part of the stock being part of the business of animal husbandry distribution owned by Lolldaiga Hills Limited (*the "transferor"*) on the premises situated on Land Reference Number 8999 Nanyuki, have been sold and transferred by the transferor to Lolldaiga Management Limited, who will carry on the said business of animal husbandry distribution at the same premises under the name and style of Lolldaiga Management Limited, (*the "transferee"*) with effect from 31st May, 2014 (the "completion date")

The address of the transferor is P.O. Box 26-10400, Nanyuki, Kenya.

The address of the transferee is P.O. Box 26-10400, Nanyuki, Kenya.

The transferee is not assuming nor does it intend to assume any creditors or debtors of the transferor incurred in connection with the purchase of assets of the transferor up to and including the completion Date and the same shall be paid and discharged by the transferor and likewise all debts and liabilities owing and due to the transferor up to and including the completion date shall be received by the transferor.

Dated the 25th June, 2014.

COULSON HARNEY,

MR/5048467

Advocate for the Transferor and Transferee.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4573

WESTLANDS MUTHITHI GODOWN, NAIROBI

DISPOSAL OF UNCOLLECTED GOODS

NOTICE is issued pursuant to section 6 and 7 of the the Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act (Cap. 38) of the laws of Kenya, to the owners of motor vehicle reg. No. KBL 129B, engine No. 1222088151, chassis No. 22T, 240-5034086, Premio, Silver in colour, presently lying uncollected at the premises of Westlands Muthithi Godown, Nairobi, Further notice is given that unless the motor vehicle is collected within the next one month from the date of this publication of this notice, and upon payment to Westlands Muthithi Godown storage charges and any other incidental costs of publishing this notice, the same shall be disposed by way of Auction without any further notice.

Dated the 30th June, 2014.

P. N. KAHURA,

MR/5019653

Director.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4574

MBOI-KAMITI FAMERS COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 300-00900, Kiambu

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Serah Njoki Berenju of P.O. Box 6470, Thika in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in original share certificate No. 13975, in Mboi-Kamiti Famers Company Limited, comprising 2 shares. And whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the share certificate issued thereof is lost. Notice is given that after the expiry of thirty (30) days from the date hereof a new share certificate shall be issued by the said company to Serah Njoki Berenju.

Dated the 2nd July, 2014.

GACHOKA & COMPANY,

MR/5019705

Advocates for Serah Njoki Berenju.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4575

MBOI-KAMITI FARMERS COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 300-00900, Kiambu

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATE

Share Certificate No. 4029 in the name of Hadija Wanjiru Wangendo Mbugua.

WHEREAS Hadija Wanjiru Wangendo Mbugua, is registered as proprietor of share certificate No. 4029 in Mboi-Kamiti Farmers Company Limited. And whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said share certificate issued thereof has been lost. Notice is given that after the expiry of thirty (30) days from the date hereof a new share certificate shall be issued by the said company to Hadija Wanjiru Wangendo Mbugua.

Dated the 19th June, 2014.

KAMAU N. PETER & COMPANY,

MR/5048419 *Advocates for Hadija Wanjiru Wangendo Mbugua.*

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4576

MBOI-KAMITI FARMERS COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 300-00900, Kiambu

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS (1) John Mwangi Njuguna and (2) Catherine Wathanu Njuguna (deceased), both of P.O. Box 99, Kiambu in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors in original share Certificates Nos. 9582 and 0233, respectively in Mboi-Kamiti Farmers Company Limited. And whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the share certificates issued thereof have been lost or misplaced. Notice is given that after the expiry of thirty (30) days from the date hereof new share certificates shall be issued and the original certificates detailed above will be deemed to have been cancelled provided that no objection is received within that period.

Dated the 23rd June, 2014.

WANDUGI & COMPANY,

MR/5048310 *Advocates for (1) John Mwangi Njuguna and (2) Catherine Wathanu Njuguna.*

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4577

MBOI-KAMITI FARMERS COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 300-00900, Kiambu

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATE

Share Certificate No. 10452 in the name of Jecinta Kanyi Ngumi, of P.O. Box 185-00900, Kiambu.

WHEREAS Jecinta Kanyi Ngumi, is registered as proprietor of share certificate No. 10452 in Mboi-Kamiti Farmers Company Limited. And whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the said share certificate issued thereof has been lost. Notice is given that after the expiry of thirty (30) days from the date hereof a new share certificate shall be issued by the said company to Jecinta Kanyi Ngumi.

Dated the 26th June, 2014.

KAMAU N. PETER & COMPANY,

MR/5019601 *Advocates for Jecinta Kanyi Ngumi.*

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4578

MBOI-KAMITI FARMERS COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 300-00900, Kiambu

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATE

NOTICE is given that David Njiriri Mbugua ID/No. 10960520 confirms the loss of his share certificate issued by Mboi-Kamiti Farmers Company Limited.

FLORENCE C. MITEY,

MR/5048296 *Advocate for David Njiriri Mbugua.*

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4579

BRITISH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY (K) LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 30375-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 161-20366 in the name and on the life of Rhodah Mwikali Kiilu.

REPORT having been made to this company on the loss of the above numbered policy, notice is given that unless objection is lodged to British American Insurance Company (K) Limited within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, a duplicate policy will be issued and shall be used as the only valid documents by the company for all future transactions.

Dated the 18th June, 2014.

J. K. MITEI,

MR/5048359 *Underwriting Manager, Life.*

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4580

THE JUBILEE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENYA LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30376-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 189996 in the name and on the life of Josephine Beatrice Oracha.

APPLICATION has been made to this company for the issue of duplicate of the above-numbered policy, the original having been reported as lost or misplaced. Notice is given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the office of the company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy will be issued, which will be the sole evidence of the contract.

Dated the 18th June, 2014.

ALEX MWANGI,

MR/5048352 *Life Department.*

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4581

THE JUBILEE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENYA LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30376-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 194441 in the name and on the life of Murithi Peter Moffat.

APPLICATION has been made to this company for the issue of duplicate of the above-numbered policy, the original having been reported as lost or misplaced. Notice is given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the office of the company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy will be issued, which will be the sole evidence of the contract.

Dated the 6th June, 2014.

ALEX MWANGI,

MR/5048352 *Life Department.*

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4582

CANNON ASSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30216-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 617-374862 in the name of John Njenga Mungai.

IT IS reported to the company that the above numbered life policy is lost or stolen. Notice is hereby given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the Head Office of this Company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, a special policy will be issued to the life assured.

Dated the 13th June, 2014.

O. MAGOIYA,

MR/5048429

Operations Manager, Life Business.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4583

CANNON ASSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30216-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 02/3064/00 in the name of Felix Maina Kinyua.

IT IS reported to the company that the above numbered life policy is lost or stolen. Notice is hereby given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the Head Office of this Company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, a special policy will be issued to the life assured.

Dated the 13th June, 2014.

O. MAGOIYA,

MR/5048429

Operations Manager, Life Business.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4584

CANNON ASSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30216-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 01/5865/04 in the name of Abigail Shiganga Mshila.

IT IS reported to the company that the above numbered life policy is lost or stolen. Notice is hereby given that unless objection is lodged to the contrary at the Head Office of this Company within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, a special policy will be issued to the life assured.

Dated the 13th June, 2014.

O. MAGOIYA,

MR/5048429

Operations Manager, Life Business.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4585

CFC LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30364-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 8118041 in the name and on the life of Pamela Ayeria Marinda.

APPLICATION having been made to this company on the loss of the above numbered policy, notice is given that unless objection is lodged to Cfc Life Assurance Limited within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy will be issued, and shall be used as the only valid document by the company for all future transactions.

Dated the 13th June, 2014.

ROSELYNE KHAMALA,

MR/5048365

Ag. Head of Customer Service, CFC Life.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4586

CFC LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30364-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 6965763 in the name and on the life of Margaret Wangechi Mbugua.

APPLICATION having been made to this company on the loss of the above numbered policy, notice is given that unless objection is lodged to Cfc Life Assurance Limited within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy will be issued, and shall be used as the only valid document by the company for all future transactions.

Dated the 13th June, 2014.

ROSELYNE KHAMALA,

MR/5048365

Ag. Head of Customer Service, CFC Life.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4587

CFC LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30364-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 8118403 in the name and on the life of Michael Odhiambo Orieko.

APPLICATION having been made to this company on the loss of the above numbered policy, notice is given that unless objection is lodged to Cfc Life Assurance Limited within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy will be issued, and shall be used as the only valid document by the company for all future transactions.

Dated the 13th June, 2014.

ROSELYNE KHAMALA,

MR/5048365

Ag. Head of Customer Service, CFC Life.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4588

CFC LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30364-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 6954913 in the name and on the life of David Warambo Odee.

APPLICATION having been made to this company on the loss of the above numbered policy, notice is given that unless objection is lodged to Cfc Life Assurance Limited within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy will be issued, and shall be used as the only valid document by the company for all future transactions.

Dated the 13th June, 2014.

ROSELYNE KHAMALA,

MR/5048365

Ag. Head of Customer Service, CFC Life.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4589

CFC LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30364-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 6917269 in the name and on the life of Grace Hosea Yimbo.

APPLICATION having been made to this company on the loss of the above numbered policy, notice is given that unless objection is lodged to Cfc Life Assurance Limited within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy will be issued, and shall be used as the only valid document by the company for all future transactions.

Dated the 13th June, 2014.

ROSELYNE KHAMALA,

MR/5048365

Ag. Head of Customer Service, CFC Life.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4590

CFC LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30364-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 6989015 in the name and on the life of Dennis Mbuvi Mutui.

Policy No. 6988979 in the name and on the life of Tabitha Kyambi Mutui.

APPLICATION having been made to this company on the loss of the above numbered policy, notice is given that unless objection is lodged to CFC Life Assurance Limited within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy will be issued, and shall be used as the only valid document by the company for all future transactions.

Dated the 13th June, 2014.

MR/5048365 ROSELYNE KHAMALA,
Ag. Head of Customer Service, CFC Life.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4591

CFC LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30364-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 8143845/8/50/52 in the name and on the life of Lydia Kadzo Katana.

APPLICATION having been made to this company on the loss of the above numbered policy, notice is given that unless objection is lodged to CFC Life Assurance Limited within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy will be issued, and shall be used as the only valid document by the company for all future transactions.

Dated the 13th June, 2014.

MR/5048365 ROSELYNE KHAMALA,
Ag. Head of Customer Service, CFC Life.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4592

CFC LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Head Office: P.O. Box 30364-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 6980097 in the name and on the life of Hassan Ali Saleh.

APPLICATION having been made to this company on the loss of the above numbered policy, notice is given that unless objection is lodged to CFC Life Assurance Limited within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, duplicate policy will be issued, and shall be used as the only valid document by the company for all future transactions.

Dated the 13th June, 2014.

MR/5048365 ROSELYNE KHAMALA,
Ag. Head of Customer Service, CFC Life.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4593

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 22nd May, 2014, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 351, in Volume DI, Folio 106/1613, File No. MMXIV, by our client, Toywa Linga Abraham, of P.O. Box 644-30600, Kapenguria in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Abraham Linganyang Toikela, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name Abraham Linganyang Toikela and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Toywa Linga Abraham, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Sean Toywa Linga Abraham only.

Dated the 20th June, 2014.

MR/5048407 KATINA & COMPANY,
Advocates for Toywa Linga Abraham,
formerly known as Abraham Linganyang Toikela.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4594

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 14th April, 2014, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 350, in Volume DI, Folio 105/1605, File No. MMXIV, by me, Mitamoi Pkemoifredrick, of P.O. Box 45-30600, Kapenguria in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Bonface Okemoi Pyego, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name Bonface Okemoi Pyego, and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Mitamoi Pkemoifredrick, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Mitamoi Pkemoifredrick only.

Dated the 20th June, 2014.

MR/5048406 MITAMOI PKEMOIFREDRICK,
formerly known as Bonface Okemoi Pyego.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4595

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 14th April, 2014, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 1869, in Volume DI, Folio 103/1561, File No. MMXIV, by our client, Ann Carolyne Washington, of P.O. Box 25381-00603, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Ann Carolyne Nyokabi, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of her former name Ann Carolyne Nyokabi and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Ann Carolyne Washington, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address her by her assumed name Ann Carolyne Washington only.

MR/5048349 GITHINJI VICTOR & COMPANY,
Advocates for Ann Carolyne Washington,
formerly known as Ann Carolyne Nyokabi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4596

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 20th May, 2014, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 497, in Volume DI, Folio 89/11388, File No. MMXIV, by our client, Mary Wambui Wanderi, of P.O. Box 435-00204, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Mary Wambui Kamau, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of her former name Mary Wambui Kamau and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Mary Wambui Wanderi, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address her by her assumed name Mary Wambui Wanderi only.

MR/5048344 GESICHO & NYAMBANE
Advocates for Mary Wambui Wanderi,
formerly known as Mary Wambui Kamau.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4597

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 17th March, 2014, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 630, in Volume DI, Folio 90/1400, File No. MMXIV, by our client, Waithira Mwangi, of P.O. Box 75682-00200, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Charity Waithira Mwangi, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of her former name Charity Waithira Mwangi and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Waithira Mwangi, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address her by her assumed name Mary Waithira Mwangi only.

MR/5048340 WAMBUI KYAMA & COMPANY
Advocates for Waithira Mwangi,
formerly known as Charity Waithira Mwangi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4598

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 19th May, 2014, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 1957, in Volume DI, Folio 102/1556, File No. MMXIV, by our client, Irene Wairimu Waithaka, of P.O. Box 24694-00502, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, the mother and legal guardian of Doris Karungari Waithaka (minor), of P.O. Box 24694-00502, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Margaret Karungari, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of her former name Margaret Karungari and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Doris Karungari Waithaka, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address her by her assumed name Doris Karungari Waithaka only.

MR/5048449 *KALE MAINA & BUNDOTICH
Advocates for Doris Karungari Waithaka,
formerly known as Margaret Karungari.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4599

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 30th December, 2013, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 149, in Volume DI, Folio 4129, File No. MMXIV, by me, Caroline Wairimu Ndungu, of P.O. Box 21, Kiganjo in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Caroline Wairimu Weru, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of her former name Caroline Wairimu Weru and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Caroline Wairimu Ndungu, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address her by her assumed name Caroline Wairimu Ndungu only.

MR/5019545 *CAROLINE WAIRIMU NDUNGU,
formerly known as Caroline Wairimu Weru.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4600

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 6th November, 2013, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Mombasa as Presentation No. 23, in Volume B-13, Folio, 1108/8077-1637, File No. MMXIV, by our client, Hajaambi Kang'ara, of P.O. Box 34384-80100, Mombasa in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Kang'ara wa Njaambi, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name Kang'ara wa Njaambi and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Hajaambi Kang'ara, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Hajaambi Kang'ara only.

MR/5019675 *MOSES N. SIAGI & COMPANY,
Advocates for Hajaambi Kang'ara,
formerly known as Kang'ara wa Njaambi.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4601

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 18th June, 2014, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 2173, in Volume DI, Folio 125/1893, File No. MMXIV, by our client, Rebecca Rachel Jeremic, of passport No. AP935156, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Winny Irene Amondi Mbori alias Rebecca Rachel Jeremic, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of her former name Winny Irene Amondi Mbori and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Rebecca Rachel Jeremic, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address her by her assumed name Rebecca Rachel Jeremic only.

MR/50483498 *MOSES ODAWA & COMPANY,
Advocates for Rebecca Rachel Jeremic,
formerly known as Winny Irene Amondi Mbori.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4602

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 3rd February, 2011, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 1415, in Volume DI, Folio 158/3483, File No. MMXI, by me, Wuodgot Odhiambo Migot, formerly known as Daudi Odhiambo Migot, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name Daudi Odhiambo Migot and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Wuodgot Odhiambo Migot, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Joseph Wuodgot Odhiambo Migot only.

MR/5048261 *WUODGOT ODHIAMBO MIGOT,
formerly known as Daudi Odhiambo Migot.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4603

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 5th May, 2014, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 495, in volume DI, Folio 89/1393, File No. MMXIV, by our client, Jane Wanjugu Mutitu, of P.O. Box 13285-00200, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Jane Wakonyo, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of her former name Jane Wakonyo and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Jane Wanjugu Mutitu, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address her by her assumed name Jane Wanjugu Mutitu only.

MR/5021782 *JIRONGO MUHANGANI,
Advocates for Jane Wanjugu Mutitu,
formerly known as Jane Wakonyo.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4604

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 14th April, 2014, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 1301, in Volume DI, Folio, 97/1494, File No. MMXIV, by our client, Oprah Francoise Musyoki, formerly known as Francoise Uwamahoro, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name Francoise Uwamahoro and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Oprah Francoise Musyoki, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Oprah Francoise Musyoki only.

MR/5048369 *KINYANJUI, KIRIMI & COMPANY,
Advocates for Oprah Francoise Musyoki,
formerly known as Francoise Uwamahoro.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4605

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 29th May, 2014, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 2713, in Volume DI, Folio 126/1915, File No. MMXIV, by our client, Fenley Ngairah Desouza, of P.O. Box 13160-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Fenley Phinias Ngairah and Fenley Phinias M. Ngairah, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name Fenley Phinias Ngairah and Fenley Phinias M. Ngairah, and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Fenley Ngairah Desouza, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Fenley Ngairah Desouza only.

Dated the 20th June, 2014.

MR/5019501 *KIRUTI & COMPANY,
Advocates for Fenley Ngairah Desouza,
formerly known as Fenley Phinias Ngairah
and Fenley Phinias M. Ngairah.*

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