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CORRIGENDUM

IN Gazette Notice No. 3740 of 2015, Cause No. 31 of 2015, *amend* the deceased's name printed as "Muiruri Wainaina alias Paul Muiruri Wainaina, to read "Wilson Gitau Mwangi".

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4007

THE UNIVERSITIES ACT

(No. 42 of 2012)

APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 38 (1) (a), of the Universities Act, 2012, I, Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces, appoint—

VIMAL SHAH

to be the Chancellor of Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology for a period of five (5) years.

Dated the 19th May, 2015.

UHURU KENYATTA,
President.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4008

THE KENYA CIVIL AVIATION ACT

(Cap. 394)

APPOINTMENT

IN EXERCISE of the powers conferred by section 19 (1), of the Civil Aviation Act, 2013, the Cabinet Secretary for Transport and Infrastructure appoints—

GILBERT MACHARIA KIBE

to be the Director-General of the Kenya Civil Aviation Authority for a period of three (3) years, with effect from 23rd April, 2015.

Dated the 14th May, 2015.

J. W. MACHARIA,
Ag. Cabinet Secretary for Transport and Infrastructure.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4009

THE KENYA INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS ACT

TASKFORCE TO REVIEW THE KENYA INFORMATION COMMUNICATIONS ACT (BROADCASTING REGULATIONS), 2010

APPOINTMENT

PURSUANT to the appointment of the Taskforce on 16th April, 2015 vide Gazette Notice No. 3136 of 2015, the Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Information, Communications and Technology appoints—

Christopher Maina—(*Secretary*);

Members:

Joseph Kihanya,
Abdalla Kamwana,

to the Taskforce with effect from 15th May, 2015.

Dated the 25th May, 2015.

FRED MATIANG'I,
*Cabinet Secretary,
Information, Communications and Technology.*

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4010

THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA

THE JUDICIAL SERVICE ACT

(No. 1 of 2011)

BAIL AND BOND POLICY GUIDELINES

These Bail and Bond Policy Guidelines are a collaborative effort of the justice sector institutions under the auspices of the National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ), a multi-sectoral

body established under section 34 of the Judicial Service Act, 2011. The Guidelines have been developed pursuant to section 35(2) of the Judicial Service Act which mandates NCAJ to formulate policies relating to the administration of justice and to implement, monitor, evaluate and review strategies for the administration of justice. They are also made as part of State's duty under Article 21 of the Constitution, and provisions of Articles 48 and 49 on the right of access to justice and the right to bail respectively.

The Bail and Bond Policy Guidelines are intended to streamline the application and administration of Bail and Bond for arrested and accused persons. They are aimed at guiding police, prosecution, judicial and prison officers, as well as advocates and the general public, in the application and interpretation of laws that govern bail and bond. Accordingly, the Guidelines are not intended to substitute the provisions of the Constitution and statutory laws regulating the administration of bail and bond.

In line with sections 5 and 34 of the Judicial Service Act, the Chief Justice of the Republic of Kenya and Chairperson of the National Council on the Administration of Justice, notifies the public and stakeholders of the following Bail and Bond Policy Guidelines:

Definitions

Bail—An agreement between an accused person or his/her sureties and the court that the accused person will attend court when required, and that should the accused person abscond, in addition to the court issuing warrants of arrest, a sum of money or property directed by the court to be deposited, will be forfeited to the court.

Bail hearing—a proceeding in which the court determines whether an accused person should be released or held in custody pending trial.

Bail Report—A social inquiry report based on information generated about the background and community ties of an accused person, and its purposes are to verify information provided to the court by the accused person, to assess the likelihood that the accused person will appear for trial, and enable the court to impose reasonable bail terms and conditions.

Bond—An undertaking, with or without sureties or security, entered into by an accused person in custody under which he or she binds him or herself to comply with the conditions of the undertaking and if in default of such compliance to pay the amount of bail or other sum fixed in the bond.

Personal Recognizance—The release of an arrested or accused person on the undertaking of such a person that he or she will appear in court as and when required.

Pretrial Detention—The confinement of arrested and accused persons in custody pending the investigation, hearing and determination of their cases.

Pretrial Detainees—Accused persons who have been formally charged and are awaiting the commencement of their trials; accused persons whose trials have begun but have yet to come to a conclusion; persons who have been convicted by a court of first instance but who have appealed against their sentences or are within the statutory limits of doing so.

Remandee—An accused person detained in a prison pending the determination of his or her case.

Security—A sum of money pledged in exchange for the release of an arrested or accused person as a guarantee of that person's appearance for trial.

Surety—A person who undertakes to ensure that an accused person will appear in court and abide by bail conditions. The surety puts up security, such as money or title to a property, which can be forfeited to the court if the accused person fails to appear in court.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Article 49(1)(h) of the Constitution of Kenya gives an arrested person the right "to be released on bond or bail, on reasonable conditions, pending a charge or trial, unless there are compelling reasons not to be released." Further, Article 49(2) of the Constitution provides that "A person shall not be remanded in custody for an offence if the offence is punishable by a fine only or by imprisonment for not more than six months."

- 1.2 At the same time, the Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) empowers an officer in charge of a police station or a court to admit a person accused of an offence – other than murder, treason, robbery with violence, attempted robbery with violence and any related offence – to bail or release on executing a bond with sureties for his or her appearance. Alternatively, such a police officer or court may, instead of taking bail from the accused person, release him or her upon executing a bond without sureties. Further, the CPC provides that “The amount of bail shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall not be excessive.” It also gives the High Court the power to “direct that an accused person be admitted to bail or that bail required by a subordinate court or police officer be reduced. Finally, it provides that “Before a person is released on bail or on his own recognizance, a bond for such sum as the court or police officer thinks sufficient shall be executed by that person, and by one or more sufficient sureties.”
 - 1.3 A number of other laws also contain provisions that deal with bail. These laws are the Children Act, the Prevention of Terrorism Act and the National Police Service Act. The Children Act empowers courts to grant bail to child offenders pending their appearance before a Children’s court. The Prevention of Terrorism Act 2012 provides that the rights of an arrested person specified under Article 49(1)(f) of the Constitution may be limited in order to ensure the protection of the suspect or any witness, to ensure that suspect avails himself for examination or trial or does not interfere with the investigations, to prevent the commission of an offence under this Act, or to ensure the preservation of national security.
 - 1.4 The National Police Service Act gives a police officer investigating an alleged offence, save for an offence against discipline, broad discretionary power to “require any person to execute a bond in such sum and in such form as may be required,” on condition that the person shall duly attend court if and when required to do so. However, this power is to be “exercised in strict accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code.” A person who refuses or fails to comply with the bond requirements commits an offence.
 - 1.5 These foregoing provisions of the Constitution and statutory laws seek to regulate administration of the right to bail and pretrial detention, that is the confinement of accused persons in facilities such as police cells or prisons, pending the investigation, hearing, determination or appeal of their cases. Administering these laws entails balancing the rights of suspects and accused persons to liberty and to be presumed innocent with the public interest.
 - 1.6 Attaining this much-needed balance has proved elusive for much of Kenya’s history, and complaints abound concerning disparities in the administration of bail and bond. For example, research shows that “there has been little consistency and standards in the application of bail by concerned agencies.” As a result, “there is great public concern that bail (sic) granted across the country lack clear criteria, are exorbitant, unjustifiable and unaffordable by the majority of accused persons who are vulnerable and poor.”
 - 1.7 Conversely, in the face of increasing and deadly terror attacks and new crimes such as drug trafficking and piracy, the Government and the public have expressed concern that persons accused of committing such serious crimes are absconding after being granted bail, thereby undermining the administration of criminal justice.
 - 1.8 Additionally, for the first time in Kenya’s history, the Constitution now recognizes and seeks to protect the rights of victims of crime. Article 50(9) requires Parliament to “enact legislation providing for the protection, rights and welfare of victims of offences.” Parliament has now enacted this legislation, in the form of the Victim Protection Act 2014. This Act seeks to recognize and give effect to the rights of victims of crime. Second, this Act seeks to protect the dignity of victims of crime through, among other things, the provision of better information. Third, it seeks to promote cooperation among government departments, organizations and agencies involved in working with victims of crime. In particular, this Act implicates bail decision-making in two significant respects:
 - (a) It imposes a duty on the courts to “ensure that every victim is, as far as possible, given an opportunity to be heard and to respond before any decision affecting him or her is taken”; and
 - (b) It gives victims of crime the right “to have their safety and that of their family considered in determining the conditions of bail and release of the offender.”
 - 1.9 For the foregoing reasons, there is a need to establish policy principles that will guide the police and judicial officers as they exercise their powers to grant or deny bond and bail, so that they can ensure that the rights of suspects and accused persons to liberty and to be presumed innocent are balanced with the public interest, including protecting the rights of victims of crime.
 - 1.10 Equally, it is important to appreciate that the exercise of the powers of the police and judicial officers to grant or deny bail and bond impacts on other criminal justice institutions, particularly the prisons. In this respect, it should be noted that pretrial detainees make up almost half of the prison population. A need therefore arises for effective cooperation and coordination among the criminal justice institutions if the problem of overcrowding in prisons is to be resolved.
 - 1.11 It is in this context that the Chief Justice appointed the Task Force on Bail and Bond to formulate these Bail and Bond Policy Guidelines. The Taskforce, under the direct supervision of the Deputy Chief Justice, was placed under the umbrella of the National Council on the Administration of Justice (NCAJ). The Judicial Service Act establishes the NCAJ, and gives it the primary function of “Ensuring a coordinated, efficient, effective and consultative approach in the administration of justice and reform of the justice system.” In particular, this law requires the NCAJ to “formulate policies relating to the administration of justice.
- ## 2. Objectives of the Bail and Bond Policy Guidelines
- 2.1 These Bail and Bond Policy Guidelines are to guide police and judicial officers in the application of laws that provide for bail and bond. Accordingly, these Policy Guidelines are not intended to fetter the discretion of police officers and judicial officers in bail and bond decision-making.
 - 2.2 In particular, these Bail and Bond Policy Guidelines seek to:
 - (a) Ensure that bail and bond decision-making process complies with the requirements of the Constitution.
 - (b) Guide bail and bond decision-making by police and judicial officers.
 - (c) Balance the rights of the suspects and accused persons with the public interest, including the rights of victims.
 - (d) Streamline and address disparities in bail and bond decision-making, with a view to enabling fair administration of bail and bond measures.
 - (e) Facilitate effective inter-agency cooperation and coordination in bail and bond administration.
 - (f) Enhance conformity with the internationally agreed minimum standards for arrested persons and persons held in detention.
 - (g) Address the over-use of pre-trial detention.
 - (h) Safeguard the interests of victims of crimes in bail decision-making.
 - (i) Facilitate the effective supervision of accused persons granted bail.
- ## 3. General Principles
- 3.1 Bail and bond decision-making shall be guided by the following principles, which are derived from international best practices:
 - (a) The right of accused person to be presumed innocent. Every accused person shall be presumed innocent (Article 50(2) of the Constitution). This is the primary rationale for the requirement of the Constitution that an arrested person has the right to be released on bail or bond. The

presumption of innocence dictates that accused persons should be released on bail or bond whenever possible.

The presumption of innocence also means that pretrial detention should not constitute punishment, and the fact that accused persons are not convicts should be reflected in their treatment and management. For example, accused persons should not be subject to the same rules and regulations as convicts. In this respect, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) provides that "accused persons shall, save in exceptional circumstances, be segregated from convicted persons and shall be subject to separate treatment appropriate to their status as unconvicted persons." Further, the ICCPR states that accused children should be separated from adults and brought as speedily as possible for adjudication.

- (b) **Accused Person's Right to Liberty.** Every accused person has the right to liberty. As a general rule, therefore, every accused person should not be detained, but should be released subject to his/her guarantee to appear for trial. Pretrial detention should therefore be a measure of last resort, and the criminal justice institutions should make every reasonable effort to avoid pretrial detention.
- (c) **Accused's obligation to attend trial.** Bail and bond guarantees that accused persons will attend trial. They are securities that aim to procure the release of an accused person from legal custody together with an undertaking that he or she will appear for trial.
- (d) **Right to Reasonable Bail and Bond Terms:** Bail or bond amounts and conditions shall be reasonable, given the importance of the right to liberty and the presumption of innocence. This means that bail or bond amounts and conditions shall be no more than is necessary to guarantee the appearance of an accused person for trial. Accordingly, bail or bond amounts should not be excessive, that is, they should not be far greater than is necessary to guarantee that the accused person will appear for his or her trial. Conversely, bail or bond amounts should not be so low that the accused person would be enticed into forfeiting the bail or bond amount and fleeing. Secondly, bail or bond conditions should be appropriate to the offence committed and take into account the personal circumstances of the accused person. In the circumstances, what is reasonable will be determined by reference to the facts and circumstances prevailing in each case.

Since the ultimate goal of bail or bond is to guarantee that an accused person attends his or her trial, it is important to underscore that Article 49(2) of the Constitution does not necessarily mean that all persons accused of committing offences that are punishable by a fine only or by imprisonment for not more than six months are entitled to free bonds or release on personal recognizance. Accordingly, in this context police officers and judicial officers have the power to impose appropriate bail or bond terms when releasing such offenders. Unless they do so, "there is a real probability that many persons who are charged with offences that attract only fines or that attract imprisonment for six months or less, will not bother to turn up in court for their trials [thereby increasing] the volumes of pending cases in leaps and bounds."

- (e) **Bail determination must balance the rights of the accused persons and the interest of justice.** On the one hand, police officers and judicial officers should endeavor to preserve the liberty of an accused person, who is presumed to be innocent and should be allowed to keep the fabric of his or her life intact by, for example, maintaining employment and family and community ties. Preserving the liberty of an accused person also permits him or her to take an active part in the planning of his or her defense. On the other hand, the State has a duty to prosecute those who commit crimes, which may entail qualifying the individual right to liberty. The State has a duty to ensure public safety between the time of arrest and trial of accused persons, and a duty to protect the integrity of the criminal justice system. This means that

where there is convincing evidence that an accused person may undermine the integrity of the criminal justice system, by, for example, intimidating witnesses or interfering with the evidence, then a need arises to either deny such a person bail or bond, or set stringent bail or bond terms. Equally, where there is convincing evidence that the accused person will endanger a particular individual (for example, victims of the crime) or the public at large, or even commit a serious crime, it also becomes necessary to subject an accused person to pretrial detention. The interests of justice therefore demand the protection of the investigation and prosecution process against probable hindrance by accused persons. It is therefore important for police officers and judicial officers to appreciate that the public have an interest in the effective prosecution of offences.

In appreciating the need to balance the rights of accused persons with the interests of justice, the Constitution states that an accused person can only be denied bail or bond where the court establishes that there are compelling reasons not to be released. That is, while the Constitution stipulates that every accused person is presumptively entitled to bail or bond, it permits the denial of bail or bond where the prosecution presents convincing evidence to justify such denial. In denying an accused person bail or bond, it must therefore be demonstrated with convincing evidence that his or her release will present risks, and that such risks cannot be managed, even with the attachment of appropriate conditions.

- (f) **Consideration for the rights of victims.** Police officers and judicial officers should consider the views of victims before making decisions that affect them. In particular, police officers and judicial officers should consider the safety of victims and victims' families in fixing the amount of bail and the release conditions for suspects and accused persons. Second, victims should be informed about bail conditions imposed on suspects and accused persons, particularly those designed to protect victims and victims' families. Third, victims who have so requested should be kept informed about any bail applications made by suspects and accused persons, and the outcomes of such applications.

4. Bail and Bond Decision-Making

Bail and Bond in the Police Station

- 4.1 At the Police Station, a suspect may be released on cash bail, with or without sureties, or personal (free) bond or recognizance. The Police Force Standing Orders require the officer in charge of a police station to release any person arrested on a minor charge on the security of cash bail, as a general rule, unless the officer has good grounds for believing that the arrested person will not attend court when required to do so. This cash bail should be handed into court by the date on which the arrested person should appear in court, and a receipt obtained. In case a person who has been released on bail fails to appear in court, the officer in charge of the police station should apply to the magistrate for a warrant of arrest. At this point, the magistrate may either order the cash bail to be forfeited (if it is demonstrated that there are sufficient grounds that justify an order for forfeiture), or retained on court deposit until such time as the accused person appears. It should be noted that the Police Standing Orders are categorical that a person who is released from custody on either bail or bond can only be required to appear before a magistrate on a specified date, and that "Under no circumstances will a prisoner who is released on bond be required to appear at a police station or other place." Where the accused person violates bail or bond terms, the police should cancel the bail or bond, re-arrest him or her, bring him or her to the police station, and take him or her to court.

Situational Analysis

- 4.2 In practice, police decision-making on bail and bond can be unpredictable:
 - (a) First, police officers sometimes do not give bail and bond on reasonable terms. In some cases, police officers deny accused persons bail as a form of

punishment. Further, police officers do not usually explain their bail and bond decisions.

- (b) Second, police officers only grant bail and bond to persons accused of minor offences, and leave bail decision making in serious offences to the courts. In the latter case, the accused person should be produced in court within 24 hours of arrest. Accordingly, a person accused of serious offences such as murder or robbery with violence is likely to be detained in a police cell, and can only be released on bail once produced before court.
- (c) Third, police officers tend to detain persons who have committed petty offences, contrary to Article 49(2) of the Constitution. Included in this category are persons accused of committing offences such as loitering, creating a disturbance, being drunk and disorderly, and possessing illicit liquor. Even more disturbing, some police officers have detained persons accused of committing offences that are not known to law, contrary to section 50(n) of the Constitution, which gives an accused person the right not to be convicted for an act or omission that was not an offence under the law at the time of the commission or omission. A typical example is the offence of “city planning” in respect of which several persons have been arrested and detained at the Kamukunji Police Station in Nairobi.
- (d) Fourth, many accused persons are unable to afford cash bail in amounts as low as Kshs. 1000 due to poverty. Such persons are therefore detained in police custody.
- (e) Fifth, police officers typically do not inform accused persons that they have a right to be released on bail and in some cases even extort bribes from them.
- (f) Sixth, because the public does not understand bail, it sometimes sees the payment of cash bail as a bribe or payment of a fine, and consequently perceives police officers as corrupt and at the same time lynches accused persons released on bail. Indeed, police officers often detain some accused persons for their own protection, on the basis that they might be lynched if released on bail.

4.3 The administration of bail and bond in traffic offences presents special challenges. Decision making here seems arbitrary, and the amount of bail is left to the discretion of the Divisional Traffic Officer. Further, while the police are concerned that there is a high rate of absconding (that is, failing to attend court after paying cash bail), the public find the process of complying with the requirement to attend court unduly punitive, particularly where the offences are committed in locations where they do not reside. This is the case, for example, where an offender is caught over-speeding in Naivasha on a Sunday whilst heading to Kisumu where he or she resides. Typically, the police would require such a person to appear before a Naivasha court the following day. Court case backlogs and lengthy trial procedures have also given police officers and traffic offenders an incentive to solicit and pay bribes respectively. In such instances, police officers withdraw the charges upon the offenders giving them the amount, or part, of the cash bail.

Policy Directions

4.4 From the foregoing, a need arises to regulate police decision-making with respect to bail and bond. Police Officers should therefore take into account the General Principles stipulated in Part 3 above whenever they make decisions on bail and bond. In particular:

- (a) Police officers shall inform suspects of the reasons for their arrest, and the offence or offences for which they have been arrested.
- (b) Police officers shall inform suspects that they have a right to be released on bail on reasonable terms. Further, police officers shall inform arrested persons that they have a right to be issued with an official receipt upon paying cash bail.
- (c) In granting bail or bond, a police officer may attach such conditions to bail or bond as will be necessary to

prevent the suspect from failing to surrender to custody, committing an offence while on bail, interfering with witnesses, or otherwise obstructing the course of justice.

- (d) In determining the amount of cash bail, police officers should ensure that the amount is such that it will secure the attendance of the suspect to his or her trial.
- (e) Cash bail shall be reasonable.
- (f) Police officers shall take into account the circumstances in which the crime in question was committed, the safety and security of any victims, and the circumstances of the accused person, in determining whether or not to grant bail. For example, offences that are committed while an accused person is in transit – such as traffic offences – may require police officers to grant cash bail, since it may be difficult to trace the suspect should he or she fail to attend trial.
- (g) A police officer may place a suspect in protective custody where such a measure is necessary to protect the suspect, for example, where it is demonstrated that the community may harm the suspect if he or she is released from police custody.
- (h) Where a suspect has committed a petty offence, and the police officer determines that he or she is not a flight risk, the police officer should give the suspect a free bond. That is, the police officer should release the accused person on his own recognizance, or with a surety.
- (i) Police officers shall inform suspects of the reasons for the denial of bail or bond, and the conditions attached to bail or bond in cases where they have decided to grant bail or bond.
- (j) Police officers should release suspects who are children or vulnerable persons on a recognizance being entered into by his or her parent or guardian or other responsible person, with or without sureties, for such amounts as will, in the opinion of the officer, secure the attendance of the child or vulnerable person. In the case of suspects who are children, police officers shall consider the best interests of the child in making these decisions.
- (k) In minor traffic cases, police officers may issue a notice to attend court on a day not more than fourteen days from the date of the alleged offence.
- (l) Police officers should establish a system for accounting for all arrested persons. In this regard, each police station should have an electronic register linked to a central data center.
- (m) Victims of crime are entitled to be informed of developments in their case, including the decision to grant a suspect bail or bond, and any conditions attached thereto.
- (n) Police officers shall inform victims of any decision to put suspects in custody, and the date on which he or she will appear in court. Further, police officers shall advise victims to report any alleged violations of the bail or bond terms.
- (o) Once the accused person has appeared in court, or the case file has been sent to the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution (ODPP), it shall be the responsibility of the ODPP to keep victims informed of developments in their case, including court decisions granting an accused person bail or bond, and any conditions attached thereto.
- (p) Any person who alleges that a police officer has violated any of the foregoing requirements of this Policy may report the matter to the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) whose function is to “hold the police accountable to the public in the performance of their functions.”

Bail and Bond in the Courts

4.5 The courts have powers under the Constitution and the CPC to admit an accused person to bail or to release him or her upon executing a bond with sureties for his or her appearance. The exercise of these powers entails the

performance of the following judicial and administrative functions:

- (a) Determining whether or not an accused person should be granted bail;
- (b) Determining the amount of bail;
- (c) Attaching suitable conditions to the grant of bail;
- (d) Verifying security documents;
- (e) Approving sureties;
- (f) Releasing accused persons who have been granted bail from police custody or prisons;
- (g) Committing accused persons who have been denied bail to police custody or prisons; and
- (h) Reviewing bail terms and conditions.

Situational Analysis

4.6 The performance of the foregoing judicial and administrative functions has been characterized by numerous challenges.

4.7 First, there is no uniformity in how the courts determine whether or not to grant accused persons bail, both in terms of procedure and substance. As a result, it is difficult for accused persons to predict how their bail applications will be determined.

4.8 At present, there is no procedure for applying for bail. In many magistrates' courts, the practice is that an accused person who seeks to be released on bail pending trial will raise his or her hand when arraigned in court and request the presiding judicial officer for bail. Alternatively, the magistrate grants bail to the accused person without any such application, and therefore without establishing from the accused person whether or not the bail terms are affordable. Any accused person who complains about the bail terms is simply told to seek a review from the court that is to conduct the hearing. Although some magistrates' courts inquire from accused persons whether they can afford bail, they find this approach to be time consuming due to their heavy workloads. Conversely, an accused person who seeks to be released on bail in the High Court is required to make a formal application, failure to which the application will often not be considered.

4.9 In terms of substance, the primary factor considered by the courts in bail decision-making is whether the accused person will appear for trial if granted bail. A particular challenge the courts face since the promulgation of the Constitution of 2010 is determining the existence of compelling reasons for denying an accused person bail, particularly in serious offences. According to the decisions of the courts, the determination of whether there are compelling reasons that can justify the denial of bail should be made by evaluating whether or not the accused person will attend his or her trial. In practice, the courts have made this evaluation by considering the following non-exhaustive factors:

- (a) The nature of the charge or offence and the seriousness of the punishment to be meted if the accused person is found guilty. Where the charge against the accused person is serious, and the punishment heavy, the courts assume that there are more probabilities and incentives for the accused person to abscond, whereas in case of minor offences there may be no such incentives.
- (b) The strength of the prosecution case. An accused person should not be subjected to pretrial detention where the evidence against him or her is tenuous, even if the charge is serious. Conversely, it may be justifiable to subject an accused person to pretrial detention where the evidence against the accused person is strong. For example, where all the prosecution witnesses have testified, and the accused person is aware of the weight of the prosecution's case against him or her, it is presumed that such a person has an incentive to abscond and should therefore be denied bail.
- (c) Character and antecedents of the accused person. Although the character and antecedents of the accused person do not by themselves form the basis for denial of

bail or bond, they may justify the refusal of bail or bond if they are coupled with other adverse factors.

- (d) The failure of the accused person to observe bail or bond terms on previous occasions is a good ground for denying bail or bond.
- (e) Likelihood of interfering with witnesses. Where there is a likelihood that the accused will interfere with prosecution witnesses if released on bail or bond, he or she may be denied bail or bond. However, bail or bond will only be denied if (i) there is strong evidence of the likelihood of interfering with prosecution witnesses, which is not rebutted, and (ii) the court cannot impose conditions to the bail or bond to prevent such interference. For example, where the accused person has been provided with witness statements, and therefore knows the identities of the prosecution witnesses and the nature of the evidence that these witnesses will adduce at trial, there is a real likelihood that the accused person may contact the witnesses. The likelihood that such an accused person may contact witnesses "could probably inflict genuine fear and anxiety in the potential prosecution witnesses," and therefore constitutes a compelling reason for the denial of bail. In this regard, defilement cases present a special challenge. The country is not only experiencing an upsurge in defilement cases, but many such cases are compromised as soon as accused persons are released on bail. This happens because the families of the accused person and the victim usually negotiate to settle the cases out of court. Some courts are dealing with this challenge by denying accused persons bail until witnesses, especially the victim, have testified in such cases. The courts have adopted the same approach in murder cases, particularly where the witnesses are closely related to the accused person.
- (f) The need to protect the victim or victims of the crime from the accused person.
- (g) The relationship between the accused person and potential witnesses. Here, the courts reason that if the accused person is either related to the witnesses or stands in a position of influence vis-à-vis the potential witnesses, there could arise a legitimate anxiety about the impact the accused person might have on the witnesses, if he or she is released pending trial. However, this factor does not inexorably dictate that the accused person should be denied bail. Instead, it may simply require the police or the court to attach suitable bond or bail conditions to ensure that the relationship between the accused person and potential witnesses does not undermine the interests of justice.
- (h) Child offenders. Where the accused person is a minor, the denial of bail or bond is considered not to be in the best interests of the accused person, who is a minor.
- (i) The accused person is a flight risk. Where the accused person is a foreigner who does not have a fixed abode or hosts in the country and Kenya does not have an extradition treaty with the accused person's country, there is a presumption that he or she is a flight risk and may therefore fail to attend trial if granted bail or bond. The rationale for this presumption is that it would be impossible to prevail upon such a country to return its national to Kenya to be prosecuted should they abscond after being granted bond or bail.
- (j) Whether accused person is gainfully employed. The courts also consider the fact that an accused person is gainfully employed to enhance the likelihood that he or she will attend trial. However, it should not matter whether or not the accused person is a casual laborer or is engaged in permanent and pensionable employment. Accordingly, the fact that the accused person is a casual laborer should not, in itself, constitute the basis upon which the court determines whether or not to grant bail.
- (k) Public order, peace or security. Whether the release of an accused person will disturb public order or undermine public peace or security. Pretrial detention may be necessary to preserve public order where it is

demonstrated that the public response to an offence is such that the release of the accused person would be likely to lead to a public disturbance.

- (l) Protection of the accused person. Whether pretrial detention is necessary to protect the accused person.

Although courts are supposed to be guided by these factors in their bail decision-making, they do not always explain their decisions. This leads, for example, to situations in which one magistrate denies bail while another allows bail in similar circumstances. It is also important for the courts to recognize that due to personnel and resources constraints, accused persons often spend inordinately long periods in detention before their cases are concluded. In addition, courts have tended to deny accused persons bail on the ground only that they face grave charges, without considering other factors.

- 4.10 Courts face a number of challenges in making bail decisions. In the case of bail pending trial, the burden of proof lies on the prosecution to establish the existence of compelling reasons that would justify the denial of bail, or the imposition of suitable bail terms and conditions. Some courts have required the prosecution to present "cogent, very strong and specific evidence" in order to justify the denial of bail. Mere allegations or suspicion will not be sufficient. According to these courts, where the prosecution opposes bail, it must support its objection with cogent reasons and facts, and it is not enough to "make bare objections and insinuations."
- 4.11 However, what is the appropriate standard of proof? For example, where the prosecution alleges that an accused person will interfere with witnesses, should it prove this allegation on a balance of probabilities or beyond reasonable doubt in order to persuade the court? And what form of evidence should the prosecution present to persuade the courts of the existence of compelling reasons? Although some courts insist that the prosecution must produce an affidavit sworn by the investigating officer, others do not. But even where the prosecution has presented such affidavits, some courts have not been persuaded that they meet the compelling reasons threshold, much to the disappointment of investigating officers. Second, how can the court make a bail determination without compromising the accused person's right to a fair and unbiased trial? Third, how can courts obtain the accurate, relevant, and verified information they require to make fair bail decisions? Unfortunately, the nature of our adversarial system is such that the information furnished to the court on behalf of bail applicants is not always reliable, while the prosecution may prefer that the accused person be detained pending trial for various reasons. Further, because courts do not have systems for verifying such information, they may not always make fair and appropriate bail decisions. It may therefore be necessary for courts to seek independent information if they are to make fair and appropriate bail decisions.
- 4.12 Such bail information could, for example, be obtained from the Probation and Aftercare Service, which prepares bail reports at the request of the court. However, the integrity of such independent information cannot be taken for granted. In any case, the courts are not obliged to use bail reports, with the effect that while some courts use them, others do not. Nevertheless, because of severe resource and personnel constraints, it is doubtful whether the Probation and Aftercare Service would manage were the Judiciary to make bail reports mandatory in all cases. A potential drawback of the bail reports is that they may contain information that is prejudicial to the accused person (such as previous convictions), which may make it necessary for the courts to separate bail determinations from the trial. In addition, given the influential role that probation officers increasingly play in bail determinations, accused persons and their families may offer them bribes to influence their reports. Mechanisms should therefore be established to ensure the integrity of bail reports.
- 4.13 All in all, addressing the foregoing challenges may require courts to hold bail hearings. Some courts already hold proceedings akin to bail hearings. These courts require the prosecution to produce an affidavit sworn by the

investigating officer, giving what it considers to be the compelling reasons why an accused person should be denied bail, require the prosecution to serve the accused person or his or her lawyer with the affidavit, give the accused person or his or her lawyer an opportunity to respond to the affidavit, call for a bail report, and make a bail decision on the basis of the information obtained from this process.

- 4.14 Courts also face a challenge in enforcing the requirement of the Constitution that an arrested person should be brought before a court of law as soon as reasonably practicable, but not later than twenty-four hours after being arrested. In this respect, it is important to appreciate that the police often work under difficult circumstances. As one court has observed, "In a country where the police/citizen ratio is so low, where investigative facilities... are wanting, yet crime rate is on the increase, the police have to exert themselves to the full to beat the constitutional time limit of arraigning accused persons in a court of law and occasionally there may be some delay." Accordingly, where the police have not completed their investigations before the expiry of the twenty-four hour rule, the emerging practice is that the courts will, upon request, allow the police to continue holding the accused person pending the completion of investigations, provided the police give a "genuine and sufficient explanation." However, the duration of such extended detention is not rationalized and is left entirely to the discretion of the court. And so some courts grant the police only two or three days, while others grant them up to fourteen days. Where the police fail to comply with these timelines, the courts release the accused persons.
- 4.15 It should be noted that the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2012 (POTA) stipulates different timelines for terrorism cases. In the first instance, POTA provides that a police officer who has detained a suspect may apply in writing to the court to extend the time for holding the suspect in custody for a period of up to thirty days. Before this period expires, the police officer may again apply to the court to extend the period of detention. However, POTA stipulates that the court can only extend the time for remand "for such a period as shall not, together with the period for which the suspect was first remanded in custody, exceed ninety days."
- 4.16 Second, bail amounts are sometimes unreasonable, or unaffordable for the majority of accused persons. It is not clear how courts determine the amount of bail – for example, whether they consider any factors, and what those factors are. Among other things, this lack of clarity makes it difficult for advocates to advise clients on how much money they should prepare for cash bail. Disparities in the exercise of judicial discretion have also led to the imposition of bail amounts that are either unreasonably high or unreasonably low in comparison to the offence committed. For example, it is not unusual that a person accused of obtaining Ksh. 8,000 will be required to pay a cash bail of Ksh. 50,000. In addition, where two or more persons are accused of the same offence, the courts tend to set uniform bail terms for all of them, without distinguishing their circumstances. Further, there is no uniformity in how courts approach bail. In Nairobi, for example, accused persons prefer to be arraigned before the Makadara courts, which, in contrast to the Milimani courts, are perceived to be more lenient in granting bail. To enhance uniformity in bail decision-making, some courts have tried to standardize their approaches. In Kitale, for example, the courts have a policy of giving cash bail of at least Ksh. 300,000 in defilement cases and Ksh. 500,000 in robbery with violence cases.
- 4.17 Courts sometimes impose stringent bail terms for simple traffic offences, such as Ksh. 30,000 for causing obstruction. There is a strong perception that courts have adopted a punitive policy in traffic offences, whereby accused persons are encouraged to plead guilty and those who plead not guilty are subjected to punitive bail terms.
- 4.18 Third, it is sometimes unpredictable whether or not courts will attach conditions to the grant of bail, and what those conditions will be. Bail conditions do not appear to be rationalized. It is not clear, for example, when the courts will require a bond with surety or sureties, or a personal bond. Courts do not usually justify the requirement of multiple

sureties as opposed to only one. Indeed, many accused persons find it difficult to produce two or more sureties, and take the view that a single surety should suffice. Section 124 of the CPC leaves these important determinations to the discretion of the court. Under this provision, the court may impose any bond terms that it deems sufficient. The only explanation the courts have given here is that they ordinarily refrain from granting accused persons free bonds due to high rates of absconding in such cases. Again, there are claims that courts impose onerous bond terms even for petty offences. Another limitation is that the courts do not permit accused persons to rely on their own property to secure their freedom.

- 4.19 Fourth, there are no uniform procedures for processing and releasing accused persons who have posted bail. The process of posting bail, including approving sureties, is sometimes characterized by administrative bottlenecks, which considerably delay the release from custody of accused persons who have been granted bail. Further, the process of approving sureties takes considerable amounts of time, and therefore consumes much of the courts' scarce time.
- 4.20 Fifth, the requirement of property in surety bonds and the verification of security documents have presented considerable challenges. In this respect, section 126 of the CPC provides that "When a person may be required by a court or officer to execute a bond, with or without sureties, the court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behavior, require him to deposit a sum of money to such amount as the court or officer may fix, or to deposit property, in lieu of executing a bond." Some courts have interpreted this provision to mean that a surety must produce either a title deed, or a motor vehicle logbook, or a pay slip. Accordingly, these courts have declined to accept other forms of security documents. A second challenge is that courts do not have the resources or capacity to verify the authenticity of security documents such as title deeds and motor vehicle logbooks. This has led to many courts holding onto worthless security documents. Many courts have now entrusted the verification of such documents to investigating officers, although they have not established the time-lines within which such verification is supposed to occur. But this procedure means that accused persons will stay in detention for considerable durations. A further challenge is that accused persons or their relatives sometimes compromise investigating officers to give them favorable verification reports. As a result, some courts now require these officers to produce sworn affidavits of verification in an effort to hold them accountable. Even where sureties present genuine security documents but accused persons abscond, courts face considerable challenges in realizing the securities since there are no clear procedures for this exercise.
- 4.21 Sixth, it is not always clear whether or not, and on what basis, courts will review bail terms and conditions. Although some magistrates' courts continually review their bail decisions as circumstances change, others do not and advise accused persons to seek redress from the High Court, which is empowered by the CPC to review the bail decisions of the police and magistrates courts. But even where the courts review their bail decisions, their reasoning is not always clear. Further, accused persons do not always have sufficient opportunities to request courts to review their bail decisions. For example, because of crowded court diaries, it is not uncommon for an accused person to appear before a judicial officer every three or four months. This is contrary to the proviso to Section 205(1) of the CPC, which clearly states that a court may adjourn the hearing of a case, "Provided that no such adjournment *shall* be for more than *thirty clear days*, or, if the accused person has been committed to prison, for more than *fifteen clear days*, the day following that on which the adjournment is made being counted as the first day" (emphasis supplied).
- 4.22 Seventh, the power of the courts to bond suspects to keep the peace under the CPC is sometimes abused, leading to many individuals being needlessly detained in police custody and prisons. According to section 43(1) of the CPC, where a person informs a magistrate that a person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb public tranquility, or do any

wrongful act that *may probably* occasion a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquility, the magistrate can, after examining the informant on oath, require the person in respect of whom the information is laid to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period, not exceeding one year, as the magistrate thinks fit. Further, section 46 of the CPC provides that where the magistrate is informed that a person is a habitual criminal, the magistrate may, among other things, require that person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behavior for such period, not exceeding three years, as the magistrate thinks fit. In either case, where the magistrate deems it necessary to require such a person to show cause, section 47 of the CPC requires the magistrate to make an order in writing setting out the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character, and class of securities, if any, required. Further, section 58 of the CPC provides that if a person ordered to give security fails to do so, he shall be committed to prison, although the High Court may review such orders but only where they exceed one year.

- 4.23 Courts do not always adhere to these procedures in practice, with the result that some individuals are detained unlawfully. Nevertheless, the major problem with these procedures is that because many such persons are not able to afford the bond terms set by the court, they end up in prison, sometime for long periods, yet they have not been charged with committing any specific crime.

- 4.24 In many cases, the courts have not involved the victims of crime, or taken their interests into account, in their bail decision-making. This partly explains why the public often sees bail as unconditional release of accused persons, and why it has resorted to lynching such persons in some cases.

Policy Directions

- 4.25 Courts should hold bail hearings where the prosecution opposes a bail application or where the court deems it fit, proceed to inquire into the circumstances of the accused person even if there is no opposition from the prosecution.
- 4.26 The following procedures should apply to the bail hearing:
- (a) The prosecution shall satisfy the court, on a balance of probabilities, of the existence of compelling reasons that justify the denial of bail. The prosecution must, therefore, state the reasons that in its view should persuade the court to deny the accused person bail, including the following:
 - (i) That the accused person is likely to fail to attend court proceedings; or
 - (ii) That the accused person is likely to commit, or abet the commission of, a serious offence; or
 - (iii) That the exception to the right to bail stipulated under Section 123A of the Criminal Procedure Code is applicable in the circumstances; or
 - (iv) That the accused person is likely to endanger the safety of victims, individuals or the public; or
 - (v) That the accused person is likely to interfere with witnesses or evidence; or
 - (vi) That the accused person is likely to endanger national security; or
 - (vii) That it is in the public interest to detain the accused person in custody.
 - (b) The accused person shall be entitled to the disclosure of any information relied upon by the prosecution in objecting to bail, provided that there is no good reason for withholding such information, such as the protection of witnesses or the preservation of national security.
 - (c) The court may request for a bail report where it considers that it does not have sufficient information to make a fair and appropriate bail decision, including the following instances:
 - (i) Where there is doubt on the information on the accused person relating to the grant of bail; or

- (ii) Where the prosecution objects to bail, with plausible reasons; or
 - (iii) Where the accused person has been granted bail but fails to meet bail terms and seeks review of those terms; or
 - (iv) Where the victim of the crime contests the grant of bail or applies for review of bail conditions; or,
 - (v) On the court's own motion where it deems necessary.
 - (d) Officers of the Probation and Aftercare Service should prepare bail reports as soon as practicable but not later than two weeks from the time of request.
 - (e) Where the court has called for a bail report, it shall give the prosecution and the defense an equal opportunity to contest the findings of this report.
 - (f) The court shall give the victim or victims of the crime an opportunity to submit any information that, in their view, the court should consider in making its bail decision. Such information shall include information on the safety of victims and their families. The views and concerns of victims are particularly important in the case of offences against the person, such as sexual offences, murder and domestic violence. However, the views and concerns of the victim or victims shall be presented in a manner that is not prejudicial to the rights of the accused person.
 - (g) Before deciding whether to grant or deny the accused person bail, the court shall give the accused person an opportunity to rebut the claims of the prosecution and the victim or victims of the crime.
 - (h) In addition to the factors stipulated in Paragraph 4.9 above, the court should consider, as appropriate, the following additional factors in deciding whether to grant an accused person bail:
 - (i) The period the accused person has already spent in custody since arrest.
 - (ii) The probable period of detention until the conclusion of the trial if the accused is not released on bail.
 - (iii) The reason or reasons for any delay in the conclusion of the trial and any role of the accused with regard to such delay.
 - (iv) Change of circumstances during the trial.
 - (v) The maximum custodial sentence in case the accused person is convicted.

Provided that the courts should not deny an accused person bail if the gravity of the charge is the only consideration before it. In other words, the seriousness of the alleged crime is not sufficient, by itself and in the absence of any other relevant factor or factors, to justify the denial of bail.
- 4.27 The bail report shall only contain information that will assist the court to make a fair decision on whether or not to release the accused person on bail.
- 4.28 In making a bail decision in the case of accused persons who are children and other persons with special needs (such as persons with special mental health care needs, persons with disabilities and transgender prisoners), the court should consider alternatives to remand such as close supervision or placement with a fit person determined by the court. In such cases, courts should resort to detention only as a last resort, taking into account the nature and circumstances of the offence, and the risks that such persons pose to the public.
- 4.29 The High Court may grant anticipatory bail, that is, bail pending arrest, provided the applicant demonstrates that his or her right to liberty is likely to be compromised or breached unlawfully by an organ of the state that is supposed to protect this right. Further, the applicant must demonstrate that the apprehension of arrest is "real and not imagined or speculative."
- 4.30 With respect to bail pending appeal, the burden of proof is on the convicted person to demonstrate that there is an "overwhelming probability" that his or her appeal will succeed.
- 4.31 The court may impose any bail conditions it deems fit, including the following:
- (a) Reporting requirements (for example, requiring the accused person to report to a police station or court periodically);
 - (b) Contact restrictions (for example, requiring the accused person to refrain from contacting victims and/or witnesses or otherwise behaving in a manner that would distress them),
 - (c) Requiring the accused person to vacate his or her residence and reside elsewhere for the duration of the trial,
 - (d) Requiring the accused person to surrender travel documents such as passports,
 - (e) Requiring accused person to submit to home visits.
- Provided that bail conditions should be reasonable, proportionate to the offence for which bail is granted, appropriate to the risks in relation to which they are imposed, and take into account the individual circumstances of the accused person.
- 4.32 In the case of transnational crimes – such as terrorism, drug trafficking and piracy – the court may impose the following conditions to the grant of bail:
- (a) Requiring the accused, while on release, not to commit an offence, interfere with witnesses or the investigations in relation to the offence for which the suspect has been arrested;
 - (b) Requiring the accused person to avail himself or herself for the purpose of facilitating the conduct of investigations and the preparation of any report to be submitted to the court dealing with the matter in respect of which the suspect stands accused; or
 - (c) Requiring the accused person to appear at such a time and place as the court may specify for the purpose of conducting preliminary proceedings or the trial or for the purpose of assisting the police with their inquiries.
- 4.33 In order to enhance consistency and transparency in bail decision-making, courts have a duty to provide reasons for their decisions to deny bail, and also provide reasons where they have attached conditions to the grant of bail.
- 4.34 Courts have a duty to inform the victims of crime of their bail decisions, including the conditions attached to the grant of bail.
- 4.35 Where a court has granted an accused person bail, it shall issue the accused person with a written notice requiring him or her to appear before a court on a specified day, time, and date, and indicating any conduct requirements it has imposed. The notice should also explain the consequences that may follow should the accused person fail to comply with any of the bail conditions. The accused person should sign this notice before he or she is released, as an acknowledgement that he or she understands the conditions of bail.
- 4.36 Courts shall inform accused persons of their rights to apply for review of bail decisions and conditions. Bail decisions and conditions should be reviewed on a regular basis, as the circumstances of the accused person and the case change.
- 4.37 Where the police wish to continue detaining an accused person following his or her arraignment within twenty-four hours of arrest – for example, because investigations are incomplete – and they are able to satisfy the court that there are reasonable grounds that necessitate continued detention, the court should issue an order for the continued detention of the accused person for a period not exceeding fourteen days. Provided that in issuing this order, the court should justify any such period of continued detention.

- 4.38 In terrorism cases, the court may, in the first instance and upon the written request of a police officer, extend the time for holding the suspect in custody for a period of up to thirty days. Before this period expires, the court may extend the period of detention, upon an application of the police officer. However, the court can only extend the time for remand for a period not exceeding ninety days, which shall include the period for which the suspect was first remanded in custody.
- 4.39 Courts should give reasonable bond terms to suspects whom they have committed to keep the peace. Such bond terms should facilitate the suspects to be released to keep the peace in their communities and not to be held in custody. Further, courts shall ensure strict adherence to the provisions of the CPC governing the bonding of suspects to keep the peace.
- 4.40 When considering the suitability of a proposed surety, the court should take the following factors into account:
- (a) Financial resources;
 - (b) Character and any previous convictions;
 - (c) Relationship to the accused person;
 - (d) Any other relevant factor.
- The proposed surety should attest to these factors. Further, the prosecutor should participate in this process of approving sureties.
- 4.41 Courts should ensure that sureties understand their obligations and the risks they assume when they undertake to serve as sureties. Once the court accepts a person as a surety, it should explain his or her obligations, and require him or her to sign a notice of undertaking of bail, setting out the accused person's bail conditions and the consequences for the surety if the accused person breaches those conditions.
- 4.42 Where an accused person applies for a review of the conditions of bail, the surety should be informed of the application and the nature and likely consequences of the variation sought.
- 4.43 Courts may accept the following as security documents, among others: title deeds, motor vehicle log books, pay slips, bank drafts, insurance bonds.

5. Supervision of Bail and Bond Terms and Conditions

Situational Analysis

- 5.1 Once a court has granted an accused person bail, and attached the conditions thereto that are deemed necessary to ensure that the accused person attends court as and when required, there ought to be mechanisms for effectively monitoring the accused person in appropriate cases. This is the objective of bail supervision, whose aim is not only to assist such accused persons to attend court as and when required, but also to comply with bail conditions, such as refraining from interfering with witnesses. In this sense, the mechanisms for monitoring an accused person should be based on the risks he or she poses as determined at a bail hearing. Bail supervision entails tasking a Probation Officer to supervise an accused person who has been released on bail, with the goal of ensuring that the accused person complies with bail conditions and attends court as and when required.
- 5.2 Unfortunately, Kenya does not have a bail supervision system at present. As a result, the enforcement of bail conditions is not effective. This partly explains why there is a high rate of absconding among persons granted bail or bond, particularly free bonds and cash bail.
- 5.3 The problem of absconding is exacerbated by lapses in the approval of sureties, who should play a critical role in ensuring that accused persons attend court and adhere to bail conditions. It is the responsibility of the court, working together with the prosecution and the police, to determine the suitability of sureties. However, it seems that there are no clear procedures for the approval of sureties, given the different practices adopted by the subordinate courts and the High Court. Indeed, the police have complained that the courts do not involve them in the verification of sureties, yet somehow expect them to trace accused persons who have absconded.

Policy Directions

- 5.4 Accused persons released on bail will be placed under the supervision of the Probation and Aftercare Service, or chiefs or police officers, in appropriate cases to ensure that he or she adheres to bail or bond terms and conditions.
- 5.5 Where it is brought to the attention of the court that an accused person has failed to adhere to the terms of bail, the court shall summon the accused person to show cause why the terms of bail should not be revoked. Where the accused person does not honor the summons, or furnish the court with a reasonable explanation, the court may vary or revoke the bail terms.
6. Inter-Agency Co-ordination, Oversight of Places of Detention, and Public Awareness

Situational Analysis

- 6.1 Protecting the pretrial rights of accused persons and safeguarding the interests of justice requires effective coordination and cooperation among the criminal justice institutions.
- 6.2 In addition to the right to be presumed innocent, and the right to bail on reasonable conditions unless there are compelling reasons not to be released, the Constitution grants accused persons the right to be held separately from persons who are serving a sentence, the right to be brought to court as soon as reasonably possible but not later than twenty-four hours after being arrested, the right to legal counsel, and the right to have the trial begin and conclude without reasonable delay. As we have noted, the CPC also seeks to protect the right to a speedy trial of an accused person who has been detained in prison by stipulating that a court shall not adjourn the hearing of his or her case for more than fifteen days. It should also be emphasized that a pretrial detainee "retains all the rights and fundamental freedoms in the Bill of Rights, except to the extent that any particular right or a fundamental freedom is clearly incompatible with the fact that the person is detained." For this reason, the Constitution stipulates that pretrial detainees must be treated humanely, in accordance with the relevant international human rights instruments. However, these safeguards are not extended to accused persons in many cases. For example, cases are usually adjourned for periods of three to four months. Further, serious cases – for example murder – take an average of four years to conclude.
- 6.3 Pretrial detainees often remain in custody for lengthy periods without having been convicted of any offence thereby undermining the principle of the presumption of innocence. In general, accused persons who are mentally ill tend to experience longer periods of detention than their normal counterparts since the judicial process of determining whether they are of sound mind and hence capable of making their defense is not regulated. In practice, this process can take up to five years.
- 6.4 The conditions of police stations and prisons are poor. These places of detention are overcrowded since they house many more inmates than they were designed to hold, and pretrial detainees make up almost half of the prison population. Further, accused persons are detained in worse conditions than convicts. This may be attributed to two factors. First, pretrial detention is seen as a temporary circumstance with the ultimate goal being the dismissal of charges, acquittal or conviction after trial. As a result, pretrial detention occurs in facilities that are ill equipped to deliver health services or to house long-term residents, particularly police stations. Second, the law does not allow pretrial detainees to participate in prison programs that facilitate recovery and reentry into the community, since these programs are characterized as rehabilitation programs. But a person who has not been convicted cannot by definition be rehabilitated. Accordingly, there is an urgent need to open up the conditions of pretrial detention to wider scrutiny, and to establish regular monitoring and public reporting mechanisms.
- 6.5 The majority of pretrial detainees in Kenya are young, come from poor families, and have little or no education. A good

number of these pretrial detainees are persons who have been charged with petty offences such as creating a disturbance, loitering, brewing illicit liquor, touting, minor traffic offences, simple thefts such as shoplifting, being drunk and disorderly, and trespass.

- 6.6 Children are mixed with adults in the places of detention, contrary to the requirements of the law. In some cases, these are children who are not in conflict with the law, but have no one to take care of them outside the places of detention. Nevertheless, such children are treated as prisoners, if only for purposes of accounting and providing for them. Another common problem is that not only do boys and girls tend to reside in the same remand homes, but also children in need of care and protection are often mixed with child offenders. Indeed, it is not uncommon to find a boy who has been accused of defilement being detained in a remand home together with the girl he is accused of defiling. In such cases, the girls are often vulnerable from attack by the boys.
- 6.7 As far as the transportation of detainees from places of detention to court is concerned, the existing division of responsibility is that the National Police Service (NPS) is responsible for transporting pretrial detainees, while the Kenya Prisons Service (KPS) is responsible for transporting convicted persons. In practice, however, the KPS transports pretrial detainees in some cases, while in other cases the NPS collects pretrial detainees from prison precincts and transports them to court. This arrangement is fraught with considerable challenges. For example, the NPS sometimes delays or fails to transport pretrial detainees, for example, due to lack of suitable vehicles or fuel. As a result, the affected pretrial detainees end up missing their court dates, thereby prolonging the duration of their detention and delaying their trials. This problem also affects child offenders: the officers in charge of children remand homes sometimes fail to take child offenders to court on their scheduled dates, primarily due to the shortage of personnel.
- 6.8 Idleness among pretrial detainees is a major problem in prisons, since the law prohibits them from working while in prison. Many pretrial detainees see it as a severe form of enforced punishment. In this environment, it is easy for petty offenders to be radicalized. And although the prisons endeavor to stem such radicalization by separating petty offenders from serious offenders, they are not usually successful given the high levels of congestion, and the difficulty of preventing prisoners from interacting in the prison precincts.
- 6.9 Women have specific health and hygiene needs related to reproductive health, including sanitary and washing facilities, and provision of hygiene items such as sanitary towels, all of which they should be able to access without embarrassment. Further, pregnant women detainees have specific health needs and are entitled to adequate ante- and post-natal care. The failure to meet these needs can amount to degrading treatment.
- 6.10 Accused persons with special needs (such as persons with special mental health care needs, persons with disabilities and transgender prisoners) face considerable challenges in places of detention, such as discrimination and undignified treatment. Further, places of detention often do not accommodate the needs of such accused persons.
- 6.11 There is little understanding of bail and bond amongst the public. Many Kenyans have no knowledge of bail or bond, while a good number of those who claim to understand bail and bond think it is money paid to the police or the court for an accused person to be released from detention. Further, a significant number of Kenyans view the grant of bail or bond to persons accused of serious crimes as a great injustice. A need therefore arises to enhance public understanding of bail and bond, with a view to increasing the public's understanding and confidence in the process.

Policy Directions

- 6.12 In order for the rights of accused persons to be observed, cases should be investigated and prosecuted in a timely manner, and pretrial detainees should be transported to court

on time whenever their cases are scheduled for mentions or trials, and accused persons should be treated humanely in places of detention.

- 6.13 The NPS and the KPS will ensure that every detained accused person is treated humanely and with respect for his or her dignity. In this respect, the NPS and the KPS have a duty to ensure that the detention of an accused person is lawful, and that pretrial detainees enjoy their human rights, subject only to the restrictions that are unavoidable in a closed environment. These rights include the right not to be subjected to any form of torture or degrading treatment. In particular, women should not be subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence while in detention. Further, all prisoners are entitled to medical care according to their needs.
- 6.14 Judicial officers shall exercise their powers as visiting justices to ensure the conditions of the places of detention meet the internationally recognized minimum standards.
- 6.15 Every police station should have a female police officer on duty at all times.
- 6.16 Women should be kept in separate quarters from men, and girls in separate quarters from boys. Further, mothers with children should be provided with separate accommodation.
- 6.17 The NPS and the KPS have a duty to ensure that the gender-specific health and other needs of female detainees are met.
- 6.18 Only female officers should attend to female detainees. Although male officers may be assigned to detention premises set aside for women, a female officer should always accompany them. But where this is not feasible, the NPS and the KPS will ensure a minimum of female personnel and develop clear procedures that minimize the probability that female detainees will be abused or ill treated in any way.
- 6.19 In order to ensure that accused persons are treated in a manner that is consistent with the Constitution and international human rights standards, it is important for the NPS and KPS to keep proper records for each pretrial detainee. Proper record keeping is an essential tool for preventing human rights violations, such as the denial of due process, torture, or enforced disappearance in custody.
- 6.20 Every police station and prison shall keep a register of all persons detained therein, which shall contain the following information:
 - (a) The particulars of every detainee;
 - (b) The reasons for his or her detention, and the authority for his or her commitment to detention;
 - (c) The date when regular reviews are due, whether the review took place, and the outcome of the review;
 - (d) Any requests for access to medical or legal assistance;
 - (e) Any complaints made by the detainee;
 - (f) Health status of detainee at the time of entry into the detention; and
 - (g) Any other relevant information.
- 6.21 Every pretrial detainee has the right to complain to the NPS, the KPS, the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA), the Commission on the Administration of Justice (CAJ) and the courts, which should respond without undue delay. All such complaints should be recorded, and investigated promptly and impartially. In particular, women alleging sexual abuse should receive immediate protection and supervision during the investigation and for as long as needed.
- 6.22 The NPS and KPS will respectively furnish the courts with monthly accounts of the accused persons held on pretrial detention. These accounts should include lists of those who have been granted bail but are unable to meet the conditions set by the courts. The courts should use this information to ensure that no accused persons are detained for unreasonable periods, they are treated humanely in places of detention, and to facilitate the decongestion of places of detention.

- 6.23 Where a pretrial detainee disappears during detention, the court shall undertake a prompt inquiry into the disappearance.
- 6.24 The Judiciary will establish a case management system for criminal trials, which will build on section 205(1) of the CPC and whose objective will be to facilitate the timely disposal of cases, thereby ensuring that accused persons are not held in places of detention for unduly long periods.
- 6.25 The NCAJ will streamline the process of transporting pretrial detainees.
- 6.26 Where the detention of a child offender is unavoidable, police officers should not detain such a child with adults, and ensure that the child does not associate with adults who are not the child's relatives while the child is in detention.
- 6.27 The Director of Children's Services has a duty to supervise children's remand homes, and places of safe custody, and shall report to the NCAJ on a regular basis.
- 6.28 The NPS and the KPS will integrate the protection of the rights of accused persons with special needs in their management practices.
- 6.29 The NPS and the KPS will take into account the risk of abuse by other pretrial detainees when determining the allocation of accused persons with special needs to ensure their protection.
- 6.30 The NCAJ will coordinate with relevant institutions to ensure that the conditions and services of places of detention are designed to protect the well being of prisoners with special needs.
- 6.31 The NCAJ will work with relevant institutions to raise the awareness of police officers and prisons officers on the protection of the rights of prisoners with special needs.
- 6.32 The NCAJ will initiate a campaign to educate public on issues relating to bail and bond. In this respect, the NCAJ will work with the Probation and Aftercare Service to make the public aware that the grant of bail does not amount to the acquittal of an accused person.
- 6.33 The NCAJ will coordinate with relevant institutions to enhance the provision of legal aid to pretrial detainees, with a view to safeguarding their pre-trial rights.

Dated the 25th May, 2015.

WILLY MUTUNGA,
Chief Justice/Chairman,
National Council on the Administration of Justice.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4011

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MARSABIT
THE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACT
(No. 5 of 2004)

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT (HEALTH
SECTOR SERVICES FUND) REGULATIONS, 2007

ESTABLISHMENT OF HEALTH FACILITIES MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

PURSUANT to rule 5 of the Government Financial Management (Health Sector Services Fund) regulations 2007, it is notified for the information of the general public that the persons whose details are indicated in the Schedule hereunder are members of Health Management Committees for the listed facilities.

SCHEDULE

NORTH-HORR SUB-COUNTY FACILITY COMMITTEES

BUBISA DISPENSARY COMMITTEE

Names	Sex	ID. No.	Position
Gollo Wario Saru	M	4597482	Chairman
Lawrence Mwangi Muturi	M	25991276	Secretary
Mamo Wako Racha	M	0020293	Member
Guyo Hursa Huka	M	0210475	Member
Isacko Ibrae Godana	M	11503165	Member
Qadira Rari Konoso	F	12431631	Member

Names	Sex	ID. No.	Position
Jaba Konchoro Huka	M	22936958	Member
Dokata Guyo Harro	M	26475978	Member

MALABOT DISPENSARY COMMITTEE

Names	Sex	ID. No.	Position
Buyole Wata Guyo	F	9559495	Chairperson
Phillip Loititip Lemerdet	M	23826942	Secretary
Dabelo Kombola Bashale	M	20814811	Member
Wario Huka Jahi	M	0202684	Member
Jaldo Dida Adano	M	0202038	Member
Mamo Ruchi Dalacha	M	28460315	Member
Mamo Elema Adhe	M	11386968	Member
Ali Katello Wata	M	20275677	Member

TURBI DISPENSARY COMMITTEE

Names	Sex	ID. No.	Title
Adan Sharamo	M	7147191	Chairman
Ezbon Ng'ang'a	M	21883894	Secretary
Hawo Abdullahi	F	0626073	Member
Abudo Godana	M	0213891	Member
Elema Denge	M	28472004	Member
Guyo Hursa	M	0210475	Member
Mohammed Wario	M	0599284	Member

HURRI-HILLS DISPENSARY COMMITTEE

Names	Sex	ID. No.	Title
Dido Guyo	M	0203594	Chairman
Antony Mungai	M	25775579	Secretary
Darare Tune	F	20804622	Member
Abdub Halake	M	21583773	Member
Gurati Dima	F	0064298	Member
Isacko Abudo	M	30540102	Member
Darare Gonche	F	9558486	Member

BALESA DISPENSARY COMMITTEE

Names	Sex	ID. No.	Title
Yara Mola	M	25175607	Chairman
Julius Katuvya	M	126607729	Secretary
Mohammed Wako	M	3337434	Member
Boku Adano Mamo	M	21039330	Member
Yattani For a	M	0065163	Member
Robe Sharamo	F	21777670	Member
Kalla Golicha	M	24400312	Member

BURGABO DISPENSARY COMMITTEE

Names	Sex	ID. No.	Title
Boru Wario Dido	M	24439176	Chairman
Halakhe Jarso	M	25068101	Secretary
Dambala Isako Jillo	M	25676627	Member
Midina Galgallo Godana	F	12431854	Member
Wato Boru Godana	M	24434165	Member
Jalla Mamo Jillo	M	0204010	Member
Katello Umuro Roba	M	12431925	Member

EL-HADI DISPENSARY COMMITTEE

Names	Sex	ID. No.	Title
Ahmed Abdow	M	12428935	Chairman
Benjamin Loripo	M	25278833	Secretary
Arbe Boku	F	22898349	Member
Sora Elema	M	0067880	Member
Ibrae Wario	M	24965821	Member
Salesa Adano	M	22702325	Member
Kalla Golicha	M	24400312	Member

MAIKONA HEALTH CENTRE COMMITTEE

Names	Sex	ID. No.	Title
Hoko Funacha	M	8865628	Chairman
Gubalo Sori	F	25748295	Secretary
Tume Gindole	F	0592694	Member
ShedoDuba	M	202704464	Member
Diba Huka	M	27736364	Member
Guyo Isako	M	9560792	Member
Darare Gonche	F	9558486	Member

FOROLE DISPENSARY COMMITTEE

<i>Names</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>ID. No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
Hassan Diba Gira	M	24334514	Chairman
Alex Kimathi	M	24655440	Secretary
Shanu Dub Guyo	F	0204545	Member
Talaso Jarso Elema	F	22803587	Member
Abudo Ali Doso	M	9691433	Member
Isaquo Umuro Luku	M	21776095	Member
Mohammed Gura	M	0631540	Member
Darare Gonche	F	9558486	Member

LAISAMIS SUB COUNTY

Kargi HC	Halkoro Galsaracho	3646108	Chair
	Facility in charge		Secretary
	Safi Kimogol	21508158	Member
	Halewa Rabhayo	20710612	Member
	Abdullahi Buroya	06317570	Member
	Sabdio Lafte	20410456	Member
	Safi Mirkalkona	24984131	Member
	Juma Esokon	11386085	Member
	Mirkalkona Kizito	20641359	Member
	Area Chief		Member
Kurungu Dispensary	Ward Administrator		Member
	Taliani Lenjatin	23420836	Member
	Lpalin Lempirios	20525381	Chairman
	Lebenkin Lesikoyo	24841889	Member
	Silanten Lempirios	23133983	Member
	Sambaiyon Lekalaiyo	205225452	Member
	Nakolos Lokokuria	20829774	Member
	Facility in charge		Secretary
Bala Dispensary	Kaaba sanget	0025482	Chairperson
	Allan Martile	25064346	Secretary
	Nkidamey simkele	20880066	Member
	Sabdio Gamura	12753282	Member
	Gayere Mindaye	8735691	Member
	Sereikorei kipayangi	20873733	Member
	Hafare segelan	23404401	Member

Dated the 2nd February, 2015.

MR/7268590

A. I. ADAN,
CEC Health Services.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4012

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Peter Kibicha, of P.O. Box 1671-00100, Thika in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of all that piece of land known as L.R. No. 4953/501, situate in the Thika Municipality in Thika District, by virtue of a grant registered as I.R. 24424/1, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413918

C. N. KITUYI,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4013

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Meshack Koskei Kanda, of P.O. Box 48420-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of

all that piece of land known as L.R. No. 12715/7350, situate in the north west of Athi River in Machakos District, by virtue of a certificate of title registered as I.R.160820/1, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413851

C. N. KITUYI,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4014

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS (1) Paul Kimani Ndungu and (2) Francis Kaimuru Gitu, both of P.O. Box 7653, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors lessees of all that piece of land known as L.R. No. 21882/25, situate in Kiambu Municipality in Kiambu District, by virtue of a certificate of title registered as I.R. 80264/1, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413947

C. N. KITUYI,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4015

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Hannah Wambui Njuguna, as the administrator of the estate of John Njuguna Njoroge (deceased), of P.O. Box 923-00900, Kiambu in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of all that piece of land known as L.R. No. 209/2781/18, situate in the city of Nairobi in the Nairobi Area, by virtue of a certificate of title registered as I.R. 6650/1, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413977

C. N. KITUYI,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4016

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Efranzia Mandi Mwawida, of P.O. Box 92867, Mombasa in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that land known as No. MN/II/6907, situate within Mombasa Municipality in Mombasa District, by virtue of a certificate of a title known as C.R. 31657, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413921

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

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4017

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Aisha binti Mohammed bin Ahmed Elmombasia, as trustee of Wakf in favour of (1) Fatuma binti Hemed Elmombasia and (2) Hemed bin Jabir bin Majid Elrijebe, both of P.O. Box 42413, Mombasa in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in freehold interest of that land known as No. MN/II/25, by a certificate of title known as C.R. 1225/1 situate within Mombasa Municipality in Mombasa District, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7407415

J. G. WANJOHI
Registrar of Titles, Mombasa.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4018

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE

WHEREAS Sutherland Robert King, of P.O. Box 895, Mombasa in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in freehold interest of that land containing 0.0408 hectare or thereabouts, known as No. MN/I/3446, situate within Mombasa Municipality in Mombasa District, held by a certificate of title registered as No. C. R. 16512/1, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7407415

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

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4019

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS (1) Mohamed Hemed Ridha and (2) Abdulmalik Hemed Ridha, both of P.O. Box 85363, Mombasa in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors in freehold ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.05 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Mombasa, registered under title No. Mombasa/Mwembelegeza/942, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268568

G. S. HASHIM,
Land Registrar, Mombasa District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4020

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Ahmed bin Haji Barawa, of P.O. Box 87645-80100, Mombasa in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in freehold ownership interest of that piece of land containing 5.96 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Mombasa, registered under title No. MN/11/402, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268596

J. G. WANJOHI,
Land Registrar, Mombasa District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4021

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Kipyator Kipkoech Kibulut (ID/0880120), of P.O. Box 5887, Eldoret in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land situate in the district of Uasin Gishu, registered under title No. Tembelio/Kimoning Block 1 (Cheburbur)/57, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413924

E. J. KETER,
Land Registrar, Uasin Gishu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4022

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Lucy Kendi Khayadi, of P.O. Box 250-50100, Kakamega in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land situate in the district of Kakamega, registered under title No. Kak/Mun/Block IV/27, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413920

J. M. FUNDIA,
Land Registrar, Kakamega District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4023

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Gerishom Imbiru, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 4.0 acres or thereabout, situate in the district of Kakamega, registered under title No. Butsotso/Shikoti/1278, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413920

J. M. FUNDIA,
Land Registrar, Kakamega District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4024

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Stanley Fredrick Muka Omanyoo, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 2.2 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Kakamega, registered under title No. Marama/Lunza/467, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413871

J. M. FUNDIA,
Land Registrar, Kakamega District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4025

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Jared Shomunda Atenya, of P.O. Box 446, Luanda in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 5.173 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Kakamega, registered under title No. Kisa/Mwikalikha/1750, 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 5th June, 2015.

J. M. FUNDIA,
MR/7268582 *Land Registrar, Kakamega District.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4026

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Charles Shikanga, of P.O. Box 204, Kakamega in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.38 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kakamega, registered under title No. Kakamega/Mukhonje/1172, 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 5th June, 2015.

J. M. FUNDIA,
MR/7268682 *Land Registrar, Kakamega District.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4027

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Daniel Wetende Opati, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.33 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kakamega, registered under title No. Butsoto/Shikoti/15550, 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 5th June, 2015.

M. J. BOOR,
MR/7413887 *Land Registrar, Kakamega District.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4028

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Patrick Kimingichi Chebosi (ID/4831611), of P.O. Box 3753, Kitale in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 1.215 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Trans Nzoia, registered under title No. Waitaluk/Mabonde Block 12/Sirende /147, 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 5th June, 2015.

W. K. SIRMA,
MR/7413923 *Land Registrar, Kitale.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4029

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Stanley Gikundi M'Rugiri (ID/2492392), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 2.3 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Meru, registered under title No. Ngusishi Settlement Scheme/330, 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 5th June, 2015.

H. S. W. MUSUMIAH,
MR/7268577 *Land Registrar, Meru District.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4030

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Bernard Kinyamu Mburu (ID/1092835), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.894 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Meru, registered under title No. Abogeta/U-Kiungone/1859, 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 5th June, 2015.

H. S. W. MUSUMIAH,
MR/7268577 *Land Registrar, Meru District.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4031

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Stephen Nturibi M'Rintari (ID/4141154), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 1.2 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Meru, registered under title No. Abothuguchi/Gaitu/1617, 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 5th June, 2015.

H. S. W. MUSUMIAH,
MR/7268577 *Land Registrar, Meru District.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4032

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Nahid Suleiman Hasham (ID/13361879), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.1279 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Meru, registered under title No. Ntima/Igoki/3324, 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 5th June, 2015.

B. K. KAMWARO,
MR/7268577 *Land Registrar, Meru District.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4033

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Gregory Ndolo Nthuli, of Muthetheni in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 1.8 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Machakos, registered under title No. Muthetheni/Utithini/948, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413910
G. M. NJOROGÉ,
Land Registrar, Machakos District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4034

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Dorothy Musili Musinga, of P.O. Box 9675, 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/485, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413931
G. M. NJOROGÉ,
Land Registrar, Machakos District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4035

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Nancy Muthoni Irungu, of P.O. Box 48413, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.039 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Machakos, registered under title No. Mavoko/Town Block 2/17038, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413994
G. M. NJOROGÉ,
Land Registrar, Machakos District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4036

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS (1) David Thomas Mumo and (2) James Thomas Mala, both of P.O. Box 66625-00800, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.0460 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Machakos, registered under title No. Machakos/Town Block II/233, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268715
G. M. NJOROGÉ,
Land Registrar, Machakos District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4037

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS George Muinde Samuel, of P.O. Box 1819-90100, Machakos in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.8100 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Machakos, registered under title No. Donyo Sabuk/Kiboko Block I/594, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268591
R. M. SOO,
Land Registrar, Machakos District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4038

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Anastasius Harrison Kamau, of P.O. Box 52283, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.81 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Murang'a, registered under title No. Loc. 3/Githumu/1432, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413938
M. W. KAMAU,
Land Registrar, Murang'a District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4039

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Alice Mukina Gititi (ID/7181634), as personal representative of Rodah Kabura Gititi (ID/2019119), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.2023 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Murang'a, registered under title No. Makuyu/Kimorori/Block III/3693, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413930
P. KIMANI,
Land Registrar, Murang'a District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4040

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Julius Muthonjia Chege (ID/24388201), of P.O. Box 173, Murang'a in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.0102 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Thika, registered under title No. Juja/Kiaura Block 3/624, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413875
M. N. MURIUKI,
Land Registrar, Thika District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4041

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Peter Muriithi Karanja (ID/0969576), of P.O. Box 639, Thika in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.68 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Thika, registered under title No. Ndarugu/Kamunyaka/1133, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268569 S. W. KARIUKI,
Land Registrar, Thika District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4042

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Samuel Kamau Muhia (ID/7248154), of P.O. Box 26, Limuru in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 2.34 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Kiambu, registered under title No. Nguirubi/Ndiuni/815, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413968 K. G. NDEGWA,
Land Registrar, Kiambu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4043

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Kamau Kimondo Gatonya alias Kamau Ndegwa (deceased), of P.O. Box 467, Kikuyu in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 2.24 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Naivasha, registered under title No. Longonot/Kijabe Block 3/1418, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413952 C. MWANIKI,
Land Registrar, Naivasha District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4044

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Bernard Nguu Njiru (ID/2927227), of Embu in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.09 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Embu, registered under title No. Ngandori/Ngovio/5188, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268758 J. M. RUKENYA,
Land Registrar, Embu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4045

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Mary Gichuku Njuki (ID/10058492), of Embu in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.83 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Embu, registered under title No. Gaturi/Githimu/7581, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268730 J. M. MUNGUTI,
Land Registrar, Embu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4046

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Josphat Magundu Mugo, of P.O. Box 48, Kianyinga in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 1.21 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Kirinyaga, registered under title No. Baragwe/Guama/1092, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413971 J. K. MUTHEE,
Land Registrar, Kirinyaga District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4047

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Daniel Njoroge Mureithi, of Makutano in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 1.817 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Koibatek, registered under title No. Maji-Mazuri Block I (Igure)/28, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413970 N. O. ODHIAMBO,
Land Registrar, Koibatek/Mogotio Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4048

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Joseph Karuiru Kihanguru (ID/8679365), of P.O. Box 70, Mihaarati in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.405 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Nyandarua, registered under title No. Nyandarua/Kipipiri/1935, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413999 N. G. GATHAIYA,
Land Registrar, Nyandarua/Samburu Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4049

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Henry Wamugo Nyaga, of P.O. Box 10725-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.11 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kitui, registered under title No. Kyangwithya/Misewani/1288, 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 5th June, 2015.

F. M. MUTHUI,
Land Registrar, Kitui District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4050

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF NEW LAND TITLE DEEDS

WHEREAS Dominic Musyimi Mailu, of P.O. Box 1196, Kitui in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of those pieces of land containing 0.45, 0.16, 0.8 and 0.25 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kitui, registered under title Nos. Kyangwithya/Misewani/173, 725, 765 and 454, respectively, 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 5th June, 2015.

F. M. MUTHUI,
Land Registrar, Kitui District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4051

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS (1) Robert Mwanake Mailu, (2) Raphael Munyao Mailu, (3) Benedict Muimi Mailu, (4) Chrispin Maanzo Musyimi and (5) Anthony Mwendwa Musyimi, all of P.O. Box 1196, Kitui in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 6.0 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Kitui, registered under title No. Kyangwithya/Mulundi/1193, 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 5th June, 2015.

F. M. MUTHUI,
Land Registrar, Kitui District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4052

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Milkah Indangasi (ID/21879265), of P.O. Box 46302-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.05 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Kajiado, registered under title No. Ngong/Ngong/40605, 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 5th June, 2015.

G. W. MUMO,
Land Registrar, Kajiado North District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4053

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Ezekiel Nyaga Njeru (ID/7035525), of P.O. Box 760, Siakago in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 2.8 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Mbeere, registered under title No. Evurore/Kathera/2514, 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 5th June, 2015.

N. K. NYAGA,
Land Registrar, Mbeere District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4054

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Patrick Ogwe Onyango (ID/8707108), of P.O. Box 65-40606, Ugunja in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.11 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Ugunya, registered under title No. Siaya/Umala/911, 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 5th June, 2015.

P. A. NYANJA,
Land Registrar, Ugunya/Ugunja Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4055

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Erasto Okelo Okok, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.8 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Siaya, registered under title No. East Gem/Nyandiwa/408, 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 5th June, 2015.

P. A. OWEYA,
Land Registrar, Siaya District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4056

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Michael Odimu Nundu, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land situate in the district of Siaya, registered under title No. Siaya/Kaugagi/3950, 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 5th June, 2015.

P. A. OWEYA,
Land Registrar, Siaya District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4057

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS William Amondi Odiga, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 1.76 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Siaya, registered under title No. Siaya/Ojuando 'A' 294, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413925 P. A. OWEYA,
Land Registrar, Siaya District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4058

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Nicholas Onyango Tanga, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 1.22 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Siaya, registered under title No. Siaya/Obambo/1377, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413925 P. A. OWEYA,
Land Registrar, Siaya District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4059

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Tom Ochieng Jacob, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.45 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Siaya, registered under title No. Central Alego/Kochieng 'A' 1422, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413925 P. A. OWEYA,
Land Registrar, Siaya District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4060

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Arum Nyangau (ID/1566624/64), of Oyugis in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.5 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Rachuonyo, registered under title No. C. Kasipul/Kamuma/978, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413922 J. O. OSILOLO,
Land Registrar, Rachuonyo South/North Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4061

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Wilfred Kazungu Muryani, of P.O. Box 2177-80100, Mombasa in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land situate in the district of Kilifi, registered under title No. Kikomani/Makobeni/49, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413980 J. T. BAO,
Land Registrar, Kilifi District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4062

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Joseph Karisa Mwalimu (ID/3885110), of P.O. Box 87669-80100, Mombasa in the Republic of Kenya, as administrator of the estate of Mwalimu Tunje Gambo (deceased), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 4.9 hectares or thereabout, situate in the district of Malindi, registered under title No. Ngomeni Squatter Settlement Scheme/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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413960 J. T. BAO,
Land Registrar, Malindi District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4063

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Iddi Mohamed Mwachanyama, as administrator of Mohamed Iddi Mwachanyama (deceased), is registered as beneficial owner of that piece of land situate in the district of Kwale, registered under title No. Kwale/Diani Beach Block/1587, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268619 A. N. NJOROGI,
Land Registrar, Kwale District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4064

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Ingrid Yvonne de Waern, is registered as the owner in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land situate in the district of Kwale, registered under title No. Kwale/Diani Complex/1092, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268680 A. N. NJOROGI,
Land Registrar, Kwale District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4065

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Benson Kyallo Maweu (ID/10924147), of P.O. Box 228, Ukunda 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/Ukunda S.S./1104, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268619

C. K. NG'ETICH,
Land Registrar, Kwale District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4066

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Wanzala Wabwire Josephat, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.76 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Busia/Teso, registered under title No. Bukhayo/Matayos/4479, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268721

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

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4067

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

ISSUE OF A NEW LAND TITLE DEED

WHEREAS Tom Omurang Emukulot, of P.O. Box 828-50400, Busia 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 Busia, registered under title No. South Teso/Chakol/2163, 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413876

T. M. CHEPKWESI,
Land Registrar, Busia District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4068

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOST OR DESTROYED LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS Immaculate Cheptum Chepkonga, of P.O. Box 43801-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor of all that piece of land known as L.R. No. 209/14990/23, situate in the city of Nairobi in the Nairobi Area, by virtue of a certificate of title registered as I.R. 90331/1, and whereas the land register in respect thereof is lost or destroyed, and whereas 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268589

G. M. MUYANGA,
Land Registrar, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4069

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOST OR DESTROYED LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS Mau Summit General Supplies Limited, of P.O. Box 13236-00200, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor of all that land known as L.R. No. 209/14311/5, situate in the city of Nairobi in the Nairobi Area, by virtue of a grant registered as I.R. 136921, and whereas the land register in respect thereof is lost or destroyed, and whereas 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413973

W. M. MUGAI,
Land Registrar, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4070

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOST OR DESTROYED LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS Personal Computer World Limited, a limited liability Company, of P.O. Box 681-00600, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor of all that land known as L.R. No. 2951/461, situate in the city of Nairobi in the Nairobi Area, by virtue of an indenture registered in Volume N 67 Folio 269 File 21722, and whereas the land register in respect thereof is lost or destroyed, and whereas 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413868

G. M. MUYANGA,
Land Registrar, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4071

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOST OR DESTROYED LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS (1) Eunice Wairimu Gatherer and (2) Peter Gikura Mburu, both of P.O. Box 65009, Ruaraka in the Republic of Kenya, are registered as proprietors of all that land known as L.R. No. 13330/630, situate in the city of Nairobi in the Nairobi Area, by virtue of a certificate of title registered as I. R. 103059/1, and whereas the land register in respect thereof is lost or destroyed, and whereas 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268717

G. M. MUYANGA,
Land Registrar, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4072

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

RECONSTRUCTION OF LOST OR DESTROYED LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS Semi Rural Developers Limited, a limited liability Company, of P.O. Box 50374-00200, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of all that land known as L.R. No. 209/11088/83, situate in the city of Nairobi in the Nairobi Area, by virtue of a certificate of title registered as I.R. 83840/1, and whereas the land register in respect thereof is lost or destroyed, and whereas 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 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268685

B. F. ATIENO,
Land Registrar, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4073

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

LOSS OF GREEN CARD

WHEREAS Priscilla Ndunge Mwonga, of P.O. Box 11354-00400, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.67 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Machakos, registered under title No. Yatta/Ekalakala/4417, 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 5th June, 2015.

R. M. SOO,

MR/7413723

Land Registrar, Machakos District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4074

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

LOSS OF WHITE CARD

WHEREAS (1) Harun Njenga Baiya and (2) Evanson Gathura Baiya, are registered as proprietors in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.2022 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Nakuru, registered under title No. Njoro/Ngata Block 1/1253, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land white 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 white card provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 5th June, 2015.

M. V. BUNYOLI,

MR/7413896

Land Registrar, Nakuru District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4075

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

LOSS OF WHITE CARD

WHEREAS Wairimu Burana (deceased), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.65 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Nakuru, registered under title No. Bahati/Kabatini Block 1/264, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land white 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 white card provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 5th June, 2015.

M. V. BUNYOLI,

MR/7413858

Land Registrar, Nakuru District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4076

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

LOSS OF WHITE CARD

WHEREAS Benson Oluoch Arogo (ID/7494833), of P.O. Box 1321, Nakuru in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.0445 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Nakuru, registered under title No. Njoro/Ngata Block 7/317 (Chumo), and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land white 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 white card provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 5th June, 2015.

M. SUNGU,

MR/7268564

Land Registrar, Nakuru District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4077

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

LOSS OF WHITE CARD

WHEREAS Benson Oluoch Arogo (ID/7494833), of P.O. Box 1321, Nakuru in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.0425 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Nakuru, registered under title No. Njoro/Ngata Block 7/316 (Chumo), and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land white 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 white card provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 5th June, 2015.

M. SUNGU,

MR/7268564

Land Registrar, Nakuru District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4078

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

LOSS OF WHITE CARD

WHEREAS James Wanjema Mari (ID/5199960), of P.O. Box 247, Njoro in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.0464 hectare or thereabouts, situate in the district of Nakuru, registered under title No. Nakuru/Municipality Block 21/556, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land white 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 white card provided that no objection has been received within that period.

Dated the 5th June, 2015.

M. SUNGU,

MR/7413972

Land Registrar, Nakuru District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4079

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

OPENING OF A NEW LAND REGISTER

WHEREAS James Githu Muiruri (ID/20251577), of Nyandarua in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land situate in the district of Nyandarua, registered under title No. Nyandarua/Ol Kalou Block 2 (Mwireri)/227, and whereas sufficient evidence has been adduced to show that the land register issued for the said piece of land is missing, notice is given that after the expiration of sixty (60) days from the date hereof, I intend to open another land register and upon such opening the missing land register shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 5th June, 2015.

J. W. KARANJA,

MR/7413904

Land Registrar, Nyandarua/Samburu Districts.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4080

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS David Kiruthi, of P.O. Box 72833-00200, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of that piece of land comprising 0.0117 hectare or thereabouts, known as L. R. No. 209/7386/26, situate in Thika Municipality, held under a lease registered as I.R. 40702/1, and whereas the said Stanbik Bank (formerly Grindlays Bank International Kenya Limited) has executed an instrument of discharge in favour of David Kiruthi, and whereas affidavits have been filled in terms of section 65 (1) (h) of the said Act, declaring that the said lease 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 Lease and proceed with the registration of the said instrument of discharge of charge.

Dated the 5th June, 2015.

G. M. MUYANGA,

MR/7268627

Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4081

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Health Mode Limited, a limited liability company, of P.O. Box 455442-00100, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor lessee of that piece of land comprising 0.0748 hectare or thereabouts, known as L. R. No. 209/11509, situate in the city of Nairobi in Nairobi Area, held by virtue of a grant registered as I.R. 68495/1, and whereas I & M Bank Limited has executed an instrument of discharge in favour of Health Mode Limited, and whereas affidavits have been filled in terms of section 65 (1) (h) of the said Act, declaring that the said grant registered as I.R. 68495 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 grant and proceed with the registration of the said instrument of discharge of charge.

Dated the 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268683 F. K. ORIOKI,
Registrar of Titles, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4082

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Ng'ang'a Gatura (deceased), is registered as proprietor of that piece of land containing 1.9 acres or thereabout, known as Kiambaa/Kihara/550, situate in the district of Kiambu, and whereas the High Court at Nairobi in succession cause No. 2352 of 2013, has issued grant of letters of administration to (1) Sarah Njeri Gatura and (2) Christopher Karumba Gatura, and whereas the said title deed issued earlier to the said Ng'ang'a Gatura (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 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 Ng'ang'a Gatura (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 5th June, 2015.

MR/7268560 K. G. NDEGWA,
Land Registrar, Kiambu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4083

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Stephen Muiruri Wagacha (deceased), is registered as proprietor of that piece of land containing 0.0557 hectare or thereabouts, known as Komothai/Gathugu/1607, situate in the district of Kiambu, and whereas the senior magistrate's court at Githunguri in succession cause No. 25 of 2014, has issued grant of letters of administration to Mary Wanjiru Muiruri, and whereas the said title deed issued earlier to the said Stephen Muiruri Wagacha (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 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 Stephen Muiruri Wagacha (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413958 K. G. NDEGWA,
Land Registrar, Kiambu District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4084

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Rithara Itunga (deceased), is registered as proprietor of that piece of land known as Ntima/Ntakira/34, situate in the district of Meru, and whereas the High Court in succession cause No. 100 of 2008, has issued grant of letters of administration and certificate of confirmation of grant in favour of Malicera Nthama Mutea, and whereas the said court has executed an application to be registered as proprietor by transmission R.L. 19, and whereas the land title deed of the said piece of land is 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 registration of the said application to be registered as proprietor by transmission R.L. 19 in the name of Malicera Nthama Mutea, and upon such registration the land title deed issued earlier to the said Rithara Itunga (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 5th June, 2014.

MR/7268577 H. S. W. MUSUMIAH,
Land Registrar, Meru District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4085

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS M'Rimberia M'Ibutania (deceased), is registered as proprietor of that piece of land known as Kiirua/Kiirua/421, situate in the district of Meru, and whereas the High Court in succession cause No. 100 of 2008, has issued grant of letters of administration and certificate of confirmation of grant in favour of Jackson Kiriinya M'Rimberia, and whereas the said court has executed an application to be registered as proprietor by transmission R.L. 19, and whereas the land title deed of the said piece of land is 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 registration of the said application to be registered as proprietor by transmission R.L. 19 in the name of Jackson Kiriinya M'Rimberia, and upon such registration the land title deed issued earlier to the said M'Rimberia M'Ibutania (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 5th June, 2014.

MR/7268563 H. S. W. MUSUMIAH,
Land Registrar, Meru District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4086

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Charles Lala Ofwenje (deceased), of Yala in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor of that piece of land known as East Gem/Nyamninia/1230, situate in the district of Siaya, and whereas the High Court at Kisumu in succession cause No. H.C./1212 of 2013, has ordered that the piece of land be registered in the name of Francis Demba Ofwenje, and whereas efforts made to recover the land title deed issued thereof by the land registrar 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, I intend to dispense with the production of the said land title deed and proceed with registration of the said grant document and issue a land title deed to the said Francis Demba Ofwenje, and upon such registration the land title deed issued earlier to the said Charles Lala Ofwenje (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 5th June, 2014.

MR/7413929 P. A. OWEYA,
Land Registrar, Siaya District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4087

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Odhiambo Melkizadek Ndar (deceased), of Siaya in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor of that piece of land known as Siaya/Mulaha/2342, situate in the district of Siaya, and whereas the High Court at Kisumu in succession cause No. H.C./R.M. 437 of 2015, has ordered that the piece of land be registered in the name of Alphonse Otieno Ndar, and whereas efforts made to recover the land title deed issued thereof by the land registrar 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, I intend to dispense with the production of the said land title deed and proceed with registration of the said grant document and issue a land title deed to the said Alphonse Otieno Ndar, and upon such registration the land title deed issued earlier to the said Odhiambo Melkizadek Ndar (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 5th June, 2014.

MR/7413926 P. A. OWEYA,
Land Registrar, Siaya District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4088

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Charles Oruko Obadha (deceased), of Yala in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor of that piece of land known as North Gem/Ndere/856, situate in the district of Siaya, and whereas the principal magistrate's court at Siaya in succession cause No. H.C./47 of 2012, has ordered that the piece of land be registered in the name of Alfred Ombus Oruko, and whereas efforts made to recover the land title deed issued thereof by the land registrar 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, I intend to dispense with the production of the said land title deed and proceed with registration of the said grant document and issue a land title deed to the said Alfred Ombus Oruko, and upon such registration the land title deed issued earlier to the said Charles Oruko Obadha (deceased), shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 5th June, 2014.

MR/7413927 P. A. OWEYA,
Land Registrar, Siaya District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4089

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Joseph Kimitei Biegon (deceased), is registered as proprietor in absolute ownership interest of that piece of land containing 0.9 hectare or thereabouts, known as Kericho/Kipchichim/1292, situate in the district of Kericho, and whereas the High Court at Kericho in succession cause No. 1 of 2002, has issued grant of letters of administration to (1) Ludiah Chepkerich Yegon and (2) Jonathan Cheruiyot Mitei, 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 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.

Dated the 5th June, 2015.

MR/7413945 G. C. KORIR,
Land Registrar, Kericho District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4090

THE LAND REGISTRATION ACT
(No. 3 of 2012)

REGISTRATION OF INSTRUMENT

WHEREAS Musangi Mwanja Kivusyu, of P.O. Box 1, Kitui in the Republic of Kenya, is registered as proprietor of that piece of land known as Kyangwithya/Misewani/2081 and 2082, situate in the district of Kitui, and whereas the principal magistrate's court at Kitui in civil suit No. 67 of 2000, has ordered that the piece of land be transferred to Joseph Mutundu Mutia, of P.O. Box 573, Kitui, and whereas the executive officer of the said court has in pursuance to an order of the said court executed a transfer of the said piece of land in favour of Joseph Mutundu Mutia, of P.O. Box 573, Kitui, and whereas all efforts made to compel the registered proprietor to surrender the land title deed issued in respect of the said piece of land to the land registrar 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, I intend to dispense with the production of the said land title deed and proceed with registration of the said grant document and issue a land title deed to the said Joseph Mutundu Mutia, and upon such registration the land title deed issued earlier to the said Musangi Mwanja Kivusyu, shall be deemed to be cancelled and of no effect.

Dated the 5th June, 2014.

MR/7268557 F. M. MUTHUI,
Land Registrar, Kitui District.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4091

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SOCIAL SECURITY AND SERVICES

THE LABOUR RELATIONS ACT

(No. 14 of 2007)

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE UNIONS

NOTICE is given pursuant to section 14, 15 and 17 of the Labour Relations Act, to all Trade Unions, Federation of Trade Unions, Employers Organizations or Federation, of the receipt of application for registration of the following—

KENYA PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGISTS UNION

MR/7268551 E. N. GICHEHA,
Registrar of Trade Unions.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4092

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT

(Cap. 490)

APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR

(Extension Order)

WHEREAS by liquidation appointment order dated 27th December, 2013, I appoint Charles Mbatha, County Director of Audit, of P.O. Box 25, Kwale, to be liquidator of Steel Sacco Society Limited (CS/2089) (in liquidation), for a period not exceeding one year, and whereas the said Charles Mbatha, County Director of Audit, Kwale County, has not been able to complete the liquidation.

Now therefore, I extend the period of liquidation with effect from 27th December, 2014, for another period not exceeding one year for the said Charles Mbatha, County Director of Audit, Kwale County, to act as liquidator in the matter of the said co-operative society.

Dated the 27th December, 2014.

MR/7413899 P. L. M. MUSYIMI,
Commissioner for Co-operative Development.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4093

THE MINING ACT

(Cap. 306)

APPLICATION FOR AN EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE

NOTICE is given that an application under section 18 (2) of the Mining Act has been made by Messrs. Sian Gems Limited, of P.O. Box 539-00502, Nairobi, Kenya for an exclusive to prospect for gemstones over an area described in the Schedule hereto and the said application has been accepted for consideration.

By of the above mentioned section of the Mining Act, the said area of land is therefore re-opened to prospecting and mining and by virtue of section 7(1) (d) of the Mining Act the said area of land is therefore excluded from prospecting and or mining except as regards any prospecting and mining rights granted in respect of the area in question or any part thereof before the date of this notice which are subsisting or any right of renewal thereof.

Any objection to the grant of the exclusive prospecting license may be made in writing and addressed to the Commissioner of Mines and Geology, P.O. Box 30009-00100, Nairobi, Kenya to reach him within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice.

SCHEDULE

An area of approximately 20.1 km² situated in Samburu County, and more particularly described by the following WGS 84 co-ordinates.

Point (Order)	Latitude				Longitude			
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	N/S	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	E/W
1	0	54	45.00	N	36	57	30.00	E
2	0	54	45.00	N	36	58	30.00	E
3	0	54	30.00	N	36	58	30.00	E
4	0	54	30.00	N	37	00	00.00	E
5	0	54	15.00	N	37	00	00.00	E
6	0	54	15.00	N	36	57	30.00	E

SHADRACK M. KIMOMO,

MR/7413856

Ag. Commissioner of Mines and Geology.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4094

THE MINING ACT

(Cap. 306)

APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL LICENCE

NOTICE is given that an application under section 17 of the Mining Act has been made by Messrs. Chivara Community Based Organization of P.O. Box 532, Kilifi, Kenya for a special licence to prospect for manganese over an area described in the Schedule hereto and the said application has been accepted for consideration.

By of the above mentioned section of the Mining Act, the said area of land is therefore re-opened to prospecting and mining and by virtue of section 7(1)(d) of the same Act, the said area of land is excluded from prospecting and or mining except as regards any prospecting and mining rights granted in respect of the area or any part thereof before the date of this notice which are subsisting or any right of renewal thereof.

Any objection to the grant of the special licence may be made in writing to the Commissioner of Mines and Geology, P.O. Box 30009-00100, Nairobi, Kenya to reach him within thirty (30) days from the date of publication of this notice.

An area of approximately 7.04 km² situated in Kilifi County and more particularly described by the following WGS 84 co-ordinates.

Point (Order)	Latitude				Longitude			
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	N/S	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	E/W
1	3	43	50.30	S	39	41	7.80	E
2	3	41	32.20	S	39	41	0.10	E
3	3	41	42.10	S	39	41	26.60	E
4	3	41	57.39	S	39	41	38.30	E
5	3	42	36.70	S	39	41	37.60	E
6	3	42	52.80	S	39	41	24.00	E
7	3	44	37.70	S	39	41	22.80	E

SHADRACK M. KIMOMO,

MR/7268709

Ag. Commissioner of Mines and Geology.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4095

THE CIVIL AVIATION ACT

(No. 21 of 2013)

THE KENYA CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY

APPLICATIONS FOR VARIATION OR ISSUE OF AIR SERVICE LICENCES

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Civil Aviation Act (No. 21 of 2013) and the Licensing of Air Services Regulations, 2009 (Regulation 25), notice is given that the applicants whose particulars are specified in the first column of the Schedule below have applied for various air service licences. The particulars of the applications are specified in the second column and the duration required for the licence is in the third column.

Any representation in favour or against any application should be made in writing to the Director-General, Kenya Civil Aviation Authority, P. O. Box 30163-00100, Fax: 254-20-822300, Nairobi, so as to reach the Authority within twenty-one (21) days from the date of publication of this notice. Such representation should be sent by the person making it to the applicant by registered mail at the same time it is sent to the Authority.

SCHEDULE

Name and Address of Applicant	Type of Service applied for	Duration
Allied Air Limited 2nd Floor NAHCO Building Murtala Mohammed International Airport Ikeja, Lagos Nigeria.	International non scheduled air cargo services on the route: Lagos/Nairobi/Liege/Maastricht/London Stansted/Lagos with routing rights from Malabo,Doula,Kinshasa,N'djamena,Libreville,Luanda,Johannesburg,Point Noire and technical stop in Cairo without traffic rights between Nairobi and Cairo using aircraft MD11F based in Lagos, Nigeria.	With immediate effect.
SAC(K) Limited P. O. Box 59200-00200 Nairobi.	Variation of current air service licence to include:— International scheduled all cargo air service subject to designation by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure. On the non-scheduled air services; Africa, Europe and Middle East as extended geographical area of operations. Aircraft type B727 for operations. Based at Wilson airport and JKIA.	With immediate effect.
Air Kenya Express Limited P. O. Box 30357-00100 Nairobi.	Variation of current air service licence to include on the domestic scheduled air services the route: Wilson/Masai Mara/Migori/Masai Mara/Wilson using aircraft DHC6 and C208 based at Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.
Everett Aviation Charter Limited P. O. Box 10528-80101 Mombasa.	Variation of current air service licence to change the base of operations from Wilson Airport to Bamburi Airstrip.	With immediate effect.

<i>Name and Address of Applicant</i>	<i>Type of Service applied for</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Freedom Airline Express Limited P. O. Box 24632-00100 Nairobi.	Variation of current air service licence to include aircraft CRJ200 based at Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.
Flight Training Centre Limited P.O. Box 45538-00100 Nairobi.	Variation of current air service licence to include: Non-scheduled air services for passengers and freight within/out of/into Kenya to/from points in Africa. Aerial work services within Kenya. Using aircraft C152, C172, PA34 based at Wilson Airport and Nyariboo Airstrip.	With immediate effect.
AMREF Flying Doctors P.O. Box 18617-00500 Nairobi.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers and freight within/out of/into Kenya to/from points in Africa and the rest of the world. Using aircraft BE20, C208 based at Wilson Airport. Operations limited to emergency medical evacuations, aero medical and humanitarian medical outreach programs.	With immediate effect.
Bluesky Aviation Services Limited P. O. Box 94641-80115 Mombasa.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers and freight within/out of/into Kenya to/from Eastern/Central/Southern Africa including Sudan and Somalia. Domestic scheduled air services on the route:- (i) Mombasa/Ukunda/Mara/Mombasa (ii) Mombasa/Malindi/Mara/Mombasa (iii) Mombasa/Malindi/Lamu/Mombasa (iv) Mombasa/Ukunda/Wilson/Mara/Mombasa. Using aircraft L410 based at Moi International Airport.	With immediate effect.
Valentine Air Services Limited P. O. Box 53521-00200 Nairobi.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers and freight within/out of/into Kenya to/from East/Central Africa. Flying instructions within Kenya. Using aircraft C172, C152, PA34 based at Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.
West Rift Aviation Limited P. O. Box 60091-00200 Nairobi.	Flying instructions within Kenya using aircraft C150, C172 and C152 based at Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.
Rudufu Limited P. O. Box 21488-00505 Nairobi.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers and cargo within/out of/into Kenya to/from East/Central/Horn of Africa. Using aircraft FK50, BE200, DHC8, DO328, C208, C208B, B737 and BE1900 based at Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.
Skyship Company Limited P. O. Box 59730-00200 Nairobi.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers within Masai Mara using aircraft LBL210A, LBL400A, LBL400C (Hot Air Balloons) based at Olololo Ranch in Masai Mara.	With immediate effect.
Bluebird Aviation Limited P.O. Box 52382-00200 Nairobi.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers and freight within/out of/into Kenya to/from Eastern Africa. Domestic scheduled air services on the route:- Wilson/Wajir/Madera/Wilson. Using aircraft L410, BE20, FK27, DHC8 and BE1900D based at Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.
Renegade Air Limited P.O Box 1167-00621 Nairobi.	International scheduled air services for passengers subject to designation by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure. International scheduled air services for cargo subject to designation by the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure. Non-scheduled air services for passengers and cargo within/out of/into Kenya to/from points in Africa/Middle East/Far East/ Europe. Domestic scheduled air services on the route: (i) JKIA/Mombasa/JKIA (ii) JKIA/ Kisumu/JKIA (iii) JKIA/Eldoret/JKIA (iv) JKIA/Malindi/JKIA (v) Nairobi/Lokichoggio/Nairobi (vi) Nairobi/Kitale/Nairobi (vii) Nairobi/Kitale/Lodwar/Nairobi (viii) Nairobi/Marsabit/Loyengalani/Ileret/Nairobi (ix) Nairobi/Marsabit/Loyengalani/Lodwar/Kapese/Nairobi (x) Nairobi/Marsabit/Kapese/Nariokotome/Nairobi (e) Aerial work services within Kenya and the rest of Africa. Using aircraft AS350, C208, DHC8 and B737 based at JKIA and Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.
Kwae Island Development Limited P. O. Box 15195-00509 Nairobi.	(a) Non-scheduled air services for passengers and cargo within/out of/into Kenya to/from points in Africa. (b) Aerial work services within Kenya and the rest of Africa. Using aircraft AS350 (Helicopter) based at Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.
Aushaanair Limited P. O. Box 4704-00506 Nairobi.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers, cargo and mail within/out of/into Kenya to/from points in Africa and Middle East. Using aircraft FK50 based at Wilson Airport and JKIA.	With immediate effect.
Aviation Plus Limited P. O. Box 78260-00507 Nairobi.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers, cargo and mail within/out of/into Kenya to/from points in Africa and the rest of the world. Flying instructions within Kenya. Aerial work services within Kenya. Using aircraft C152, C172, C208, FK27, B737, DC8 and MD10 based at Wilson Airport and JKIA.	With immediate effect.
Oilstream International Limited P.O. Box 10710 – 00100 Nairobi.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers and freight within/out of/into Kenya to/from points in Eastern and Central Africa. Aerial work services within Kenya/ Eastern and Central Africa. Using aircraft Bell207, AS350B, Agusta109, Schweizer 300C (Helicopters) based at Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.

<i>Name and Address of Applicant</i>	<i>Type of Service applied for</i>	<i>Duration</i>
Aerowing Aviation Limited P. O. Box 504-00517 Nairobi.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers and freight within/out of/into Kenya to/from points in Africa. Flying instructions within Kenya. Using aircraft PA44, C206, C172, C152, PA28 and C208 based at Namanga airstrip and Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.
Pioneer International University P.O. Box 33421-00600 Nairobi.	Flying instructions within Kenya using C172, C182 and C310 based at Orly Airstrip in Isinya.	With immediate effect.
Airspray Kenya Limited P. O. Box 15969-00509 Nairobi.	Aerial work services within Kenya and the rest of East Africa using aircraft C188, G164B based at Bissel Airstrip in Kajiado.	With immediate effect.
Airvan Kenya Limited P. O. Box 4531-00506 Nairobi.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers and cargo within/out of/into Kenya to/from East/ Central and Horn of Africa using aircraft C208 based at Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.
Airlink Aviation Limited P.O. Box 3424- 00506 Nairobi.	Non-scheduled air services for passengers and cargo within/out of/into Kenya to/from the rest of East Africa. Aerial work services within Kenya/ East Africa. Using aircraft C172 based at Wilson Airport.	With immediate effect.

Dated the 29th May, 2015.

PTG437/14-15

J. K. CHEBUNGEL,
Ag. Director-General.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4096

THE COMPANIES ACT

(Cap. 486)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT NAIROBI

IN THE MATTER OF FLASHCOM LIMITED

WINDING-UP CAUSE NO. 17 OF 2015

NOTICE is given that a petition for the winding-up of the above-named company by the High Court of Kenya, was on the 10th April, 2015, presented to the said court by ZTE (H. K.) Limited of Room 2307-09, China Resources Building, No. 26, Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the court sitting at Nairobi at 9.00 a.m. on the 3rd July, 2015, and any creditor or contributory of the said company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his advocate for the purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

HAMILTON HARRISON & MATHEWS,
Advocates for the Petitioner,
ICEA Building, Kenyatta Avenue,
P.O. Box 30333-00100, Nairobi.

MR/7413959

NOTE

Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention to do so. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their advocate, if any, and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post, in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 2nd July, 2015.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4097

THE COMPANIES ACT

(Cap. 486)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF KENYA AT NAIROBI

IN THE MATTER OF SIROLAND LIMITED

WINDING-UP CAUSE NO. 23 OF 2015

NOTICE is given that a petition for the winding-up of the above-named company by the High Court of Kenya, was on the 6th May, 2015, presented to the said court by Siro Brugnoli and Elisabeth Lo Pinto.

And that the said petition is directed to be heard before the high court sitting at Milimani Commercial Courts, Nairobi at 9.00. a.m. on the 16th July, 2015, and any creditor or contributory of the said company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said petition may appear at the time of hearing in person or by his advocate for the purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring such copy on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

ISEME, KAMAU & MAEMA,
Advocates for the Petitioner,
IKM Place, Tower A, 5th Floor, 5th Ngong Avenue,
P.O. Box 11866-00400, Nairobi.
(Our Ref: SIR-004-0001)

MR/7413988

NOTE

Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said petition must serve or send by post to the above-named notice in writing of his intention to do so. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or, if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the person or firm, or his or their advocate, if any, and must be served, or if posted must be sent by post, in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than four o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th July, 2015.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4098

THE COMPANIES ACT

(Cap. 486)

AND

IN THE MATTER OF KIRAWA WATER COMPANY LIMITED

(Members' Voluntary Winding-up)

NOTICE

NOTICE is given that at an extraordinary general meeting of Kirawa Water Company Limited held at L.R. No. 2952/58, Lower Kabete Road, Nairobi, on 28th May, 2015, the following resolution was passed as a special resolution:

"that the company be wound-up voluntarily".

NOTICE is further given that the creditors of the above-named company are required, on or before 15th July, 2015, to send their names and addresses with full particulars of their debts and claims against the said company at P.O. Box 1404-00502, Nairobi, to the undersigned, the liquidator, personally or by their advocates to come in and prove their debts or claims set out in such notice or in default thereof they may be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated the 29th May, 2015.

MR/7268725

K. DAY,
Liquidator,
P.O. Box 1404-00502, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4099

THE COMPANIES ACT

(Cap. 486)

AND

IN THE MATTER OF KIRAWA WATER COMPANY LIMITED

(Members' Voluntary Winding-up)

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT OF LIQUIDATOR

Name of company:—Kirawa Water Company Limited.*Address of registered office:* —L.R. No. 209/311/5, 9th Floor, Williamson House, 4th Ngong Avenue, Nairobi.*Registered postal address:* —P.O. Box 40111-00100, Nairobi.*Nature of business:* —Water supply company.*Liquidator's name:* —K. Day.*Liquidator's address:* — P.O. Box 1404-00502, Nairobi.*Date of appointment:* — 28th May 2015.*By whom appointed:* —Members.

Dated the 29th May, 2015.

MR/7268725

K. DAY,
Liquidator,
P.O. Box 1404-00502, Nairobi.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4100

THE COMPANIES ACT

(Cap. 486)

IN THE MATTER OF NYANDA INVESTMENTS COMPANY LIMITED

MEMBERS' VOLUNTARY WINDING-UP

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to a resolution passed on the 2nd May 2015 by shareholders of the company, it was resolved that the company be voluntarily wound up with effect from the aforesaid date of resolution.

Dated the 14th May, 2015.

MR/7413732

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
Nyanda Investment Company Limited,
P.O. Box 1381-20300, Nyahururu.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4101

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

(Cap. 53)

RECEIVING ORDER AND CREDITORS' MEETING

(Under Rule 145 of the Bankruptcy Rules)

Debtor's name:—Christine Akinyi Otieno.*Address:*—P.O. Box 172-4610, Yala.*Description:*—Businesslady.*Date of filing petition:*—16th April, 2015.*Court:*—High Court of Kenya at Kisumu.*Date of order:*—17th April, 2015.*Cause No.*—BC 4 of 2015.*Whether debtor's or creditor's petition:*—Debtor's petition.*Act or acts of bankruptcy:*—Inability to pay debts.*Date of first creditor's meeting:*—10th June, 2015.*Last day of filing proof of debt forms:*—9th June, 2015.*Venue:*—Haki House, 1st Floor, Room 10.*Time:*—10.00. a.m.

Dated the 5th May, 2015.

MR/7413943

DORCAS MUSILA,
for Official Receiver.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4102

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT

(Cap. 53)

RECEIVING ORDER AND CREDITORS' MEETING

(Under Rule 145 of the Bankruptcy Rules)

Debtor's name:—Francis Mugi Macharia.*Address:*—P.O. Box 904-30100, Eldoret.*Description:*—Businessman.*Date of filing petition:*—22nd April, 2015.*Court:*—High Court of Kenya at Kisumu.*Date of order:*—22nd April, 2015.*Cause No.*—BC 6 of 2015.*Whether debtor's or creditor's petition:*—Debtor's petition.*Act or acts of bankruptcy:*—Inability to pay debts.*Date of first creditor's meeting:*—4th June, 2015.*Last day of filing proof of debt forms:*—3rd June, 2015.*Venue:*—Haki House, 1st Floor, Room 10.*Time:*—10.00. a.m.

Dated the 28th April, 2015.

MR/7413943

DORCAS MUSILA,
for Official Receiver.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4103

THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT

(No. 6 of 1996)

COMPLETION OF PART DEVELOPMENT PLANS

(PDP No. MRU/1911/15/01—proposed Excision of existing sites for:

Marimba Livestock Demonstration Farm,
Methodist Church in Kenya Trustees Registered,
Marimba MCK Primary School,
Tea and Milk Collection Centre,
Police Post,
Marimba Riparian Reserve,

NOTICE is given that the above-mentioned part development plans were on 20th March, 2015, completed.

The part development plans relate to land situated within Imenti South Sub-County in Meru County.

Copies of the part development plans have been deposited for public inspection at the offices of the Sub-county Administrator, Imenti South and the County Physical Planning Offices.

The copies so deposited are available for inspection free of charge by all persons interested at offices of Sub-county Administrator Imenti South and the County Physical Planning Offices, between the hours of 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 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 plans may send such representations or objections in writing to be received by the County Physical Planning Officer, P.O. Box 1354-60200, Meru, 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.

Dated the 7th May, 2015.

MR/7413903

J. M. PAUL,
for Director of Physical Planning.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4104

THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT

(Cap. 286)

COMPLETION OF PART DEVELOPMENT PLANS

(PDP No. MKN/78/2014/01—proposed sites for:

County Executive Offices,
Governor and Deputy Governor's Residence,
Land Bank for Educational Use,
South Eastern Kenya University,
Aka Housing Co-operative Society,
Makueni Workers Sacco,
National Housing Corporation,
Land Bank for Future Development.

NOTICE given that preparation of the above named part Development plans were completed on the 25th March, 2014. The Part Development plans relate to land situated within Wote Township of Makueni County.

Copies of the part development plans as have been prepared deposited for public inspection at the offices of the Director of Lands and Urban Planning, County Commissioner and the County Secretary, Makueni County.

The Copies so deposited are available for inspection free of charge by all persons at the above mentioned addresses between the hours of 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. on working days.

Any interested persons who wish to make representations in connection with or objection to the above named Part Development Plans may send such representations or objections in writing to be received by the Director of Lands and Urban Planning, of P.O. Box 78 Makueni within (60) days from the date of publication of this notice. Any such representation or objection shall state the grounds on which it is made.

Dated the 4th July, 2014.

MR/7268757 B. K. NG'ENY,
for Director of Physical Planning.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4105

THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT

(Cap. 286)

COMPLETION OF PART DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(PDP No. CKR/222/15/01 for existing camp for Kenya National Highway Authority

NOTICE is given that the above-mentioned part development plan was on 20th March, 2015, completed.

The part development plan relate to land situated within Kirinyaga County, Mwaa West Sub-county.

Copies of the part development plan have been deposited for public inspection at the offices of the County Physical Planning Officer, Kirinyaga, at the County Commissioner's Office, Kirinyaga Central and the Deputy Commissioners Office, Mwaa West.

The copies so deposited are available for inspection free of charge by all persons interested at the County Physical Planning Officer, Kirinyaga, at the County Commissioner's Office, Kirinyaga Central and the Deputy Commissioners Office, Mwaa West, between the hours of 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 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 plans may send such representations or objections in writing to be received by the County Physical Planning Officer, P.O. Box 483, Kerugoya, 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.

Dated the 25th March, 2015.

MR/7413885 W. L. LOKA,
for Director of Physical Planning.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4106

THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT

(Cap. 286)

COMPLETION OF PART DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(PDP No. R172/2015/01 for existing Roads Camp (KenHA)-Rumuruti Township)

NOTICE is given that the above-mentioned part development plan was completed.

The part development plan relate to land situated within Rumuruti Township.

Copies of the part development plan have been deposited for public inspection at the offices of the County Physical Planning Officer, Laikipia, (Nema Block), Laikipia County Government offices Nanyuki and Rumuruti.

The copies so deposited are available for inspection free of charge by all persons interested at the County Physical Planning Officer, Laikipia, (Nema Block), Laikipia County Government offices (Nanyuki and Rumuruti, between the hours of 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 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.

Dated the 7th April, 2015.

MR/7413885 J. M. WASUA,
for Director of Physical Planning.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4107

THE PHYSICAL PLANNING ACT

(Cap. 286)

COMPLETION OF PART DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(PDP No. MKN/87/2011/01 for re-sealing Camp for Kenya National Highways Authority, Sultan Hamud

NOTICE is given that the above-mentioned part development plan was on 25th January, 2015, completed.

The part development plan relate to land situated within Sultan Hamud Township of Makueni County.

Copies of the part development plans have been deposited for public inspection at the offices of the Director of Lands and Urban Planning, Deputy County Commissioner, Mukaa and the County Secretary, Makueni County.

The copies so deposited are available for inspection free of charge by all persons interested at the Director of Lands and Urban Planning, Deputy County Commissioner Mukaa and the County Secretary Makueni County, between the hours of 8.00 a.m. to 5.00 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 plans may send such representations or objections in writing to be received by the Director of Lands and Urban Planning, of P.O. Box 78, Makueni, 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.

Dated the 27th March, 2015.

MR/7413885 B. K. NG'ENY,
for Director of Physical Planning.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 3921

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED REALIGNMENT OF THE STANDARD
GAUGE RAILWAY (SGR) WITHIN NAIROBI NATIONAL PARK,
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, Kenya Railways Corporation, is proposing a realignment of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) within Nairobi National Park, Nairobi County.

The Project involves the line construction at mileage range DK455+650 - DK464+500 within Nairobi National Park and with total length of 8.85km, including the construction of subgrade, culverts and bridge engineering. The SGR will be a single track railway with a track gauge of 1435mm, with design speed of 120Km/h for passenger train and 80Km for freight transport. The rail track will be made of ballast with internal combustion traction category with reserved conditions for future electrification.

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

<i>Environmental Impact</i>	<i>Proposed Mitigation Measures</i>
Loss of wildlife habitat and habitat fragmentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict vegetation clearance to only the working area of 130m. • Where possible avoid cutting down the indigenous trees within the 130m but out of the actual rail route. • Compensate for lost vegetation through landscaping with suitable indigenous plants. • KWS and KRC to compensate lost wildlife habitat by identifying a parcel of land suitable for wildlife conservation and acquiring it for that purpose.
Potential increase in poaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize all persons involved in the SGR construction work within the national park area on the importance of conservation and that they should not engage in illegal activities within the Park. • Prepare and provide conservation awareness materials in the project site. This to include large posters with information on conservation, procedures to be followed when operating in a protected area, park rules and regulations. • Provide information on the legal implication of anyone found dealing wildlife products. • Enhance KWS security patrols in the area.
Human wildlife conflicts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize all personnel working on the project on park rules and regulations. • Ensure a new electric fence is constructed connecting the two fences before demolishing sections of the existing eastern boundary fence. • Enhance KWS problem animal control efforts. • KWS Nairobi National Park

Fire risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management to provide a hotline for reporting HWC incidents. • Sensitize the workers on park rules and regulations. • Provide fire extinguishers in the working area and or provide emergency numbers for the Nairobi fire brigades.
Land and soil degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid unnecessary movement of soil materials from the site and provide soil conservation structures on the areas prone to soil erosion mostly to reduce impact by the surface run-off • Depending on the period, monitor construction activities for appropriate and effective control measures of erosion e.g. during rainy / wet conditions, ensure suitable barriers on potential water erosion paths. • Conduct standard landscaping after project completion i.e. resurface (pave) open areas after the completion of the project and introduce suitable (indigenous plants) and well-managed vegetation to generate surface covers on the open areas; to control soil movement by erosion agents. Grasses found in the area like Pennisetum mezianum, Themeda triandra, Digitaria scalarum and Sporobolus pyramidalis • Ensure suitable storm water drainage channels. Such channels need to be regularly maintained and repaired to avoid point discharges which have pronounced effect on soil erosion in case of breakages or blockages. • Restrict operation in the 130m land use area.
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide personal protective equipment, materials and clothing such as nose masks and goggles to workers during construction. • Ensure regular and prompt maintenance of construction machinery and equipment. This will minimize generation of hazardous gases and other suspended particulate matter. • Sprinkle water in areas being excavated and along the tracks used by the transport trucks within the site. • Use environmentally friendly fuels such as unleaded gasoline. • Ensure that vehicles drive only on designated roads/driveways (avoid off road driving as much as is possible). Vehicles transporting construction materials to the site move at the recommended park speed of 40Km/hr.
Noise pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction works should be carried out only during the specified time i.e. from 0700 hours to 1800 hours on the section that is within the NNP. • Sensitize construction vehicle drivers and machinery operators to switch off engines of vehicles or machinery when not in use. • Machineries should be maintained regularly to reduce noise. • There should be no unnecessary hooting of the involved machinery and vehicles. • Workers should be provided with

relevant personal protective equipment (PPE).

- Observe the provisions of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009.

Solid waste disposal

- Generated waste should be handled and disposed through sound waste management strategies as per the prevailing regulatory provisions in the Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations, 2006.
- During all the project phases waste should be properly segregated to encourage recycling of some useful waste materials; i.e. some stone and concrete materials remains can be used as backfills. This calls for source reduction, recycling and reuse.
- During the operation phase sensitize the railway users on waste management and provide waste receptacles at designated points like terminals and in the passenger and freight locomotives for use while on transit.

Oil leaks and spills

- Ensure use of serviceable machinery.
- Maintenance services should be carried out in known designated service bays more suitably outside the project area.
- All oil products and materials should be stored in the site store and should be handled appropriately to avoid spills and leaks.

Visual intrusion

- On completion the worked area should be restored through proper landscaping and planting of more vegetation so as to blend with existing environment.
- All solid waste and debris of spoil material from construction activities must be collected upon completion.

Occupational safety and health

- All workers should be provided with Appropriate personal protective gear. These include working overalls, helmets, goggles, earmuffs, masks, and gloves among others.
- The requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007, the Building Code and other relevant regulations should be strictly adhered to.
- A first aid kit(s) should be provided within the site and it should be fully equipped at all times during construction.
- At least one person in the workforce should be trained in administering first aid.
- The contractor should not expose workers to stress inducing factors.

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 30521, 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,
MR/7413860 National Environment Management Authority.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4108

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND

CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC TO SUBMIT COMMENTS ON AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED CEMENT GRINDING PLANT WITHIN KAPLALACH AREA, SOIN, KERICHO COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

Pursuant to Regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Coordination (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 Rai Cement Limited is proposing a Cement Grinding Plant within Kaplalach Area, Soin, Kericho County.

The proposed development will involve the installation of one cement mill with the capacity to produce 2000 tonnes of cement from raw materials such as clinker, additives, gypsum and puzzolona. The technology to be used will be the most advanced in the market. The process will involve the following steps: Unloading of raw materials in the yard, Crushing of gypsum using gypsum crusher and storing it in the yard, Transporting of raw materials using belt conveyors to proportioning hoppers, Mixing of gypsum and other additives in a predetermined ration with clinker, Grinding of mixture of clinker, gypsum and additives to powder form in ball mill. The resultant mixture is called Portland cement, Storing of cement in cement silo, and Packing of cement in bags by automatic packing machines and Loading of cement into trucks/store by truck loading machine.

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

Environmental Impacts Proposed Mitigation Measures

Noise

- Programme work to take minimum time.
- Enforce workers discipline on site.
- Use good, serviceable machinery.
- Inform residents of impending work.
- Observe discipline during operations.

- Observe the provisions of the Environmental Management and Coordination (Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution) (Control) Regulations, 2009.

Dust

- Provide workers with dust mask and appropriate protective gear.
- Moisten surfaces to be worked on.
- Excavate only necessary area.

Surface runoff

- Programme work to take shortest time.
- Excavate only necessary area.

Decreased air quality due to dust emissions and CO₂

- Apply latest dust arresters and equipment to curb emissions.
- Study ways or reusing captured dust.
- Use energy efficiently to reduce CO₂ emissions.

Soil erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restrict excavation to required area. • Use as much soil as possible in backfilling operations. • Avoid working in rainy conditions Programme work to take least time. • Excavate only required area.
Debris deposition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recover all debris and dispose properly. • Re-use any wastes as is applicable. • Recover all debris and replaced parts. • Re-use and recycle any materials as is appropriate.
Diminished landscape quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paint mast to blend with natural environment as possible. • Plant appropriate trees, flowers and shrubs if space allows.

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, Kericho 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/741400

National Environment Management Authority.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4109

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC TO SUBMIT COMMENTS ON AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED MWANGEA IRRIGATION PROJECT IN GANZE, MAGARINI AND MALINDI SUB-COUNTIES, KILIFI COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

Pursuant to Regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Coordination (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 put up an irrigation project in Ganze, Magarini and Malindi Sub-Counties of Kilifi County.

The Mwangea Irrigation Development Project will put an estimated 1500 ha of land into irrigated agriculture, which will lead to food security and make it possible for the local communities to draw economic benefits from the land and water resources available.

The proposed irrigation development project intends to abstract water from Galana/Sabaki River. Scour pipes, screens and intake chambers, in addition to other appurtenances will be provided during design of these structures.

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

Possible Impacts	Mitigation measures
Loss of Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of tree nurseries. • Planting and care of vegetation to restore the lost species. • Restoration of the lost biodiversity.
Soil Erosion and Siltation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compaction of the loose soil. • Topsoil from quarries and burrow areas must be rehabilitated. • Landscaping. • Slope stabilization. • Planting of grass and other vegetation to hold the soil firmly. • Building of gabions where severe effects are expected. • Provision of silt traps in drainage structures.
Pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sprinkling water during construction phase to avoid dust being blown by wind or construction vehicles. • Regular servicing of the machines and construction vehicles to avoid the emission of smoke and other gases. This will also reduce the intensity of the noise being generated. • Proper collection and disposal of waste oil and grease to avoid soil and water pollution.
Interference with Traffic Flow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper and clearly visible road signs should be erected. • Alternative routes to be established as well as upgrading the gravel road to the intake. • Provide traffic wardens. • Servicing of vehicles and plant in proper garage and workshop.
Occupational Health and Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with Kenyan safety policy and safe working procedures, laws, regulation. • Appointment of Health, Safety (OSH) and Environment Officer. • Training of workers should be provided so as to acquaint them on the operation of the machinery and equipment to avoid danger to users. • The management should provide the workers with safety instruction manuals and safety gear. • Provide footpaths and diversions as necessary. • Enhance supervision of workers. • Install warning and directional signs to control traffic. • Station traffic wardens on work sites along the roads and crossings. • Maintain roads in good state of repair. • Provision of health safety and welfare plans and procedures to workers on site. • Establishment of a clinic for emergency response plans.

- Establish and monitor performance of health and safety committee as per the safety regulations.
- Develop a site safety action plan detailing safety equipment to be used, emergency procedures, restrictions onsite, frequency and personnel responsible for safety inspections and controls.
- All injuries that occur on site must be recorded in the accident register and corrective actions for their prevention be instigated as appropriate (Section 62 of the Factories and Other Places of Work Act) emergency preparedness Programme should be established.

Insecurity

- Setting up of an effective internal security unit to work in liaison with the police and administration.
- The construction camp should be well secured and patrolled at all times.
- Provide fire prevention installations and alarm in the compound.

Interference with the flow of Galana River

- Provision of sluice gates and spillways to ensure continuous flow is enhanced.

Soil Erosion and Siltation

- Establishment of tree nurseries.
- Silt traps should be put in place.
- De-silting of the silt traps should be done regularly.
- Protection of steep cuttings should be done by landscaping and to some extent building of gabions where necessary.
- Terracing also should be done to reduce the velocity of water flow and hence reduced erosion.
- Planting of vegetation like grass, trees and shrubs in the disfigured environment.
- The catchment should be conserved by planting of woodlands and other relevant flora.

Pollution from agrochemicals

- Proper training on application of agrochemicals.
- Use of natural fertilizers.
- Practicing organic farming.

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, Kilifi 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/7413803

National Environment Management Authority.

GAZETTE NOTICE NO. 4110

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND
CO-ORDINATION ACT

(No. 8 of 1999)

THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC TO SUBMIT COMMENTS ON AN
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY REPORT
FOR THE PROPOSED DONGO KUNDU - MARIAKANI 400 KV
ELECTRICITY TRANSMISSION LINE IN KILIFI COUNTY

INVITATION OF PUBLIC COMMENTS

Pursuant to Regulation 21 of the Environmental Management and Coordination (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) is proposing to construct approximately 50kms 400kV Electrical Transmission Line (TL) from Dongo Kundu to Mariakani in Kilifi County. The project shall comprise of a 400 kV double circuit (D/C) Quad Moose ACSR transmission line from Dongo Kundu to Mariakani.

The following are the anticipated impacts and proposed mitigation measures:

Aspect	Mitigation measures
Social disturbance, loss of property and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic education, public awareness, and sensitisation on alternatives targeting where applicable both spouses. • Issuance of adequate notices. • Expedited compensation.
Aviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact on air flight is assessed to be low to insignificant at the moment. No airstrip within the vicinity of TL was noted. Furthermore the TL is far enough to affect landings and take offs at the Moi International Airport Mombasa.
Generation of solid wastes and effluent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper quantification of requirements to avoid redundancies of ordered materials. • Use of high quality, long lasting and well maintained electrical equipment materials. • Segregation of solid wastes to encourage recycling / reuse at the contractors camp, workshop and at the tower sites. • Monitor amount of waste generated per given period with a view of continuously reducing the waste generated.
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide appropriate PPEs to workers (dust masks and noise mufflers). • Deliver construction materials early in the morning when it is less windy and the materials are damp with dew. • Use low speeds while delivering materials. • In case of excessive dust, sprinkle materials and working areas with water.
Soil degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan construction to coincide with dry weather. • Minimise use of heavy equipment by favouring human labour. • Avoid dragging of construction material on the ground to deter creating of soil erosion channels. • In heavily compacted areas, such as

	<p>lorry tracks, offloading sites and assembling points, disturb the soil, then mulch it to encourage quick plant regeneration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor soil erosion levels and compare with published data for need to undertake additional corrective measures. 		
Ground water resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This impact is subtle to insignificant. Best engineering and construction practices can completely avoid this potential impact. • Uncontrolled discharge of effluents into the ground or groundwater aquifer must be avoided. Furthermore these risks could be managed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • use of well-maintained vehicles and equipment, • implementation of an adequate effluent management, and • Suitable organization of the construction site. • Due to the limited time of the construction activities and the character of the project, this impact is insignificant if mitigation measures are applied. 		
Loss of Vegetation (Trees, woodlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the public land owners who will be affected, trees taller than 5 m will be compensated and hence the commercial value of the tree will be restored to the owners. The impact on ground cover will be restricted to the initial construction period, after which the ground cover is expected to be restored by alternative land use by the landowners. • Trees lost due to opening of access roads to the tower pads, to be compensated by planting of trees on roadsides other public places such as schools, or degraded sites, etc. • Adhere strictly to prescribed dimensions of 30m corridor in clearing of vegetation. • Monitor the biodiversity index over time in the project areas. 		
Visual intrusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a permanent impact. However visual intrusion could be lessened by planting trees around the towers while keeping the 30m corridor clear. 		
Accidents and electrocution hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhere to stipulations of the OSHA 2007 during construction and operation. • Use well trained (including in first aid) properly supervised and adequately insured workers during construction. • Ensure use of PPEs during construction. • Ensure use of properly maintained equipment. • Use construction materials that meet stipulated standards. • Ensure all the construction is done to specification and it is duly certified • Mark the wires to international standards to warn low flying planes. • Create public awareness on dangers of OHL. • Fix appropriate danger signage on each 		
		pylon.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deter scaling of the pylon by use of razor /barbed wire to ring-fence the pylon about 10 feet from the ground near schools and densely populated areas. • Supervise the way-leave at least once a year to maintain the way-leave devoid of any high vegetation. • Ensure workers adhere strictly to provided safety precautions when undertaking any repairs and maintenance activities. • Undertake regular drills on emergency preparedness in case of accidents. • Monitor cases of accidents and near misses. 	
	Terrestrial fauna especially bird strikes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If noted during operation: • Erect perching platforms on top of pylons. • Mark some of the wires to make them more visible to birds. • Monitor number of electrocuted birds and those lost to collision and compare with published data to make decision on effectiveness of measures taken 	
	Electromagnetic Field and corona effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluating potential exposure to the public against the reference levels developed by the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP). Average and peak exposure levels should remain below the ICNIRP recommendation for General Public Exposure • Reassure the public through public seminars • Final detailed design should avoid densely populated areas and should be at least 200 m away from institutions that use sensitive electronic equipment such as health care facilities, and tertiary learning institutions. • For corona effect, it is recommended that the minimum recommended distance between conductors be observed in order to reduce the humming noise or the corona effect. In addition dumpers should also be installed on the conductors in order to reduce vibration and hence reduce corona effects 	
	Increased cases of vandalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage the public to report vandalism through use of manned hotlines. • Rapid response to deter any reported cases of impeding vandalism. • Consider use of advanced technology to deter vandalism by product modification or enhanced detection. • Lobby the Government to elevate the crime of vandalism of electrical installation to the level of economic sabotage. • Monitor number of attempted and accomplished vandalism. 	
	Risk of fire outbreaks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the way-leaves free of fire fuel such as dry biomass . • Partner with other agencies such as 	

Kwale and Mombasa County Governments in fire surveillance and fire fighting.

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, Kilifi 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.

K. D. BISIA,
for Director-General,
National Environment Management Authority.

MR/7413795

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4111

UMAR AUTO GARAGE

DISPOSAL OF UNCOLLECTED GOODS

NOTICE is issued pursuant to section 5 of the Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act (Cap. 38) of the Laws of Kenya to the owners of the under mentioned motor vehicles.

Make	Reg. No.
Range Rover	KTF 153
Suzuki	KTQ 945
Range Rover (Silver)	KYK 020
Mercedes Benz (Blue)	KAD 383W
Toyota Premio	KAW 208C
Mercedes	KAT 026C
Landcruiser Prado	KAY 956M
Peugot 504	KZD 185
Ford Mustang	KVQ 181
Toyota 110	KBB 183D
Land Rover (Green)	KAG 698F

Kindly note that unless the storage, labour and other expenses incurred are paid within 30 days from the date of this notice we shall proceed to sell the vehicles without any further notice whatsoever.

MR/7413873 UMAR AUTO GARAGE LIMITED.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4112

CORPORATE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office; P.O. Box 34172, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. CL/20/13489 in the name and on the life of George Ndiema Cheminingwa.

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 22nd May, 2015.

JOAN NJUKI,
Life Department.

MR/7413933

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4113

CORPORATE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office; P.O. Box 34172, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. CL/20/13275 in the name and on the life of Lydia Mutheki Kamau.

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 22nd May, 2015.

JOAN NJUKI,
Life Department.

MR/7413933

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4114

OLD MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 30059-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 37013269 in the name of Winnie Jepchumba Cheserem.

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 20th May, 2015.

LUCY KINUTHIA,
Officer, Claims.

MR/7413886

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4115

OLD MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 30059-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 8800649 in the name of Polly Wamuyu Mwangi.

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 20th May, 2015.

LUCY KINUTHIA,
Officer, Claims.

MR/7413886

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4116

OLD MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 30059-00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 37000950 in the name of Patrick Gichuki Murigah.

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 20th May, 2015.

LUCY KINUTHIA,
Officer, Claims.

MR/7413886

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4117

OLD MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Kenya)

Head Office: P.O. Box 30059–00100, Nairobi

LOSS OF POLICY

Policy No. 37001147 in the name of Bernard Kariuki Njeru.

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 20th May, 2015.

MR/7413886

LUCY KINUTHIA,
Officer, Claims.

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4118

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 21st April, 2015, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 2182, in Volume D1, Folio 107/3142, File No. MMXV, by our client, Ruth Mwendwa Kaithia, of P.O. Box 202, Maua in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Ruth Kanjira Kaithia, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of her former name Ruth Kanjira Kaithia and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Ruth Mwendwa Kaithia, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address her by her assumed name Ruth Mwendwa Kaithia only.

Dated the 22nd May, 2015.

MR/7413897

CHIURI & CHIURI,
*Advocates for Ruth Mwendwa Kaithia,
formerly known as Ruth Kanjira Kaithia.*

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4119

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 31st March, 2015, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 242, in Volume B-13, Folio 1474/9189, File No. 1637, by our client, Huzeifa Muslim Fazleabbas Esmailji, of P.O. Box 82628, Mombasa in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Huzeifa Suleem Fazleabbas Esmailji, and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Huzeifa Muslim Fazleabbas Esmailji, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Huzeifa Muslim Fazleabbas Esmailji only.

Dated the 16th April, 2015.

MR/7413894 *formerly known as Huzeifa Suleem Fazleabbas Esmailji.*
ATKINSON CLEASBY & SATCHU,
Advocates for Huzeifa Muslim Fazleabbas Esmailji,

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4120

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 13th August, 2014, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 300, in Volume D1, Folio 119/3600, File No. MMXV, by me Hassan N. Lakicha & Company Advocates on behalf of Zamzam Ahmed Mohamed (Minor), of P.O. Box 66, Takaba in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Fartun Adan Mohamed, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name Fartun Adan Mohamed and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Zamzam Ahmed Mohamed, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Zamzam Ahmed Mohamed only.

MR/7413853 *formerly known as Fartun Adan Mohamed.*
GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4121
HASSAN N. LAKICHA ADVOCATES,
on behalf of Zamzam Ahmed Mohamed (Minor),

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 21st January, 2015, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 1084, in Volume D1, Folio 85/2210, File No. MMXV, by our client, Wesley Mdawida Charo, of P.O. Box 103459–00101, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as David Wesley Mnyika Mwanyia, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name David Wesley Mnyika Mwanyia and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Wesley Mdawida Charo, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Wesley Mdawida Charo only.

Dated the 23rd April, 2015.

MR/7413964 *formerly known as David Wesley Mnyika Mwanyia.*
KARIUKI RUNO & COMPANY,
Advocates for Wesley Mdawida Charo,

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4122

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 30th April, 2015, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 805, in Volume D1, Folio 116/3552, File No. MMXV, by our client, Jane Wamaitha Macharia, of P.O. Box 21955–00400, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Jane Wmaitha Wangai, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of her former name Jane Wmaitha Wangai and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Jane Wamaitha Macharia, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address her by her assumed name Jane Wamaitha Macharia only.

MR/7413979 *formerly known as Jane Wmaitha Wangai.*
NANCY M. KILONZO & COMPANY,
Advocates for Jane Wamaitha Macharia,

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4123

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated 26th April, 2013, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 2623, in Volume D1, Folio 233/1706, File No. MMXIV, by our client, Isaack Muthemba Munene, of P.O. Box 4149, Thika in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as John Maina Gatimu, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name as John Maina Gatimu, and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Isaack Muthemba Munene, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Isaack Muthemba Munene only.

Dated the 4th March, 2015.

MR/7413963 *formerly known as John Maina Gatimu.*
KURIA THANDE,
Advocates for Isaack Muthemba Munene,

GAZETTE NOTICE No. 4124

CHANGE OF NAME

NOTICE is given that by a deed poll dated the 25th May, 2015, duly executed and registered in the Registry of Documents at Nairobi as Presentation No. 3189, in Volume D1, Folio 139/3867, File No. MMXV, by our client, Michael Andrew Karafa, of P.O. Box 228–00517, Nairobi in the Republic of Kenya, formerly known as Michael Andrew Karaba, formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the use of his former name Michael Andrew Karaba, and in lieu thereof assumed and adopted the name Michael Andrew Karafa, for all purposes and authorizes and requests all persons at all times to designate, describe and address him by his assumed name Michael Andrew Karafa only.

Dated the 25th May, 2015

MR/7268771 *formerly known as Michael Andrew Karaba.*
A. W. MWATHA & ASSOCIATES,
Advocates for Michael Andrew Karafa,

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**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
CONSTITUENCIES AND COUNTY
ASSEMBLY WARDS ORDER, 2012**

*Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 13**(Legal Notice No. 14 of 2012)**Price: KSh. 880***STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, 2011***Price: KSh. 1,000***THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA***Price: KSh. 250*

For further Information contact: The Government
Printer, P.O. Box 30128-00100, Nairobi, Tel.
317840/41/57/86/87.

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- (1) *The Kenya Gazette* contains Notices of a general nature which do not affect legislation. They are, therefore, submitted to the Government Printer directly.
- (2) *Legislative Supplement* contains Rules and Regulations which are issued by the Central Government. Because of this, they must be submitted to the Government Printer through the office of the Attorney-General.
- (3) *Bill Supplement* contains Bills which are for introduction in the National Assembly.
- (4) *Act Supplement* contains Acts passed by the National Assembly.

All "copy" submitted for publication should be prepared on one side of an A4 sheet no matter how small the Notice is, each page being numbered and should be typewritten with double spacing. Copy should be clear, legible and contain no alterations.

Particular attention should be paid to the following points:

- (i) Signature must be supported by rubber-stamping or typing the name of the signatory in capital letters.
- (ii) must be correct and filled in where necessary.
- (iii) Care should be taken to ensure that all headings to Notices and references to legislation are up to date and conform with the Revised Edition of the Laws of Kenya.

EXTRACT FROM THE CODE OF REGULATIONS, SECTION D—

Kenya Gazette

"D 34. (1) Communications for the *Kenya Gazette* should reach the Government Printer not later than 9 a.m. on Friday of the week before publication is desired. The Government Printer will not publish communications received after that hour until the next subsequent issue of the Gazette.

(2) Ministries will be required to pay for the *Kenya Gazette* and to meet the cost of advertising in it.

It is emphasized that these notes are for guidance only, but it is requested that persons submitting copy for publication first satisfy themselves that such copy is complete in every respect.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISEMENT CHARGES

With effect from 1st July, 2012, subscription and advertisement fee for the *Kenya Gazette* are as follows:

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Accepted. Subscriptions and advertisement