

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KITUI

THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY

FIRST ASSEMBLY- THIRD SESSION

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND CO- ORDINATION OF COUNTY AFFAIRS

REPORT ON

THE VISIT TO AREAS AFFECTED BY INSECURITY IN KITUI COUNTY- MUTHA, NGUNI, NGOMENI AND ENDAU/ MALALANI WARDS HELD FROM 5TH NOVEMBER TO 8TH NOVEMBER, 2015

NOVEMBER, 2015

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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

PREFACE

Mr. Speaker Sir,

It is my pleasant privilege and honour to present to this Honourable House the Report of the Committee on Administration and Coordination of County Affairs on the Visit to areas affected by insecurity in Kitui County.

Committee Membership

The Committee comprises of the following members:

1. Hon Mwove Kinyala	Chairperson
2. Hon Benard Munyasya	Vice Chairperson
3. Hon Stephen Kithuka	Member
4. Hon Catherine Kasimu	Member
5. Hon Jemimah Mbiti	Member
6. Hon Jennifer Munuve	Member
7. Hon Phoebe Kisee	Member
8. Hon Nelson Kitema	Member
9. Hon Deiys Mukala	Member
10. Hon Hussein Mwandia	Member
11. Hon Daniel Kimanzi	Member
12. Hon Johnray Ngava	Member

Mandate of the Committee and Legal Basis

The Sectoral Committee on Administration and Coordination of County Affairs derives its mandate from the provisions of Standing Order No. 190(5) which states that the functions of the Committee are to, *inter alia*:

- a) Investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned departments;
- b) Study the programmes and policy objectives of departments and the effectiveness of implementation;
- c) Study and review all county legislation referred to it;
- d) Study, assess and analyze the relative success of the departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;

- e) Investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned departments as they may deem necessary and as may be referred to them by the County Assembly;
- f) Make reports and recommendations to the County Assembly as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;

Based on Article 238 of our Constitution 2010, security can be defined as the protection against threats to people, their rights, freedoms, property, peace, stability, prosperity and other interests.

Article 29 of the Constitution provides for the right to freedom and security of the person. It partly states that every person has the right to freedom and security of the person, which includes the right not to be:

- (i) Subjected to any form of violence from either public or private sources;
- (ii) Subjected to torture in any manner, whether physical or psychological;

While this is the case, incidents of insecurity in regions of Kitui County bordering Tana River County have been unrelenting since the 1960's, leading to infringement of:

- i) Article 26 on the right to life;
- ii) Article 29 on personal security;
- iii) Article 40 on the right to property;
- iv) Article 43(1)(f) on the right to education;

As per Chapter 14 and the Fourth Schedule of our Constitution, security is a national function as opposed to a County government function. However, the Committee felt that it has a duty to ensure that rights of citizens are protected by engaging on a fact finding mission and making necessary recommendations for appropriate action to be taken by both the County and National Governments.

BACKGROUND OF THE VISIT

The visit to areas affected by insecurity in Kitui County was triggered by a Motion on Insecurity in Areas Bordering Tana River County by Hon Nelson Kitema. On 18th July, 2013, the Honourable Member brought a motion on insecurity which read as follows:

"THAT, aware of rampant insecurity within our County especially in areas where Kitui County borders Tana River County, to quote: Ngomeni, Tseikuru, Nguni, Nuu, Endau Malalani, Voo/ Kyamatu and Mutha Wards;

CONCERNED that illegal herders from our neighbouring Counties Tana River and Garrissa have consistently been invading our County; that is since 1960's as bandits (*Shiftas*) in those early times, year 2000 to around 2008 camouflaging as herders and

since then up to date illegally purporting to settle in some of our areas such as Mwanzele, Mutha just to mention a few, resulting to damage and irrecoverable losses to our residents, repeated loss of lives and endless trauma and constant displacement of our people;

ACKNOWLEDGING the provisions of Articles 29(c), (d) and 40(2)(a) of our Constitution, in force on freedom and security of persons and protection of the right to property respectively;

The County Assembly urges the County Government (Governor) to take urgent and immediate steps to ensure utmost and sufficient security to the people of this County especially the mentioned affected areas above by putting up the following measures:

- (i) Expulsion of the illegal herders from our County.
- (ii) Confirmation and establishing of the boundary between Kitui and Tana River County.
- (iii) Establishment of permanent patrol base and security buffer zone within the affected boundary areas.
- (iv) Establishing police posts and security roads in the following areas.

Police posts

- a) Nguni Ward - Sosoma
- b) Nuu Ward - Kamuluyuni
- c) Endau/ Malalani Ward - Ililuni
- d) Ngomeni Ward - Mandongoi
- e) Mutha Ward - Inyali

Roads

- a) Sosoma- Yuku- Engamba- Kamulyuni Road
- b) Engamba (Kalamba)- Ililuni- Kasangu- Kalalani Road
- c) Mwanzele- Mandongoi- Katumbini
- d) Masyungwa- Kaseluni- Ithoka- Katumbini
- e) Kaningo- Kamuthanga
- f) Masyuungwa- Kasaini- Mathunyani- Kwa Kamari

- (v) Rapid disarmament of illegal firearms and prosecution of culprits.
- (vi) Enhancement of communication network within affected areas.
- (vii) Institute an administration liaison mechanism between the two counties.
- (viii) Increase water points within the affected areas to decongest the available ones.
- (ix) Totally abolish the illegal livestock markets within the boundary areas. E.g. Mwanzele, Yuku, etc.
- (x) Livestock traders from outside Counties to use vehicle transport to ferry their animals to our Markets.

This will address the long standing insecurity which has reigned in these areas since early 1960's to date."

On the same day, the Honourable Speaker committed the Motion to the Committee on Administration and Coordination of County Affairs for its input on the issues raised therein. The Committee deliberated on the matter and noted the need to visit various areas affected by insecurity on a fact finding mission. In fulfillment of the above resolution, the Committee eventually visited Mutha, Nguni, Ngomeni and Endau Malalani as from 5th to 8th November, 2015, in line with the following terms of reference.

Terms of Reference

The visit was meant to engage members of the public in the affected areas to determine:

- i. whether any lives have been lost as a result of the attacks and if so, the magnitude of such loss;
- ii. whether any schools have been closed as a result of the attacks;
- iii. whether people have been displaced as a result of the attacks and the magnitude of the displacement;
- iv. whether any livestock have been lost of the attacks and the magnitude of loss;
- v. the communication network within the affected areas;
- vi. the socio-economic and political impact of the attacks;
- vii. suitability of proposed police posts;
- viii. suitable solutions to assist in addressing the rampant insecurity in the County;
- ix. any other relevant matter;

Methodology

Mr Speaker Sir,

Key informants were the local residents of the Wards visited as invited by the area M.C.A. The Committee carried out in- depth interviews with key informants, who were very knowledgeable on the matter as most of them had personal experience of the attacks. Other informants included Chiefs and Assistant Chiefs.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Report is divided into three distinct parts:

Part one outlines the preface, legal basis, background and the Executive Summary.

Part two outlines the Committee's findings regarding the various areas visited.

Finally, part three outlines the recommendations drawn from the findings in part two and also gives the conclusion reached.

Findings

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee made the following key findings:

1. Insecurity has led to infringement on the right to life in contravention of Article 26 of the Constitution, as it emerged that over 100 people have lost their lives during the attacks.
2. Insecurity has caused closure of schools leading to infringement on the right to education as enshrined in Article 43(1)(f) of the Constitution. Schools closed include: Kyeni primary school in Mutha, Kakunguu Primary school in Ngomeni, Sosoma primary school in Nguni, Engamba Primary school in Endau Malalani, etc.
3. Insecurity has led to infringement on the right to property as enshrined in Article 40 of the Constitution. Somalis have unlawfully taken over residents' land without due compensation, leading to internal displacement and squattership. Over 3, 500 cattle have also been lost during the attacks. Further, they graze their camels on residents' farms, which are their main sources of livelihood leading to famine, destruction of property, socio- economic loss, poverty etc.
4. Possession and or smuggling of illegal firearms by Somalis also greatly contributes to insecurity in the affected areas. Mandongoi area bordering Kora National Park and Twambui in Endau/ Malalani are used as conduits for smuggling the illegal weapons.
5. Insecurity is also heightened by poor communication network in areas prone to attacks, which include Kyeni in Mutha, Malalani and Twambui in Endau Malalani, Kasiluni in Ngomeni, etc. Other areas prone to attacks also have very poor road network for instance Twambui, Itikaa- Kalliia in Nguni, etc.

6. Insecurity has also led to displacement of over 500 people from their ancestral homes. This has been the case particularly in Mutha and Endau/ Malalani Ward.
7. Areas without police stations are more prone to attacks. These include Itikaa in Nguni, Mukavo in Kamulangi in Ngomeni, and Makuka near Engamba in Endau/ Malalani etc.
8. Insecurity is further heightened by competition for and scarcity of natural resources like land and water as the herders and residents fight for these resources.

Recommendations

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee makes the following key recommendations:

1. A cut line/ boundary should be put up between Tana River County and Kitui County. This will act as a barrier to ensure that each community lives on its side of the line and reduce conflicts and incidents of insecurity.
2. The government should enter into public- private partnerships with service providers to ensure that service boosters are put up in areas with poor network. Further, roads in the affected areas outlined in this report need to be upgraded.
3. The county government needs ensure that sufficient water is availed in areas prone to insecurity by drilling more boreholes, constructing sand dams, etc. This will reduce conflict over water resources and to some degree enhance security.
4. There is need for a legal framework regulating camel grazing in Kitui County. Narok County has a similar law that is currently operational. The legislation will ensure that camel herding is done in a controlled and more organized manner to reduce any undesired consequences. There is need for further survey to determine other areas ripe for police stations.
5. Police stations should to be set up in the various areas proposed in this Report.

The Committee concludes by observing that insecurity deserves more attention by both the National and County Governments and therefore the recommendations proposed in both the original motion and in this report should be implemented to ensure that the rights of citizens are protected.

Acknowledgment

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee is grateful to the Offices of the Speaker and Clerk of Assembly, without whose support and facilitation the visit would not have taken place.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the Honourable Members of the Committee who participated in the activities of the Committee and whose dedication and fortitude saw the completion of this report.

The Committee also extends its appreciation to the members of the public without whose participation and input, the Committee would not have been able to collect the information contained in this Report.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

I wish to confirm that the recommendations in this report were adopted by the Committee as undersigned by the respective Committee members.

It is therefore my pleasant duty, on behalf of the Committee on Administration and Coordination of County Affairs, to table this report and recommend it for consideration and adoption by the House.

SIGNED.....

HON. MWOVE KINYALA, M.C.A.

**CHAIRPERSON, COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION OF
COUNTY AFFAIRS**

DATE.....

CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT BY THE COMMITTEE

We, the undersigned Members of the Committee on Administration and Coordination of County Affairs, having considered this Report on the Committee's visit to areas affected by insecurity in Kitui County, do hereby confirm our agreement with the contents of the Report and request the Chairperson to present the Report to this House for adoption.

<u>Members' Name</u>		<u>Signature</u>
1. Hon Mwove Kinyala	Chairperson	.....
2. Hon Benard Munyasya	Vice Chairperson	.....
3. Hon Stephen Kithuka	Member	.....
4. Hon Catherine Kasimu	Member	.....
5. Hon Jemimah Mbiti	Member	.....
6. Hon Jennifer Munuve	Member	.....
7. Hon Phoebe Kisee	Member	.....
8. Hon Nelson Kitema	Member	.....
9. Hon Deiys Mukala	Member	.....
10. Hon Hussein Mwandia	Member	.....
11. Hon Daniel Kimanzi	Member	.....
12. Hon Johnray Ngava	Member	.....

PART TWO: COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS

A. MUTHA WARD – KITUI SOUTH SUB COUNTY

The Committee visited Mutha on 5th November, 2015. Mutha residents informed the Committee that in 1973, Somali herders gradually started migrating to Inyali, Maliluni, and other surrounding regions. In 1976 the first attack occurred at Maliluni, leading to livestock theft, loss of lives, and displacement of people. Maliluni and Inyali residents were displaced to Kilongo and Kyeni respectively.

Other key years during which attacks occurred include: 1979, 1992 and 1995 and 2015, with similar consequences as the 1976 attack, though the 1992 was the worst. The most recent attack occurred on 27th May, 2015.

Findings

1. Insecurity has led to infringement on the right to life in contravention of Article 26 of the Constitution as residents reported the death of over 50 people due to the attacks.
2. Insecurity has caused closure of schools leading to infringement on the right to education as enshrined in Article 43(1)(f) of the Constitution. For instance, Kyeni Primary School was closed following the May 2015 attack.
3. Insecurity has led to economic loss for residents as the herders, working hand in hand with prominent local business people, have taken over various businesses. For instance, to protect their charcoal trade businesses, local charcoal traders have to appropriate some of their charcoal to the Somalis lest they lose out on their sources of income.
4. Insecurity has led to infringement on the right to property as enshrined in Article 40 of the Constitution. Residents stated that the herders forcefully convert or taken over their land without compensation leading to internal displacement and squattership. Further, they graze their camels on residents' farms, which are their main sources of livelihood leading to famine, destruction of property, socio-economic loss, poverty etc.
5. Insecurity has also led to formerly wealthy pastoralists losing numerous herds of cattle due to cattle rustling as residents reported loss of over 1000 cattle which were never recovered.
6. Political interference has ensured that a state of insecurity constantly constantly exists in Mutha Ward. It was alleged that Somali herders, who are the source of

insecurity, are protected by senior politicians, though no evidence of the same was availed.

7. Insecurity has also led to enforced disappearances as residents reported the disappearance of three locals who have never been found up to date.
8. Uncooperative police officers further enhance insecurity as they seem unwilling to address security matters. Residents stated that, despite their complaints on the wrongs perpetrated by the herders, the police rarely investigate the matters hence very few convictions. Further, there are few police stations in Mutha, as Mutha police station is the last police station in the area and it does not even offer enough security.
9. Unclearly demarcated boundaries have also contributed to insecurity. Residents alleged that the boundary between Kitui County and Tana River County is not clearly defined because Tana River County has taken over part of Kitui County and built its CDF Offices within Mutha Ward.
10. Somali herders perpetrate illegal activities in the Ward as residents alleged that the herders use some of the forests as training grounds for rebel group recruits. Further, some Somalis have no identification documents like passports, while others use fake national identity cards.
11. Somali herders also possess illegal firearms and this has greatly heightened insecurity. They also readily use them against the residents leading to loss of lives and violence, which amounts to infringement on the right to life as enshrined in Article 26 of the Constitution.
12. There is no polling station at Inyali and Somalis herders have taken over the area and build a school to signify ownership of the area. While this is the case, residents stated that a polling station for at Inyali would signify that they own the land.
13. Insecurity is also heightened by poor communication network at Kyeni and Ndakani locations as residents are unable to quickly access help in case of attacks.

B. NGUNI WARD- MWINGI CENTRAL SUB COUNTY

The Committee visited Ukasi town located in Nguni Ward on 6th November, 2015. Residents informed the Committee that in 1966, the first attack occurred, whereby livestock were stolen, people killed and others injured. Other key years during which attacks occurred include: 1969, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1981, 1986, 1992, 1999, 2003,

2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, with the most recent attack occurring on 30th May, 2015. During all these attacks, more than 70 lives were lost, over 2,500 livestock stolen, people seriously injured, schools closed, etc.

Findings

1. Insecurity has led to infringement on the right to property as enshrined in Article 40 of the Constitution. Residents reported the loss of over 2,500 livestock which were never recovered.
2. Insecurity has caused closure of schools, leading to infringement on the right to education as enshrined in Article 43(1)(f) of the Constitution. For instance, Sosoma Primary School, which was closed after the 1992 attack, closes and re- opens randomly depending on the security situation.
3. Insecurity has led to infringement on the right to property as enshrined in Article 40 of the Constitution. Residents stated that the herders forcefully convert or take over their land without compensation leading to internal displacement and squattership. Residents also stated that Kenya Electricity Transmission Company (KETRACO) has been compensating Somalis inhabiting residents' land as opposed to the rightful owners of land, which is proof that Somalis have taken over their land.
Further, they graze their camels on residents' farms, which are their main sources of livelihood leading to famine, destruction of property, socio- economic loss, poverty etc.
4. Insecurity has led to economic loss for residents as Somali herders have taken over some of their businesses, especially charcoal trading.
5. Areas without police stations are more prone to attacks. Residents gave the example of Itiikaa which has no police station and is usually more vulnerable to attacks.
6. Political interference also heightens insecurity as residents alleged that some senior politicians fuel the attacks by intermeddling and protecting Somali herders. This is meant to assists them gain political mileage with their constituents.
7. Possession of illegal fire arms is a key driver of insecurity. Unlike Nguni residents, Somalis herders possess firearms and readily use them against the residents leading to loss of lives and violence, in contravention on Article 26 of the Constitution on the right to life.

8. Insecurity has also led to loss of revenue and emergence of a black market at Mwanzele. Residents stated that Somalis have taken over revenue collection in market and the area is also currently inaccessible by residents, police officers, etc.
9. Forced disappearances have also occurred as a result of the attacks. Residents alleged that some residents have mysteriously disappeared during the attacks and have not been found up to date.
10. Some uncooperative police officers also further insecurity as they are unwilling to deal with security matters. Despite the residents' complaints regarding wrongs perpetrated by the herders, the police rarely investigate matters hence very few convictions.
11. Poor road network also heightens insecurity as some roads in regions frequently invaded by Somalis are impassable. An example is Itikaa- Kaliia Road.
12. Conflict over natural resources like water and grazing land is also a key driver of insecurity.

C. NGOMENI WARD- MWINGI NORTH SUB COUNTY

The Committee visited Kasiluni in Ngomeni Ward on 7th November, 2015. Residents informed the Committee that the first attack occurred in 1964, leading to loss of livestock, loss of lives, displacement of people etc. Other key years during which attacks occurred include 1987, 1992, 1993, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2008, 2010 and 2015. During the attacks, more than 20 lives have been lost, over 5000 livestock stolen, people seriously injured and others displaced from their homes, etc.

Attempts at reconciliation have not brought forth any long lasting solution.

Findings

1. Insecurity has led to infringement on the right to property as enshrined in Article 40 of the Constitution. Residents narrated that in 2009, Somalis forcefully took over land from Mwanzele to Kanyunyi and renamed the area Kurut Sub- location, and while this is the case, this Sub- location has neither a Chief nor a Sub- Chief. Kavani location has also been forcefully taken over. Further, they graze their camels on residents' farms, which are their main sources of livelihood leading to famine, destruction of property, socio- economic loss, poverty etc. No compensation is offered for the loss.

2. Insecurity has led to physical, psychological and emotional torture for the residents. Residents alleged they live in fear of abductions, rape, etc. There are on-going cases under investigation at Kasiluni Police post regarding the above.
3. Insecurity has led to closure of some schools which amounts to infringement on the right to education as enshrined in Article 43(1)(f) of the Constitution. An example is Kakunguu Primary School, which is currently deserted.
4. Some roads in areas prone to attacks are in a poor state. These include the roads in Katumba area near Mwanzele. The communication network at Kasiluni is also very poor due to lack of service boosters.
5. Smuggling of illegal weapons has also heightened insecurity as residents alleged that Somalis, by means of charcoal trucks, use Mandongoi area bordering Kora National Park as a route for smuggling illegal weapons.
6. Conflict over natural resources like water and grazing land has further heightened insecurity.

Due to the relentless insecurity incidents, on 4th May, 2015, Kasiluni residents petitioned the County Commissioner- Kitui County to provide a long lasting solution. Based on their petition, police officers were deployed to the area, evicted the Somalis, but they returned after about three weeks.

D. ENDAU/ MALALANI WARD- KITUI RURAL

The first attack occurred in April 1977, leading to loss of livestock, loss of lives, displacement of people, etc. Subsequent attacks occurred in 1978, 1979, 1992 and 2015. During the attacks, over 1500 cattle have been stolen, schools closed, people displaced and over 50 people killed, etc.

Findings

1. Insecurity has caused closure of schools leading to infringement on the right to education as enshrined in Article 43(1)(f) of the Constitution. An example is Engamba Primary School which was closed permanently in 1992.

2. Insecurity has led to infringement on the right to property contrary to Article 26 of the Constitution, as over 50 lives have been lost during the attacks. For example, during the 1992 attack, 11 people were killed including a school teacher in Engamba Primary school.
3. Insecurity has led to displacement of over 500 people from their ancestral homes. For instance, during the 1992 attack, locals were displaced from Katumbi, Twambui and Makuka sub- locations to Yimuatione, Yuku, Kinani and Makongo Sub- locations.
4. Insecurity is further heightened by competition for and scarcity of natural resources like land and water as the herders and residents fight for these resources.
5. Insecurity has led to infringement on the right to property as contrary Article 40 of the Constitution. Somalis forcefully convert or take over their land without due compensation leading to internal displacement and squattership.
6. Insecurity is also heightened by very poor communication network in areas prone to attacks and these include Malalani, Twambui and Makuka. Other areas prone to attacks also have very poor road network and these include Twambui and Katumbi.

PART THREE: COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above findings, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

A. MUTHA WARD

1. A cut line/ boundary should be put up between Tana River County and Kitui County and border patrol units constructed along the cut line. This will act as a barrier to ensure that each community lives on its side of the line.
2. On police matters:
 - i. More police stations should to be set up and the proposed areas include Kyeni, Inyali and Kalalani.
 - ii. There is need for further survey to determine other areas ripe for police stations.
 - iii. Police officers deployed to the various stations should only serve one year before redeployment to reduce incidents of cooperation with Somalis.
 - iv. Police officers also need to be vigilant and dedicated in their work to ensure protection of the rights to life and property as enshrined in Articles of 26 and 40 of the Constitution. They also need to diligently execute their functions as outlined in section 24 of the National Police Service Act, 2011.
 - v. A direct police help line also needs to be established to ensure that residents access help rapidly in case of an attack.
3. There is need for public- private partnerships with service providers to put up service boosters to ensure quick request for and access to help in case of attacks. Areas proposed to benefit from boosters include Kyeni and Ndakani Locations.
4. There is need for investigations into allegations of holding fake identity cards and lack of any identification documents like passports and appropriate action taken against persons found in possession of false identification documents, in line with the requirements of section 14 of the Registration of Persons Act, 2014.
5. A polling station should be set up at Inyali to signify ownership of the area.
6. There is need for a legal framework regulating camel grazing in Kitui County. Narok County has a similar law that is currently operational. The legislation will ensure that camel grazing is done in a controlled and more organized manner.

B. NGUNI WARD

1. On Police matters:
 - i) More police stations should to be set up at Ikitaa, Mwanzele and Yumba Ndei. A police station at Yumba Ndei would also serve Ngomeni and Kyuso Wards.
 - ii) Police officers need to be vigilant and dedicated in handling security matters. They should observe the principles of public service as enshrined in Article 232 of the Constitution to ensure protection of the rights to life and property. They also need to diligently execute their functions as outlined in section 24 of the National Police Service Act, 2011.
 - iii) Police officers should be over sighted and held accountable to ensure that they carry out their duties.
2. On communication network, some of the roads that need to be upgraded include:
 - i) Elimeta- Kalolo road.
 - ii) Itikaa- Kaliia road.
3. The government also needs to enter into public- private partnerships with service providers to ensure that service boosters are put up in areas with poor network, for instance Ngooni. This will ensure rapid transmission of information in case of attacks to ensure that help is easily accessed.
4. The County government should set up a cess collection centre and barrier at Mwanzele as the area is currently a free market.
5. The Kenya Police Reserve (KPR) should be deployed to areas affected by insecurity to assist the regular police in the fight against insecurity in line Section 110 of the National Police Service Act 2012.
6. To consolidate forces and ensure that security is restored, the national government should consider deploying Kenya Defence Forces, Administration Police, General Service Officers and other security agents to areas affected by insecurity to assist in addressing the menace.
7. The county government needs ensure that sufficient water is availed in areas prone to attacks by insecurity by drilling more boreholes, constructing sand dams, etc. This will reduce conflict over water resources and to some degree enhance security.

8. There is need for a legal framework regulating camel grazing in Kitui County. Narok County has a similar law that is currently operational. The legislation will ensure that camel herding is done in a controlled and more organized manner.
9. Noting the allegation that Mwingi National Park is used to perpetrate illegal activities like grazing of livestock without authority and training of rebel groups, Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) needs to be more vigilant in implementation of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2013. This will ensure that security is enhanced to some degree. The Committee on Tourism is also urged to further look into the matter.
10. KETRACO should be compensating the rightful land owners as opposed to Somalis to ensure that the legal land owners are not disadvantaged.

C. NGOMENI WARD

1. On Police matters, it is recommended that:
 - i) The national government should deploy police officers to Mandongoi police post which is understaffed.
 - ii) The national government should put up police posts at Mukavo and Kamulangenji areas, and deploy police officers. A police post at Kamulangenji would also serve Ukasi, Mandongoi, Kasiluni and other neighbouring areas.
2. A cut line/ boundary should be put up between Tana River County and Kitui County and border patrol units constructed along the cut line. This will act as a barrier to ensure that each community lives on its side of the line.
3. On road and communication network:
 - i. Roads in Katumba area near Mwanzele need to be upgraded to ensure accessibility.
 - ii. The government should enter into public private partnerships with service providers to ensure that boosters are put up at Kasiluni to enhance communication.
4. Noting the allegation that forests are being used as camel grazing land, the relevant officers should ensure that provisions of the Forests Act, 2005 are strictly adhered to ensure conservation and proper utilization of forest resources. This particularly applies for Katumba forest.

5. Based on the allegation that most land in areas affected by insecurity is not surveyed, there is need for surveying and demarcation to determine the legal boundaries of land ownership. Further, members whose land has been converted by the Somalis should register cooperative societies in line the Cooperative Societies Act, 2012, which will lead to amalgamation of their power and higher bargaining power regarding grazing on their land.

D. ENDAU/ MALALANI WARD

1. A cut line/ boundary should be put up between Tana River County and Kitui County and border patrol units constructed along the cut line. This will act as a barrier to ensure that each community lives on its side of the cut line.
2. On road network, the following roads should be upgraded:
 - i. Twambui to Ngwaniwa to the border.
 - ii. Katumbi to Kasangu to the border.
 - iii. The road from Makuka to Itumbini to kandolongo is poorly done and should therefore be upgraded.
3. There is need for public- private partnerships with service providers to put up service boosters to ensure quick request for and access to help in case of attacks. Areas proposed to benefit from boosters include Twambui and Makuka Location.
4. There is need for Engamba Primary School to be re- opened to ensure protection of the right to education.
5. Police posts should be set up at Engamba, Twambui and Katumbi, Muyuni and police officers deployed. Patrols should also be done.

CONCLUSION

From the above findings, it is evident that insecurity has had very grave consequences on residents in the affected areas. The matter therefore deserves more attention by both the National and County Governments to ensure that the rights of citizens are fully protected, the recommendations proposed in both the original motion and in this report should be implemented.

This Committee therefore recommends that the County Government should build police posts in the proposed areas and the National Government to deploy police officers. The County government should also upgrade road network and enter into public- private partnerships with service providers to enhance communication network. The Committee on Administration and Coordination of County Affairs expects to see some progress regarding this matter in the next six months and requests the Committee on Implementation and Delegated Legislation to follow up on the matter.