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REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY



THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT- FOURTH SESSION - 2025

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES ON:-

1. ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL SECURITY;
2. DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS; AND
3. NATIONAL COHESION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

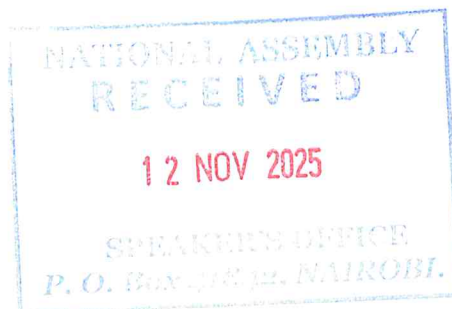
JOINT REPORT ON:-

THE FACT-FINDING MISSION TO BASUBA WARD (BONI-FOREST), LAMU COUNTY

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 13 NOV 2025	
DAY: THURSDAY	
TABLED BY:	Hon Fred Kapondi MP Member PC, Adg. in CIS
CLERK AT THE TABLE:	P Muga 

DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI

NOVEMBER, 2025



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

MP	Member of Parliament
KDF	Kenya Defence Forces
NLC	National Land Commission
KES	Kenyan Shilling (currency)
ECD	Early Childhood Development
H.E.	His/Her Excellency
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
GIS	Geographic Information System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
CBO	Community-Based Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

I am honoured to present this report, which sheds light on the pressing challenges faced by the residents of this marginalized region. Our mission, initiated in response to the heartfelt plea of Hon. Muthoni Marubu, MP for Lamu County, aimed to assess the dire conditions in Basuba Ward and gather critical insights directly from the community.

The findings of the inspection visit are both illuminating and alarming. The residents of Basuba Ward, predominantly from the Awer Community, have endured persistent marginalization, insecurity, and a lack of essential infrastructure and social amenities. These issues are not just statistics; they represent the daily struggles of families striving for a better quality of life amidst overwhelming challenges.

During our engagement with local leaders and community members, we witnessed first-hand, the impact of inadequate access to roads, healthcare, and education, as well as the pervasive feelings of exclusion that hinder the development of this vibrant community. The testimonies we collected underline the urgent need for targeted interventions and inclusive policies that address the historical injustices faced by the indigenous populations.

This report serves as a clarion call for action. It outlines the findings from our mission, the voices of the stakeholders, and the recommendations necessary to foster development, enhance security, and promote equity in Basuba Ward. As we move forward, it is imperative that we collaborate with various stakeholders, including government agencies and community organizations, to implement the proposed measures and uplift the lives of the residents of Basuba.

Acknowledgement

The Committee is thankful to the Office of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support accorded to it before and during the inspection visit. The Committee is also thankful to Members of the Committee and the Secretariat for their dedication and useful expertise and insights during the inspection visit.

I extend my sincere gratitude to local leaders, and community members who contributed to this significant undertaking. Together, we can pave the way for a brighter future for Basuba Ward.

On behalf of the Committee, and pursuant to Standing Order, 199 it is my pleasant duty and privilege to table in the House the Report the Fact-Finding Mission to Basuba Ward (Boni-Forest), Lamu County.

**HON. GABRIEL KOSHAL TONGOYO,
CHAIRPERSON
COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION & INTERNAL SECURITY**

PART I

1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Mandate of the Committee

1. The Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security is constituted pursuant to the National Assembly Standing Order 216(1) which mandates Departmental Committees to-
 - a. *investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned Ministries and departments;*
 - b. *study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;*
(ba) on a quarterly basis, monitor and report on the implementation of the national budget in respect of its mandate;
 - c. *study and review all legislation referred to it;*
 - d. *study, assess and analyze the relative success of the Ministries and departments by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;*
 - e. *investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;*
 - f. *vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on Appointments);*
(fa) examine treaties, agreements and conventions;
 - g. *make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;*
 - h. *consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and*
 - i. *examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.*

1.2 Subjects of the Committee

2. In executing its mandate, the Committee is mandated to consider the following subjects:
 - a. Home affairs, internal security – including police services and coast guard services;
 - b. Public administration; and
 - c. Immigration and citizenship.

1.3 Membership of the joint National Assembly Committees on the fact-finding tour

3. The Administration and Internal Security Committee comprises of the following Members: -

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo, CBS, MP
Chairperson
Narok West Constituency

Hon. Col. (Rtd.) Dido Rasso, MBS, MP
Vice Chairperson
Saku Constituency

Hon. Kaluma Peter, CBS, MP
Homa Bay Constituency

Hon (Dr.) Peter Masara, MP
Suna West Constituency

Hon. Aduma Owuor, MP
Nyakach Constituency

Hon Protus Ewesit Akujah, MP
Loima Constituency

Hon. Fred C. Kapondi, MP
Elgon Constituency

Hon. Rozaah Akinyi Buyu, MP
Kisumu West Constituency

Hon. Liza Chepkorir Chelule, MP
Nakuru County

Hon. Caroline Ng'elechi, MP
Elgeyo-Marakwet County

Hon. Sarah Paulata Korere, MP
Laikipia North Constituency

Hon. Francis Sigei, EBS, MP
Sotik Constituency

Hon. Oku Kaunya, MP
Teso North Constituency

Hon. Hussein Weytan, MP
Mandera East Constituency,

Hon. Mburu Kahangara, MP
Lari Constituency

1.4 Committee Secretariat

4. The Committee Secretariat consists of the following:

Mr. John Mugoma

Head of Secretariat

Ms. Grace Wahu

Clerk Assistant II

Mr. Gideon Kipkogei

Clerk Assistant II

Mr. Edison Odhiambo

Fiscal Analyst I

Ms. Clarah Kimeli

Principal Legal Counsel II

Ms. Delvin Onyancha

Research Officer II

Mr. Benson Kimanzi

Serjeant at Arms

Ms. Judith Kanyoko

Legal Counsel II

Ms. Ivy Maritim

Media Relations Officer III

Mr. Rodgers Kilungya

Audio Officer

National Cohesion and Equal Opportunities Members

1. **Hon Adan Haji, MP, Mandera West, Chairperson**
2. Hon Monica Marubu, Lamu County MP
3. Hon Paul Nzengu, MP, Mwingi North
4. Hon Duncan Mathenge, MP, Nyeri Town
5. Hon. Charles Were, MP, Kaspul

Secretariat

1. Ms Angeline Naserian, Clerk Assistant
2. Mr Peter Atsiaya, Media Relations Officer

Committee of Defense, Intelligence and Foreign Relations Members

1. Hon Zackary Kwenya, MP, Kinangop
2. Hon Fredrick Ikana, MP, Shinyalu
3. Hon Moses Kirima, MP, Central Imenti
4. Hon Abdikadir Hussein, MP, Lagdera
5. Hon Irene Kasalu, MP, Kitui

Secretariat

1. Mr. Dennis Mogare Ongechi, Clerk Assistant One
2. Mr. Daniel Ominde, Research Officer Two

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings and recommendations from the fact-finding mission conducted in Basuba Ward, Lamu County, from December 5 to 7, 2024. Initiated by Hon. Muthoni Marubu, the mission aimed to assess the conditions in Basuba Ward, engage with the local community, and gather first-hand information on the challenges they face.

Key findings from the mission highlight the following issues:

Marginalization and Exclusion: The Awer Community in Basuba Ward experiences systemic marginalization, leading to feelings of disenfranchisement and exclusion from decision-making processes.

Insecurity: The region faces severe security challenges, exacerbated by inadequate road infrastructure and threats from armed groups, which restrict free movement and access to essential services.

Infrastructure Deficiencies: A lack of proper transportation networks hampers economic activities, with high costs associated with transporting goods and accessing essential supplies.

Land Issues: Historical injustices regarding land ownership have left indigenous populations vulnerable, with many displaced and lacking formal recognition of their land rights.

Water and Social Amenities: The community experiences significant shortages of clean water and healthcare services, underscoring the pressing need for infrastructure development.

The report outlines several actionable recommendations aimed at addressing these challenges, including:

- a) Enhancing security measures and improving road access to foster economic growth.
- b) Promoting inclusive governance and community engagement to ensure that the voices of indigenous groups are heard.
- c) Implementing targeted social programs to provide essential services, including healthcare and education.
- d) Addressing historical land injustices to secure land rights for indigenous communities.

In conclusion, the findings of this report underscore the urgent need for comprehensive policies and interventions to uplift the residents of Basuba Ward. The collaboration of government, community leaders, and stakeholders is essential to drive meaningful change and development in this region.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 BACKGROUND TO THE FACT-FINDING MISSION TO BASUBA WARD (BONI FOREST), LAMU COUNTY

1. Hon. Muthoni Marubu, MP for Lamu County, vide letter Reference MMM/MPLC/20/2024 dated 6th June 2024, addressed to the Speaker of the National Assembly (*Annexure 1*), noted the dire situation in Basuba Ward, Lamu County. The letter outlined the persistent challenges of marginalization, insecurity, lack of essential infrastructure, and inadequate social amenities faced by the residents of Basuba Ward. Hon. Muthoni Marubu, in her capacity as a representative and advocate for a safe, cohesive, and equitable society in Lamu County, emphasized the critical need to address these longstanding issues.
2. Hon. Muthoni Marubu indicated in the letter that she visited Basuba Ward, predominantly inhabited by the Awer community, and expressed deep concern over the severe marginalization experienced by the community. To address these concerns, she requested the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations; the Departmental Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity; and the Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security to undertake a fact-finding mission to Basuba Ward.
3. The objectives of the fact-finding mission were: -
 - (a) To assess the prevailing conditions in Basuba Ward;
 - (b) To engage directly with the local community;
 - (c) To gather first-hand information about the challenges they face;
 - (d) To use the findings to provide actionable insights into the specific needs of Basuba Ward; and
 - (e) To formulate effective policies and interventions that address the entrenched marginalization and underdevelopment of the area.
4. The fact-finding inquiry was conducted between 5th and 7th December 2024 in Lamu East Constituency. During this period, the Committees engaged with local residents and community leaders to document the challenges and explore solutions to improve the socio-economic and security conditions in Lamu East constituency.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 SUBMISSIONS BY STAKEHOLDERS AND WITNESSES

5. The programme of activities of the Committee was as follows: -

3.1 H.E. Issa Timamy, Governor Lamu County

6. On 5th December 2024, the Committee Members paid a courtesy call to H.E. Issa Timamy, Governor of Lamu County, at the County Headquarters in Mokowe. During the visit, the Governor submitted that: -

Geography and demography of Lamu County

7. Lamu County comprises of the mainland and the Lamu Archipelago, which includes over 65 islands. Approximately five of these islands are habitable, with the rest characterized as mangrove islands with minimal land surface. The county hosts a cosmopolitan population including the Aweer, Oromo, Somali, Swahili, Arab, Kore, Kikuyu, and other communities from other parts of the country.

8. Administratively, the county is divided into two constituencies, Lamu West and Lamu East, which also serve as sub-counties. Lamu West comprises the divisions of Amu Mkomani, Shela, Hindi, Mkunumbi, Hongwe, Bahari, and Witu, while Lamu East includes Faza, Basuba, and Kiunga. The county is further divided into ten County Assembly wards, with Lamu West made up of Shella, Mkomani, Hindi, Mkunumbi, Hongwe, Bahari, and Witu wards, and Lamu East comprising Faza, Basuba, and Kiunga wards.

State of Infrastructure, Security and Access to Government Services

9. The absence of a proper security road linking Lamu to Somalia via Kiunga has created logistical and security challenges. The road, which is in poor condition, makes transportation costly and difficult. This situation exacerbates the isolation and underdevelopment of communities, particularly in Kiunga, where residents rely on expensive water transport to deliver fish and other products. An operational road network would improve security and reduce costs, thereby stimulating economic activity in the area.

10. Basuba Ward faces severe insecurity, with even the KDF restricting access to the area due to persistent security threats. This has further deepened poverty levels and hindered access to essential social services.

11. Indigenous residents, especially Muslims living along the border, encounter bureaucratic hurdles and discriminatory practices in acquiring national identification cards and passports. This exclusion restricts their access to government services and opportunities.

12. The infiltration and interference by Al Shabaab with local communities in Lamu necessitate the immediate opening of the security road linking Lamu Town to Kiunga.

Land Issues

13. Prior to the Constitution of Kenya 2010, land in the county was classified as government land, which allowed influential individuals to acquire land while the local indigenous populations were relegated to the status of squatters on their ancestral land. Since

independence, the residents of Lamu have remained largely unaware of the extent of government land, which excluded them from the formal land ownership process.

14. The Government of Kenya initiated the Lake Kenyatta Settlement Scheme as a policy to distribute land to landless Kenyans around Lamu. However, many landowners were neither informed nor compensated for their land appropriated for the scheme. Additionally, the proportion of indigenous community members resettled was significantly lower compared to migrants, forcing many locals to relocate to slums in Lamu or migrate to other regions. This lack of redress has left the indigenous population marginalized, fostering a sense of historical injustice.
15. The indigenous population's lack of understanding of the economic value of land has contributed to the loss of their titled properties to migrants. For instance, some members of the Boni community who received land titles sold their land due to a lack of awareness of its long-term importance. This trend has displaced indigenous communities and disrupted the region's socio-economic structure.
16. To address this, the County Government has formally requested the National Lands Commission (NLC) to assist in registering community land as block ranches to safeguard communal lands from individual sales. The KES 2 billion allocated by H.E. the President Dr William Ruto to address historical land injustices should be utilized to compensate displaced persons and address grievances stemming from past land allocations.

Feelings of Exclusion

17. The indigenous communities in Lamu feel excluded from leadership and decision-making processes, fostering a sense of disenfranchisement. It is imperative to promote open dialogue and inclusive governance to bridge divides and enhance unity among the county's diverse communities.

Conflict Between Farmers and Pastoralists

18. The influx of migrants engaging in farming has increased pressure on land resources, leading to frequent disputes with pastoralist communities. These conflicts stem from competition over land use and access to water and grazing areas.
19. To resolve these disputes, the County Government is working on establishing grazing corridors and designated farmlands. It is also developing dams and watering points as long-term solutions to resource-related conflicts.

Water Shortage

20. The residents of Shanga Ishakani are largely IDPs who had moved from the mainland to Pate Island. They face numerous challenges, including a severe lack of water, which remains a critical problem for the community.

Measures Taken by the County Government of Lamu

21. The County Government of Lamu has taken the following measures to alleviate the following challenges: -

- (1) Constructing a dispensary in Mangai and initiating water projects in several villages to improve access to healthcare and clean water;
- (2) Negotiating with the Chief of Staff and Head of Public Service to recruit twenty-five (25) individuals, sixteen (16) of whom are from Lamu and Kilifi counties to promote inclusivity;
- (3) Training six (6) ECD teachers from indigenous communities;
- (4) Advocating for communal land ownership to prevent the frequent sale of ancestral lands;
- (5) Implementing Swahili Settlement Schemes to support indigenous groups, including the residents of Mapenya and Mkunumbi, who were historically overlooked in land allocations;
- (6) Establishing a desalination plant at Siyu to provide clean water to residents of Shanga Ishakani;
- (7) Providing boats to residents in Shanga Ishakani to support fishing activities and boost their livelihoods;
- (8) Investing in social infrastructure including the construction of a social hall and the development of ECD centers to improve educational and social amenities in the county; and
- (9) Meeting the NCIC inclusivity requirements, demonstrating the county's commitment to fostering unity and equitable representation among all its residents.

3.2 Hon. Marubu Muthoni, MP, Lamu County

22. During the fact-finding mission, Hon. Marubu Muthoni, MP, Lamu County submitted that:
 -
23. Basuba Ward has been grappling with longstanding issues of marginalization, insecurity, lack of essential infrastructure and lack of social amenities. Since independence, Basuba ward has faced numerous challenges, including poor road networks, insecurity, lack of food supplies, and limited access to social amenities. These issues have significantly hindered the development and well-being of the residents in the area.
24. Kiunga is inaccessible both by road and sea. Kiunga is particularly inaccessible by sea due to the lack of a jetty, which severely limits the transport of goods and services. This inaccessibility has driven up the cost of transporting essential supplies to Basuba Ward. It costs approximately KES 100,000 to transport relief food and non-food items from the NCPB Deport at Mokowe to Kiunga, and approximately KES 200,000 to Mangai.
25. One of the primary concerns is the issue of security, which has plagued the Awer Community for long. The lack of adequate security measures has left them vulnerable to attacks and threats, disrupting their daily lives and hindering their ability to engage in productive activities. This insecurity not only jeopardizes their safety but also undermines their efforts to thrive as a community. Kenya has lost over 100 security officers along the road to Kiunga.
26. The Awer community in Basuba Ward has been marginalized in terms of access to essential services such as healthcare, education, clean water and infrastructure. The limited access to these amenities has further deteriorated their living conditions and limited their opportunities for growth and development.

3.3 Hon. Obo Ruweida Mohamed, MP, Lamu East

27. During the fact-finding mission, Hon. Obo Ruweida, MP, Lamu East submitted that –
28. Lamu East has been systematically marginalised in the allocation of government projects and access to national opportunities. In Shanga Ishakani, youth are rarely considered during recruitment drives, and as a result, often miss out on government employment opportunities. In Basuba Ward, only two significant government projects exist, Kiangwe Primary School, funded through NG-CDF, and a water project implemented by the KDF.
29. During a Coast Parliamentary Group engagement with H.E. the President, the initial allocation of KES 2 billion meant to address historical land injustices was reduced to KES 700 million, and the reduced amount was earmarked for land purchases and the resettlement of IDPs across the coastal region, not specifically for Lamu as previously anticipated.
30. Due to persistent insecurity, most government officers, including Sub-County Commissioners, Education Officers, and OCPDs, operate from Lamu Town instead of their designated stations within Lamu East. This limits effective service delivery and weakens government presence in the area.
31. The cost of construction materials in Kiangwe remains prohibitive, primarily due to transportation costs. A wheelbarrow of sand costs KES 200, while a construction block purchased in Timbo at KES 25 ends up costing around KES 70 by the time it reaches Kiangwe. To address this, the Bargoni–Kiangwe road should be opened to significantly reduce transport costs and enhance accessibility.
32. In Mangai, it was submitted that there is no access road. While the Mkokoni–Mangai Road, a KERA project, has been cleared of forest cover, murrum has not yet been applied. The clearing was funded through constituency allocations, with no national government allocation towards the same project.
33. Basuba Ward lacks a secondary school, though the NG-CDF is in the process of partnering with a donor to facilitate the establishment of one. Most National Government projects in Lamu East exist only on paper, and have not been effectively implemented or audited, largely because auditors are unable to access insecure areas.
34. The Boni Forest Conservancy should be managed by the local community, so that residents may benefit directly, including from carbon credit initiatives. These benefits should be community-centered and transparently administered.
35. Mkokoni was once a vibrant tourism hub, with its waterways and islands, including Kiwayu, Mkokoni, Kiunga, Faza, Pate, Kizingitini, and Lamu Old Town, freely accessible day and night. However, following the murder of British tourist David Tebbutt and the kidnapping of his wife Judith Tebbutt in September 2011, heavy security restrictions were imposed, including a ban on night-time sea travel. Additional challenges include harassment by naval and security personnel, restricted access to certain routes, and delays in registration and security processing, all of which have negatively impacted local trade, inter-island connectivity, and tourism livelihoods. Although some normalcy has resumed, there is urgent need to engage travel agencies, and assure them of the security situation, in order to revive tourism in the region.

36. Excessive force used by security officers has created a climate of fear and mistrust among locals, hindering effective collaboration and information-sharing between the community and security agencies.
37. The water in Madina is saline, and the *Jabiyas* used to store water are easily damaged and costly to repair. A long-term solution would be to pipe fresh water from the Tana River, located just 94 kilometres away, to serve the residents of Madina.
38. On transport costs, hiring a boat from Lamu to Mkokoni costs approximately KES 65,000, with the vessel carrying 10 to 15 passengers and consuming 160 litres of fuel for the one-hour journey. The Bargoni–Kiunga Road, if constructed, would drastically reduce transport costs and create a ripple effect on the cost of goods and services in the area.
39. On electrification, the Governor has secured matching funds for connectivity from Hindi to Bargoni, implemented by REREC. However, the entire Basuba Ward remains without electricity, including in schools. Even basic infrastructure like generators is lacking, making it impossible to fully implement the Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC).
40. The County Commissioner, County Commander, OCPD, and County Education Officers have no adequate operational budgets to support their work in Lamu East, where the cost of living and operations is exceptionally high. As a result, they entirely depend on the Member of Parliament, who often cover their expenses out-of-pocket. The NG-CDF allocation is insufficient to accommodate these recurring administrative costs.

3.4 Basuba Ward

41. On 6th December 2024, Members of the three Committees visited Basuba Ward, specifically the Boni Forest Region of Lamu County, to gather public views as part of the fact-finding mission. The Members visited Kiangwe Primary School, Kiangwe Police Camp, and Kiangwe Village to assess the prevailing challenges in the area. During the visits, it was submitted that: -

3.4.1 Corporal Gabriel Mwamburi, Kiangwe Police Camp

Water Shortage

42. Security officers at Kiangwe Police Camp face acute water shortages, relying on a dam located approximately five to six kilometers away. This situation exposes officers to risks, including encounters with wild animals such as leopards and hyenas. Both officers and NPR alternate duties to fetch water, irrespective of rank, significantly hindering their operations and jeopardizing their safety.
43. The KDF in the area operate a borehole, but the water is saline, requiring desalination and piping to make it suitable for human consumption and farming. The swampy terrain in the region presents an opportunity for constructing a dam or water pan, which could address water shortages for both officers and the local community. A reliable water source would improve food security by enabling agricultural activities by both the officers and the locals.

Poor Transport and Communication Infrastructure

44. Basuba was previously manned by the Border Police Unit before being replaced by an elite unit comprising 40 personnel trained to endure hardship and operate in collaboration with

the Special Operations Group. Their jurisdiction extends from Ndununi to Basuba, yet their effectiveness is hindered by poor road infrastructure, especially the road from Mangai to Basuba, which becomes impassable during the rainy season.

45. The withdrawal of helicopter support, previously available for food distribution and emergency operations, has adversely impacted logistical efficiency. With no air support, transportation costs remain prohibitive. The security officers stationed in the area lack aircraft, further limiting their operational capabilities.
46. The unit's sole motor vehicle is in poor condition, with its body extensively damaged despite the engine being functional. Vehicles in this area have an average lifespan of only one year due to the salty environment. The camp requires MRAP vehicles, APCs, and at least two additional technical vehicles to enhance operational efficiency. A truck for water distribution and transport of essential supplies like firewood is also needed.
47. Communication infrastructure in the area is ineffective and there is poor network coverage. The installation of a booster within the camp is necessary to improve connectivity for both the security personnel and local residents.

Shortage of Food

48. Security officers assist in distributing food and commodities to civilians and also run a feeding program for 100 children. Despite these efforts, food supplies are insufficient, and there is an urgent need for increased provisions to sustain the program and support NPR personnel. Officers often share their rations with the community, underscoring the need to increase food supplies to sustain the feeding program and support operations in the area.

Housing Challenge

49. The reliance on tents at the camp is unsustainable due to harsh environmental conditions. Semi-permanent structures are necessary to improve the living and working conditions of officers stationed in the camp.

Policies Affecting Security Personnel

50. Officers have raised concerns about the transfer policy, noting that many are posted from one hardship area to another without clarity on the duration of their assignments. There is also dissatisfaction with the lack of promotion, with Corporal Mwamburi highlighting that he has remained in the same rank for six years.
51. The withdrawal of hardship allowances previously provided to officers serving in Boni Forest has demoralized the officers. The allowances should be reinstated in acknowledgement of the unique challenges of their postings.

3.4.2 Mr. George Kubai, Deputy County Commissioner

Low Uptake of Education

52. Education uptake in Lamu East remains low due to socio-economic challenges. The limited number of schools, their poor infrastructure, and the significant distances between them hinder access to quality education. In Boni, there are only five primary schools, each operating up to Grade Four, requiring students to transfer to Mokowe or Kiunga to sit for national examinations.

53. The limited access to educational institutions perpetuates the cycle of poverty and illiteracy in the region, as the high cost of education and inadequate support systems make it difficult for locals to transition successfully through the education system. Thus, there is urgent need for projects aimed at uplifting the community, particularly in education and socio-economic empowerment.

Infrastructure and Service Delivery

54. The absence of shopping centers and the poor road network make food and other commodities prohibitively expensive, significantly increasing the cost of living in the area.
55. There is limited access to government services in Basuba, as the area does not have a Chief, forcing the residents to travel to Mokowe for essential services such as birth certificates and national IDs. While mobile government services have been introduced to bridge gap, the services are extremely costly to operate due to the poor infrastructure and high transportation expenses.
56. Island residents face additional logistical challenges, limiting their access to government resources. While efforts have been made to deploy Children and Youth Officers, critical departments remain understaffed, further constraining service delivery.

3.4.3 Hon. Barisa Deko Bana, Member of County Assembly, Basuba Ward

State of Security

57. Basuba Ward has a population of approximately 2,400 people. Insecurity has driven many residents from Mararani to Kiunga or Mokowe Division in pursuit of safety and better education. The Boni Community has cooperated with security officers to sustain normal livelihoods under these challenging conditions.

Economic Marginalization of the Basuba Community

58. The marginalization of the Basuba Community remains an issue of concern to the community. The national government should prioritize enhancing security and improving critical infrastructure in the area. Affirmative action programs are necessary to address the longstanding marginalization of local communities and promote their socio-economic development.
59. The Boni people possess vast tracts of land and untapped natural resources but lack the requisite skills and resources to harness these opportunities. There is considerable potential for the cultivation of cotton in the region, as demonstrated in 1972 when the Bajuni community successfully grew cotton under similar ecological conditions. With appropriate support, training, and sensitization, the Boni people could similarly engage in cotton production, unlocking economic opportunities for the community.
60. The Boni Community has been unfairly treated in the distribution of government opportunities. For instance, when twenty-two opportunities emerged for the Boni Community, the majority were unfairly allocated to the Bargoni Community in Hindi Ward. Out of the twenty-two opportunities, the Basuba Community received only three slots, an outcome that is unjust and inequitable.

61. The County Government of Lamu has allocated funds to provide farm equipment to the residents of Basuba Ward. The initiative, once implemented, would greatly benefit the community by supporting agricultural activities and improving livelihoods.

State of Education

62. The CDF for Lamu East Constituency has facilitated the construction of Kiunga Primary School. Current efforts are focused on ensuring that, for the first time, national examinations are administered in Basuba Ward by 2026. This would greatly benefit local students by providing them with access to examination centers closer to their homes.
63. There is optimism regarding the academic potential of students in Basuba Ward. With the provision of a conducive learning environment, students from the area will excel academically. Even with the limited education, the Boni people have made strides in transforming their lives, as evidenced by the construction of improved housing within the community.
64. To further enhance access to quality education, Kiunga Primary School should be upgraded to a secondary school. This upgrade would ensure that students can pursue higher education levels within the region, reducing the need for families to relocate and alleviating associated financial and logistical burdens.

Welfare and Working Conditions of NPR deployed in Boni Forest

65. NPR personnel were recruited and assigned duties without adequate measures to address their welfare. The challenges include delayed salary payments, with some officers experiencing delays of up to two months. This has caused significant financial strain on the personnel, leading to instances where some NPR officers have been compelled to separate from their spouses due to the resulting economic pressures.

3.4.4 Mr. Fredrick Suter, the OCPD for Lamu East

Economic Marginalization

66. The road networks in Basuba Ward require urgent improvement to address the socio-economic isolation of the community. The lack of proper road infrastructure has left residents disconnected from essential services, economic opportunities, and security interventions. Poor transport system has also hindered the mobility of public officers, significantly impacting their operational efficiency. Opening up roads in the area would provide access to land and other critical socio-economic infrastructure, improving the overall quality of life for residents and fostering community engagement in national efforts, including the fight against Al Shabaab.
67. Education is a viable alternative economic opportunity for residents of Basuba Ward, particularly in light of the declining fishing industry, which has historically been the primary economic activity in the region. Strengthening the education system would empower the community with skills and knowledge, enabling them to explore alternative livelihoods and uplift their socio-economic status.

Policies Affecting Public Officers in Lamu East

68. Public officers serving in Lamu East face significant challenges that undermine their ability to deliver services effectively. The introduction of special allowances is necessary to compensate officers for the extreme conditions they endure while serving in the region. Such measures would enhance their morale and motivation, leading to better service delivery.
69. The current hardship allowance provided to public officers in Lamu East is inadequate given the unique challenges of the region. Teachers in Basuba Ward are particularly affected, as insufficient financial incentives have negatively impacted their morale, further diminishing the quality of education available in the area.
70. The transfer policy for public officers posted to Lamu East is skewed, often resulting in repeated postings to remote and challenging areas without clear guidelines or equitable rotation mechanisms. This practice has caused dissatisfaction among officers and further strained service delivery in the region.

3.4.5 Boni Community

Poor Transport System

71. The poor condition of roads, particularly the Kiunga-Mokowe road, requires urgent improvement. The road from Hindi to Kiunga is largely impassable, severely limiting economic activity and mobility in the area. Street lights should be installed along these roads to improve accessibility and enhance safety during night hours.
72. The Mateso Base Bridge at Asha is in poor state and prone to accidents. Even with the completion of the link road from Asha, transport in the area will remain significantly hampered unless the bridge is repaired or replaced. Both the bridge and the road fall under the jurisdiction of the County Government of Lamu and require immediate attention.
73. The construction of a jetty at Kiunga, even if made of wood, is necessary to facilitate the landing of boats and improve water transport. This would provide a viable alternative to road transport, which remains unreliable and inadequate in the area.

State of Education

74. Poor education infrastructure is a persistent issue. The construction of Kiangwe Primary School has stalled and should be completed and operationalized to provide much-needed education services to local children.
75. The recruitment of Chief from among local residents has not been successful in the past two years because many individuals aged between 30 and 55 years do not meet the minimum KCSE Certificate requirement of a mean grade of C for appointment. There is an urgent need for tailored interventions to address this gap and build local capacity.
76. Establishing a polytechnic to equip residents with practical skills would help address the skills gap in the community. Despite increasing educational attainment, many educated youths remain unemployed. Resolving the unemployment crisis, particularly in villages such as Milimani and Mararani, is crucial for improving livelihoods.

Economic Marginalization

77. Basuba Ward has fertile land, as evidenced by past cultivation of between 80 and 100 acres, which yielded significant harvests. However, agriculture remains an underdeveloped

economic opportunity. The deployment of extension officers, including DOs, KWS officials, and agricultural officers, is necessary to support and guide farming activities.

78. Farming in the area is hindered by a lack of equipment, limited access to agricultural loans, and bureaucratic hurdles in obtaining financial support. While the community has sufficient land, large-scale cultivation is not feasible without support. Accessible agricultural loans should be introduced to empower locals to invest in farming and unlock the area's agricultural potential.

Land Ownership

79. The lack of land titles restricts the community's ability to economically develop their land. Despite conserving the Boni Forest for generations, members of the Boni Community have no legal claim to it, leaving it vulnerable to destruction and encroachment. Issuing land titles would encourage the community to protect and develop their ancestral lands.
80. The denial of land titles has left many feeling like squatters on their ancestral land. The withholding of titles for the entire Boni Community due to the actions of a few individuals who sold their properties is unjust. Equitable issuance of land titles is necessary to economically empower the community and safeguard their heritage.

Health Facility

81. There is no proper health facility in the area, particularly a maternity unit, putting expectant mothers at significant risk. A health facility with a fully operational maternity unit should be established to improve access to healthcare and support the well-being of women in Basuba Ward.

3.5 Shanga Ishakani

82. On 6th December 2024, Members of the three Committees visited Shanga Ishakani in Lamu East Constituency, to gather public views as part of the fact-finding mission. During the visits, it was submitted that: -

Water Shortage

83. Water shortages remain a critical issue, particularly during the dry seasons. Residents are forced to purchase water at unsustainable prices, with 20 litres of water costing KES 50. Given that an average adult requires at least 80 litres of water daily, the cost per person amounts to approximately KES 200 per day, making it financially burdensome for the community.

Security

84. There is an urgent need to establish a police station in Shanga Ishakani to enhance security and safeguard lives and property. Insecurity has been a recurring issue in the area, creating fear and hindering development.
85. Fishing communities face harassment by the Coast Guards, including the confiscation and destruction of fishing gear without justification. These actions have disrupted livelihoods and left residents economically marginalized.

Poor Infrastructure

86. The state of infrastructure is deplorable, with poor road networks severely limiting mobility and access to essential services. Communication networks are inadequate, and the installation of a communication mast is required to improve connectivity. Frequent power shortages further affect the community, disrupting daily activities and livelihoods. Housing conditions are substandard, with many residents living in shelters with leaking roofs, exposing them to unsafe and unhealthy living environments.

Poor Health Facilities and Drug Addiction

87. Healthcare services in the local health facility are inadequate and fail to meet the needs of the community. Improvements to the facility are essential to ensure residents can access proper medical care.
88. Drug addiction is a significant concern, with calls for the establishment of rehabilitation programs to address this issue. There is also a need for initiatives to reintegrate rehabilitated individuals into society by providing them with opportunities for meaningful engagement.

Access to Government Services

89. Discrimination and marginalization in accessing government opportunities, such as jobs and tenders, were also reported, despite qualified individuals meeting the necessary requirements.

3.6 Madina

90. On 7th December 2024, Members of the three Committees embarked on a mission to visit Mangai but were unable to reach the area due to the severely deteriorated condition of the road and prevailing security challenges. The Committees observed that the road linking Mangai and Kiunga is in an extremely poor state, rendering it inaccessible. The Committees therefore, visited Madina where it was submitted that: -
91. Water shortages are a pressing concern, significantly impacting the daily lives of residents. Insecurity is a major challenge, with the current deployment of four NPR deemed inadequate to address the security needs of the area.
92. Increasing the number of NPR officers to eight will enhance security and protect the community. Strengthening security measures is essential to ensuring the safety and well-being of residents.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

93. The Committee made the following observations during the fact-finding mission: -

4.1 Geographical and Administrative Challenges

- (1) Lamu County comprises the mainland and the Lamu Archipelago, with over 65 islands, only five of which are habitable. The county hosts a cosmopolitan population, with administrative divisions into Lamu West and Lamu East constituencies, further subdivided into county assembly wards.
- (2) The absence of a proper security road linking Lamu to Somalia via Kiunga has created logistical and security challenges, leading to isolation, high transportation costs, and underdevelopment, especially in Kiunga and Basuba. The poor road condition, insecurity in Basuba Ward, and insufficient access to government services exacerbate these challenges. In Mangai, for instance, the Mkokoni–Mangai Road has only been cleared of forest cover without laying murrum, rendering it impassable. Similarly, the prohibitive cost of construction materials in Kiangwe, where a block costing KES 25 in Timbo ends up costing KES 70 due to transport barriers illustrates the economic toll of poor connectivity. The lack of administrative presence in Lamu East, as officers operate from Lamu Town instead of their stations, further deepens the sense of marginalisation and neglect.

4.2 Land Issues and Historical Injustice

- (1) Residents of Lamu face historical injustices related to land allocation. Prior to 2010, land was classified as government land, leading to displacement and marginalization of indigenous communities. Settlement schemes benefited migrants disproportionately, leaving locals in slums or forcing them to migrate. The lack of awareness of land value among indigenous populations has led to land sales and displacement. The County Government has sought the assistance of NLC in registering communal lands as block ranches to safeguard community ownership.
- (2) Increased pressure on land due to migration has led to conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. Initiatives to establish grazing corridors, designate farmlands, and develop water infrastructure are underway to mitigate disputes.
- (3) Indigenous communities feel excluded from leadership and decision-making processes. Marginalization in accessing government opportunities has perpetuated a sense of disenfranchisement and underdevelopment. The reduction of the KES 2 billion allocation for addressing historical land injustices to KES 700 million earmarked for the entire coastal region rather than Lamu specifically, has further entrenched frustrations.

4.3 Social Challenges

- (1) Severe water shortages persist across the county, particularly in Shanga Ishakani, Basuba, and Madina, where residents pay exorbitant prices for water. Security officers and communities face similar challenges in Boni Forest. Proposals include constructing dams,

water pans, and desalination plants to alleviate this crisis. In Madina, the only available water is saline, and the Jabiyas used for storage are fragile and costly to repair. There is need for a long-term solution, piping fresh water from the Tana River, 94 kilometres away, to provide a sustainable remedy to this crisis.

- (2) Access to education remains low due to few schools, poor infrastructure, and long distances between learning institutions. The lack of a Grade Six classroom in the entire division since independence underscores the systemic neglect of education in the area, which is a significant contributing factor to insecurity. Basuba Ward has no secondary school, forcing children to either drop out or migrate. This lack of local educational facilities reflects both neglect and persistent insecurity, which has hindered the establishment of learning institutions.
- (3) Drug addiction is a major social concern, with increasing calls for structured rehabilitation programs to reintegrate affected individuals and address the root causes of substance abuse.

4.4 Security Concerns

- (1) Persistent insecurity in Basuba and Kiunga has displaced residents and hindered development. Security officers face poor working conditions, inadequate housing, water shortages, and insufficient allowances. However, the rapport between the security officers and the local community is strong, with the locals providing full cooperation to law enforcement.
- (2) Security and infrastructure development are inherently linked, as addressing security concerns effectively is not possible without prioritizing infrastructure investment. The absence of a security road connecting Kenya to Somalia through Kiunga has contributed to logistical and security challenges. This road is essential not only for enhancing security operations but also for promoting economic development and integrating indigenous communities into the broader regional economy.
- (3) The extension of the national electricity grid to underserved communities would significantly improve the quality of life for residents and support economic activities in the region. However, the entirety of Basuba Ward remains without electricity, including schools, making it impossible to implement the Competency-Based Curriculum. Even basic backup solutions such as generators are absent, further compounding insecurity and underdevelopment.
- (4) There is need for robust security measures, including operationalizing the security road from Lamu Town to Kiunga and deploying well-equipped security personnel to counter terrorists along the border and in Boni Forest. Additionally, the excessive force employed by some security personnel has created fear and mistrust, weakening intelligence-sharing. To restore confidence, community policing initiatives and human rights training should be prioritized alongside logistical reinforcements.

4.5 Economic and Livelihood Challenges

- (1) Fishing communities face harassment from the Coast Guard, including the confiscation of fishing gear. Infrastructure challenges, such as the lack of a jetty at Kiunga, compound their difficulties.
- (2) The people of Boni need meaningful opportunities and livelihoods, as the lack of viable economic options has been identified as a significant driver of desperation, which in some cases leads to engagement in criminal activities.
- (3) Boni Forest has fertile land but lacks the infrastructure, financial support, and agricultural extension services necessary to develop the region.
- (4) Limited access to government services, including issuance of national IDs and birth certificates, remains a significant issue in Basuba and the surrounding areas. Mobile government services, while helpful, are costly due to poor infrastructure. Tourism in Lamu East, once vibrant in Mkokoni, Kiwayu, Pate, and Faza, has collapsed due to insecurity, restrictions on night-time sea travel, harassment at checkpoints, and cumbersome registration procedures. Reviving this sector will require restoring investor confidence, marketing Lamu East as a safe destination, and easing unnecessary security restrictions while safeguarding national interests.

4.6 Infrastructure Challenges

- (1) Roads, including the Kiunga-Mokowe and Hindi-Kiunga roads, are largely impassable, limiting access to services, economic activities, and security operations. The Mkokoni-Mangai Road, though cleared of vegetation, remains incomplete as no murrum has been applied. Meanwhile, transport costs remain exorbitant: hiring a boat from Lamu to Mkokoni costs around KES 65,000 for a single trip, discouraging trade and service delivery. Completion of the Bargoni-Kiangwe and Bargoni-Kiunga roads would drastically reduce these costs and catalyze development.
- (2) Residents live in substandard housing with leaking roofs. Security officers in Boni Forest rely on unsustainable tent housing.

4.7 Policy and Administrative Issues

- (1) Public officers face inequitable transfer policies, inadequate hardship allowances, and limited promotion opportunities. In Lamu East, operational budgets for county commissioners, education officers, and police commanders are severely inadequate. Officers often rely on the Member of Parliament's personal contributions to meet routine expenses, undermining institutional accountability and effective governance.

4.8 General Observations

- (1) The challenges facing the communities in Lamu County are deeply rooted in historical injustices, particularly in matters of land, leadership, and security, and these issues persist despite the advent of devolution. While devolution introduced local governance structures, it has not fully addressed these entrenched problems.

- (2) Provision of water services is a devolved function and the county government has set aside funds for desalination in the area, however the national government should provide water services to the areas in dire need for water services through equality of opportunity.
- (3) Contractors are reluctant to deploy their machinery to Basuba due to insecurity. While allocations by KERA have been used to clear bushes and open up roads, critical work like gravelling has yet to be completed.
- (4) There is financial burden of maintaining security vehicles in Basuba was highlighted, with repairs costing approximately KES 65,000 to ferry damaged police vehicles to repair facilities. Additionally, the underfunding of national government projects in Lamu East, many of which exist only on paper, has fostered a perception of deliberate neglect. Without mechanisms to ensure equitable allocation, transparent auditing, and accountability, communities risk continued marginalisation.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

94. Based on the evidence on record and analysis thereof, the Committee recommends as follows:

- (1) The Ministry of Roads and Transport, in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and National Administration and the relevant authorities, prioritize the construction and completion of security roads throughout Lamu East, including the Lamu-Kiunga Road and all critical feeder roads, such as Bargoni-Kiangwe and Mkokoni Mangai, within two (2) years immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House to enhance mobility, accessibility, and security operations in the region.
- (2) The Ministry of Interior and Coordination of the National Government should –
 - (a) Increase the number of security personnel and resources deployed in Lamu East, particularly in Basuba and Kiunga Wards, and ensure that all security units are adequately equipped and housed within the first financial year immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House.
 - (b) In collaboration with the Ministry of Information, Communications, and the Digital Economy, and the relevant authorities, facilitate the installation of communication masts in all unserved areas of Lamu East, beginning with Basuba Ward, to ensure that residents and security agencies have reliable mobile network coverage within two (2) financial years immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House.
 - (c) In collaboration with the National Police Service, ensure prompt payment and adequate welfare for the National Police Reservists serving in Lamu East, including regular training, medical cover, and psychosocial support, to enhance their morale and operational effectiveness.
 - (d) Constitute a Joint Inter-County Task Force to resolve the boundary dispute between the people of Ijara in Garissa County and those of Lamu East within one (1) year immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House, through mediation, boundary demarcation, and community dialogue to avert further tension and promote peaceful coexistence.
 - (e) Establish the office of a Chief in Basuba Ward, which currently lacks one, and ensure that the office is operational within the first financial year immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House, to strengthen local administration and coordination of government services.
 - (f) In consultation with the National Government Administration, create an additional sub-county by merging Basuba and Kiunga Wards within two (2) financial years immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House to enhance local governance, improve security coordination, and bring services closer to the people.
 - (g) Establish a Huduma Centre in Lamu East, preferably within Basuba Ward, within two (2) financial years immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House to

ensure residents can access essential government services without travelling to Lamu West.

- (3) The Ministry of Water, Sanitation, and Irrigation, in collaboration with the County Government of Lamu, should construct functional water pans in each of the three wards of Lamu East – Faza, Basuba and Kiunga within the first financial year immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House to address acute water scarcity and ensure equitable access to clean and reliable water.
- (4) The Ministry of Energy and Petroleum, in collaboration with the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) and Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC), to connect all wards in Lamu East not yet linked to the national grid, specifically Faza and Basuba within the first financial year immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House, and ensure that public institutions are connected as a matter of priority.
- (5) The Ministry of Education should: -
 - (a) Construct additional classrooms in all primary schools within Basuba Ward to enable full implementation of the Competency-Based Curriculum up to Grade 6 within two (2) financial years immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House and establish at least one secondary school in Basuba Ward within the same period to improve access to education and reduce dropout rates.
 - (b) Through the State Department for Vocational and Technical Training, in partnership with the County Government of Lamu, establish a fully equipped polytechnic in Lamu East within two (2) financial years immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House, offering technical and vocational courses related to the blue economy, including fishing, boat building, marine navigation, and coastal tourism, to empower local youth with relevant skills.
 - (c) Through the Higher Education Loans Board, in collaboration with the County Government of Lamu, establish a special bursary and scholarship fund in the first financial year immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House for deserving students from indigenous communities in Lamu East to support their tertiary education.
- (6) The Teachers Service Commission (TSC) should immediately identify and absorb all qualified teachers from indigenous communities in Lamu East into the teaching service, and ensure equitable deployment of teachers to all schools in the sub-county within two (2) financial years immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House.
- (7) The Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing, and Urban Development in collaboration with the National Land Commission (NLC) to –
 - (a) Resettle all displaced persons from Lamu East and ensure that resettlement includes the provision of basic amenities such as housing, water, sanitation, and access roads within the first financial year immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House.

- (b) Expedite the registration of communal lands in Lamu East as community land under the Community Land Act within one (1) year immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House and establish a land claims desk in Lamu East to resolve historical injustices and promote transparency in land allocation.
- (8) The Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs to develop the fishing industry in Lamu East by constructing a fully functional jetty in Kiunga within two financial years immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House, and equip it with cold storage facilities, and ensure local fishermen are trained and protected from harassment by enforcement agencies.
- (9) The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to collaborate with the County Government of Lamu to –
 - (a) Promote food security and livelihoods in Basuba Ward through agricultural extension services, provision of farm inputs, and access to credit facilities for local farmers, beginning from the first financial year immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House.
 - (b) Revive cotton farming in Lamu East, provide certified seeds and technical support to farmers, and facilitate the formation of a cotton cooperative society within two (2) financial years immediately after the adoption of this Report by the House to promote agro-industrial growth and job creation.
- (10) Ministry of Public Service and Human Capital Development should –
 - (a) In collaboration with the Public Service Commission, ensure that all government officers posted to Lamu East operate strictly within Lamu East Sub-County and not from Lamu West to improve public service delivery and accountability.
 - (b) In collaboration with the Salaries and Remuneration Commission and other relevant agencies, review hardship allowances for officers serving in Lamu East and adjust them upwards by not less than fifty per cent within the first financial year after the adoption of this Report to reflect prevailing conditions and promote retention of staff in hardship areas.

SIGNED _____





DATE _____

14/10/2025

HON. GABRIEL TONGOYO, MP

CHAIRPERSON,
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION & INTERNAL SECURITY

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 13 NOV 2025 DAY:	
TABLED BY:	Hon Fred Kapondi MP member, DC Admin & IS
CLERK AT THE TABLE:	P Muiga 



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
13TH PARLIAMENT – FOURTH SESSION-2025
COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL SECURITY

REPORT ADOPTION LIST OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNAL SECURITY ON THE FACT-FINDING TO BASUBA WARD IN LAMU COUNTY.

We, the undersigned Members of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security do hereby append our signatures to adopt this Report.

Date: 14-10-2025

No	MEMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Gabriel Koshal Tongoyo, CBS, MP - Chairperson	
2.	Hon. Col (Rtd) Dido Rasso, MBS, MP - Vice Chairperson	
3.	Hon. Kaluma George Peter, CBS, MP	
4.	Hon. Fred C. Kapondi, MP	
5.	Hon. Aduma Owuor, MP	
6.	Hon. Sarah Paulata Korere, MP	
7.	Hon. Liza Chepkorir Chelule, MP	
8.	Hon. Mburu Kahangara, MP	
	Hon.(Dr.) Peter Francis Masara, MP	
10.	Hon.(Prof.) Protus Ewesit Akujah, MP	
11.	Hon. Oku Kaunya, MP	
12.	Hon. Rozaah Akinyi Buyu, MP	
13.	Hon. Amb. Francis Kipyegon Sigei, EBS, MP	
14.	Hon. Caroline Jeptoo Ng'elechei, MP	
15.	Hon. Hussein Weytan Mohammed, MP	

