

PARLIAMENT OF KENYA**THE SENATE****THE HANSARD****Wednesday, 18th September, 2013**

*The Senate met at the Kenyatta International
Conference Centre at 9.00 a.m.*

[The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro) in the Chair]

PRAYERS**QUORUM CALL AT COMMENCEMENT OF SITTING**

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Hon. Senators, we need to determine if we have a quorum. It seems we do not have a quorum. I order that the Division Bell be rung.

(The Division Bell was rung)

(Several hon. Senators entered the Chamber)

We still do not have a quorum. I order that the Bell be rung for another five minutes.

(The Division Bell was rung for a further five minutes)

(Hon. Senators entered the Chamber)

Hon. Senators, we now have a quorum. Let us proceed with today's business.

NOTICE OF MOTION

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Where is the Senate Majority Leader? It seems he is not in the House. Did he assign anybody to perform his roles? Yes, Sen. Kipchumba.

Sen. Murkomen: Madam Temporary Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:-

APPROVAL OF SEN. MUTULA KILONZO
JUNIOR'S MEMBERSHIP TO THE
LEGAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

THAT, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Orders No. 175(3) and 177(3), the Senate approves the nomination by the Rules and Business Committee of Sen. Mutula Kilonzo Junior to replace Sen. James Orendo in the Standing Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights.

STATEMENTS

STATE OF SUGAR INDUSTRY AND CANE FARMING
IN KENYA IN RELATION TO COMESA

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Madam Temporary Speaker, on 25th July, 2013, before we broke for recess, I rose under Standing Order No.43 to request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Committee on Agriculture, Land and Natural Resources on the state of the sugar industry and cane farming in Kenya within the dynamics of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA).

Madam Temporary Speaker, the Chairperson indicated that he would respond to this issue on 1st August, 2013. I quietly waited for this yesterday, but nothing happened. I would like the Chair to say something about this.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Is there any communication on this? Is the statement due?

Sen. Karaba.

Sen. Karaba: Madam Temporary Speaker, Sir, thank you for this opportunity. On the same day---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Order, Sen. Karaba! Madam Speaker cannot be referred to as "Sir". Address me appropriately.

Sen. Karaba: Madam Temporary Speaker, on the same date, I also rose---

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: On a point of order, Madam Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): What is out of order, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale?

(Sen. Karaba stood up in his place)

Take your seat, Sen. Karaba. The two of you cannot be on your feet at the same time.

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Madam Temporary Speaker, Sen. Karaba is about to make another reminder. The Leader of the Majority is here, he could tell us what to expect about the issue I have just raised before Sen. Karaba raises his matter.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Sen. Murkomen, have you been mandated by the Senate Majority Leader to take over all his responsibilities today?

Sen. Murkomen: Madam Temporary Speaker, collective responsibility demands that I take responsibility generally when such situations arise although he did not give me full mandate. If it is possible, we could slot the issue for Thursday afternoon. I will ensure that I consult appropriately.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): You mean tomorrow or next Thursday?

Sen. Murkomen: Next Thursday, Madam Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Is that okay with you, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale? But let this be the last time we are raising this issue. This matter has been pending for some time.

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Madam Temporary Speaker, there is a serious crisis in the sugar industry. I know you were born in the sugar belt. In fact, on 27th September, 2013, which is a day after the delivery of that Statement, we are converging in Kakamega to address this very important issue. I would appreciate if this matter is responded to on Tuesday, next week so that I prepare. On Thursday, I want to be in Kakamega County since I will be hosting them.

Sen. Murkomen: That is okay, Madam Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Tuesday?

Sen. Murkomen: Yes, Tuesday, next week.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Sen. Karaba.

PLIGHT OF RICE FARMERS AT MWEA SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Sen. Karaba: Thank you very much, Madam Temporary Speaker. On the same date that Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale raised the issue, I also rose to seek a statement from the Chairman of the Agriculture, Land and Natural Resources Committee about the plight of farmers in Mwea Settlement Scheme in Kirinyaga County. They are struggling with prices after incurring high costs of production and also as a result of shortage of water that is affecting the area. A promise was made to me that a statement would be issued as soon as we resume, but to date, I am yet to receive the answer.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Is there any communication from the Chairperson of the Agriculture, Land and Natural Resources Committee? We do not have the Chairman in the House, but Sen. Karaba, could you clarify whether what you sought was a statement or a petition? That needs to come out clearly before the Committee Chairperson gives an undertaking.

Sen. Karaba: It was a petition---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Did you seek a statement or did you present a petition?

Sen. Karaba: I remember it was a petition.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): It was a petition.

Sen. Karaba: It is all the same.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): It is not the same, Sen. Karaba. That is even why they cannot be referred to as the same. We do not have that yet, but it is not due. So, I think we can handle both on Tuesday, next week.

Yes, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale?

POINT OF ORDER

LACK OF QUORUM DUE TO SENATORS' TRAVEL TO THE HAGUE

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Madam Temporary Speaker, my point of order is on what has transpired this morning just before we commenced Business. You saw clearly that we had a lot of difficulty raising quorum. It is now in public domain that some Members of this Senate have travelled out of the country to attend the International Criminal Court (ICC) proceedings.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I am raising this matter so that the Chair can guide us, because this morning the lack of quorum has been so glaring. The Senate Majority Leader was not here. The Senate Deputy Majority Leader was also not here. The Senate Chief Whip and the Deputy Chief Whip were also not here. Yet they are the same people who are supposed to help us in ensuring that we have quorum in this House.

Madam Temporary Speaker, given that Senators travel with the permission of the Speaker, is it true that the Chair is part of the process of frustrating the issue of quorum by allowing too many Senators to go to The Hague, where they add no value at all?

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Order, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale! You are now getting out of order yourself!

Sen. Murkomen: On a point of order, Madam Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Before I give my direction, what is your point of order, Sen. Murkomen?

Sen. Murkomen: Madam Temporary Speaker, is it in order for a Member of this House to mislead the House, first, that the reason the Senate Majority Leader--- By the way, why did he not mention the Senate Minority Leader and the Senate Deputy Minority Leader, who are not here and yet they have not delegated to anybody? At least the Senate Majority Leader delegated to me. The Senate Majority Leader as well as the two Whips are not here; sorry, one has just entered the Chamber---

(Laughter)

Madam Temporary Speaker, I think we need to be accurate and factual. If the hon. Member was seeking the information on the number of people who travelled with the Deputy President with permission, they were only four people. This has nothing to do with this question of---

(Several hon. Members stood in their places)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Order, Senators! Please, take your seats.

Hon. Senators, the issue of lack of quorum is an issue which we suffered even before any Senator took a trip to The Hague. We should not relate it any time at all with anybody who has taken a trip. Individual Senators also travelled with express permission from the Speaker and, so, that should not be connected.

(Applause)

But having said that, we have an issue with the quorum and I think the two Whips should do something about it.

Let us proceed.

Sen. Ong'era: Madam Temporary Speaker, we shall comply.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Excuse me, Sen. Ong'era; when you are on your feet, you wait to be given an opportunity by the Speaker.

(Applause)

You cannot just shout from where you are seated as if you are in a market place.

Yes, Sen. Yusuf Haji?

Sen. Haji: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker. We only resumed yesterday and this morning only at the last minute is when we got a quorum. I wonder whether there should be a Motion to discuss the issue of quorum in this House. Because it is very shameful that we have only come from a one-month recess and yet, hon. Members are not here.

(Applause)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Let us hear the last view on this matter, Sen. (Prof.) Anyang'-Nyong'o, before I give the way forward.

Sen. (Prof.) Anyang'-Nyong'o: Madam Temporary Speaker, I do share the concern of Members of the Senate on the issue of quorum. But I would like us not to be alarmed about this precisely because we have recognized that one of the reasons we are having a problem with the quorum is not a permanent thing; it is one incident. Secondly, from the Sixth Parliament, where I was and up to now, Wednesday mornings have always been difficult in terms of quorums in the life of any Parliament. So, this is not an unusual experience in Parliament. All we can do is to request Whips to work hard in whipping Members to attend Wednesday morning sessions. But I do not think it is something that should be raised to the level of a crisis.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): very well; I think we should rest that matter. There is a time we held a Kamukunji and we had a way forward. I think our whips should just implement what we agreed on then.

Can we now proceed?

MOTION

DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR ENGAGEMENT OF POLICE RESERVISTS

Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo: Madam Temporary Speaker, I beg to move:-

THAT, aware of the crucial role played by the National Police Service in the provision of security to citizens; further aware that the number of police officers in the Service currently is way below the ideal number required to effectively cover all areas in Kenya to provide adequate security to Kenyans; appreciating the Government's efforts to supplement the services of police officers with police reservists, especially in areas prone to cattle rustling; concerned that in spite of the immense contribution towards national security by the reservists, no form of

compensation is given to them; further concerned that many of them are maimed while others die in the line of duty; the Senate urges the National Government to develop a policy framework for the engagement, training, remuneration and compensation of police reservists.

Madam Temporary Speaker, while presenting this Motion, I note that in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, this role of security is given to the national Government as stated in Part 7 of the Fourth Schedule:-

“Police services, including—

(a) the setting of standards of recruitment, training of police and use of police services;

(b) criminal law; and

(c) correctional services.”

Madam Temporary Speaker, I might not be very correct in stating the dates, but maybe my senior colleague, Sen. Yusuf Haji, can tell us when we started engaging the reservists to supplement the efforts given by our police officers in matters security on the ground. There were impossible insecurity issues where I come from in West Pokot County, particularly at the Kenya/Uganda border until this option of recruiting local people who know the terrain and the areas quite well was taken aboard. These people were identified by the Government and given official Government guns to stay with them in the villages to assist in guarding the local people and to maintain law and order. The only thing we did not do was to give them any form of compensation. We did not provide for their uniforms, shelter, salary or any other way of compensating anybody who has been given a duty.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I also noted that the type of training they were receiving was just rudimentary training which was just a one-off occurrence. But official training, just like other people are trained in the National Youth Service (NYS), was not given. But they have a very serious role; carrying a gun that has been given by the Kenyan Government to protect the people.

Madam Temporary Speaker, some of them died in the process, particularly the ones from areas which had a lot of insecurity and disorder at the Kenya/Uganda border. Nowadays, the situation is better. Some of them have been maimed, but since they came in, we have had a lot of peace in those areas. There was a time when the border between Trans Nzoia and West Pokot counties was very unmanageable until the time when the Government identified these people. These were young men along the border in the two counties who were identified and they were trained. Since then, the simple insecurity and cattle rustling disappeared.

Madam Temporary Speaker, at the border of West Pokot and Turkana counties, where we still have some little active insecurity, we have a few police reservists. We call them Kenya Police Reservists (KPRs). When we presented this issue to the police, they said that they are able to handle security, yet they do not have sufficient numbers on the ground. I present this Motion so that we urge the national Government to come up with a clear policy framework that can engage these people and formalize their presence and their use.

Madam Temporary Speaker, along the border at around Turkwel, where we have problems, there is a place called Sarmaj, where people have been killed by bandits coming from the neighboring county---

An hon. Senator: Turkana?

Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo: Not Turkana people! These are bandits, but KPRs have been assisting us a lot. When we raise this issue, we are told we have the Administration Police (APs). However, there are only three AP officers stationed there and they are unable to cover the whole area. My proposal here is that we engage more of these people. We train and remunerate them by giving them a stipend per month.

We can go further than that where we have problems. I am talking about the boundary between the two counties of Turkana and West Pokot. It stretches all the way to Samburu near the Suguta Valley where we had problems the other day. We should identify these people and put them in a camp. After recruiting them from the two communities, they should be put them in a camp the way they normally do with the General Service Unit (GSU). After putting them together we should assign a policeman, an AP or a GSU officer to stay in the same camp. They should also be given a vehicle for surveillance to ensure that law and order is restored in those areas.

I also note with concern that there is no road network in some of those areas. So, the security officers cannot move around in their big lorries within some areas. When these KPRs are there, they can give cover to the villages. At the moment, they are providing still providing security, but from within their own houses. So, for one man to cover an area alone is not easy. Some of these people are pastoralists and they migrate. They keep on moving with their animals and guns. It is not very easy for them to stamp their authority. There is no much financial implication. There is no prize that we cannot pay for peace, considering that we have lost lives before.

Madam Temporary Speaker, it is a national issue. But when I look back where I come from and considering what our neighbours have done in Uganda, we need to do a lot. They have put camps all the way from Mt. Elgon to the border of Uganda, Kenya and Sudan in places where there is rampant cattle rustling. This is what I am talking about. They have about 50 or 100 people in one camp supplemented by their own army. What has happened now is that we have a lot of peace along the Kenya/Uganda now than in the little borders in the counties inside Kenya. The duty of these people is to move into the villages and make sure that anybody who has an illegal gun is forced to surrender it. There will be an official government body that is supposed to take care of the people. Some people may think that we are going too far addressing this issue. We have been trying to do so for the last 50 years, but the same problem persists up to date. We may have to do some things out of our way if that will bring peace.

I have mapped all the areas along the Kenya/Uganda border. During recess I took time to visit some of these areas, for example, Katimor. If we talk to people from Trans Nzoia, Turkana, West Pokot and the Karamoja of Uganda, probably, they will propose to us to put a camp at Katikomor or Kanyerus where we only have three administration police officers. There is a camp across the border in Uganda which houses over 300 officers. This camp is located a kilometre from the border. So, who is giving us peace? Is it our neighbour security officers or ours?

We need to train people and take them to Kokochwaya, Alakas Lasal, Lokitanyala and Naiyopong at the border of West Pokot and Trans Nzoia. Right now, we have a problem where bandits from both sides engage in cattle rustling. People steal animals from their neighbours because they are poor. They do not have any other engagement to

make ends meet. We should stamp our authority using these people then move further to provide economic activities like irrigation for farming, markets for the animals and so on.

Madam Temporary Speaker, our people have not enjoyed the gift of animals that God gave us. They always live in fear. They do not know when their animals will be stolen.

I am also thinking of a place called Apuke. Last week, we had problems between West Pokot and Turkana. Cattle rustling is rampant in Nariwomoru. We have about 20 areas with security issues. We can use the KPRs on the ground and, probably, recruit more people who live in the area and understand the terrain of that region.

You have heard of KenGen Turkwel Plant which has had problems because of insecurity. The people who ended up securing those areas are the KPRs, but they are only three. This poses a serious security risk to our people, especially in Kainuk where KPRs use obsolete weapons. We need to arm them with sophisticated weapons. Why give them very old guns? I am told that when they release a bullet, they wait for several minutes before another one is loaded.

Madam Temporary Speaker, yesterday, we were talking with Sen. G.G. Kariuki about the problem in Laikipia, West Pokot, Baringo and Samburu counties. Even in Nairobi here, we have some areas that need to be manned, especially at night. However, our officers are not enough to patrol all our streets at night. We can have a formalized system.

We should not fear that if we give them arms, then we may end up suffering. I do not buy the notion that people might misuse guns because even the current officers also misuse them. If this will enable us get peace, why not try it? Yesterday I moved around the city at night and I saw a number of officers stationed to man a street light in controlling vehicles. They were doing the same job as the traffic lights. Why should we have our police officers manning traffic lights when we have very few in our counties? For example, we have less than 80 police officers in my county. This means that since those people are suffering, let us do what can make them better by engaging KPRs and arming them with machine guns and other equipment.

Madam Temporary Speaker, five years ago, I, together with the District Commissioner (DC) and the Officer Commanding Police Department (OCPD) of West Pokot, brought together all the 62 KPRs along the Kenya/Uganda border near a place called Kanyarkwat, near Kolongolo where Sen. Ndiema comes from. We bought them shoes. They committed their lives to service. Nowadays you do not hear of incidents of people stealing chicken and bicycles. This habit was stopped because of that action. The thieves would wait for people carrying chicken and bicycles from the market and take them. They should also be given uniforms---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Senator, did you say people carry bicycles instead of riding them?

Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo: You can actually push a bicycle without cycling it. What I am saying is that simple things like those can work. We should recognise the KPRs. We also asked the DC to set aside some relief food for them.

Madam Temporary Speaker, we need something that is formalized. Since our neighbours have done it and we have seen it work, why can we not move on and do it ourselves? I will be a very happy man if we do these simple things and get peace. In fact, it is the KPRs who are manning the schools near borders to enable children go to school.

I want to present this Motion to the House and ask my colleagues to contribute to it. If it is passed and implemented then all of us will be very happy.

With those few remarks, I beg to move.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Who is your seconder?

Sen. Lonyangapuo: My seconder is Sen. Ndiema.

Sen. Ndiema: Madam Temporary Speaker, I stand to second this Motion by, first of all, congratulating the Mover for bringing this Motion which is really at the core of security in our country. Insecurity has heightened in recent years to worrying levels such that in this House, there is no day that goes by without several Members raising concerns about insecurity in their counties.

Madam Temporary Speaker, this has also brought about the need and the calls for reform in the police service. As we reform the police service, we do not seem to hear much about the role of the police reservists. Police reservists have done a commendable job over the years for this country. Sometimes we do not give them credit because we only see the few mistakes that are associated with them.

In areas where we have had KPRs we have witnessed relative peace. My colleague has mentioned about Trans Nzoia and West Pokot counties. Insecurity used to be a serious problem, but when we deployed police reservists, the rate of crime has commendably gone down despite the fact that the police reservists are faced with a lot of challenges. Therefore, as we reform the police service, let us also look at how best we can make the police reserve sector of the service more active.

Madam Temporary Speaker, we have also seen that in areas where there are no police reservists, there is a tendency by the communities to form groups to take care of their security. This happens, especially in areas where the regular police service does not render the service. There have been vigilante groups which, from time to time, have become gangs. We have the *Sungu sungu*, *Chinkororo* and *Musumbiji*. I believe that if we had police reservists in central Kenya, perhaps, the *Mungiki* menace would not be there.

There are no KPRs in Bungoma County. Yesterday, we heard from the media that people are being killed by thugs. Perhaps, if we had KPRs, those kinds of incidences would not be there. We know in areas or constituencies where there are KPRs, the crime rate tends to go down.

The challenges facing KPRs are many. These are volunteers. They are young men who have volunteered and are patriotic to offer security services to their communities and to the nation. However, very little has been done to reward them or even to meet what is referred to in the Constitution as their basic human rights. They offer services free of charge. They are not remunerated in any way and do not get any *ex gratia*. When they are wounded, they take care of themselves. It is a pity that when they die their families do not receive any compensation. These people do not have any formal training, but probably, rudimentary training. This explains why some of them engage in unprofessional conduct.

It is important that our KPRs are appreciated by getting better pay and insurance cover which will help them in the event of injury or death. There should be compensation to their families when they lose their lives. The role of the service can be expanded. This could be a cheaper way of dealing with issues of poaching which are on the upsurge. If we brought in the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) to engage them in scouting and do some intelligence work, since they are in a better position to do so, things would improve.

A police officer is taken to an area which is new to him and within no time, he is transferred. He ends up not learning.

I believe that if they were also well remunerated, we would attract better police reservists even those much more educated and also women. Currently, I am not aware either in the arid or semi-arid areas where we have women KPRs. Probably this is so because of poor remuneration and working conditions. If the KPRs were paid better, I believe the women would join and even do a better job, probably, more than men. Some of them have fallen victim to some crimes. Most of them have been raped. Some have been found at home when their men have gone to herd livestock and they watch as their kin and kith are killed. They have no way of defending themselves.

I support this Motion and request all Senators to support the Motion so that KPRs are brought on board to take care of our security for the good of all Kenyans.

I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Sen. (Dr.) Kuti: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker. I stand to support this Motion which is very important to all the areas that are peripheral and which are faced with challenges of cattle rustling. KPRs are people who are given ammunition. They are given guns and that is it. They are left without any guidance, training and support for their families. I concur with the Mover that they sacrifice a lot in the name of the community. However, at the same time, I also know that the fact that someone has a gun and has not been supported in any way can have some disadvantages and failure to achieving the purpose for which it was given to him. These guns can now be turned around and be used in crime. The home guns are given to communities. For instance, if they are given to the Boranas and the Samburus, each community ends up having its own home guns instead of having an inclusive group to protect them. If one of the communities is attacked, it ends up participating in retaliatory attacks. The guns are given out using the identity of the communities. They are not given out using the universal security identity. They are given to Borana home guards or Samburu home guards. So, if Boranas are under attack, the Borana home guards prevail on the matter. However, if it is the Samburus who are under attack, they may use their weapons to retaliate.

The Motion that Prof. Lonyangapuo has brought is very important. These people need to be trained. Secondly, they should be put among communities that are not their own rather than identifying themselves with their own communities. When there is an attack, they participate in the revenge. That is the first problem.

Secondly, if they are not supported, the communities they live in have to bear the burden of sustaining them. Every week, you find that there is a form of collection. This becomes a major burden for the community to sustain. Every week, community members have to give out a *mbuzi* to be slaughtered and these people have to eat it. This becomes a big burden to the communities they are protecting. So, if the Government gives out guns and does not follow the gun handlers to support them with food, then it becomes the responsibility of the community to support these people. This can become very expensive, especially during peaceful times. People even refuse to contribute towards these initiatives. They go around and use the guns to survive, and this causes insecurity. When they are left on their own and the community's collections are not forthcoming,

they end up killing gazelles and other wild animals. Poaching becomes an issue. This is not their fault because no preparations have been made for them.

We must appreciate that these home guards are very important people because they are the first respondents when a community is attacked. When an incident occurs at a distance of almost 200 kilometres from the police station, the KPRs are the only people who can immediately deal with the situation. They play a very critical role if they are better utilized and trained so that their response is not on another community, but on an inter-community approach.

The other issue is about conservancies. The conservancies have similar groups called scouts. Some of the conservancies have armories that are not under any supervision of any Government department or any Officer Commanding Police Division (OCPD). At times, the weapons have been used in the wrong way. So, the home guard issue should be dealt with at the same time as that of the scouts, so that they are all trained and supervised by the Government. They should have an Officer Commanding Station (OCS) or OCPD commanding them. The armories should be under the Government and not under the custody of the conservancy which may favour one community over the other. Therefore, the weapons become available to scouts who carry out cattle rustling.

With that, I support that home guards play a very critical role. They are the first respondents to crime when the police are very far. Secondly, it is important that they should identify themselves with the Government by carrying a Government identity card. They also carry Government guns and should have some form of identity. They should also be given food so that they do not live by the guns. They should also be given uniform because at times, they end up looking like shiftas.

I support.

The Senate Minority Leader (Sen. Wetangula): Madam Temporary Speaker, I want to thank Sen. Lonyangapuo for bringing this Motion. I visited his county about two months ago. In a meeting with elders, the first thing that they asked me was how the Senate could help KPRs; exactly the same things that he said here. They listed all the positives from KPRs.

Madam Temporary Speaker, in an ideal situation, the county would not list KPRs, like he did say, if we have sufficient police ratio in the country. If we had enough numbers of well trained, equipped and managed police officers, we would not need KPRs. But the reality is that we live in a country where we have a lot of challenges in security, such that, perhaps, with devolution we may overcome. Previously, you can imagine the Provincial Police Officer (PPO) of Rift Valley is based in Nakuru and has a Land Rover to run a province stretching from Tanzania to Ethiopia and Sudan. You have a PPO stationed in Embu and who has to go up to Moyale to cover his territory. If something happens in Loitokitok, the PPO is in Nakuru. He has to come to Nairobi to go to Loitokitok. It became very difficult. We have said many times that we need to provide in those difficult terrains even helicopters for the police to be able to track and fight crime. But before we reached that ideal situation, the Government allowed communities to police themselves. At first, it was like a fight against rustling of livestock. But it has now caught up with other areas.

I am happy that Sen. Yusuf Haji, the Chair of the Committee on Defence is here. Even in the so-called high-potential areas, you will now go and find a unit called

community policing. Unlike where you have KPRs who are armed, the community police units in the high potential areas do not have anything. They just purvey information and carry mobile phones to ring the police. Sometimes information reaches and sometimes it does not. I think it is important that we restructure this.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I would encourage the Mover of the Motion to find a way of anchoring this between the national Government and the county governments. Under the law, the governor has a duty to form a county security committee that includes the police and nominees from the county who will help him run security issues. So, this is not just about the national Government, but should be a form of collaboration between the county government and the national Government. The KPRs do a good job under very difficult circumstances. You give somebody a gun, like Sen. Kuti, the distinguished Senator for Isiolo has said, and then leave him loose to the community. If the community does not help him, there is no way any sensible person holding a gun can go hungry, when he can use it to get food. He can either sell the gun or use it as a tool to get what he wants. That temptation is real.

There is a story which I have seen that links reservism to poaching. They have guns and nobody to command them or account to. Then, they are told that if you take a horn of rhino to the orient, you become a millionaire overnight. They will employ that gun. But if there is a command structure accounting for the gun they keep, the bullets that they are given and everything, then their deployment will be in a structured manner and these people can help communities.

Madam Temporary Speaker, insecurity has retarded development in very many places like Turkana, West Pokot, Laikipia, Samburu and all the northern marginal counties. You will find that you live at the mercy of either raiders from competing communities or sometimes from the neighbouring countries. You know what goes on between our brothers in Pokot and Turkana counties. They live in mortal fear of each other. They just walk across the border and have this traditional belief that all cattle belong to them. So, they do not even believe that they are stealing. They believe that they are taking. Unless you have an organized security system, this taking of what is mistakenly believed to be theirs costs lives, disrupts families and communities. So, that is why I want to urge this Senate, although these Bills are not here, that this formulation of policy that the Senator is asking for in his Motion, will be best done by the National Police Commission; the very Commission that the Jubilee Government is struggling to kill.

Madam Temporary Speaker, we must have the oversight Commission formulating policy and then giving to the Inspector General and his team to execute. I want to urge my colleagues in the Jubilee segment of this structures of Government, including the Mover of the Motion, the distinguished Senator for West Pokot, that you are preaching to the converted; tell those people on your side who are trying to kill the Kavuludi Commission, that it is that Commission that will formulate the policy that the hon. Senator is asking for and then, handover to the Kimaiyo wing to implement. That was the genesis of police reforms. We cannot have it all wrapped up in one. The Inspector General cannot be the one who formulates policy, disseminates it and implements it. We cannot do things like that because they are not done like that in organized societies.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I want to encourage that the Police Service Commission takes up the responsibility of formulating this policy. The national

Government and county governments in collaboration should provide for enough funds for this. Then we should get all the community policing groups under the command of the police structures. In the last Government before we wound up – Sen. Yusuf Haji and Prof. Anyang’-Nyong’o would bear me out on this – we developed a policy and even drafted a Bill, that came up to the Cabinet but never reached the House. I hope that somebody somewhere will bring it up. We can bring all these security organizations, including Group 4 Security and all the others that you see around, under some structural command of the security structures of the country. Structures like Group 4 Security in Philippines are armed to the teeth, because they execute security duties, but they account to some structure that maintains discipline, operation and other structures.

Reservists are very cheap to run because they operate from their homes. They also live in their houses. There is no pressure on the Government for housing or transfer allowance because you do not transfer them anywhere. They will also not require disturbance allowances because you do not disturb them anyway. They are there working within their communities. In fact, if you go to Garissa, for example, you will find some young man from Busia telling you: “*Mheshimiwa*, please, help me transfer back home.” If you go to Busia you will find a young man from Kwale telling you: “Please, *mheshimiwa*, help me transfer back home.” But if you have institutionalized these reservists to augment the police, then these disturbances and so on will not arise. It will cost us very little to achieve so much in terms of security. This will really help the country in reaching the required levels of security, because without security we will not develop.

Madam Temporary Speaker, if you go to Kiambu, which sometimes we talk about as being a favoured county, people have built wonderful homes past Runda, but they cannot sleep there. They come to sleep in flats in Nairobi when they have a ten bedroom house in Kiambu, because of fear of criminal attacks. They walk in and out anytime. If we institutionalize this then it will become very easy to police our villages. Even in deprived neighbourhoods like Kibera, Mathare and Kawangware people know each other. They know that it is so-and-so’s son that is disturbing people. If you organize them, they will be able to get hold of this boy or girl. I remember a case where two parents, a man and his wife from Buru Buru, took a carton of whisky to the Officer Commanding Police Station (OCS) in Ngong to congratulate and thank him for shooting their son who was a thug. They said: “Thank you so much for doing what you did. This boy has done so much harm to our neighbourhood and now he was operating in Kiserian. For you to have tracked him down and killed him, you have saved us, as parents and society.” These are the things community policing and reservism will help.

Madam Temporary Speaker, with those few remarks, I support very strongly.

Sen. Haji: Thank you very much, Madam Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity. I rise to support the Motion and also congratulate my brother, Prof. Lonyangapuo, for bringing it at the appropriate time. It is very timely in view of the heightened insecurity in the country.

Madam Temporary Speaker, as the Senator said during his introduction, homeguards are doing an excellent job due to the fact that they are committed and know the terrain of the areas that they are serving. They are fearless unlike some of our officers who have been brought up in urban areas and hence, find it very difficult to operate in difficult areas like the north and parts of Rift Valley and many other parts of this country.

I am talking out of experience. In 1987, there was an incident in Lokichoggio where an entire village of over 40 people was massacred, close to a police station which had only seven police officers. The police officers were surrounded in the camp and could not dare come out. I flew there and met an elderly Turkana. I asked him what he expected the Government to do for him. He looked at me and told me: "All I want is a gun, so that I can go and retrieve my cattle." I felt so small because I expected him to say that he wanted some food and so on. He was so determined and believed that if he was given only a gun, he would be able to go after his cattle which were driven to Sudan.

Madam Temporary Speaker, thereafter, I went to the President, I narrated the story to him and told him that we must arm the home guards so that they could protect themselves. They do a very good job despite the fact that there could be a few mistakes here and there. But the good things they do are much more than the evil they commit.

In my own experience, in my former constituency, Ijara, our people truck their livestock and take it to Lamu for sale, whereas, there are no *matatus* or buses. In the 1990s after the fall of Siad Barre, bandits were roaming about everywhere and they used to rob our people. They used to call Ijara the "small Saudi". I asked the President to allow us to recruit about 65 home guards and he agreed. Up to today, there has never been a single incident inspite of the fact that *Al Shabaab* is also roaming about up in the north. The 65 home guards are doing their best. In fact, most of these people have very low means of livelihood. A rich man with his shop will not take a gun and become a watchman. Somebody with 300 to 400 herds of cattle will not bother to carry a gun because it is a bother. These are some poor fellows who are committed to serving the society and they should be recognized.

I am sorry to say that the money we spend on paying elderly people should be used to pay home guards. The elderly people should be taken care of by the community. The home guards should be taken care of by the Government because it is the Government which has armed them. I also totally have a different view from my brother, the Senate Minority Leader with regard to the Governors, because they are interested parties. If the home guards issue is left to them, you will hear the same story you heard from my brother, Sen. (Dr.) Kuti that they will use them against the other areas. So, they should be managed by the National Government and it should pay them. Really, home guards should be paid. We should also recruit some in Bungoma and many other places because they can do a better job than the police officers. In any case, they do not require vehicles. They walk on foot. I very strongly believe that this is the right time for the Government to do something about the home guards; they should put structures in place. For example, they should be armed properly. Most of them are only armed with 303 guns.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Sen. Ong'era: Thank you Madam, Temporary Speaker. I apologize for being out of order. I did not do it deliberately; I was responding to your order.

The issue of security is very important in our nation, especially at this moment in the history of our country when we are faced with security issues in almost every county. I was in Kisumu attending the *ad hoc* Committee meeting on harambee. As we were in the Committee, we regrettably learnt that one of our prominent citizens of Kisumu was just shot dead in broad daylight. Therefore, the issue that Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo has raised is very important. There is need for disciplined community policing. Police

reservists are very important. They cannot be more important, especially now that we are talking about our counties and the need to empower them to keep security.

First, I think police services should be transferred from the national Government to the counties. There is no way our counties are going to be strong and maintain good security if the police services are not transferred from the national Government. This can only be done if these matters are left to the National Police Commission. They are the only body or Commission that can look at this matter in a critical manner without any bias. There is no way the police can regulate themselves. So, we should not leave it to the Inspector-General to deal with these issues.

Madam Temporary Speaker, we know that police reservists for a very long time in this country have been ignored. As many Senators have said, they have never been taken care of. For example, in Trans Nzoia County, I have seen several of them carrying guns and walking bare foot. That state is very deplorable. It really concerns me how they are taken care of in this country. This Motion will go a long way in supporting them so that we can ensure that there is a proper framework on how they are trained, engaged and their terms of remuneration are properly set. I urge that everybody supports this Motion so that we can have a disciplined group of people who are actually given possession of guns to handle our security.

As it is right now, many of our community policing is just in the hands of a ragtag band of young men who have no sense of discipline and who have not been trained to even handle security issues. Because of this, often you will find that community policing in many of our counties is not properly done. I would like to emphasize that there is need now, more than ever before, in this country to deploy police services to the county governments.

I support.

Sen. (Prof.) Anyang'-Nyong'o: Madam Temporary Speaker, I rise to support this very important Motion. I must say that the history of police reservists in this country is a checkered one. You do remember that in the 1980s, there was tremendous controversy about police reservists because they were misused by the State. Eventually there was even a sentiment during the NARC Government that the idea of police reservists should be abolished so that all police officers should be known and should be in uniform and be mobilized as such. But history is not static; we have now come a long way with a devolved Government and we have also realized that you do not necessarily need to throw the baby away with the bath water. Therefore, although we had problems with police reservists some time ago, it is now time to sanitize the concept and ensure that the idea of police reservism is used effectively for ensuring security of the individual society and the nation.

It is in that regard of sanitizing police reservism that I stand to speak. I would actually go further and ask this House and the nation, maybe, to reflect whether we should call them police reservists or we call them the civilian police force so that we have a concept that is in line with our present Constitution and devolved Government. In other jurisdictions like France, the United States and others, you will find that police work at the local level is a very important aspect of security. Indeed, in Switzerland, everybody is trained in security and any Swiss can be mobilized any time to do the work of security because people are not afraid of each other. There is a high level of equality. At the moment, we cannot do that in this country. There are some people if they got hold of a

gun, they may terrorize everybody else. So, that is why we may need to have a civilian police force which is specially trained in civil clothes to look after security in the line in which police reservists were used before.

Madam Temporary Speaker, in France, for example, there exists something called the prefecture which is like a neighborhood with a first line of administration and security. In the United States of America (USA), you also have somebody called the Sheriff who is like a local head of police in a locality and the Sheriff's office is an extremely important office. If you remember during the civil rights movement, there were Sheriffs in the southern states who terrorized a lot of blacks. In fact, they had a very bad name.

In the line that Sen. Ong'era spoke, we should not be afraid to devolve security effectively to devolved government because the line of security as in other jurisdictions begins from the local level; the village or the county. In actual fact, our county government is so well structured. You have the county level, the sub-county level, the ward level and the village level with a village council. I think the village council with five elders is going to be so important in not just ensuring democracy and administration at the village level, but also security. It is at that level that we need to recruit a civilian police force that will work with the village elders and the village administrators to ensure that everybody in the neighborhood is known. Like in Tanzania, when you come in from elsewhere as a visitor, you must register yourself with the village council so that it is known that there is visitor in this village. This will enable us to control the movement of criminals who come and harbor themselves with the so called relatives and begin terrorizing people at night.

Madam Temporary Speaker, you remember recently we had a rogue fellow in Kisumu County, somewhere in Kano who was killing everybody left, right and centre. He was seducing women, taking them home as if he is the Casanova who has just come around and the next day the women are strangled and they die. He was going around in a flashy way and everybody thought he was a wonderful man and yet he was a murderer. So, this structure of devolution, if we infuse in it the idea of civilian security, it would be very important. That is why I support this Motion. I support this Motion because we must rethink our concept of security. We must not think that security can only be done by people in uniform carrying guns; these will be people who have been trained, and who will mix with the civilian population and interact with the local administration structures and ensure that security is maintained in our villages.

If we do not do this, we shall continue having a tremendous burden on the members of the uniformed police force who are trained in a certain way. They are doing a tremendous job, but we need to help them by modernizing that system and ensuring that security is not just an element of being in uniform. It is an element of recognizing all those who would break the law for selfish ends and disturb the safety and security of others for selfish ends using the gun or other means. That kind of person should be known ahead of time before the crime is committed by a kind of folk which is close enough to that person at any level so that we have proper security. This will also apply to towns, in particular. In urban centres, people live close enough, but strangely although close enough, they hardly know each other because of the nature of urban life. It is in urban centres where this devolved government is going to be very important because people will be forced for the first time to know each other when they elect village

councils and village elders, the ward and the village administrators. That kind of structure of Government is very important for maintaining security.

Madam Temporary Speaker, this Motion is very timely and, perhaps, it will be one of the heritages of this Senate by giving our nation a very good template for building security for our people. This Motion is based on a specific experience in a particular part of our nation. That is an experience that can be generalized to the rest of the nation.

I do believe that as Kenyans listen to us, this Motion will be taken with the importance it deserves and that even the police force itself will internalize what we are saying. By the way, what Sen. Janet Ong'era said is very important. When the law was made to make the Commission an oversight body, it was not for nought; it was so that, that can be implemented in reality. It should not be taken as a power struggle between the Commission and the Inspector General (IG). The two institutions are complementary, playing various roles or different roles in the security system and they should be reinforced and institutionalized as the law intended. But a kind of a rushed job to change the law to meet the political expediency of the day will be a disservice to this nation.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I beg to support.

Sen. Dullo: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker. I wish to support this Motion and I believe it is really important for some of us who come from the areas where police reservists are supplementing the police work. They are really doing a good job.

First, Madam Temporary Speaker, the way the police reservists are actually appointed is very wrong because these people are just handpicked by Government security; either the District Commissioner or maybe by the influence of politicians who are on the right side. This is very wrong because we really need people who are qualified to do the job that they have been appointed to perform.

Secondly, Madam Temporary Speaker, the issuance of firearms is done in a crooked manner. I must say that sometimes there are even people who are corrupting Government agencies in order to be given those firearms; it is happening. So, it is important to formalize the appointment and also the issuance of these firearms.

Thirdly, Madam Temporary Speaker, training has been mentioned by my colleagues. We really need to train these people because the only thing they are actually able to do is to lodge the bullets and to fire the guns. That is not enough in itself. A firearm is not something that can just be used like a toy; it is something that is dangerous and it can be used against people. So, I think it is really important for us to train these people before they are given the firearms. We must have a formal way of appointing them.

Fourthly, Madam Temporary Speaker, having worked in the security sector when I was at the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, we have realized that these firearms which are used by the KPRs are really misused because there is no structure in terms of monitoring their use. People are just within villages, nobody knows what they are doing on a daily basis. This is a very dangerous weapon. You will find that these are people who are unemployed or jobless. Sometimes, they will end up misusing these firearms.

A very good example I can remember is when there was chaos in Moyale last year between the Gabra and the Borana. You can imagine a Gabra or a Borana reservist turning against each other and killing each other. If you go back in history, you will find out that one of them was actually killed by the other reservist. Nobody even bothered to

find out why these people were using these firearms against each other. So, misuse of those firearms exists. I think it is really important for us to remunerate these guys because they are jobless. You cannot expect them to keep security when they know very well they are hungry and they have to look for ways of actually taking care of themselves.

Madam Temporary Speaker, we have several structures in place that we have created in terms of security. However, most of them are actually not formalized. For example, the District Peace Committees (DPCs); they are just there by name. What are they doing? Nobody even knows what they do on a daily basis. These are really people who are important in terms of ensuring that there is security in our country. So, there are structures in place that we have created. However, we are unable to empower those structures that we have created so that, as a Government, we ensure that we have security in our country. It is not good to have police officers or Administration Police (AP) officers when security issues are not harmonized in this country. Everybody is doing their own things in different directions. We need to have proper control of security in our country and also in our counties at large.

Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker.

Sen. G.G. Kariuki: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker, for giving me this chance to also contribute to this very important Motion.

Madam Temporary Speaker, this matter is a very involved and emotional matter because the whole country is suffering from insecurity. When I look at the new Constitution and also at the Senate, we have a responsibility to make sure that all the areas of security which have never been harmonized have been harmonized. This should be the time to think about this.

Madam Temporary Speaker, my worry is that we are going to make very beautiful speeches here, like my friend, Sen. (Prof.) Nyong'---

Hon. Senators: Prof. Anyang'-Nyong'o!

Sen. G.G. Kariuki: Nyongo.

An hon. Senator: No, not Nyongo.

Sen. G.G. Kariuki: Nyong---

Anyway, whatever it is!

(Laughter)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Sen. G.G. Kariuki, as a senior Member of this House, withdraw those words "whatever it is."

Sen. G.G. Kariuki: I apologize. He is my friend.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): His name cannot be "whatever it is."

Sen. G.G. Kariuki: I withdraw and apologize. I made the statement at a wrong place. He is my friend and I apologize.

Madam Temporary Speaker, what I am saying is that good speeches which have been made by my colleagues; from Sen. (Dr.) Kuti and also the Senate Leader of the Minority and quite a few others. This is a very important point that we have raised. However, what I ask myself is whether we are going to let it go and just remain in our HANSARD; that at one time, the Senators talked about the security of this country, but finally, nothing was done immediately after that. We have a Committee on Security and Foreign Affairs. We need to rethink our responsibility in this Committee. Is it going to be

just a Committee to come here and no written report about our national security is generated? Or is it just going to be like any other Committee?

Madam Temporary Speaker, we need a group of very serious people in this country, particularly from the Senate, to sit down and decide on which way to go. Even if we have to employ a security expert to be paid by the Senate to advise this country in terms of what the Senate says could be useful for our security arrangement in this country. I think we need to move from where we have been all the time. At one time, I was in charge of national security. In those days, politics was not so much about messing up our security. But now, from 1987, our security personnel became tools of the politicians. They went further to become very good implementers of corruption.

Madam Temporary Speaker, it is very difficult for us to really see the way our security is set up in this country. We do not have any hope that our security will help us unless somebody somewhere – if not the Senate – will have the mandate and power to change what has been happening all these years.

Madam Temporary Speaker, we are talking about home guards, not police reservists. Now, we are talking about a very small part of the problems. In some areas like Laikipia, Baringo and Pokot, it is a very difficult matter. Again, you will find that the people in Samburu District or county have been given home guards. Laikipia County neighbours Nakuru, Samburu, Baringo and Isiolo. All these people are enjoying the security of home guards. But Laikipia has become an open site where even home guards from Baringo and other places come in and take away our animals.

So, Madam Temporary Speaker, this matter needs a very serious discussion by the Committee, of which you are also a Member. Let us see whether we can actually come up with a law; if not a law, anything that will supplement our security in this country. It is only in this country where you find people being gunned down on the streets. People have created an environment in which you live like you are in a prison, because you have put all the facilities to make sure that when you get into your house, you close yourself in so that no thief or murderer would be able to come in. But now thieves have become cleverer than that. They wait for you at the entrance of your door. But why should this happen in an Independent Kenya for the last 50 years? What is our priority? Is it security or tourism? Is it security or agriculture? Unless we change our priorities and the perception of our economic and security development in this country, I think we will continue to suffer. There is no indication that this problem is coming to an end. It is increasing, whether you have devolved governments or whatever else you have, you have not devolved the mind of the people; the people are still the same. Nowadays if you have a problem, you wonder whether you are going to call the police or your neighbour. Sometimes you prefer your neighbour because he might come and help you. But with the police, you do not know whether he is among the guys who are coming to kill you at night.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I think the time has come when we must look at our security again and see whether we are going to survive or not. But in this country, you will find a whole Minister, the President or whoever else, talking about how we have developed this country. You cannot even develop your family if that family has no security. I think it is important that we bring a Motion or a law to start this ball rolling and see whether we can get anywhere. This country has failed totally in terms of security. The last Coalition Government did nothing, but to create more and more confusion in the

country. But now that we are here as Members of the Senate, I think we should now come out and see what we can do. Perhaps, a person like me or Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale, the distinguished Senator for Kakamega, should come forward, bring a Bill based on expert advice and see whether this country can move from the position we are to another position.

The new Constitution has given us a new life; that we can now talk about security. It was illegal to be talking about security during my time as the Minister in charge of security. Those days were very difficult days for anybody who wanted to think that he could contribute in terms of security. It was the monopoly of the President. I want to urge the Senate to look at Kenya as a country where we want to live and bring up our children. We have to take advantage before it is too late to improve this country in terms of security. But if we continue complaining like we have been doing for the last 50 years, I think we will not get anywhere.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Madam Temporary Speaker, this is a very important Motion and I really would like to support it and congratulate my brother, Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo, for bringing it. Who is a police reservist today? A police reservist is a patriotic civilian who is unpaid, hungry, unsupervised and who is a constant reminder by the Government that there is an acute shortage of police officers in Kenya. If these parameters that I have just described are true about this patriotic civilian who is trying to help us live securely, then surely the least we can do is pay him. We must pay them. Having paid them, we should organize them by ensuring that we create a law department within the police force, a civilian department that is supervised and composed of disciplined people who have received training on gun handling and gun discipline. If this is the case, then the hard question that we should ask as a Senate is; do we need to provide Kenyans with police reservists or not? If we want to give them, then the route can only be one; that we do the bare minimum to ensure that these police reservists feel appreciated.

Madam Temporary Speaker, once you convert this into a department within the police service, then the threats that we normally come across from the police reservists - and that is the reason why the NARC Government, where I served as an Assistant Minister was resisting them - is because these hungry Kenyans who are unpaid and unsupervised, left on their own become imposters. You know the big story of Waiganjo who was jailed the other day for two years. He had risen to a very high rank of being a provincial police officer. This is because he was hungry, armed, unpaid and unsupervised. This temptation by the reservists to go into connivance with criminals is because they are hungry and want to make some little money. We should be able to acknowledge this and address it as the Senate of the Republic of Kenya.

Madam Temporary Deputy, I want to speak in support of this important Motion on the issue of deployment of the police. The way we deploy our police officers leaves a lot to be desired. I will give you two examples: If you go to a roadblock today in Kenya, you will find a minimum of four officers, two ladies and two gentlemen. The first thing that strikes you is that unless there was a *matatu*, a track or pick up behind you as you drop towards the roadblock, you will find all four of them on their mobiles. The moment they see a *matatu*, a pick up or a track, they become alert and start flagging them down. They are not there to arrest them but to collect petty little bribes. How does the United

States of America (USA) solve this? They do not have roadblocks but only mount one when there is a criminal on the loose and is supposed to be blocked on specific highways. Otherwise ordinarily, all these police officers who are wasted at roadblocks doing nothing apart from collecting money are reduced to only one police officer in the USA called a speed cop. A speed cop is given a very powerful BMW motor bike and he can chase you until he makes sure that you account for whatever mistake you might have done while driving. They have also tried to police using helicopters and this has been tried in Johannesburg, Pretoria and Cape Town. Given the importance of security, this is a small investment which we should do

Madam Temporary Speaker, the second point I want to mention about deployment of police is what I see at traffic lights in Nairobi. Two things struck me; one in Eastleigh, an old Kenyan of Arabic descent has bought himself a whip and maintains very serious order and nobody pays him. He does a better job on the traffic lights in Eastleigh than all the police officers we see here who collect bribes. As soon as Governor Kidero came into office, he has attempted to bring City County Askaris at the traffic lights. If this can be experimented and it looks like it is successful, then we can free police officers who stand at those traffic lights and leave this little work to the those City County askaris.

Those of you who have gone to Madrid in Spain - I normally go there to witness bull fighting - they have the Madrid City askaris, the equivalent of ours here and all they do is stand there with a very loud whistle. The moment traffic goes green, he blows the whistle. As usual, people have strange habits; there are those who shave in the traffic, at the traffic lights, those who take breakfast and so on. So, when the whistle blows, people drive away. We should try what other successful cities are doing.

Madam Temporary Speaker, because this is a matter of insecurity, there is an important thing that took place while we were on recess and which I would like all of us to reflect on, as Senators of this Republic so that we help the President and his Deputy in thinking about what is going on. This is the issue of insecurity which is brought by disputes over land. The insecurity we have in the Coast Province, the Mombasa Republican Council (MRC), these people feel that their ancestral land has been taken away from them by us, people who come from upcountry. That is for real. When you go to South Coast and reach Ngomeni, the lands on your left which border the beach have title deeds but they are given to people from upcountry but the ones on the other side do not have. This is where you find the leadership of MRC complaining. I remember I paid a visit to Mzee Mwamwazi, the Chair of MRC. I went to his home and found that he is an old man who represents the face of the disappointment, the shortchanging that the people of Coast Province have gone through.

Therefore, I want to use this Senate to tell the President that he should read the Constitution. We created commissions so as to remove some of the powers from the President. The National Land Commission was to remove land matters from the President to the Commission so that the situation where the President used to roam the country dishing out land to his friends and senior officers in the army could end. So, when I see our good President again giving title deeds without doing an audit of who is going to be the beneficiary, he is taking us back to the old Constitution that we removed. Under this new Constitution, the President has no power to give anybody a title deed or a piece of land. Let them read the Constitution because we know that even the so called 60,000 title

deeds given in the Coast Province, only probably 20,000 to 25,000 would go to the landless people. To the connected blokes from upcountry, may the leadership of this country rise and say “no”.

We would like to be led in saying “no” to those officers at Malinya, all of whom had AK47 guns. We had a crowd of around 5,000 people who had attacked the five officers. So, I was asking myself, if I had not arrived there and these five police officers with AK47 guns had opened fire in self-defense, how many people would they have killed in Malinya Town?

I urge all of us to talk to our constituents, to respect order and to respect our police officers.

I support.

Sen. Elachi: Madam Temporary Speaker, I also rise to support the Motion, looking at the history not only of the police reservists but the whole of the police fraternity. We have gone through a lot in this country and as the Senate, we need to ask ourselves whether we want to continue playing the games of politics with the security of this country or we want to be sober enough and look at the issue knowing that we need to address it since it affects us so seriously. We do not need to politicize but ask ourselves questions about our morals. This is where we have completely lost it in this country. When you look at the morals of every person in this country, even me, then we need to question ourselves. When you look at young people throwing a burning tyre to a policeman and nobody talks about it, when you find a politician who goes and beats up a policewoman and we cannot talk about it but we are talking about slaps---. It is seriously an issue over which we need to question ourselves.

We need to ask ourselves where we lost it. Where did we lose it? When I was a young girl, elders would know if there is a young man coming up to terrorize the community. He would be disciplined. This ensured that the security of the community was taken care of. Today, even in Nairobi, we do not know our neighbours. That is why we end up living with some people who come and rape our own daughters or sodomise our young boys. This is something that we need to start questioning. That is why our country is going down the drain. When you talked about a reservist, during the days I served in the Civil Service, this would mean a *mzee* who has volunteered to take care of the security of his community. He would put on his *akala* shoes and walk many kilometers to ensure the security of children in that community.

Today, all we do is have a blame game. We are playing with lives that we end up losing. No one is coming out to account for those lives. You are a leader and you have been given the power by your people to be their leader. They know that you can protect them. However, you come here, engage in politics, laugh and go home. This is because we have bodyguards. Some of us laugh and probably we do not take care of those bodyguards. Probably the children of our bodyguards do not go to school but we want them to protect us. They cannot have food in our houses but we want them to protect us. We need to start this change ourselves. Let us not make it a game.

The Senator for Kakamega likes putting this in a “bullfighting” manner and brings in the issue of land. Let us not bring in the issue of land because no person from the Coast has come to tell the Senate that the title deeds that the President gave out were for particular people or to the people of *bara*. Let us not do that now. Let us respect that. They have cried for the title deeds for 50 years. For the first time in their lives, they have

them. What we should be doing, as leaders, is to caution those who have the title deeds against selling their parcels of land. They should keep them and use them to build their economies. That is one thing that the Senate needs to protect if we are, indeed, there to protect. That is where the issue of reservists comes in. Those days, we used the home guards that were available.

Today, we have fought the structure of the chiefs. I remember that when we were redoing the Constitution, women came out crying that the chief is the only person whom they can run to when their husbands battle them or when their neighbours decide – this is common in our place in western – to dig their *shambas*. The only place you can run to is to the chief. We need to ask ourselves, if the structures worked at that time, how will we help county governments to restructure a better way to identify those that they know in their communities to take care of them? We used to have a policy, during those days of recruitments, where a percentage of the recruits would come from each area. A percentage of these recruits would be sent to their home areas because they knew their areas very well. We need to ask ourselves whether we need to go back to that policy. If we are not careful, very soon, even those of us who think we are so protected, the youth will come for us.

Recently, in Siaya, we saw young people walking towards a home of one of the residents at 10.00 p.m. They burnt the home, a young man, his vehicle and nobody has ever talked about it to know what the issue was and why they had such a heart while others were pleading with them. It was not common in the African culture to see people being killed when they have already pleaded not to be killed. We need to ask ourselves what is wrong with the society today. What is wrong with us? Have we completely become like the Western world where you do not care about your neighbour? That was not part of the African culture. We cared very much; we cared about a neighbour's child and felt bad when they could not go to school while our children went. However, today, when I have the resources, I just look at my neighbours and do not care for them. However, tomorrow, they come to steal my cows, chicken and everything else.

I beg to support.

Sen. (Dr.) Zani: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker. The issue of land has come up and I will not begin this discussion without touching on it. We are relying a lot on media reports. I was in most of the rallies that were conducted and we had leaders' meetings. It was very clear, in the Coast, if you listened to Governor Amazon Kingi speaking while in Kilifi and even to Mvuria speaking in Kwale – they were very categorical - that the National Land Commission needs to be put in the picture. Indeed, the problem of land at the Coast and the insecurity that comes with it is, first of all, historical. There were historical injustices and there needs to be a very structured and set format in terms of approaching it.

What happened when the President visited the Coast was an intermediary measure. We were informed, at that time that the titles had already been processed. So, it was not as though the Coast embraced those titles without questioning and without categorically insisting that the National Land Commission has to be put in the picture so that they handle the problem in a systematic way. If we do not do that, we will remain with the problems of insecurity which even the security personnel cannot deal with. We are talking about the National Police Service (NPS) and the National Police Reservists. When we talk about the NPS and the security problems that they have to deal with;

ranging from land related issues, security issues because of lack of jobs, behavioural and moral issues that Sen. Elachi has talked about.

We are talking about security because of modernity or being in urban areas. This poses a big challenge in terms of security. We know that the security forces have not been effective and their capacity has not been enhanced. We are all aware that their levels of remuneration are very low. In fact, I think that most people who end up at the police service end up there because they have no other option. The level of motivation is very low. What do you do when you give people guns and potential to engage in criminal acts without necessarily giving them the discipline they require?

When we talk about reservists, we should remember that previously, these people had to source recommendations from a chief. A chief had to know this person. The chief needed to know that the person knew what the community problems were. Therefore, they were recruited for that reason. About 80 per cent of the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL) is where the reservists operate from. These are the areas where the security offered by the NPS is very low. Therefore, right from the outset, it serves a specific need which is very critical.

As we have said, this has not been managed well. It is interesting that under the law and the policy of the Kenya Police Reservists (KPRs), the new National Police Service Act, 2011, stipulates their role and gives effect to the Constitution of Kenya 2010 by noting that KPRs may be deployed to assist the KPS or the Administrative Police in their respective mandates which are maintaining law and order, preservation of peace, protection of life and property, prevention and detection of crime, apprehension of offenders and enforcement of all those regulations of which the Service is charged. They are given such huge responsibilities but the casual manner in which we handle them is shocking. This is an ordinance that came into being in 1948, long before we became independent. So, how we have systematically managed to forget the reservists is really surprising.

The KPRs in Loima are referring to themselves as *askari wa deni* or security officers on credit because they are not paid for the services they render. Sometimes, they abbreviate the letters KPR as *Kufa Pamoja na Raia* because they operate on their own. They do not have any support system and even the Act that brought them into effect has been forgotten. How do we have a security quagmire when we have people who are being given guns without proper identification or proper systems of knowing who they are? In the law, anybody who is a reservist should have an identity. Indeed, any security officer must have an identity. The identity that KPRs have is their guns. That is their first identity and then their national identity cards. They do not necessarily have security personnel officers' identification that is required.

Uniforms are very important. That is why we have students in primary and secondary schools wearing uniform. The uniforms give a sense of identity. We have reservists with no uniforms and guns and some that have been put in place without proper mechanisms and that creates a quagmire in terms of the role they are supposed to play in the society. The first bit because of their interaction is that they have a lot of knowledge that we should take advantage of. Over time, we should use this to our advantage. These are people who are known in the community. They know what their expectations are; they understand what the problems are in Laikipia, Narok, Turkana and other problems like those of pastoralism. It has been difficult for security personnel to monitor who they

are because of their levels of migration. They keep on moving from one place to another. However, not enough effort has been made to have any form of record. The numbers are high. Conservative estimates keep it at 16,500 police reservists. I think it is much higher. The Rift Valley could have over 9,000 police reservists; eastern, 5,000 and above, north eastern, over 5,000 and above and coastal counties, over 3,000 and above.

Firearms have been misused and it is known. This has been stated. Indeed, in 2017, about 170 reservists in Moyale were disbanded because of hiring their arms to criminals. The issue of misuse of firearms has been discussed, poor training and supervision, lack of operational policy and governance, formal compensation mechanisms which means that we let them find their ways of surviving one way or another, lack of control in terms of recruitment, lack of record keeping and lack of operational mandate which has made their role to be politicized. In the build up to the referendum or to any rally, they have moved and shifted their roles from livestock security to providing private security and being in political rallies; tasks that they have not been necessarily trained for. Sometimes, they have been hired for political agendas to protect certain Members. They are open to do anything at any time.

The implication of small arms is that it causes a lot of ripples. The proliferation of small arms has increased very much. It will be very dangerous when everybody feels that they need to be armed so as to protect themselves. That is what insecurity does. Over time, when you feel as if the system is not looking into your problems and helping you to solve them, you take it upon yourself and that is what may be happening. The control of proliferation of small arms has not been well done by the Government because these KPRs are hiding this equipment.

We already have a resource. All we need to do is to think about nurturing the resource, looking at the policy and recognizing the important role that police reservists have played over time. Once that is in place, we should come up with a policy that will streamline their engagements, training and remuneration. Once we do this, compensation will be very easy. I think this is a task that the Senate needs to be devoted to.

Prof. Lonyangapuo, I congratulate you for bringing this Motion. Once again, I support the Motion.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Hon. Senators, going by the interest that this wonderful Motion is attracting, I would like all of you to speak. If you are in agreement with me, we could then reduce the number of minutes per speaker from ten to five minutes, so that everybody can speak.

Let us begin with Sen. Hargura.

Sen. Hargura: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion.

Madam Temporary Speaker, first, I would like to send my condolences to the residents of Marsabit County who lost their loved ones during the current clashes in Moyale. I also urge the national Government to take the security of Kenyans seriously and make sure that things are brought under control. The Government should ensure that people are brought together in a manner that they can co-exist and understand each other.

Madam Temporary Speaker, the Motion urges the Government to come up with a framework of engagement, training, remuneration and compensation for police reservists. Where I come from, virtually, the known form of security are the police reservists. These are people who have volunteered to take care of the security of their areas. They are

armed by the State to do that and make up for the low presence of the police. They are, in fact, the law enforcers in many parts of this country. The police are very few and located only in settled areas. What people rely on are actually the police reservists. So, they are very important and some areas cannot do without them. It is the high time that we looked into their welfare, to assist them perform their duties and also motivate them, so that they can do what they are already doing.

Madam Temporary Speaker, taking into account the nature of some parts of this country which are vast and sparsely populated; the regular police cannot handle the security there. In most cases, they are very few in number. So, what is required in this case is quick response and people who know the terrain. The KPRs can deal with the harsh climatic conditions there, which I am sure the regular police cannot do. I know of cases in my area where we used to have raids and when you go to the police, they tell you: "Why do you not take care of your security?" That could be one reason we have illegal arms in the hands of the locals.

It is a necessity and if the Government can organize itself and arm the KPR in a regular manner, the issue of illegal arms can be controlled. These people are very effective. I know of a case where recently some bandits killed some motorists and when the police came, the first thing that they thought of was that maybe the nearest village was involved. They would have gone there and caused more harm. But it is the reservists who told them how to track those people. Incidentally, they found them very far from where they had targeted. So, the reservists are very necessary in terms of the local knowledge. The terrain is so harsh that you cannot cover it using the normal means of transport, like the Land Rovers and so on. You have to do it on foot. In most cases, you are dealing with people who are also mobile. The insecurity is not on the road but in the bush. So, the reservists are the best option that we have for now.

Madam Temporary Speaker, as has been said, the rural and urban police reservists have been there since 1948. We know that the urban reservists had a problem of being part of insecurity and that is why it was disbanded. But we even saw, during the *Al Shabaab* issues in Garissa, the Government trying to reintroduce it, because it is still required.

Madam Temporary Speaker, in order to make proper use of my time, I will move to what the Motion is about. Right now – and it was rightfully said – people get enrolled as police reservists out of their own need. Somebody will go and approach the police and get a gun. There is no proper way of seeing how many are required and how to engage them. So, there must be some coordinated way of engagement.

Madam Temporary Speaker, the other issue is training.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Your time is up.

Sen. Naisula!

Sen. Lesuuda: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity. I will try in five minutes to capture most of the issues that I wanted to raise.

Madam Temporary Speaker, first of all, I would like to thank Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo for bringing this very important Motion. From the interest that it is generating, it is, definitely, a matter that touches on all of us, regardless of where we come from in this country.

Madam Temporary Speaker, what we would like to see is a situation where the security of every citizen in this country is squarely on the State. The government should

take care of the people and we should not see women carrying guns in Turkana. We should not have a situation where civilians own guns and look for ammunition in order to take care of their security. But the unfortunate thing is that, that is not the ideal situation. We have a reality where in various parts of the country, especially in the north, security has been a major issue. We were born when these issues were being discussed and they are still being discussed. There are Senators who were there like my good friend, Sen. G.G. Kariuki. He is the one who is now saying that we should take these things very seriously. Please, let us take them seriously once and for all. Let us get done with them, even if it is just for this term, so that in the next term, then our people can start enjoying the benefit of having this Constitution and the counties.

Madam Temporary Speaker, we are calling for these police reservists because they know the terrain of these areas. First, there are no roads there and so, even if you send ten vehicles there, the criminals will just run into bushes. I think that the young people in these areas understand the terrain. Secondly, they also know the early warning signs. For example, they can tell you that there were young people who passed at night. They always have their own ways of knowing the early warning signs, which our security apparatus are not able to know. They are also on the ground and so, can easily follow up. They actually even sometimes call and ask us what to do next.

Since we do not want revenge, sometimes we tell them to wait for the security apparatus to follow the culprits. But most of the time, they ask us: "What do we do? We are so helpless. We have just witnessed our mother, brother and sister being shot dead here?" Really, Kenyans are looking up to us, as leaders. What do we do to ensure that the security of all Kenyans, regardless of where they are, is taken care of?

Madam Temporary Speaker, if it has taken 50 years and we are discussing the same thing, who is benefitting? Maybe there are Kenyans who are benefitting from the death of people in this country. As the Senate, we want to know why after 50 years, we are still talking about the security of Kenyans in different parts of this country. We want to know whether it is a business or there are people who are benefitting from this, so that we can then become real. I know that the Inspector General (IG) and this Senate has received so many petitions. That is why it would be unfortunate if this ends as a Motion and nothing is done to finally look into these issues. But, of course, we have to agree that it has to be done in a systematic way. These reservists have to be disciplined and all the issues that have been discussed here have to be worked on.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I know that there are new threats in our counties right now. Now that we have moved to the counties, jobs are now there. The administrators are now in the counties and that is the next source of threat. In Mandera and other places now, people are asking about distribution of resources including the jobs and what the Constitution has brought in place. So, it is about time we sat down and thought about the threats that are there even in our counties and how to deal with them.

There is the issue of whether or not we should leave this to the county governments. I know that there are various counties right now which are trying to put in place what we are discussing here. So, it is better if we discuss it in a certain framework to ensure that there are policies in place, because there are certain counties which are already thinking about it. If we are not careful, the KPRs may end being the foot soldiers of the governor there, who will just be protecting the interests of that community. We

would rather look at it very fast and not wait for something to happen in some of the counties and then we adjourn other business here to discuss security issues.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I beg to support.

Sen. (Dr.) Machage: Madam Temporary Speaker, I thank Prof. Lonyangapuo for this timely Motion.

Madam Temporary Speaker, when you engage somebody without any policy, training, remuneration or compensation, actually, you create a slave. That is the definition of a slave. Of course, there is the other issue of volunteers. It is interesting to see how definitions are used differently in other places. When these people are picked by the politically-correct people, they are called reservists, but when you have such volunteers in other places, like in my place, they are called vigilantes. They are given names and even blacklisted, and yet, they do exactly the same job. It is the high time that we came up with a law that regulates these kinds of forces, not only for vigilantes and reservists, but also arming of the regular security firms.

In Tanzania and Uganda, security firms are identified as a useful tool of creating security and are even allowed to carry firearms. Here in Kenya, you will get security firms manning a bank with batons, when we know that we have criminals walking around with guns. This is not acceptable.

Madam Temporary Speaker, it is the high time that we also looked at the *per capita* distribution of the police force in the whole country. Why are some areas left to man their security using vigilantes while other areas man their areas using the regular police? That is not fair. We should also look at the *per capita* employment of the police force from all the communities in this country. Why do we find only one ethnic group manning roadblocks? There are only two ethnic groups; I do not have to mention them. This should be looked into and actually checked, because it is not proper. It is, indeed, not proper to refuse to include the governor in the county security team, when he manages that county as an elected leader. He is actually denied his rightful law entitlement in that county to be in the security team; and then we come out and cry left and right about crime.

Madam Temporary Speaker, Sen. G. G. Kariuki has talked about politicization of the police force from 1987. Actually it is from 1966, only that it was politicization – I am sorry to say so – during his time as the chief of the security team in the country. The truth is that this politicization is on even now. If the Government really wants to deny what Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale has said, then let them pick a page and print all the names of the people who have been given land in the Coast, when the title deeds were given and the size of the land. Land is an issue of security in this country, whether in Kwale, Ijara or Kuria. That must be addressed if we have to maintain security, instead of running to vigilantes and so on.

Let us request the Government to review all the groups that have been hitherto labeled as blacklisted vigilantes. The *Sungu Sungu* in Kisii is doing a very good job in maintaining security. *Iritongo* in Kuria is also doing a very good job. Of course, we have other groups like *Mungiki* which I do not know about. But then there are other groups which are doing a very great job in trying to maintain peace. This must be included in this system of vigilantes who must from now be considered as per the law. Our Constitution actually addresses this issue of remuneration of village elders and their systems. We

should just revisit the Constitution and see where we can intervene to pay these people. They need proper training, identification and guidance. That is the truth.

I beg to support.

Sen. Mwakulegwa: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Motion. We have all ventilated on security issues and I think it is high time we suggested ways of improving our security. In the Constitution, we have the National Police Service Commission led by Mr. Kavuludi which has not been given time to actually do its job. I am sure if they were given time, they would have regularized the Kenya Police Reservists and the other issues.

(Loud Consultations)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Hon. Senators, please consult quietly.

Sen. Mwakulegwa: Madam Temporary Speaker, we have ventilated so much on issues of security, but first and foremost, let me say that land issues create insecurity. What the President did last time was that he only issued 100 of the 60,000 title deeds which were ready. We, the local leaders, are issuing them to the right people. If we find out that the titles have been earmarked for the wrong people, we point it out and they will be cancelled. That is the stand we took as Coast leaders.

With regard to security, what we need to do is to be innovative while handling security issues. We should have civilian police county units who should be paid by the county governments. If every county employed 200 civilian police, we would have 10,000 and they would actually help in combating and making sure that there is security. Secondly, these people should be paid by the county governments. As it is, many of the police reservists go for handouts from the county governors. So, we should now streamline it and have civilian county police units; policing should be devolved up to the county level.

We also need to have criteria for recruiting police reservists. Instead of these people being nominated or appointed by politicians, we should have recruitment criteria which are very clear. Anybody serving as a police reservist should have particular qualifications. They should also be trained at the county level. As we speak, we have County Police Commanders who can actually undertake to train these people so that we can enhance security at the rural level and at the county level.

Thank you.

Sen. Mohamud: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker. I would like to support the Motion and also thank the Mover of the Motion for bringing it at this very important moment. I would like to appreciate the effort and work being done by the Kenya Police Reservists (KPRs) in the hotspots of insecurity especially in marginalized areas like where I come from. Indeed, they do a great job to the extent that, as leaders, when we go around the county, we use them as security because there is a shortage of Administration Police officers and the regular police officers.

I think the criteria for one to be recruited as a Kenya Police Reservist (KPR) should be looked into. There are KPRs who may not be able to speak English or Kiswahili. This gives them a hard time to communicate with the District Commissioner (DC) or the community because not everybody in a particular area speaks the same language.

The issue of training should be looked into because I remember last week when we were planning our County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP); one of the KPRs injured himself in front of me and other Members of Parliament. That was lack of training or frustration due to non-motivation. He could have left his family in the bush. When a person is injured and the Government cannot foot his hospital bill and he has a family; that poses a lot of challenges. It is high time that this issue of motivation is dealt with.

Madam Temporary Speaker, these KPRs are locals who know the terrain and they are the people who know what is going on in the whole county and nation. A month ago, as leaders of Wajir, we were going round the county on a peace mission and the local people requested for KPRs instead of the APs and the rest because they have faith in them.

I beg to support.

Sen. Madzayo: Asante sana, Bi. Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia nafasi hii. Ningependa kumpongeza Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo kwa Hoja hii. Mtu anayeitwa KPR ni askari ambaye amepewa kifaa cha kujitetea, kulinda amani na kuweza kuona ya kwamba watu wanaishi kwa amani. Lakini tunajiuliza ni kwa sababu gani watu hawa wanaopewa vifaa kama hivi hawalipwi mishahara. Ni mpango gani Serikali iko nayo kuona ya kwamba watu hawa wamelipwa mishahara? Kutolipwa mishahara inamaanisha kwamba watu hawa wanafanya kazi bure ilhali hii si kazi ya kanisa, bali ni kazi ya kulinda amani.

Amani haiwezi kupatikana kule pwani ikiwa mashamba ya watu wa pwani yamechukuliwa na watu wa bara. Huo ndio ukweli wa mambo na huo ndio ukweli unaojulikana na kila Mkenya; ya kwamba watu wa pwani kuanzia ufuo wa Bahari mpaka kwenye barabara, hakuna hata mtu mmoja wa pwani anayeweza kusema kwamba hili shamba ni langu. Mashamba yote yamechukuliwa. Hii ni kwa sababu hapo awali tulipopata Uhuru, ilikuwa sheria kwamba Rais ndiye anayeweza kupeana shamba kama zawadi kwa watu wakioana kwa harusi ama zawadi kwa rafiki. Hili ni jambo la kusikitisha sana.

Bi Spika wa Muda, sisi tunasema kwamba ikiwa amani itapatikana kule pwani ni lazima mashamba yetu yarudi kwa watu wa pwani wenyewe. Pia kazi ambazo zingefanywa na watu wa pwani zimenyakuliwa. Tunasema hivyo kwa sababu ni mashirika mangapi ya Serikali ambayo yako pwani? Na watu wangapi hivi sasa ambao ni wakurugenzi wa mashirika hayo katika pwani? Hatuna hata mtu mmoja tunayeweza kusema kwamba ni mkurugenzi wa shirika la Serikali katika Kenya hii. Tunauliza, je wale watu wa pwani, wana haki ya kuwa na amani ikiwa kazi zikipatikana haziwezi kupewa watu wa pwani kwa sababu wakurugenzi wa mashirika hayo sio watu wa pwani?

Kwa hivyo, ili amani ipatikane, ni lazima watu wa pwani wapewe kipaumbele kwa upande wa kazi. Ikiwa KPR itaundwa, basi watu wale wanaotakikana kuandikwa kule pwani ni lazima wawe watu wa pwani. Hatutaki kuletewa watu wengine. Tunajua kuna mipangilio mbali mbali ya kwamba watu kutoka kwengineko watajitambulisha kama watu wa pwani ili wapewe kazi hizo. Katika vijiji vingine vya kule ndani kama vile Ganze na Chakama, utapata watu wa kule hawataandikwa kazi; wataletewa watu kutoka kwengine kama KPR. Tunasema kwamba kama ni Ijara, watu wa Ijara wapewe kazi hizo ya KPR. Kama ni Kilifi, watu wa Kilifi wapewe hizo kazi za KPR.

An hon. Senator: Hamtaki tractor!

Sen. Madzayo: Mwisho ningeta kusema ya kwamba, watu wa pwani ni watu wa amani, lakini isichukuliwe ile amani kama unyonge. Sisi sio watu wanyonge. Kwa hivyo, tunasema ya kwamba, heshima sio utumwa. Ni lazima tuheshimiane.

Kwa hayo machache, ninaomba kuunga mkono Hoja hii. Asante sana.

Sen. (Prof.) Lesan: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker. From the outset, I would like to support this Motion and probably just make some cautionary remarks. Security is a big issue in this country and I would not like us to look at it in the way of recruiting as many police reservists as possible who may still not be able to ensure security for the country. There are some things which we need to do or take into cognizance before we undertake the recruitment of police reservists. I also do not think the use of the word KPR is appropriate because these are not individuals who we use only at certain times when we need them. They are required at all times in the society or the community where they come from. So the term reservist is not correct. I think we should be able to call them a new name.

For the improvement of security in this country, there are certain things that are mandatory. First, we must be able to map our country. We must be able to know the details of the layout of our country. I say so because if you try and look for an individual in Dandora, for example, I think it is only Thika Highway which is labeled. But you will hardly know where you are when you are in Dandora. This is because this country is not mapped. It is not possible to know the details of what is going on in every corner. For security to improve, it is important that we map our country, be it in the urban centres or the *manyattas* so that we know where they are and who lives there. This is the only way we can assess our country in order to improve security.

Secondly, we must be able to register our citizens in order to know where they are at all times. Registration in this country must be dynamic so that we can be able to know every person and their physical presence. At the moment, there are so many foreigners roaming in the country and yet we do not know who they are. It is very important for us to, first, improve our registration system so that we can know where every Kenyan is at any given time.

Lastly, we must not wait until crime is committed. We must be able to put in place systems in this country where we deter crime. The first one is for us to mop up all the small arms that are in the country. It is possible to do this. We should also amend our arms licensing systems so that the arms that are in people's hands are legally there. We should be able to know where they are and their use. If we improve some of these things, then the operations of the KPRs and other security agencies will probably give us results.

I support.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Sen. Wangari Martha.

Sen. Wangari: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker. I want to start by congratulating the Mover of this Motion. I really wish that we were not having this conversation because we should be in a country where the ratio of the police that we are talking about is close to the globally accepted ratio. As we speak, Kenya's ratio is about one police to more than 1,000 members of the society. The globally accepted ratio is 1:450. I think we are doing very badly as a Government. I really want to mention this even to the Jubilee Government. I think the next biggest problem to the Jubilee Government that is next to unemployment is insecurity. There is no time you are watching news and you are not depressed because of the things that are happening. If you

read the newspapers today, you will see the attack in Isiolo, where two women were raped, including a very young girl of 13 years when a cross-border issue arose and militia attacked people in Isiolo. These are cases that we cannot close our eyes to, and the Kenya Police Reservists (KPRs) have thus to come into play.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I want to start by supporting this Motion, but at the same time, I want to issue caution and support what Prof. Lesan has said, because this is also not the solution to this problem. As we talk about and start to implement police reforms, we must also include, first of all, the intelligence provision even in the counties. If you look at what happened in Baragoi some time ago – and this was something that was very unfortunate for this country – if these people had a good working relationship with the reservists in that area, maybe this could have been avoided because the KPRs, first of all, know the terrain and even the weather there. They could have withstood the climate even better than the fresh trainees from Kiganjo Police Training College.

At the same time, we need to look at how we can expand Kiganjo Police Training College because it is not enough. Even if the provision of security in this county is still the duty of the national Government as it is in the Fourth Schedule, we need to see how we can incorporate counties because these are the people who know what exactly the problems are. As the Jubilee Government deals with unemployment, you cannot give someone a gun and not talk to them anymore, because I think the buck stops right there. We must get a framework so that it can be controlled; we can get uniform training for these KPRs in each county depending on where each one comes from because of the dynamics of the counties and thus be able to regulate how they operate.

Madam Temporary Speaker, if we can get compensation or, rather, an engagement of these people, then we will be reducing unemployment in this country. At the same time, we must not forget that, that is not where it all ends; dealing with police reforms and dealing with this ratio of 1:1,500 must be bigger than just getting KPRs. We must expand the police force in order to meet the requirements of this country.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I beg to support and congratulate the Mover once again.

Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Sen. Chris Obure.

Sen. Obure: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker. The need for police reservists is, in fact, a manifestation that the number of police officers in the service is far below the ideal number required to effectively cover all our areas and our entire population. It is also evidence that we have not, as a country, taken care of the police officers available in the service in a manner that they can render effective service to the population. But we also accept that some parts of our country are so vast, so sparsely populated and the terrain so harsh that we cannot cover these areas through the normal police structures.

I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to those Kenyans who have offered themselves to serve as police reservists on a voluntary basis, and yet they have been able to commit themselves, dedicate themselves and offer security to our population. Some of them have put their lives on the line and they have made huge sacrifices without any compensation whatsoever. The truth is that they assist immensely in providing security for the well being of our communities because they understand their local situations very

well and they are able, therefore, to respond to those security challenges in those local areas.

Madam Temporary Speaker, Sen. (Dr.) Kuti mentioned some of the abuses witnessed as a result of the fact that some of these people walk around with firearms. Of course, some of them become partisan and they want to protect their own communities against neighbouring communities in the event of conflict. Some of them even engage in poaching because they have firearms but this, in my view, does not negate the need for their service.

Madam Temporary Speaker, in an ideal situation, there would be no need for reservists; but, of course, we are not in an ideal situation. The police are grossly overwhelmed; and we know that. The small number of police officers in the service has made them so heavily overwhelmed that they cannot fulfill all the security needs. The nature of crime is changing rapidly and it is becoming sophisticated. In fact, some of it is becoming technical. The capacity of the police to investigate crime has actually declined over the years and a lot of crime is going on undetected. Further, the increasing levels of poverty have also encouraged crime and, therefore, the normal police cannot cover all these incidents. This has, therefore, given rise to the need for the emergence of more security groups.

Security firms are now emerging, we are also seeing vigilante groups emerging and they are providing very good services in some areas, including in my own county. Therefore, the need for community policing has become even greater and we must all accept that the need for security is so great that it cannot be handled by the national police force alone. The formal national security apparatus cannot meet the country's security needs and, therefore, in order to mitigate the abuse which Sen. (Dr.) Kuti referred to, I would seriously urge that we formally recognize the role and the contribution being made by the KPRs, by the community policing committees and even the committee of elders serving under the assistant chiefs. We need to recognize the role they are playing and in giving that recognition, we need to monitor; in fact, put up formal systems on recruitment and monitoring of the recruitment of officers going to serve as KPRs. We need to train, supervise and remunerate them well and, that way. I believe we will be contributing to improving the security situation in the country.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I beg to support.

Sen. Mbura: Asante, Bi Spika wa Muda, kwa nafasi hii. Pia ningependa kumpongeza Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo kwa kuleta Hoja nzuri kama hii, hasa kwa mama kama mimi anayetoka pwani. Sen. Lesuuda ametaja jambo fulani ambalo limenigusa moyo sana na ndio nikasimama; kwamba kwa miaka hamsini tumeongea kuhusu maswala ya usalama na mpaka wakati huu bado tunaongea kuhusu mambo hayo hayo. Hii ni wazi kwamba kuna watu ambao wanafaidika na mauaji ya wananchi. Nikigusia kwetu Mombasa, kitu ambacho kinanishangaza ni kwamba utapata vituo vya polisi vipo katika maeneo yasiostahili. Vituo vyote katika Kaunti ya Mombasa vimewekwa kwenye eneo la watu matajiri. Hawa ni watu ambao wako salama na nje ya milango yao bado wako na security, wako na mbwa lakini vituo vya polisi bado vinawekwa kwenye eneo hilo. Kuna wale ambao wako na *interest* na maafa haya yanayotokezea.

Wakati huu ndio mwanzo wa Kenya kuwa na Seneti, ni wajibu wetu kama Maseneta Kenya hii tushughulike. Haya yote hayakufanywa na serikali zilizopita. Ni matumaini yangu na ninaamini ya kwamba haya yote yatatatuliwa na Serikali ya Jubilee.

Zamani nakumbuka kwamba ilikuwa mwananchi akiona polisi usiku atamkimbilia na atasaidiwa mpaka nyumbani. Lakini sasa si hivyo. Mwananchi akiona polisi na nyoka, heri akimbilie nyoka amuache polisi. Usalama umekuwa tofauti. Mwananchi akiona polisi ni kama ameona jini, shetani ama mhalifu. Mambo yamebadilika.

Katika sehemu ya Pwani, usalama unakosekana kwa sababu ya vijana kutumiwa na wanasiasa. Nimesikia wenzangu wakizungumzia kuhusu Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) na mashamba, lakini mimi narudisha kidole kwa wenzangu. Wakati mkisema kwamba mashamba ya Pwani yamechukuliwa na wabara lakini nauliza Kamau atajua aje Giriama kuna shamba linauzwa kama si wewe, mbunge, umemwambia kwamba kuna shamba linauzwa huko? Onyango atajuaje kuna shamba linauzwa Malindi kama si wewe, mbunge kutoka Pwani, kumwambia? Adui wa mpwani ambaye anafanya tusiwe na usalama ni mpwani mwenyewe na viongozi. Hawa ndio waliharibu usalama wa Pwani. Kwa hivyo, leo kazi yao ni kusimama na kupiga vita Serikali ya Jubilee ilhali adui wa mpwani ni mpwani mwenyewe ambaye yuko CORD.

Mimi nataka kusema kitu kimoja. Ndugu yangu, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale, amesimama na kusema kwamba maswala ya insecurity Pwani yanaletwa kwa sababu ya vijana kuona kwamba wanadhulumiwa. Mimi ningependa kusema kwamba MRC hawajasababisha kutokuwa na usalama Pwani. Ni uongo. MRC si wahalifu. MRC hawajapiga mtu kwa sababu wamepokonywa mashamba. MRC wanaongea na mdomo na hawapigi wala hawaui. Mambo ambayo Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale ameongea ni ya kupotosha Wakenya. MRC si wahalifu na wapwani si wahalifu. Sisi wapwani huwa tunaongea. Mpwani akizidiwa sana, silaha yetu ni mdomo. Mimi ningependa kusema kwamba tusipotoshane hapa kwa maswala ya ardhi huko Pwani. Hata sasa inasemekana kwamba waliopewa *title deeds* ni watu ambao sio wapwani lakini sijaona wakitajwa hao ambao si wapwani.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Wakati wako umekwisha.

Sen. Hassan: Asante sana, Bi. Spika wa Muda kwa fursa hii. Mwanzo kabisa, ningependa kumpongeza mwalimu wangu katika Chuo Kikuu cha Moi ambaye wakati huu ni Seneta mwenzetu, Prof. Lonyangapuo.

Hili swala la usalama kwa ujumla ni swala nyeti. Sisi tungependa kushinikiza Hoja hii tukijua kwamba tukitekeleza usalama kama haki nyingine--- ni haki za kibinadamu kwa sababu bila usalama, mtu hawezi kufurahia haki nyingine kama haki ya maisha na haki ya milki ya ardhi na raslimali. Kwa hivyo, ni lazima tuhakikishe kwamba tumeweka msingi wa usalama.

Jambo la pili ni kwamba katika kuhakikisha kwamba tumempa mtu jukumu, ni lazima jukumu lije na mapato fulani. Kwa mfano, kama unalipa Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo, basi unaweza kumwambia ni yapi majukumu yake. Lakini kuwacha watu na hiari yao bila kuwapatia kandarasi ya majukumu ama msururu wa majukumu, ni lazima mtu apate mapato aina fulani. Kwa kufanya hivyo, tutaweza kuimarisha hali ya usalama. Haiwezekani katika Kenya yetu kujenga nchi yetu kwa kila wakati kwa mambo ya kujitolea. Kwa mtu kujitolea, hauwezi kusistiza mtu huyo kuajibika. Kwa hivyo, ukiweka mapato ama *terms of reference* utaweza kuhakikisha kwamba mtu anawajibika.

Ninaunga mkono Hoja hii na tunataka kuhakikisha kwamba katika Kenya yetu tunaweza kupata usalama. Hili ni swala ambalo sisi tulilishughulikia katika Tume ya Haki za Kibinadamu. Usalama ni kiungo muhimu katika taifa letu. Ukiangalia ile hisia ambayo mtu anakuwa nayo kwa Serikali ni wakati ambapo Serikali hiyo imemhakikishia usalama wake.

Jambo la pili ni kwamba hawa ni watu ambao tunawapatia nguvu kwa njia ya bunduki. Ukipatia mtu bunduki, pia ni lazima umshike kwa jukumu fulani kwa sababu bunduki na uwezo unaweza kutumika kwa njia mbaya. Mimi naunga mkono Hoja huu nikijua kwamba ni hatua kubwa na ile ambayo inaweza kuimarisha usalama katika taifa letu la Kenya.

Ningependa kumaliza kwa kusema kwamba swala la usalama sio swala la chama. Swala hili ni swala ambalo Wakenya wote kwa ujumla lazima wahusike katika kuimarisha usalama. Sio Pwani peke yake ambapo hakuna usalama. Usalama ni swala la kila sehemu nchini. Katika maeneo ya *North Eastern Province*, wengi wao waliipigia kura Serikali ya Jubilee lakini hakuna usalama. Sisi kama wafuasi wa CORD tuko na imani ya kupata usalama *North Eastern*, Samburu, Turkana na kote nchini. Kwa hivyo, tusilete mitikisiko ya siasa katika swala la usalama kwa kusema kwamba usalama upo ama umekosekana Pwani kwa ajili ya CORD ama Jubilee.

Idara ya polisi ni lazima ipatiwe majukumu na iambiwe kwamba lazima waimarisha usalama na kuwe na uhifadhi zaidi katika maswala ya usalama. Maeneo ya Kisii ama Bungoma, usalama haupatikani kwa ajili ya chama. Pia Isiolo kulikuwa na ukosefu wa usalama na ilhali hiyo ni ngome ya Jubilee. Kwa hivyo, sio vyema kuleta siasa ya pesa nane. Sisi hapa ni watu ambao tumepigiwa kura, watu wakijua kwamba sisi ndio tunaleta maazimio yao katika Seneti hii. La muhimu ni sisi kushirikiana kama washikadau katika taifa la Kenya ili kuhakikisha tumeimarisha usalama. Hoja hii imeletwa na Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo, na sote hapa tumekuja kulizungumzia jambo hili akijua kwamba usalama unapokosekana Homa Bay unaweza kutatiza usalama wa Kenya nzima. Wataalamu wanasema kwamba *insecurity anywhere is a threat to security everywhere*. Kwamba, ukosefu wa usalama mahali pamoja, unaweza kuathiri mahali pengine.

Kwa hayo mengi, ningependa kumwunga mkono ndugu yangu, Prof. Lonyangapuo, kwa kuleta Hoja hii ambayo itaimarisha hali yetu ya usalama kwa kuongeza idadi yetu ya polisi katika taifa letu la Kenya.

Sen. Kajwang: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity. First, I want to thank the Professor for bringing this Motion. If we debate it the way it is, we will lose it. I wish we could make some small amendments to create a small committee to work on this policy framework itself and bring proposals for a Bill in this House so that we engage stakeholders as we go round the country and come up with a solid document that is bankable. I hope that we will not just vote on it the way it is because it will be lost and we will have to bring it back after six months. I wish we could get some time to create the amendment.

Security starts at the villages. The Tanzanians got it right when they created the Ujamaa Villages. Ujamaa was opposed for many other reasons but it succeeded in terms of security. People would organize themselves in a village knowing who is in the village. They had a committee of elders and when you were a visitor, you had to report to the chief's office, write your name and say who you are visiting and for how many days. For that reason, every village in Tanzania is secure.

Our new Constitution tried to recapture this by creating governments up to the village level. Right now, counties are advertising for village administrators. They do not know what a village is. I think we can help them. If we want to put the village at the sub location level, then let us put it there. However, if you go beyond there, a definition of a

village may become very difficult. I do not know, in my area, which one is the village and which one is the sub location. It is important that we have security at the village. It is important that the KPRs are recruited formally by the village government; whether they are ten or twenty depending on the need of the village government, in consultation with the county government.

Our problem is that we do not trust our county governments. The national Government does not think that the county governments can deal with security matters. That is a problem. I think security can be dealt with by the people themselves because they need it and they know how to do it. You should merely give them the facility to do that and trust that they will do it well as you supervise them.

Right now, we have a commander of police at the county level. We provided that the county government would be involved in security matters. Right now, the governor himself does not even sit in the security meetings of the county governments' security structure. This is against the law because we passed a law that he would not only be a member but also the Chairman of the County Security Policing so that he watches. As it is now, he cannot command the police and he now, merely, watches. He has been refused the right to do so and merely watches like other politicians saying we need security in a particular village or area. As I said, we need security. The Governor also says that we need security. So, who is in charge of this security? The security structures must go to the village and must be reporting up to the county level. The coordination of the KPR officers who will be stationed at the *ujamaa* villages in addition to the normal security forces will give adequate security.

Let me put it in another way. I did not know about the KPR until I met it in my incarnation as a Minister of State for Immigration and Registration of Persons. We went to Turkana near the border of Kenya and Ethiopia. From our security forces, we had five officers. However, the people who were attacked were hundreds, by properly armed men from across the border. Our officers surrendered, gave them their guns and cooked for them because if they did not do that, they would have been wiped out. I asked them why they did that and they told me that we would not have found them alive if they had resisted. We cannot even hire enough policemen to protect our borders. I do not know how other countries do it.

Uganda seems to have their security people at their borders; Ethiopia seems to have their own people at the border and even the new country, South Sudan, has security people at their borders. However, Kenya seems not to have security personnel at the border. Since we cannot afford it - I suppose so - then we must go down to the *ujamaa* and provide them with uniform, guns or ammunition at the village level.

I support.

Sen. Gwendo: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker, for giving me this chance to support this Motion. I also thank Prof. Lonyangapuo for bringing this Motion and for reminding us about the KPRs with regard to bringing security in our villages, towns and counties. This Motion addresses three points; their engagements, training and remuneration. I will start by talking about their engagement. You will remember the case of Waiganjo. This incident, in my opinion, came up as a result of negligence. We neglect police reservists, we do not engage them enough or train them but we give them guns. This is like giving a child a razor blade and expecting that the child will not cut himself. We should take time to ensure that police reservists are trained about the guns that we

give them; we involve them in issues and empower them. As much as they take care of people, they are part of the problem and the solution as well. They should be engaged well since they are the ones on the ground. Some of them know who the cattle rustlers are. We should train them on how well to use guns and ensure that there is security in our villages.

When we talk about remuneration, we know what money does to us. It motivates us. We know that money motivates us and helps us do our work well and to protect the people back home. I support this Motion. If our communities are not well protected, whom will we have to lead? If people keep on dying and others getting hurt, we will not be trustworthy. People back home will not trust us. We must ensure that these people are well trained, empowered and engaged well. They are the people on the ground and know who the thugs are. Some of them even sell their uniform and become part of the gangs. However, if we empower them and make them part of the solution, such things will not take place. If we must remain safe and free, an organized KPR and KPS is the answer to our security.

We have the Kiganjo Police Training College. We should expand this college and have our KPR officers trained there. We should motivate them, make them feel appreciated and make them part of our security plan the way we want it.

I support.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Sen. Wako, can you conclude for us?

Sen. Wako: Madam Temporary Speaker, just to conclude, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this very important Motion.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I really congratulate the Professor who has brought this Motion, because matters of security are very important. In fact, the reason we have governments is to ensure that we have security, law and order. That is the first important job of any Government.

Madam Temporary Speaker, first of all, the issue of engagement is very important. This is because previous attempts have failed. Weaknesses in the Kenya Police Reservists and community based policing have failed because of the issue of engagement. We have had people who have deliberately volunteered, but with ulterior motives. Criminal elements have entered into the police reserve in order to have access to arms and know the systems of security, so that they may further their own criminal activities.

I can say without any fear of contradiction that even the war against drug trafficking partly failed because criminal elements have become police reservists and have used their position to know what is happening. That is why sometimes drugs can be trafficked through Mombasa and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport and so on. When it comes to poaching, I can say without any fear of contradiction that the criminal elements become police reservists and therefore, have access to arms. They know the security system within the Kenya Wildlife Service and can, therefore, manipulate that system to their own advantage. They kill a rhino knowing very well that at that point in time, there will not be anybody else to challenge them, and they go scot free. By the time the KWS rangers get there, everything is done. Therefore, the issue of engagement is very important. This is because there are some areas where we really require the police reservists and others where we do not require them.

Madam Temporary Speaker, we need to go beyond the policy framework and actually begin having a proper legislation to cover this particular matter. The Constitution, fortunately, provides for that under Article 247. It reads:-

“Parliament may enact legislation establishing other police services under the supervision of the National Police Service and the command of the Inspector-General of the Service.”

Madam Temporary Speaker, this is one such thing. So, if the Government does not act on this thing within six months, I think that it is up to us now to bring that legislation.

Madam Temporary Speaker, with those few remarks, I beg to support.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): It is now time to call upon the Mover to reply.

Can you offer one minute to Sen. Murkomen?

Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo: Madam Temporary Speaker, I want to offer one minute to Sen. Leshore, one minute to Sen. Kipchumba and remain with three minutes.

Sen. Leshore: Thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker. I would like to thank Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo who comes from an area where police reservists or the home guards are doing a marvelous job to protect Kenyan citizens. The Baragoi incident is still very fresh in our minds, where we lost more than 20 police reservists from Samburu. These young warriors do a marvelous job to protect our people and our property. I would like to borrow a leaf from what Sen. Kajwang said; that we must come up with legislation to give these people training and remuneration, engagement and compensation because they do a marvelous job in our counties.

I support.

Sen. Murkomen: Madam Temporary Speaker, I come from a county called Elgeyo-Marakwet that borders West Pokot County where Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo comes from. One of our biggest problems is dealing with cattle rustling. We have a great challenge when it comes to the number of police men and women serving in these pastoralist counties. Therefore, there are many young men who have actually committed their energy, time and resources to serve our people in Elgeyo-Marakwet County but they have not been compensated with anything. There has been no formal recognition that has been given to them. They depend on small donations. When we go home and give them Kshs1, 000, they will survive for two to three months. I think it is important that we formalize this process because when we formalize, we will do away with the “Waiganjos” of this world.

The existence of “Waiganjo” is a statement in public notoriety that there are some other people who want to ride on police reservists for ulterior motives, but if we have a formal engagement, we will be able to protect the interests of our people and at the same time supplement the work of the police. I congratulate my friend, my neighbor, Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo.

I support.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): I now call upon the Mover to reply. You have two minutes.

Sen. (Prof.) Lonyangapuo: Madam Temporary Speaker, I want to thank all my colleagues for making valuable contributions to this Motion and unveiling all the facts

that we are required to know about what we need to do in order to secure our people and guarantee them peace.

As we proceed to propose that the policy framework is undertaken, I ask the relevant departmental Committee headed by Sen. Haji to see how this can move forward and get it implemented before the six months expire so that we are able to put sense in some areas. Listening to Senators talk about the Baragoi incident, it is clear that in that valley, we need to deploy a mixture of Turkana and Samburu KPRs who should be trained for some time and kept in a base. That way, some of these difficult areas that nobody can survive in, whose temperatures rise to 50 degrees centigrade will be manned by them because they are the only people who can survive there. The bandits pass through that area. This is a great idea for all of us, and I want to say that it has been great listening to other contributions and we hope that it is going to be implemented.

I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Ongoro): Order hon. Senators! There being no other business, the Senate is adjourned to this afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

The Senate rose at 12.30 p.m.