



Delineating Jurisdictional Boundaries: The Court Of Appeal's Landmark Decision On Land Charges And The Environment And Land Court's Purview
 Article 162(2)(b) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 states: "Parliament shall establish courts with the status of the High Court to hear and determine disputes relating to the environment and the use and occupation of, and title to, land."
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News>>Smart Farming: How Elgeyo Marakwet Farmer Utilizes Quarter Of An Acre

P. 8. "You don't need to have large tracts of land to earn good money from farming. That small piece of land is enough to not only feed your family but also have some surplus for sale if you work smart on whatever land you have."



News>>African Countries Urged To Hasten Adoption Of Artificial Intelligence For Faster Growth Of Their Economies

P. 12. Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua has challenged African countries to hasten adoption of Artificial Intelligence for it is a critical catalyst to the faster growth of their economies.

Ruto Urges African Unity Ahead Of COP29

President William Ruto has called on African leaders to present a united front at the upcoming United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP29) later this year in Baku, Azerbaijan. He emphasized that Africa's primary agenda at COP29 should be advocating for a new, equitable climate financing mechanism, one that reflects the urgency and scale of the climate crisis while addressing the specific needs of Africa and other developing regions.



President William Ruto

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DP Opens Nairobi International Trade Fair, Outlines Government's Key Achievements

By: DPCS

Worth Noting:

- “On the Coffee Sub-sector, reforms at the Nairobi Coffee Exchange are bearing fruit, with 47 auctions conducted since re-opening in August 2023 to date. The average price per 50kg bag has increased to 237 US Dollars from 188 US Dollars before the reforms,” said the DP who was tasked by President William Ruto to roll out the reforms.
- So far, he added, 15 Farmer Co-operative Unions Brokers (Grower Brokers) are delivering their own coffee for sale at the Nairobi Coffee Exchange as opposed to only one before the reforms.

Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua says far-reaching reforms in the Coffee sub-sector are bearing fruit, adding that farmers’ produce have fetched better prices this year.

Further, the Deputy President said Kenya is on course to meet the European Union Deforestation Regulations (EUDR) before the December 30, 2024 deadline.

Speaking yesterday when he officially opened the Nairobi International Trade Fair 2024 at Jamhuri Park in the city, the DP said the coffee produce has attracted higher prices at the Nairobi Coffee Exchange owing to the comprehensive reforms he has been spearheading since last year.

“On the Coffee Sub-sector, reforms at the Nairobi Coffee Exchange are bearing fruit, with 47 auctions conducted since re-opening in August 2023 to date. The average price per 50kg bag has increased to 237 US Dollars from 188 US Dollars before the reforms,” said the DP who was tasked by President William Ruto to roll out the reforms.

So far, he added, 15 Farmer Co-operative Unions Brokers (Grower Brokers) are delivering their own coffee for sale at the Nairobi Coffee Exchange as opposed to only one before the reforms.

Additionally, Mr Gachagua reaffirmed the Government’s commitment to boosting the Coffee Cherry Advance kitty that is managed by the New Kenya Planters Cooperative Union.

“In the Financial year 2024/25, we have an additional allocation of 3 Billion Shillings for the Coffee Cherry Revolving Fund. In expanding and sustaining our Coffee export markets, we have leveraged commercial diplomacy through our foreign missions,” he added.

Mr Gachagua said his office is coordinating the push to meet the EUDR deadline.

“As regards the European Union Deforestation Regulations (EUDR), my Office

is coordinating a high-level Inter-ministerial Committee for compliance before December 30, 2024. I wish to assure our farmers that we will comply,” he revealed.

In the rolling out of reforms in the Sector, the DP said thousands of agro-dealers and stockists have been employed nationally to assist in distribution of farm inputs.

“To further our interventions in the Agriculture Sector, we have registered and geo-referenced at least 15,895 agro-dealers and 7,115 stockists across 45 counties, excluding Nairobi and Mombasa. This will ensure close monitoring of distribution of quality farm inputs,” he said.

In the dairy and maize sub-sectors, the DP said farmers were enjoying better prices for their products and input respectively.

“Under the Dairy and Meat Value Chains, the Government has raised the guaranteed minimum price per litre of milk by 35%, from 37 Shillings in 2022 to 50 Shillings per litre in 2024 under New KCC...due to increased maize production, there has been a drop in the cost of a 2kg maize flour packet, from 169 Shillings at the beginning of the year, to 130 Shillings,” he said.

The Principal Secretary Dr Paul Rono (State Department for Crops), Nairobi Women Representative Esther Passaris, Malawi High Commissioner to Kenya Callista Jennie, Sultan Hajiyev (Azerbaijan), Jeronimo Chiravi (Mozambique), Argentina Ambassador Luis Alejandro, National Chairperson Agricultural Society of Kenya Annabella Kiriinya, Nairobi Branch ASK Chairman Joseph Mugo, Kenya Seed Company Board Chairperson Wangui Ngirici, KTDA group CEO Wilson Muthaura among others were present.



Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua presenting a trophy to one of the best exhibitors at this year's Nairobi International Trade Fair, Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) group Chief Executive Officer Wilson Muthaura yesterday.



Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua signing a visitors book at the Kenya Defence Forces exhibition stand at Jamhuri Show grounds yesterday.

Editor's Desk

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NEWS IN BRIEF



Cabinet Secretary Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Eng. Eric Mugaa yesterday met with the Austrian Embassy delegation on the proposed Mokubo water supply and sanitation project in Kisii county. Currently, less than 0.5% of the population in the area has access to piped water, leaving the majority to depend on unreliable and often contaminated sources such as rivers, springs, and rainwater. The proposed project will improve water and sanitation services to the residents of Mokubo and its environs up to the year 2047. In attendance were, PS Julius Korir, Water Secretary Eng Alima, Austrian Ambassador Christian Fellner Austrian, Embassy Commercial Counselor Mr Andreas Pflieger, and Market Advisor Jackeline Kimani.



The Principal Secretary State Department for Water and Sanitation Julius Korir, yesterday appeared before the House Committee on Public Debt and Privatization to respond on the question regarding the EUR 121.7 Million loan, signed on 1st September 2022, Between Kenya and International Development Association to Finance the Horn of Africa Ground Water for Resilience Project. The PS reiterated that the project was envisaged to foster reduction of poverty, economic growth and conservation of ecosystems through investment and technical support to Kenya. The WSTF and WRA were asked by the House Committee to shade more light on their mandate as far as these projects are going to be implemented in 5 counties. The counties involved are Turkana, Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa, fully operational with Project Accounts receiving project funds from WSTF. Security Management plans have been prepared by the 5 counties and approved

by World Bank. Further discussion and consultations with leaders and beneficiaries from the 5 counties to be conducted in the next two weeks including Members of Parliament, Senators, County Women Representative and County Government. Accompanying the PS to Parliament were Water Secretary Eng. SAO Alima, Dr. Okoth Owuor Horn of Africa, CEO WSTF Willis Ombai, CEO WRA Mohammed Shurie and Francis Bor SDS.



Nyeri County governor Mutahi Kahiga yesterday opened a Capacity Strengthening Workshop for the Nyeri County Environment Committee, convened by the International Centre for Research in Agroforestry (ICRAF) under the UK PACT project. ICRAF is renowned for its excellence in science and development, playing a pivotal role in leveraging nature-based solutions for land restoration and protection and promoting livelihoods, and social, economic as well environment sustainability. The County Environment Committee's role will be crucial in providing policy guidance and ensuring the implementation of the Nyeri County Environment Action Plan NCEAP, as well as the State of Environment Report SOER currently under study are seamless.



Kenya and Uganda delegations have been taking part in a three-day meeting in Nairobi to deliberate on peace, security, and development along their common border. The meeting will, among other issues, consider and review the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two sister nations regarding the cross-border programme for sustainable peace and development that focused on the Karamoja, Turkana, and West Pokot common border areas. Among issues under discussion will be the cessation of hostilities between neighbouring communities, the elimination of the illegal flow of arms and ammunition, and the empowerment of local and county governments, to prevent conflicts and promote sustainable peace. Others are peacebuilding, community resilience, conflict management and resolution, cross-border trade and investment, and the elimination of harmful practices, including Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). The MoU under review also covers improvement of livelihoods, food security, and basic social services; improving infrastructure; free movement of people, livestock, and commodities, among others cross-border security and development issues. Further, the three-day meeting also discussed the right to access shared resources between border communities of the Turkana and Pokot of Kenya and the Karamoja and Sebei of Uganda.

Kiambu County's Climate Change Unit yesterday hosted a technical support team from the National Treasury's Financing Locally-led Climate Action Programme (FLLoCA). The delegation led by John Sylvanus Lamani is in the County to review the various proposed projects under the FLLoCA programme and offer support for the implementation of the funded projects, offering strategic guidance to ensure their successful execution. In a meeting held at the Department of Water, Energy, and Natural Resources headquarters, Kiambu County, Lamani emphasised the need for technical support to strengthen the performance index of the County Climate Resilience Investment Grant, which is a devolved system of government funding and budgeting for climate-related development activities in the county. "This visit underscores the importance of cooperation in addressing technical challenges and promoting solidarity and collaboration in tackling climate change at the county level," he said. He called on the county officials to recognise Community Adaptation Action Plans (CAAPs) as a locally led priority tool for addressing climate action at the community level and adopting these actions by the relevant duty holders.



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Human Rights Organizations Unveil Scathing Report On Police Abuse During Gen-Z Protests



By: Aoma Keziah
@themkenyatimes

A coalition of human rights organizations, including Amnesty International Kenya, the Law Society of Kenya, Defenders Coalition, Article 19, Medics for Kenya, and the Independent Medico-Legal Unit (IMLU), has released findings from a three-month investigation into the police response during the Gen-Z's OccupyProtest demonstrations in Nairobi on June 25.

The report, titled "End Police Use of Unlawful Force: Time for Accountability and Justice," documents widespread police brutality against demonstrators, primarily targeting Gen Z protesters who had gathered to oppose the passage of the 2024/25 Finance Bill.

The investigation, based on interviews with 23 eyewitnesses, lawyers, and medical professionals, as well as an analysis of over 45 videos and 100 photographs, reveals how police officers unleashed unlawful force, leading to the deaths of at least six people and injuring hundreds.

"Despite repeated calls for accountability, no response has been received from government agencies, including the Ministry of Interior, the Attorney General, the Inspector General of Police, and the Independent Policing and Oversight Authority (IPOA), who were formally notified of the findings," said Irüngü Houghton, Executive Director of Amnesty International Kenya.

Irungu further stated that use of unnecessary and excessive force against protesters, led to killing and injury of hundreds of people.

"The right to protest in Kenya is protected under the constitution. It is unacceptable that, rather than facilitating and protecting protesters, police resorted to using deadly force," he



From Left to Right: IMLU - Independent Medico-Legal Unit Executive Director Wangechi Kahuria, Amnesty International Kenya Executive Director Irungu Houghton, Mwaura Kabata LSK and Catherine Mbui Civic Space advocate..

stated.

The June 25 protest, a pivotal moment in Kenya's recent history, saw demonstrators storm parliament a critical infrastructure site for the first time in a nationwide protest against increased taxes in the Finance Bill.

They continued to say that the peaceful protest turned violent when police used excessive and unnecessary force, including tear gas, water cannons, batons, and live ammunition, in clear violation of international human rights laws and standards.

They claimed a video footage evidence shows police firing tear gas at protesters, bystanders, and even medical personnel, further aggravating the violence.

The report highlights egregious human rights violations, including the unlawful use of lethal firearms and the failure to provide medical assistance to those injured. Apart from isolated

incidents where some protesters threw stones or returned tear gas canisters at the police, the protest remained largely peaceful.

The call for Accountability and Justice, for the release of the findings coincides with a petition signed by over 12,000 people, calling for the formation of a Judicial Commission of Inquiry into the police killings and injuries sustained during the protests, despite the weight of evidence, the Kenyan government has yet to act on the demands for accountability.

The report underscores the urgent need for reform in the Kenyan police service, citing a persistent culture of impunity and lack of accountability. The findings point to a systematic failure by law enforcement to uphold the UN Basic Principles on the use of force and firearms by Law Enforcement officials, as well as the United Nations human rights guidance on less

lethal weapons in law enforcement.

June 25 became a landmark date for the protest movement in Kenya, with citizens across the country standing up against regressive economic policies and the high cost of living. However, the violent crackdown on demonstrators has cast a dark shadow over the right to peaceful assembly in Kenya.

The findings, released exactly three months after the storming of parliament, serve as a stark reminder of the dangers faced by those who exercise their democratic right to protest.

The six organizations behind the report have reiterated their calls for the Kenyan government to hold those responsible for the deaths and injuries accountable.

The report not only condemns the police's actions but also urges the state to implement systemic reforms to prevent the recurrence of such abuses in future protests.

Worth Noting:

- "Despite repeated calls for accountability, no response has been received from government agencies, including the Ministry of Interior, the Attorney General, the Inspector General of Police, and the Independent Policing and Oversight Authority (IPOA), who were formally notified of the findings," said Irüngü Houghton, Executive Director of Amnesty International Kenya.
- Irungu further stated that use of unnecessary and excessive force against protesters, led to killing and injury of hundreds of people.

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Kenya Launches Major Reforms In Healthcare, Labor, And Infrastructure Sectors

By: Cynthia Masibo
 @themtkenyatimes

The Kenyan government has unveiled a series of groundbreaking reforms and international agreements aimed at transforming the nation's healthcare, labor, and infrastructure sectors. In a press briefing held yesterday government spokesperson Isaac Mwaura, outlined the establishment of the Social Health Authority (SHA) under the Bottom-Up Economic Transformational Agenda (BETA Plan) and highlighted key partnerships with Germany and China.

At the heart of these reforms is the launch of the Social Health Authority (SHA), a new institution aimed at achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by providing accessible and equitable healthcare for all Kenyans. The SHA replaces the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and seeks to address its long-standing challenges, particularly in sustainable financing.

According to Mwaura, SHA will adopt a broader approach by ensur-

ing contributions from all Kenyans, regardless of employment status, to support a comprehensive healthcare system. "This shift from NHIF to SHA aims to provide quality, equitable healthcare for all, including those in informal sectors," said Mwaura.

SHA's model is built on four pillars: Sustainable Health Financing, Effective Healthcare Product Supply, Adequate Workforce, and Integrated Health Information Systems. Supported by new legal frameworks like the Social Health Insurance Act and the Primary Healthcare Act, the SHA promises better access to critical health services. Its coverage will include treatments for chronic diseases, organ transplants, and maternal care through the enhanced Linda Mama package.

Kenya has also signed a historic Labor Mobility Partnership Agreement with Germany, opening legal avenues for Kenyan workers to seek employment in Germany. The agreement, finalized on September 13, 2024, promotes ethical recruitment and supports skilled worker migration, including students and apprentices in technical fields such as IT.

"This agreement fosters knowledge exchange and development, provid-

ing Kenyan workers with significant opportunities in Germany's growing job market," said Mwaura. Kenyan vocational students and IT specialists will now have access to long-term visas and residence permits under this partnership, boosting employment and skills development.

In furthering international cooperation, Kenya has become a full member of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), a move aimed at securing concessional funding for large-scale infrastructure and climate projects. With over 109 members, the AIIB provides a significant boost to Kenya's strategic initiatives, including expanding the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) and constructing the Bosto Dam.

President William Ruto's recent trip to China also resulted in several key agreements focusing on enhancing Kenya's transport network, water supply, and technical education infrastructure. These developments are expected to accelerate Kenya's growth trajectory, with projects like the dualing of the Northern Bypass set to improve connectivity.

The Kenyan government is also focusing on the Blue Economy, investing Ksh 1.5 billion in critical



Government spokesperson Isaac Mwaura addressing the press

infrastructure to support fishing communities in coastal and lakeside counties. This includes developing landing sites in Kwale, Kilifi, and Migori, and launching the Smallholder Aquaculture Groups (SAG) program, benefiting over 1,200 farmers.

Moreover, the government is procuring 123 fishing boats and 25 offshore deep-sea vessels to combat illegal fishing and promote sustainable practices, ensuring that the sector, which

contributes Ksh 178.8 billion annually, continues to thrive.

These transformative policies and international agreements mark a new chapter for Kenya's development, with significant investments in healthcare, labor, infrastructure, and the Blue Economy set to drive the nation forward. As the country looks to the future, these initiatives promise a more inclusive and prosperous Kenya.

Mvurya Advocates For A Unified Legislative Framework For NCIP

By: Kenya News Agency

Cabinet Secretary for Investments, Trade, and Industry, Salim Mvurya, emphasized the importance of a cohesive regulatory framework to advance the Northern Corridor Integrated Projects (NCIP) under the Commodity Exchange Cluster.

The NCIP aims to establish a single window commodity exchange for East Africa, integrating Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Southern Sudan.

In his speech, delivered by Deputy Director and Head of Regional Trade at the State Department for Trade, Elizabeth Miguda, at a regional meeting in Nairobi, CS Mvurya highlighted that coordinated legislation would enhance trade by streamlining transactions, reducing compliance costs, and eliminating barriers. He stated, "Creating a single com-

modity exchange for East Africa is essential for realising the region's full potential through policy coherence and collaboration among partner states."

The CS also called for robust infrastructure to support this unified exchange, including roads, storage facilities, and digital systems for efficient trading and information sharing.

"We not only need roads and storage facilities but also digital infrastructure that enables efficient trading and sharing of information. East Africa has abundant resources, including minerals, agricultural products, and human capital, and we can leverage on this diverse expertise, resources, and knowledge to establish infrastructure that works for all partner states," added the CS.

Dr. Alexis Kabayiza, Rwandan Chief Technical Advisor, echoed these sentiments, highlighting Rwanda's commitment to implementing NCIP and addressing food trade barriers.



Salim Mvurya Cabinet Secretary for Investments, Trade, and Industry

Smart Farming: How Elgeyo Marakwet Farmer Utilizes Quarter Of An Acre

By: Alice Wanjiru
@themtkenyentimes

Worth Noting:

- The mother of three says her husband works in Eldoret while she stays at home taking care of the family. "I therefore decided to use my time at home to see what I can do to supplement what I get from my husband," she said.
- In Elgeyo Marakwet, maize farming is the main agricultural activity, and due to its high altitude in the highlands, one can only plant once in a year. Therefore, for someone with a small parcel of land, Mrs. Kiplagat said, maize farming was not viable.
- "This is the reason I chose to engage in mixed farming, which is so far more beneficial compared to maize alone," she said.

"You don't need to have large tracts of land to earn good money from farming. That small piece of land is enough to not only feed your family but also have some surplus for sale if you work smart on whatever land you have.

This quote is by Mrs. Isabella Kiplagat from Koisungur village in Keiyo North subcounty, who resides on a quarter of an acre of land on which she also practices farming for financial upkeep.

In an area where people possess acres and acres of land, Isabella's farm evidently looks out of place from a casual viewer. But wait until one gets the detailed story of the small piece of land and its economic value.

Mrs. Kiplagat, who started farming in 2014, decided to use the land resource she had at her disposal to assist her husband in bringing up their family instead of sitting at home waiting for him to provide.

The mother of three says her husband works in Eldoret while she stays at home taking care of the family. "I therefore decided to use my time at home to see what I can do to supplement what I get from my husband," she said.

In Elgeyo Marakwet, maize farming is the main agricultural activity, and due to its high altitude in the highlands, one can only plant once in a year. Therefore, for someone with a small parcel of land, Mrs. Kiplagat said, maize farming was not viable.

"This is the reason I chose to engage in mixed farming, which is so far more beneficial compared to maize alone," she said.

Mrs. Kiplagat does both livestock and crop farming.

She has two cows and a calf on her farm. Each of the cows gives her 10-12 litres per day. She sells 20 litres, leaving the balance for her family. With a litre of milk selling at sh.60, she is assured of getting at least sh.36,000 per month in addition to having enough milk for home consumption.

She added that she no longer buys charcoal or firewood as she has invested in biogas using the waste from her two cows, thus saving on the family's cooking energy expenses. This, she says, has helped her to contribute in her own way to environmental conservation as she does not need to cut trees for fuel.

She added that due to the size of her land, she does not intend to increase the number of cows, and therefore she regularly sells them when they multiply, to meet her family's financial needs, especially school fees.



Mrs Isabella Kiplagat with one of her dairy cow



The pigs being reared by Mrs. Isabella Kiplagat a mixed farmer in Kieyo North

"On the same farm, I keep chickens, thus ensuring that my family has enough supply of eggs and chicken meat, with the surplus going to the market," she said.

Apart from chickens, Mrs. Kiplagat also rears ducks and a number of geese, which she says are her security. "The geese will alert me whenever there is a stranger within the compound or any other danger which may lurk around threatening the chicken. I also sell them sometimes when I get clients," she said.

Pig rearing is not common in the area, but Mrs. Kiplagat has also ventured into it, saying so far she has sold two of them, getting sh. 42,000. "I sold a mature pig at Sh. 28,500 and a 5-month-old piglet at Sh. 13,500, which gave me the motivation to continue with the rearing of pigs," she said.

The farmer says lack of fertiliser, which has forced the government to offer subsidies on the commodity, does not bother her because the manure from the livestock, besides be-

ing used for biogas, is also used in the planting of vegetables, which is another stream of income.

She continued that she cooks the vegetables for the pigs, saving her the cost of feeds in addition to giving the same to her birds.

On a small portion of the quarter acre she has also started pyrethrum farming, and with the county government having reached a deal with the

Kentegra company to buy the flowers from farmers even with the least produce, this has just added to her income.

Isabella says she makes over Sh 60,000 monthly from her combined income from her mixed farming. She is calling on women to be self-reliant financially by investing in their farms, saying it does not need a heavy investment to start.



The two weeks chicks being reared by Mrs. Isabella Kiplagat a mixed farmer in Kieyo North

Ruto Urges African Unity Ahead Of COP29 Climate Conference

By: Beth Nyaga
 @themtkenyatimes

President William Ruto has called on African leaders to present a united front at the upcoming United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP29) later this year in Baku, Azerbaijan.

He emphasized that Africa's primary agenda at COP29 should be advocating for a new, equitable climate financing mechanism, one that reflects the urgency and scale of the climate crisis while addressing the specific needs of Africa and other developing regions.

Speaking during an Extraordinary Meeting of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) on the sidelines of the 79th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York, President Ruto stressed the need to significantly boost global investment in energy transition.

He pointed out that the current level of 3 per cent is insufficient to support Africa's climate adaptation efforts.

"As we prepare for COP29 in November, this meeting serves as a strategic step in aligning our position for

the conference," President Ruto said. He chairs CAHOSCC, which oversees Africa's climate change agenda.

Also present at the meeting were African Union Commission Chairperson Moussa Faki Mahamat and Mauritanian President Mohamed Ould Ghazouani, the current African Union Chairman.

President Ruto highlighted the importance of substantial investments in Africa's natural and renewable resources, such as renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, green transportation, and nature-based solutions. He stressed that such investments are critical for ensuring low-carbon, climate-resilient development not just for Africa, but for the global community.

"These investments will drive Africa's climate adaptation and also benefit the world at large," he said.

He further called on African nations to advocate for debt sustainability and push for reforms in the international financial system to achieve climate justice.

He explained that the combined effects of climate-related shocks, high debt servicing, and limited government spending on green resilience are stifling Africa's efforts to address the climate crisis.

"High interest rates and credit down-



President William during an Extraordinary Meeting of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change (CAHOSCC) on the sidelines of the 79th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

grades have also made refinancing expensive, further constraining our financial options," he added.

Earlier, President Ruto chaired the inaugural Steering Committee Meeting of the African Green Industrialisation Initiative (AGII), a platform bringing together African leaders and key players from the finance, industry, and philanthropic sectors.

The AGII aims to unlock investments for large-scale, high-impact green industrial and infrastructure

projects across the continent, aligning value chains to foster economic transformation.

"This initiative is crucial in driving Africa's green industrialisation and economic growth," President Ruto said.

African Union Chairperson Moussa Faki echoed President Ruto's call for unity, stating that a cohesive African approach is vital to secure climate financing at COP29.

He stressed that climate action is

critical, noting that the climate crisis poses an existential threat to the continent's economic growth.

"As a result of climate change, some African nations have suffered GDP losses of up to 5%, illustrating the gravity of the crisis," Faki warned.

The leaders expressed commitment to ensuring that Africa's voice is strongly heard at COP29, as the continent continues to face disproportionate impacts from climate change.

Meru County To Boost Revenue Collection Through Digitization

By: MKT Correspondent
 @themtkenyatimes

for cashless payments across its 24 income streams.

According to Edward Macharia, CEO of the Meru County Revenue Board (MCRB), the county's revenue collections are projected to triple to Sh1 billion as all income streams transition to the new cashless system. The initiative will not only streamline payments but also significantly reduce revenue leakages.

Through Cashless Payments, residents will be able to pay various service fees—including parking, business permits, land rates, and more—through a simple USSD code, making transactions quicker and more efficient.

This will give rise to increased Revenue Potential where the county aims

to raise up to Sh600 million this financial year, up from Sh384 million last year, thanks to improved features that allow for real-time monitoring of payments.

The digitisation of land rates and plot rates is in progress, with the full rollout contingent on finalising the county valuation roll. This step is expected to enhance local revenue collection significantly. Local traders like Janice Kainyu are thrilled about the cashless system, noting it will save time and costs previously spent travelling to pay for permits. "This initiative will really save us," she said.

The new system will improve visibility of defaulters, easing enforcement of revenue collection across the county.

This digital transformation is set to not only enhance revenue but also support the initiation of more development projects in Meru County.



Using The Blood Of Jesus As A Weapon



By: Eric Musa
EMEA.ericmusa@gmail.com

Meditate and confess the word in Revelation 12:11 “ And they have overcome (conquered) him by means of the blood of the Lamb and by the utterance of their testimony, for they did not love and cling to life even when faced with death [holding their lives cheap till they had to die for their witnessing].”

Concentrate on these PRAYER POINTS:

1. Thank You Father for the benefits and provision of the Blood of Jesus.
2. I stand on the ground of the Blood of Jesus to proclaim victory over sin, satan and his agents and the world, in the name of Jesus.
3. I apply the Blood of Jesus to every stubborn problem in my life, in the name of Jesus.

4. I plead the Blood of Jesus from the top of my head to the sole of my feet, in Jesus’ name.

5. I soak my life in the Blood of Jesus, in Jesus’ name.

6. I paralyze all satanic oppressors delegated against me by the Blood of Jesus.

7. Let every door that I have opened to the enemy be closed forever by the Blood of Jesus.

8. Make the following powerful confessions several times each day:

a. Through the Blood of Jesus, I have been redeemed out of the hands of the devil.

b. I walk in the light and the Blood of Jesus cleanses me from all sins.

c. Through the Blood of Jesus, I am justified, sanctified and made holy with God’s holiness.

d. Through the Blood of Jesus, I have the life of God in me.

e. Through the Blood of Jesus, I have access to the presence of the Lord.

9. I paralyze and cut off the head of my Goliath by the Blood of Jesus.

10. If there is anything in me that is not of God, I don’t want it. Depart, in the mighty name of Jesus.

11. Let the Blood of the Cross stand between me and any dark power delegated against me, in Jesus’ name.

12. I curse every work of darkness in my life to dry to the roots by the Blood of Jesus.

13. I defeat, paralyze and erase the ... (Pick from the under-listed) by the Blood of Jesus.

- Spirit of demotion - Failure at the edge of miracle - Vision killers

- Marital problems - Financial downgrading - Inherited problems - Dream attackers

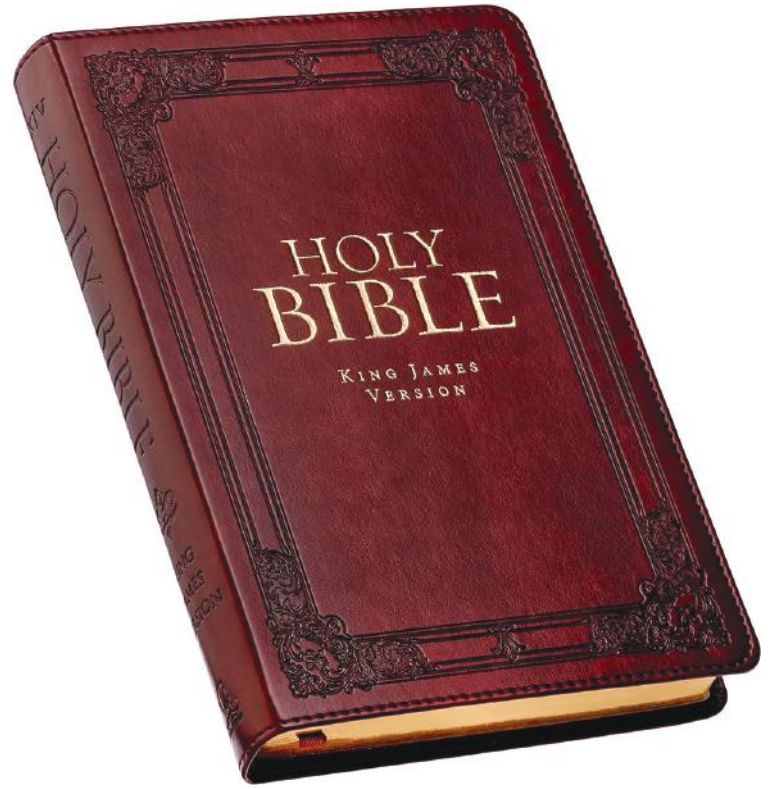
14. Let the power of the Blood of Jesus be released on my behalf and let it speak against every dead bone in my life, in the name of Jesus.

15. Let the power of the Blood of Jesus be released on my behalf and let it speak against every stubborn mountain in my life, in the name of Jesus.

HALELUJAH.

Evangelist Eric Musa:

(My message continuously: If you are not saved: Believe, accept, receive and confess Christ Jesus as your Lord and Saviour and be filled with the Holy Spirit, as it is written;



“NOW is the acceptable time, TODAY is the day of SALVATION.- 2 Cor 6:2”. For prayers, devotion, and to support the ministry contact Evangelist on +254722157300 (Email:

EMEA.ericmusa@gmail.com). Remember; God LOVES you unconditionally, perfectly and always: SHALOM

The Mt. Kenya Times



Artisans To Be Assessed And Certified For Affordable Housing Programme

By: Joseph Ng'ang'a
@themtkenyatimes



Affordable Housing

Worth Noting:

- According to KNQA Director General Dr. Alice Kande, the Kenya National Qualifications Framework (KNQF) provides for articulation of the various levels of qualifications and clear progression pathways for the various forms of certification, including recognition of prior learning.
- The national rollout of RPL is a timely conduit towards realising the Kenya Kwanza Government Affordable Housing Programme (AHP) with a view to increasing the supply of housing units from the current 2% to 50%, translating to 250,000 for the next five years from the current 50,000 units per year.
- The AHP is also expected to create over 500,000 new employment opportunities for young people graduating from the TVETs in the next five years, directly into the construction sector and indirectly through production of building products.

The government has developed a framework that will see artisans with uncertified skills and competencies assessed and certified through Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) at Affordable Housing Programme (AHP) construction sites and primary Jua Kali Associations worksites.

Through a National Framework of Engagement by various State Departments and government agencies, the move will enable the assessed and certified youths to take advantage of employment opportunities such as those that will be available through the Affordable Housing Programme.

Those involved are the State Departments for TVET, Housing and Urban Development, Labour and Skills Development, State Department for MSMEs, and Kenya National Federation of Employers.

In the arrangement, the Kenya National Qualifications Authority (KNQA) will coordinate implementation of the policy through awareness creation, sensitisation, and organising capacity-building forums.

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The AHP is also expected to create over 500,000 new employment opportunities for young people graduating from the TVETs in the next five years, directly into the construction sector and indirectly through production of building products.

The initiative will further strengthen the Juakali industry's capacity to produce high-quality construction products.

"KNQF is a comprehensive system that organises all forms of learning—formal, non-formal, and informal—across educational and training sectors. The distinct KNQF levels are defined by level descriptors covering knowledge, skills, and competencies," said Dr. Kande.

The KNQF encompasses three sub-frameworks: Academic, TVET, and Industry. Qualifications are placed within a level by mapping their learning outcomes against the level descriptors. The framework's primary aims are to enhance access, equity, quality, and relevance in education and training throughout Kenya.

Already Kenya is implementing the recognition of prior learning policy

across various institutions following its launch in March this year by the government.

Implementation of RPL in Kenya is being implemented through the 'Whole of Government Approach' where all relevant players are working collaboratively to enhance its effectiveness.

RPL policy is a revolutionary approach aimed at dignifying the Jua Kali workforce. This policy seeks to formalise informal skills, transforming them into recognised qualifications and opening up both local and international employment opportunities for artisans.

This strategic focus will create pathways to employment, empowering millions of Kenyans while enhancing economic development through skills recognition and opportunities."

The RPL policy aims to ensure recognition of knowledge, skills, and competencies that have been acquired through practical work and the award of certificates.

The implementation of the policy is a bridge to facilitate transition from informality to formality as well as facilitating multi-entry/exit between the education system and the labour market.

Kenya's education and training sector is regarded as one of the best in Africa, as evidenced by the fact that Kenya has led in developing and implementing policies, standards, and procedures for the management of accreditation of institutions, qualifications, and quality

assurance on the continent.

This framework brings together Basic Education (BE), Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET), University Education (UE), industrial training, and lifelong learning to enable better coordination and harmonisation of qualifications across the various sectors.

KNQA prides itself on creating an enabling environment for lifelong learning, fostering quality of qualifications, and creating international recognition and comparability of qualification systems.

The African Union and the European Training Foundation (ETF) are implementing the African Continental Qualifications Framework (ACQF-II) project to support the implementation of ACQF as a continental policy instrument.

The project aims to contribute to transparency, comparability, and recognition of qualifications, collaboration between National Qualifications Frameworks, and promotion of lifelong learning in Africa.

The project supports referencing of National Qualifications Frameworks to African Continental Qualifications Framework; develops and operationalises innovative tools such as the qualifications and credentials platforms, the RPL campaign, and skills data focus (labour market intelligence tools) through training, dialogue, and peer-to-peer sharing forums.

African Countries Urged To Hasten Adoption Of Artificial Intelligence For Faster Growth Of Their Economies

By: DCPS

Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua has challenged African countries to hasten adoption of Artificial Intelligence for it is a critical catalyst to the faster growth of their economies.

The Deputy President said Kenya is on the right path in infusing AI in leading sectors of the economy adding it is the way to go to ensure the nation advances.

Speaking yesterday when he opened the 41st International Association of Science Parks and Areas of Innovation World Conference in Nairobi on behalf of President William Ruto, the DP said Africa cannot afford to lag behind as other developed nations enjoy the huge share of AI benefits.

“Tech leading countries globally are reaping from infusing Artificial Intelligence into agriculture, health, trade, manufacturing, tourism, education, among other critical sectors of the economy,

“Kenya and Africa cannot prosper by consuming imported technology and innovation only. We have unique resources and challenges, which must inform our deliberate and strategic investment in research and development as a precursor to customised solutions,” he said.

While noting that AI is predicted to contribute close to 16 trillion dollars to the global economy by 2030, he said, Kenya and Africa ought to be ready to have a bite of what it provides.

“Kenya and Africa must have a bite of the benefit of this technology. In an even playground in innovation, nothing stops us from exporting our excess technology to the world,” he added.

The Deputy President revealed that the Government is ready to maximise on opportunities provided by technological advancements including in provision of key services. He cited E-citizen, agri-business and others as progressive innovations boosting the local economy.

“On behalf of President William Ruto and the People of the Republic of Kenya, we thank the IASP, for this special recognition. It is an affirmation of Nairobi, and Kenya, as the emerging and towering epicentre of Digital Innovation and Technology Revolution in Africa, and the World,” he said.

Kenya is hosting the 41st IASP Conference which is returning to Africa after 20 years. Over 50 countries have sent representatives for the Conference whose theme is “Demographics, Entrepreneurship and Technology: Defining the Frontiers of Future Economies”.

The DP said the Ruto Administration



Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua during the opening of the 41st International Association of Science Parks and Areas of Innovation World Conference in Nairobi on behalf of President William Ruto

is focused on adopting and integrating ICT to power and drive sustainable socio-economic transformation.

He said the Ministry of ICT and Digital Economy targets installation of 100,000KM fibre optic cable across Kenya and establishment of digital hubs in each of the 1,400 Wards.

“These hubs are providing vital access to digital platforms and job opportunities for our young people, whether in urban or rural settings. The Hubs are not only fertile innovation incubation centres, but also spring-boards to a knowledge-based and tech-driven sustainable economy

founded on efficiency service delivery,” he said.

With the rising challenge of cyber-crimes, Mr Gachagua called on the countries globally to work closely in forging a united front against the vice.

“Criminals are innovating to be ahead of everyone. This calls for harmonisation of laws, policies and regulations, to ensure stricter and prohibitive penalties against national, international and transnational cyber-crimes,” he said.

The Principal Secretary for ICT and Digital Economy and IASP Africa

President Eng. John Tanui, Principal Secretary for Broadcasting and Telecommunications Edward Kisiang’ani, IASP President Lena Miranda, IASP CEO Ebba Lund, Konza Technopolis Board of Directors Chairman Prof Raphael Munavu, Konza Technopolis CEO John Paul Okwiri, Prof Ratemo Michieka (Chair of Africa Union’s African Scientific, Research and Innovation Council (ASRIC), national, regional and global experts in technology and innovation as well as national, regional and international partners were present.



Group photo of the 41st International Association of Science Parks and Areas of Innovation World Conference in Nairobi.

Worth Noting:

- “Kenya and Africa cannot prosper by consuming imported technology and innovation only. We have unique resources and challenges, which must inform our deliberate and strategic investment in research and development as a precursor to customised solutions,” he said.

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Investor Relations: Kakuzi Shareholders Support Its Agribusiness Diversification And Expansion Plans

By: MKT Reporter
@themtkenyatimes

A section of agribusiness firm, Kakuzi shareholders have affirmed their support for the company's diversification and expansion plans following a familiarisation tour of the farm's operations in Murang'a County yesterday.

As part of its business expansion and diversification strategy, Kakuzi, a superfoods producer, has committed to executing a sustainability-anchored agricultural portfolio diversification agenda.

Kakuzi Plc Managing Director Chris Flowers said the agenda, with a capital outlay of Kshs 100 million next year, focuses on key issues such as integrating Agricultural Technology (Ag-Tech), water stewardship, measuring and reducing carbon emissions, reducing waste products, and hopefully, introducing new commercial produce such as Blueberries and

an expanded livestock range.

During the shareholders' visit, Kakuzi Board Chairman Mr Nicholas Ng'ang'a said the firm had grown beyond a farm enterprise and is now an integrated international agribusiness player. In its growth journey and as part of a deliberate effort to deepen its investor relations, the firm, he said, will continue to engage its shareholders through familiarisation tours and progressive engagements.

"Our shareholders are our primary stakeholders, and we're proud they can come to visit us today and understand how their investment is operating. We're particularly proud to showcase our climate-smart agriculture, which speaks to the sustainability of their investment portfolio," Mr Ng'ang'a said.

On his part, Mr Flowers said: "Market diversification for Kakuzi is a key part of our strategy not only for export but also for the growing domestic and regional markets. Having the combination of avocado, macadamia, and hopefully, blueberries as export crops being sent to Europe, China, India, the



Kakuzi shareholders visit

Middle East, America, Japan and the UK, as well as a strong domestic value addition range, we believe, gives us the greatest opportunities to minimise shareholder risks and maximise returns."

He added: "The complexity we face today is greater than it was during the Covid Pandemic, Flowers said. We

are now dealing with new significant problems beyond our control, such as complex global logistics caused by the closure of the Red Sea shipping routes and climate change, making agriculture far less predictable."

The Kakuzi share register indicated that the number of shareholders grew to 1,395 as of 31 December 2023, up

from 1,362 the previous year. The firm's shareholder profile comprises 1,154 local individual investors with more than 8 million shares and 97 local institutional investors with more than 5.5 million shares, among others.

Red Cross Trains Nyeri Journalists On First Aid Skills

By: Wangari Mwangi and Njoki Nderitu
@themtkenyatimes

The Kenya Red Cross Society has teamed up with the Nyeri Press Club to train journalists on basic first aid skills.

During the one-day session, which was held at the society's headquarters in Ruring'u, the scribes drawn from different media houses in the county were taken through practical drills on how to respond to common emergencies such as burns, fainting, and choking.

According to the Kenya Red Cross's Trainer, George Wachania, the session was aimed at equipping journalists with basic skills on how to handle emergencies.

The trainer noted that a lot of lives continue to be lost in the country due to lack of these lifesaving skills and called on Kenyans to sign up for training.

"If everyone knew how to administer first aid, we could prevent many deaths, and that is why we are calling on more Kenyans to be equipped

with these skills to help save these lives," noted Wachania.

On his part, the Nyeri Press Club chairman, Seth Mwaniki, urged journalists to take up First Aid courses, terming the training as essential.

Mwaniki also urged media houses to also support journalists by organising similar trainings to help scribes offer assistance during emergency situations.

The training comes a few months after a group of Nyeri-based journalists found themselves at the scene of a deadly road accident on the Nyeri-Nyahururu highway as first responders. Even though the scribes managed to rescue the victims from the wreckage of the 14-seater matatu, the scribes later on called on emergency response organisations to train them on First Aid. The accident claimed seven lives and left 14 seriously injured.

"Due to the nature of our work, we often find ourselves in accident scenes or tragic scenes as first responders. Such situations demand that we offer help in addition to disseminating the news, so it is essential for us to undergo such training," said Mwaniki.



Kenya Red Cross's Trainer, George Wachania (centre) explaining first aid skills to journalists

A Single Mother



In the quiet dawn, she rises still,
A heart of iron, unshielded will.
With dreams in her eyes and love in her
hands,
She builds a world on shifting sands.

Through sleepless nights and endless days,
She walks alone on paths she paves.
No shoulders to lean on, no easy way,
Yet she smiles through the hardest day.

Her arms, a cradle, her voice, a song,
She shows her child where they belong.
With every tear and every cheer,
She wipes away doubt, erasing fear.

She carries the weight of more than her
own,

A queen without a crown or throne.
But in her strength, her courage shines,
A single mother, love divine.

(Evans Asikoyo, the poet)

Historical Formation Of Cities And Concept Of "City"



By: Tongatarov Mirjalal Shermurod

Abstract: The history of cities is very long. But this history is humanity shorter than its history, this period corresponds to the history of the society. Each period can be divided into several historical stages its urban formation factors, urban infrastructure, population cities differ from each other according to their number, construction methods, and the tasks they perform. **Keywords:** city, town, city-state, city council, republican, regional and district subordinate cities, legal city, geographic city.

1. Ancient cities (up to the 5th century BC). In general, the social division of labor led to the creation of cities connect with it is known that the initial social work distribution is the separation of agriculture from livestock. The emergence of agriculture, in particular, irrigated agriculture to the

establishment of stable, permanent (stationary) population settlements cause. Primary irrigation facilities or means many people built it, many people used it, and so on most of them were guards. This is the basis of the ancient tradition of people occurs. Am m o bu jam oa (jam iyot errfiis), of people At that time, the territorial unit was neither a city nor a village. The next stage of the social division of labor in cities, This is the separation of handicrafts and trade from agriculture appeared as a result of the release. People in this profession, directly They are engaged in agriculture, and therefore they are different production of labor tools, as well as commodity exchange (alm ashishtir) acted as a mediator, in a convenient place who lived in overrun settlements. This is how it is places are called "city". The creation of the first city mainly related to the riverside civilization. Ancient In countries such as Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, and China According to historical sources, there were cities in the previous 4-3 thousand years It is known. Ur, Uruk, Lagash, Kish, Harappa, Babylon, Nineveh, Memphis is one of the oldest cities. The natural increase of the population in Ur, an early Mesopotamian city, was not similar to the current natural increase The size of cities is 370x240 m, with a

wide straight street, built of baked brick. The socio-territorial location was simple.

Special tailors, potters, elite layer and other regions are separated by blocks or boundaries. The total area with the suburbs was 640 acres (250 hectares) and the population was more than

20,000. The Harappan kingdom was ruled separately from its twin capitals by a monk-king with absolute power. BC 2000

Sumerian city-states had trademarks - But the immutable material culture and the inscriptions, which have only been partially read by scholars so far, mean

that the Nile River Harappan culture and cities in contrast to their cities appeared independently. Stable for a century

Despite the advanced Harappan civilization invaders by BC It was demolished in 1500.

Mesopotamia cities BC It existed in the 2000s. In Mesoamerica and several civilizations, such as the Maya, in 300-1000 BC from developed civilizations. Tikal, Waxastum, Mayapan such cities as the

capital of a small state, by the monk managed by an appointed manager and released merged into a confederation (M. Pacione, 2009, p. 33)

During the period of slavery, cities were centers of slave trade. The same at the same time, they also served as state centers, governors, army, officials gathered in the cities. As

a result, the city-state (goroda-polis) was created. For example, Rome Athens, Byzantine, Karfagen, Bukhara, Samarkand (Markand), Xiva these are from including.

2. Medieval cities (VI-XVI centuries). Cities in feudalism the development of crafts and rural x o 'jalig i, from the ground was related to use (feud - land).

During this period, Ijtim oy The division of labor deepened and trade became more urbanized (sea trade) and military strategic importance will increase, they

political, religious, economic and cultural as well performed the function of trade banks. As a result, Paris, Moscow,

These are Venice, Madrid, London, Delhi, Guangzhou, Agra have become big cities. Great geographical discoveries accelerates

the development of coastal cities. At the beginning of this period, the population was affected by wars and epidemics as

a result, it grew slowly, and at the end of the period it grew rapidly. The largest European cities have a population of 200-500 thousand lived, and in Asia they have a much larger population - up to 1-2 mln (Guangzhou, Delhi, Changyang).

3. Industrial cities (first half of XVII-XX centuries). During this period, the formation and development of cities Mechanized industry is the basis of its development. The social and geographical

division of labor has improved and increased population starts moving from villages to cities. Cities are large, where population and production are embodied become centers. The first industrial city in the world - Manchester, where the industrial revolution took place in Great

Britain

is a city. Chicago, Cologne, Essen, Detroit, New-York, Petersburg, Amsterdam, London, Paris are industrial cities began to develop rapidly based on its production.

By 1800, London with its 900,000 inhabitants was in the world was the biggest city. Between 1801 and 1851 the population of Birmingham was 273

increased from 71,000 to 256,000, while in Manchester increased from 75,000 to 338,000 during the same period (351).

In Glasgow population increased from 84,000 to 350,000 (317). Lawton According to (1972), the population of Britain increased by 27 million almost all of

them lived in urban areas in 1801-1911 did In the 19th century, many large industrial cities were wealthy on the contrary, in the construction of monumental public buildings and cultural institutions found (M. Pacione, 2009, p. 46).

Industrial cities were developing cities in the 19th century urban services and infrastructure provided to residents added a huge

blow. Public sanitation and water supply Disproportion has arisen and relatively low strata of residence water supply was almost non-existent in the affected

areas. Medium 20th century London has over 200,000 drainless wells, the situation was observed in other large

industrial cities as well as cholera, typhus It is surprising that such diseases spread among the poor it's not. In 1832, a cholera epidemic killed 5,000 Londoners 2800

people in Glasgow in the same year took his life. Wealth, choice of population groups (M. Pacione, 2009, p. 49).

Urban production in developed countries In addition to the distribution of centers, it is based on population stratification rich and poor quarters, traffic congestion, environment? problems such as pollution, unemployment, and crime will intensify.

Population growth, large-scale exploitation of natural resources increase of industrial enterprises cities, especially the capital caused the centralization of cities.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, in this topic, the historical, geographical, social, geopolitical, economic, urban planning and other issues are included. 1. Ancient cities (up to the 5th century AD). 2. Medieval cities (6th and 16th centuries). 3. The dawn of production (first half of the 17th-20th centuries).

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Pharmacy And Poisons Board Assures Kenyans Of Vaccine Safety

By: Joseph Ng'ang'a
@themkenyatimes

The Pharmacy and Poisons Board has assured Kenyans of the safety of vaccines administered in the country, saying that they have systems in place to ensure that products authorised to be used in the country are safe, effective, and of good quality.

Dr. Bramwel Tongola, a Pharmacist and Regulatory officer at PPB, said that they have an active system to monitor the safety of vaccines, and in case of any events, they respond to them appropriately.

Speaking yesterday during the dissemination of the Covid-19 monitoring study results, Dr. Tongola said that the study, which was conducted between the months of February and November 2023, revealed that the benefits of these vaccines continue to outweigh the risks since the risks are mild and do not interfere with the life of the recipient.

He explained that the study sought to identify the incidents of adverse

events following immunisation after a person received the Covid-19 vaccine, and the findings are that in every 100 people, 32 reported side effects which were mild in nature, but they also depended on the vaccine one received.

Dr. Tongola said that the study was conducted in 15 counties at public and private health facilities with high volumes and which serve people from neighbouring counties.

"In the case of Mpox, we do appreciate that it is an emergency that we have with us, and we have to look for solutions, and with that, we have to look for vaccines. We have seen that the World Health Organisation (WHO) has already issued an emergency use authorisation for an Mpox vaccine," said Dr. Tongola.

Dr. Martha Mandale, Principal Regulatory Officer at PPB, said that the National Vaccines Immunisation Programme has been key in terms of communicating and demystifying the myths and misconceptions about the Covid-19 vaccines and other vaccines in general.

Dr. Mandale said that on the Covid-19 monitoring study re-



Vaccine.

sults, most of the people sampled were women, and this is due to the health-seeking behaviour since women seek medical attention more as compared to men.

"Females were also more receptive to the Covid-19 vaccines as com-

pared to the males," she explained.

Dr. Mandale said that out of the 9,288 total population sampled, 6,099 were females and 3,189 were males. Out of the sampled females, 800, that is, 13%, were pregnant.

In their recommendations, PPB has

called for increased public awareness on vaccine safety to improve understanding, foster confidence in vaccines, and encourage vaccine uptake and reporting of side effects.

Tourism Stakeholders Tipped On Safety And Security

By: Robert Ojwang'
@themkenyatimes

The national government has implemented comprehensive measures to enhance peace and security across the country aimed at bolstering the tourism sector.

Tourism Secretary Dr. Patrick Bucha, speaking during a Safety, Communication, and Crisis Management workshop for tourism industry stakeholders in Kisumu County yesterday, stressed that a secure environment is essential for the success of tourism activities.

Dr. Bucha, representing Tourism Principal Secretary John Oloituaa at the event, noted that insecurity, particularly in urban areas, scares away potential visitors and undermines the growth of the sector.

He emphasized the crucial role of stakeholders in maintaining safety, urging hoteliers, travel agencies, and tour guides to collaborate with tourism police and other security agencies by providing vital information to

ensure travellers safety.

"The role of stakeholders in ensuring safety and security cannot be overlooked. It's essential to build capacity and raise awareness among them so they are equipped to identify and address safety-related issues effectively," Dr. Bucha said.

The workshop, organised by the Tourism Fund, brought together stakeholders from the western tourism circuit as part of Kenya Tourism Week, celebrated in Kisumu County.

Dr. Bucha further urged security agencies to foster collaboration and communication, advocating for the establishment of networks for sharing security-related information.

"Many security agencies operate in isolation, which hampers the effective implementation of security measures. These bodies must collaborate and share information to address security issues in a coordinated manner," he stated.

He also expressed optimism about the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife and the Ministry of Interior on the facilitation and



Tourism Secretary Dr. Patrick Bucha.

support of the Tourism Police Unit on effective management of tourism as a step towards addressing security challenges.

Additionally, Dr. Bucha highlighted the negative portrayal of Africa in the media, which has contributed to the continent receiving only 6% of global tourism.

He called on all 47 counties to work

closely with the national government to ensure security for tourists.

Kisumu County Executive Committee Member (CECM) for Tourism Farida Salim acknowledged the recent influx of tourists to the region, attributing it to the county's peaceful and stable environment.

"Peace and security are critical for development and tourism. No one

wants to travel to regions where their personal safety is at risk," Salim said.

She reaffirmed Kisumu County's commitment to providing a safe environment for tourists, adding, "We are dedicated to ensuring that the visitors we attract enjoy a safe and welcoming experience."

PARENTING

Levels Of Transition From Action To Operation



By: Wanjohi. P. Mugambi
@themtkenyatimes

Actually, the existence of this delay proves that there are three levels between action and thought rather than two as some authorities' believed. First there is a sensorimotor level of direct action upon reality. After seven or eight there is the level of the operations, which concern transformations of reality by means of internalized actions that are grouped into coherent, reversible systems (joining and separating, etc.). Between these two, that is, between the ages of two or three and six or seven, there is another level, which is not merely transitional. Although it obviously represents an advance over direct action, in that actions are internalized by means of the semiotic function, it is also characterized by new and serious obstacles. What are these obstacles?

First we must consider the fact that a successful adaptive action is not automatically accompanied by an accurate mental representation of the situation or of the action performed. From one and a half to two, the child is in possession of a practical group of displacements which enables him to find his way about his room or his garden. He can both make detours and return to his starting point. Children of four and five often go by themselves from home to school and back every day even though the walk may be ten minutes or so in length.

Yet if you ask them to represent their path by means of little three-dimensional cardboard objects (houses, church, streets, river, squares, etc.) or to indicate the plan of the school as it is seen from the main entrance or from the side facing the river, they are unable to reconstruct the topographical relationship, even though they constantly utilize them in action. Young children's memories are in some sense motor-memories and cannot necessarily be represented in a simultaneous unified reconstruction. The first obstacle to operations, then, is the problem of mentally representing what has already been absorbed on the level of action.

Second, achieving this systematic mental representation involves constructive processes analogous to those which take place during infancy on the sensorimotor level; namely, the transition from an initial state in which everything is centered on the child's own body and actions to a "decentered" state in which his body and actions assume their objective relationships with reference to all the

other objects and events registered in the universe.

This decentering, laborious enough on the level of action (where it takes at least eighteen months), is even more difficult on the level of representation, because the preschool child is involved in a much larger and more complex universe than the infant.'

Third, as soon as language and the semiotic function permit not only evocation but also communication with other people (verbal or gestural language, symbolic play involving more than one participant, reciprocal imitation, etc.), the universe to be represented is no longer formed exclusively of objects (or of persons as objects), as at the sensorimotor level, but contains also subjects who have their own views of the situation that must be reconciled with those of the child, with all that this situation involves in terms of separate and multiple perspectives to be differentiated and coordinated. In other words, the decentering which is a prerequisite for the formation of the operations applies not only to a physical universe (and the physical universe is

already substantially more complex than the sensorimotor universe) but also necessarily to an interpersonal or social universe.

Unlike most actions, the operations always involve a possibility of exchange, of interpersonal as well as personal coordination, and this cooperative aspect constitutes an indispensable condition for the objectivity, internal coherence (that is, their "equilibrium"), and universality of these operatory structures.

The decentering of cognitive constructions necessary for the development of the operations is inseparable from the decentering of affective and social constructions. But the term "social" must not be thought of in the narrow sense of educational, cultural, or moral transmission alone; rather, it covers an interpersonal process of socialization which is at once cognitive, affective, and moral.

This process may be traced in broad outline-but we must not forget that the optimal conditions are in fact unattainable and that this evolution is subject to considerable fluctuation, teaching both its cognitive and its af-

fective aspects.

The operations, such as the union of two classes (fathers united with mothers constitute parents) or the addition of two numbers, are actions characterized by their very great generality since the acts of uniting, arranging in order, etc., enter into all coordinations of particular actions. They are also reversible (the opposite of uniting is separating, the opposite of addition is subtraction, etc.).

Furthermore, they are never isolated but are always capable of being coordinated into overall systems (for instance, a classification, the sequence of numbers, etc.).

Finally they are not peculiar to a given individual; they are common to all individuals on the same mental level. And they enter into both the individual's private reasoning and his cognitive exchanges, for cognitive exchanges also bring together information and place it in relation to other information, introduce reciprocities, etc. In short, all this involves operations comparable to those which each individual uses for himself.



Worth Noting:

- First we must consider the fact that a successful adaptive action is not automatically accompanied by an accurate mental representation of the situation or of the action performed.

- Second, achieving this systematic mental representation involves constructive processes analogous to those which take place during infancy on the sensorimotor level; namely, the transition from an initial state in which everything is centered on the child's own body and actions to a "decentered" state in which his body and actions assume their objective relationships with reference to all the other objects and events registered in the universe.

- Third, as soon as language and the semiotic function permit not only evocation but also communication with other people (verbal or gestural language, symbolic play involving more than one participant, reciprocal imitation, etc.)

Delineating Jurisdictional Boundaries: The Court Of Appeal's Landmark Decision On Land Charges And The Environment And Land Court's Purview



By: Odhiambo Jerameel Kevins Owuor

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Environment And Land Court

Worth Noting:

- The judgment also addressed the critical issue of locus standi in such cases. The Court ruled that tenants or other third parties lacking a proprietary interest in the charged property do not have the legal standing to challenge a chargee's exercise of the statutory power of sale.
- This position reinforces the principle established in *Nairobi Mamba Village v National Bank of Kenya* [2002] 1 EA 197, where it was held that only the chargor could legitimately complain about the unlawful, irregular, or oppressive exercise of the power of sale.
- Furthermore, the Court's decision on res judicata is significant. It held that the addition of new parties in subsequent suits does not necessarily preclude the application of res judicata if the issues, subject matter, and cause of action remain substantially the same.

Article 162(2)(b) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 states: "Parliament shall establish courts with the status of the High Court to hear and determine disputes relating to the environment and the use and occupation of, and title to, land." This provision laid the foundation for the establishment of the Environment and Land Court (ELC). However, a recent Court of Appeal decision in *Bank of Africa Kenya Limited & another v TSS Investment Limited & 2 others* (Civil Appeal E055 of 2022) [2024] KECA 410 (KLR) has provided crucial clarity on the jurisdictional limits of the ELC, particularly in matters involving land charges and financial securities.

The Court of Appeal's ruling primarily addressed three key issues: the ELC's jurisdiction in matters involving land charges, the locus standi of tenants in challenging a chargee's power of sale, and the application of res judicata in such cases. In a decisive judgment, the Court held that the ELC lacked jurisdiction to entertain disputes primarily concerning the enforcement of financial securities, such as charges on land. This decision effectively narrows the scope of the ELC's mandate, confining it more strictly to matters directly related to land use, environment, and occupa-

tion.

Central to the Court's reasoning was the distinction between land use and financial dispositions. The Court emphasized that "a charge is a disposition that has no direct contractual relation to 'use' (by a tenant or licensee) as in this case, of a chargor's land." This interpretation aligns with previous decisions, such as *Co-operative Bank of Kenya Limited v Patrick Kangethe Njuguna & 5 others* [2017] eKLR, where the Court held that the ELC's jurisdiction over contracts should be understood within the context of land use, not extending to mortgages, charges, or collection of dues and rents.

The judgment also addressed the critical issue of locus standi in such cases. The Court ruled that tenants or other third parties lacking a proprietary interest in the charged property do not have the legal standing to challenge a chargee's exercise of the statutory power of sale. This position reinforces the principle established in *Nairobi Mamba Village v National Bank of Kenya* [2002] 1 EA 197, where it was held that only the chargor could legitimately complain about the unlawful, irregular, or oppressive exercise of the power of sale.

Furthermore, the Court's decision on res judicata is significant. It held that

the addition of new parties in subsequent suits does not necessarily preclude the application of res judicata if the issues, subject matter, and cause of action remain substantially the same. This ruling is in line with the principles outlined in *John Florence Maritime Services Limited & another v Cabinet Secretary Transport & Infrastructure & 3 others* [2021] KESC 39 (KLR) and reinforces the importance of finality in litigation.

The impact of this judgment on Kenya's legal landscape is profound. It clarifies the jurisdictional boundaries between the ELC and civil courts, ensuring that matters primarily concerning financial securities are heard in the appropriate forum. This delineation is crucial for maintaining the specialized nature of the ELC as envisioned in the Constitution and the Environment and Land Court Act, 2011. For financial institutions, this ruling provides greater certainty in enforcing their security interests. It reaffirms their right to exercise the power of sale without undue interference from third parties, provided they adhere to the statutory requirements outlined in the Land Act, 2012. This clarity is likely to enhance confidence in secured lending, potentially leading to more favorable terms for borrowers in the long run.

However, the decision also raises important considerations for tenants and other occupants of charged properties. While it limits their ability to directly challenge a chargee's power of sale, it underscores the importance of due diligence in entering into lease agreements. Tenants may need to seek additional protections or clarifications regarding the status of the property before entering into lease agreements.

In conclusion, this landmark ruling by the Court of Appeal significantly contributes to the jurisprudence on land law and financial securities in Kenya. It reinforces the principle of specialized courts while ensuring that matters of financial securities are dealt with in the appropriate civil forums. As noted by legal scholar Patricia Kameri-Mbote in her work on property rights in Kenya, such clarifications are essential for the effective functioning of a complex legal system dealing with land and financial matters. Moving forward, this decision will likely shape the approach to similar cases, providing a clear framework for addressing disputes at the intersection of land law and financial securities.

The writer is a lawyer and legal researcher



The Constitutional Crisis: A Call For Transparency In Police Appointments

By: **James Kilonzo Bwire**

The petition filed by Busia Senator Omtatah challenging the appointment of Douglas Kanja as Inspector General of Police (IG) raises significant concerns about the integrity of the recruitment process for one of Kenya's most critical positions. Omtatah argues that President William Ruto violated the Constitution, asserting that the appointment lacked a competitive recruitment process. This situation highlights the ongoing struggle for transparency and accountability in high-level government appointments, particularly within the police service.

Douglas Kanja's appointment follows a vetting process approved by both the National Assembly and the Senate. However, Omtatah's petition suggests that this process may not have adhered to constitutional standards, prompting questions about the legitimacy of Kanja's ascension to this crucial role. The implications of this challenge extend beyond Kanja himself; they touch upon broader issues of governance and public trust in law enforcement institutions.

The National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) has been a vital resource for many constituencies, enabling MPs to allocate funds for projects that address local needs. Salasya's defense of the fund highlights a broader conversation about the importance of such financial mechanisms in empowering marginalized groups, including youth. The ongoing debate around NG-CDF underscores the need for a balanced

approach to governance, where beneficiaries' voices are considered in legal and political discussions.

The appointment of an IG is not merely a bureaucratic formality; it carries profound implications for public safety and law enforcement practices across Kenya. The police service has faced intense scrutiny in recent years due to allegations of misconduct, including enforced disappearances and extrajudicial killings. In this context, ensuring that appointments are made through transparent and competitive processes is essential for restoring public confidence in law enforcement.

Senator Omtatah's challenge underscores a growing awareness among citizens regarding their rights and the importance of adhering to constitutional protocols. It reflects a broader demand for accountability from those in power, particularly in sectors where trust has been eroded due to past abuses. As citizens become more engaged in political discourse, it is crucial that their concerns are addressed through appropriate legal channels.

Kanja's appointment comes at a time when police conduct is under scrutiny. The acting IG, Gilbert Masengeli, is currently facing legal challenges related to his failure to comply with court orders concerning police conduct. This backdrop makes it all the more critical that Kanja's leadership is rooted in respect for the rule of law and human rights.

The parliamentary approval process for Kanja was marked by vigorous debate, with legislators acknowledging his extensive experience within

the police force. However, they also cautioned him against perpetuating a culture of impunity that has plagued previous officeholders. This duality reflects the complex nature of policing in Kenya—a system that requires both experienced leadership and a commitment to reform.

As discussions surrounding Kanja's appointment unfold, it is imperative that stakeholders prioritize transparency and accountability. Engaging civil society organizations and community leaders in these conversations can help ensure that diverse perspectives are considered when evaluating police leadership.

Moreover, there is an urgent need for reforms within the police service itself. Addressing systemic issues such as corruption, lack of training, and inadequate resources will be essential for fostering a more effective and accountable police force. Kanja must prioritize these reforms if he hopes to regain public trust and improve police-community relations.

The court's decision on Omtatah's petition will serve as a litmus test for Kenya's commitment to upholding constitutional principles in governance. A ruling in favor of greater transparency could set a precedent for future appointments across various sectors, reinforcing the importance of competitive recruitment processes.

Conversely, if the court dismisses the petition without addressing these concerns, it may signal an acceptance of opaque practices that undermine democratic governance. This outcome could have long-lasting repercussions

on public trust in institutions meant to serve and protect citizens.

As we await the court's ruling on this matter, it is essential for citizens to remain vigilant and engaged in discussions about governance and accountability. The future of Kenya's democracy hinges on our collective ability to demand transparency from our leaders and hold them accountable for their actions.

In conclusion, Senator Omtatah's petition against Douglas Kanja's appointment as IG raises critical questions about governance and accountability within Kenya's police service. It serves as a reminder that transparency must be prioritized in all aspects of government operations—particularly when it comes to positions that directly impact public safety.

By championing initiatives like this petition, citizens can help create a more equitable society where every individual is afforded their rights under the Constitution. As we move forward, let us advocate for systems that promote fairness, inclusivity, and respect for human rights—ensuring that every Kenyan feels safe and protected by those sworn to uphold the law.

Kanja's extensive experience—having risen through the ranks since 1985—provides him with valuable insights into the challenges facing law enforcement today. His tenure as commandant of the General Service Unit (GSU) has equipped him with practical knowledge necessary for leading reforms within the National Police Service.

However, despite his qualifications,

Kanja must navigate a turbulent landscape marked by public skepticism towards police practices. The recent history of enforced disappearances and allegations against officers demands immediate attention from any new IG committed to restoring faith in law enforcement.

As we reflect on this pivotal moment in Kenya's governance landscape, it becomes clear that appointments like these should not only be based on experience but also on an unwavering commitment to uphold human rights principles. The expectations placed upon Kanja are immense; he must demonstrate leadership that prioritizes accountability over impunity.

Ultimately, this situation serves as an opportunity for all stakeholders—including government officials, civil society organizations, and citizens—to engage in meaningful dialogue about what effective policing looks like in Kenya today. By fostering an environment where transparency thrives alongside accountability measures, we can work towards building stronger institutions capable of serving all Kenyans justly and equitably.

In moving forward together—demanding better governance practices—we can ensure our voices are heard while holding those entrusted with power accountable at every level.

James Kilonzo Bwire is a Media and Communication Practitioner.

The Urgent Need For Gender Parity In Kenya's National Assembly: A Call To Action

By: **James Kilonzo Bwire**

The filing of at least ten petitions in Kenya seeking to dissolve the National Assembly due to its failure to implement the two-thirds gender rule underscores a critical moment in the country's pursuit of gender equality. As these cases prepare for hearing on October 10, they highlight not only the legal challenges but also the broader societal implications of gender representation in governance.

The two-thirds gender rule, enshrined in Kenya's 2010 Constitution, mandates that no more than two-thirds of any elected body should be of the same gender. This provision was designed to promote gender equality and ensure that women are adequately represented in political decision-making. However, the persistent failure of Parliament to enact legislation that operationalizes this rule raises pressing questions about the commitment to gender equity in Kenya's political landscape.

For years, advocates for gender equality have expressed frustration over the lack of progress. Despite multiple court rulings mandating legislative action, the National Assembly has repeatedly stalled efforts to comply with this con-

stitutional requirement. The current petitions serve as a stark reminder that the fight for women's representation is far from over and that legal recourse may be necessary to compel action.

Critics argue that the male-dominated Parliament has systematically obstructed progress on this issue. Accusations of deliberate stalling by male lawmakers have been prevalent, suggesting a reluctance to share power with women. This dynamic reflects a broader patriarchal culture that continues to undermine women's rights and representation in Kenya.

The implications of these petitions extend beyond legal ramifications; they touch upon the very essence of democracy and governance in Kenya. A Parliament that does not reflect its population is inherently flawed. The lack of female representation not only marginalizes women's voices but also perpetuates policies that do not address their unique needs and perspectives.

Moreover, the ongoing struggle for gender parity in Parliament is emblematic of larger societal issues. Women in Kenya have historically faced numerous barriers to political participation, including cultural biases, economic disadvantages, and systemic discrimi-

nation. These challenges must be addressed holistically if true progress is to be achieved.

The upcoming court hearings represent a pivotal moment for gender equality advocates. Should the court rule in favor of dissolving Parliament, it could set a precedent for enforcing constitutional mandates regarding gender representation. Such a decision would send a powerful message about the importance of accountability and adherence to democratic principles.

However, it is essential to approach this issue with caution. While legal action can catalyze change, sustainable progress requires a cultural shift within Kenyan society and its political institutions. Engaging men as allies in this fight for equality is crucial; they must recognize that empowering women benefits society as a whole.

There have been positive developments within Parliament, such as commitments from some lawmakers to work towards achieving the two-thirds gender rule through bipartisan efforts. Yet, these promises must translate into concrete actions and legislative changes if they are to be taken seriously.

Furthermore, civil society organizations and women's groups play a vital

role in advocating for gender equality and holding leaders accountable. Their efforts have been instrumental in raising awareness about the importance of women's representation and mobilizing public support for this cause.

As discussions surrounding these petitions unfold, it is imperative for citizens to engage critically with the issue. Public discourse around gender representation must be encouraged, fostering an environment where diverse voices are heard and valued.

The outcome of these petitions could significantly impact Kenya's governance structures and set a precedent for future legislative actions regarding gender equality. It is an opportunity for Kenya to reaffirm its commitment to democratic principles and human rights.

In addition to legal avenues, there is an urgent need for political parties to comply with the two-thirds gender principle actively. The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) has reiterated this directive multiple times, yet compliance remains elusive. Political parties must prioritize gender parity not just as a legal obligation but as a moral imperative.

Moreover, it is essential to recognize that achieving gender parity goes beyond simply meeting quotas; it involves creating an environment where women can thrive politically. This includes addressing issues such as campaign financing disparities, which often disadvantage female candidates compared to their male counterparts.

As we await the court's decision on October 10, let us remember that true democracy thrives on inclusivity. The future of governance in Kenya depends on our collective ability to champion equality and ensure that every citizen has a seat at the table—regardless of gender.

In conclusion, while legal battles are essential in advocating for women's rights, they must be accompanied by broader societal changes. The fight for the two-thirds gender rule is not just about numbers; it is about ensuring that all Kenyans have equal representation and voice in their government. Only through concerted efforts can we hope to achieve genuine equality and create a more just society for all Kenyans.

James Kilonzo Bwire is a Media and Communication practitioner.

Climate Change And Sustainable Development In Kenya



By: Midmark Onsongo
 @themtkenyatimes



Climate change

Worth Noting:

- Energy efficiency measures can help reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. This includes improving the energy efficiency of buildings, appliances, and transportation systems. Kenya can implement policies and incentives to encourage energy efficiency, such as energy efficiency standards and labeling programs.
- Forests play a vital role in mitigating climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Kenya can protect its existing forests and promote reforestation to enhance carbon sequestration and biodiversity. Additionally, Kenya can implement sustainable forest management practices to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.
- Agriculture is a major sector of Kenya's economy, but it is also vulnerable to climate change. By adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, Kenya can increase agricultural productivity and resilience.

Kenya, like many African nations, is increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events pose significant threats to its economy, environment, and society. To address these challenges, Kenya must adopt a multidisciplinary approach to sustainable development.

Climate change, primarily caused by human activities, has far-reaching impacts on Kenya. These include increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, changes in agricultural productivity, and water scarcity. To effectively address climate change and achieve sustainable development, Kenya must integrate knowledge and expertise from various fields, such as climate science, agriculture, energy, water resources management, forestry, public health, economics, and social sciences. Key strategies for sustainable development in Kenya include strengthening climate change adaptation, promoting renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, protecting and restoring forests, promoting sustainable agriculture, improving water resource management, strengthening climate change governance, and building climate resilience.

Kenya can enhance its resilience to climate change by investing in early warning systems, disaster preparedness, and climate-resilient infrastructure. This includes building flood defenses, drought-resistant crops, and resilient water supply systems. Additionally, Kenya can promote community-based adaptation strategies, such as climate-smart agriculture and disaster risk reduction plans.

Transitioning to renewable energy sources is crucial for mitigating

climate change and ensuring energy security. Kenya has significant renewable energy potential, including solar, wind, geothermal, and hydropower. By investing in renewable energy projects and promoting energy efficiency, Kenya can reduce its reliance on fossil fuels and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Energy efficiency measures can help reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. This includes improving the energy efficiency of buildings, appliances, and transportation systems. Kenya can implement policies and incentives to encourage energy efficiency, such as energy efficiency standards and labeling programs.

Forests play a vital role in mitigating climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Kenya can protect its existing forests and promote reforestation to enhance carbon sequestration and biodiversity. Additionally, Kenya can implement sustainable forest management practices to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

Agriculture is a major sector of Kenya's economy, but it is also vulnerable to climate change. By adopting climate-smart agricultural practices, Kenya can increase agricultural productivity and resilience. This includes promoting agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and water harvesting techniques. Additionally, Kenya can invest in agricultural research and development to develop climate-resilient crop varieties. Water scarcity is a major challenge in Kenya, particularly during dry seasons. By improving water resource management, Kenya can ensure equitable access to water and promote sustainable water use. This includes investing in water infrastructure, promoting efficient

water use, and managing water resources sustainably.

Effective climate change governance is essential for implementing policies and measures to address climate change. Kenya can strengthen its climate change governance by developing comprehensive climate change policies, establishing institutions to coordinate climate change efforts, and promoting public participation in climate change decision-making. Building climate resilience involves empowering communities to adapt to climate change and promoting climate justice. Kenya can support community-based initiatives to enhance climate resilience, such as climate change education and training programs. Additionally, Kenya can promote climate justice by ensuring that the most vulnerable communities have access to resources and support to adapt to climate change.

By adopting a multidisciplinary approach and implementing these strategies, Kenya can build a more resilient, sustainable, and equitable future for its people and environment.

To effectively address climate change and achieve sustainable development, Kenya must implement a comprehensive strategy that integrates adaptation and mitigation measures. Adaptation involves adjusting to the impacts of climate change, while mitigation aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Kenya can enhance its resilience to climate change by investing in early warning systems, disaster preparedness, and climate-resilient infrastructure. This includes building flood defenses, drought-resistant crops, and resilient water supply systems. Additionally, Kenya can promote community-based

adaptation strategies, such as climate-smart agriculture and disaster risk reduction plans. Kenya can reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by transitioning to renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency, protecting and restoring forests, promoting sustainable agriculture, and improving water resource management. By implementing these measures, Kenya can contribute to global efforts to mitigate climate change and limit global warming.

The Kenya Climate Change Initiative (KCCI) is a government-led program that aims to address the impacts of climate change in Kenya. The KCCI focuses on three key areas: adaptation, mitigation, and capacity building.

Adaptation:** The KCCI supports adaptation measures, such as climate-smart agriculture, water conservation, and disaster risk reduction.

Mitigation:** The KCCI promotes renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable land use practices.

Capacity building:** The KCCI builds the capacity of government agencies, civil society organizations, and communities to address climate change.

The KCCI has achieved significant progress in addressing climate change in Kenya. For example, the KCCI has supported the development of renewable energy projects, promoted sustainable agriculture, and enhanced climate change awareness. Despite the progress made by the KCCI, Kenya faces several challenges in addressing climate change. These challenges include limited resources, lack of awareness, and institutional constraints. However, Kenya also has significant opportunities to address climate change. These opportunities include its abundant renewable energy resources, its growing economy, and its commitment to sustainable development.

Addressing climate change is a complex and urgent challenge for Kenya. By implementing a comprehensive strategy that integrates adaptation and mitigation measures, Kenya can build a more resilient, sustainable, and equitable future for its people and environment. The Kenya Climate Change Initiative is a valuable tool for addressing climate change in Kenya, but it is essential to address the challenges and seize the opportunities that exist.

This article was scripted by:
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NG-CDF Has Efficiently Transformed Various Sectors Across The Country

By: MKT Reporter
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The National Assembly Chairman of the Budget Committee, Ndindi Nyoro, has urged the Judiciary to reconsider its recent ruling that declared the National Government-Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) unconstitutional.

Speaking to the media, Nyoro emphasized the significant impact the Fund has had on the lives of many Kenyans and advocated for its permanence.

“With great humility, I request the Judiciary to revisit that ruling. Over the years, there has been a misconception that the NG-CDF belongs to the MPs. In reality, it is one of the most efficiently managed funds in Kenya,” said the Kiharu MP.

He highlighted that the Fund has enabled the rehabilitation of 112 public primary schools in his constituency.

“All classrooms in public primary schools within my constituency have been tiled, thanks to the NG-CDF. This Fund plays a crucial role in the efficient rollout of numerous projects, including the construction and rehabilitation of police stations,” Mr. Nyoro added.

Kieni MP Njoroge Wainaina and Tetu MP Geoffrey Wandeto echoed Mr. Nyoro’s sentiments, stating that the Fund has transformed many lives. “The NG-CDF belongs to the community and is highly effective. It has established structures that ensure benefits reach the people. I’m confident that some members of the Judiciary are beneficiaries of this Fund, either directly or indirectly,” Mr. Wandeto remarked.

He also noted that the Fund has established proper structures for the equitable disbursement of bursaries to students. “Since the NG-CDF bursary scheme is the largest, I propose that we consolidate all other scattered bursary schemes under the



National Assembly chairman of budget Ndindi Nyoro with Kieni MP Njoroge Wainaina at Narumoru Township last Sunday. Photo/PAUL WANJIRU

NG-CDF. MPs have been running bursary programs for a long time and have developed systems to manage them effectively. We should adopt the

method that yields the best results,” Mr. Wandeto suggested.

Kajiado Enforces Licensing For Childcare Facilities To Enhance Safety

By: MKT Correspondent
 @themkenyaintimes

It is now mandatory for all childcare facilities in Kajiado County to obtain a license following the approval of the Kajiado County Child Care Facility Bill 2024. This crucial legislation aims to ensure the safety and well-being of our children under four years old.

The bill was prompted by research from the African Population and Health Research Centre, which revealed negligence in childcare among workers in flower farms, leading to rising malnutrition rates among young children.

All childcare facilities must be licensed by the county’s childcare licensing committee. Operating without a license could result in fines up to Sh500,000 or a two-year imprisonment term.

Facilities are required to maintain

up-to-date records, including immunisation, emergency contacts, and daily attendance.

Employers with more than 20 staff must set up or subcontract an integrated childcare facility. Those with over five employees must also provide a lactation room.

The county’s Department of Health will manage the facilities, ensuring compliance and safety standards are met.



Sports >> *The Confederation of African Football (CAF) President Dr. Patrice Motsepe has allayed fears of Kenya losing the 2025 CHAN Championships hosting rights by giving the ongoing stadia renovation works a thumbs up.

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CAF Boss Patrice Motsepe Gives Kenya's Preps For CHAN 2025 Seal Of Approval



CAF President Dr. Patrice Motsepe

By: Louis Hobbs (SportsBoom)
The Confederation of African Football (CAF) President Dr. Patrice Motsepe has allayed fears of Kenya losing the 2025 CHAN Championships hosting rights by giving the ongoing stadia renovation works a thumbs up.

There were fears that the CAF boss would frown at the pace which Kenya is taking to renovate either the Nyayo National Stadium or Kasarani for the championships set for next year.

Kenya, alongside Uganda and Tanzania secured the rights to jointly host the eighth edition of the tournament but Nairobi was viewed as the weakest link by virtue of not having a CAF-approved facility.

Both Uganda and Tanzania have at least two facilities that are good enough to stage continental inter-club tournaments as well as the AFCON and World Cup qualifiers.

Kenya on the other hand, has been hosting her AFCON and World Cup qualifiers in for-

eign countries due to the snail-pace witnessed in having either Nyayo or Kasarani ready.

Motsepe impressed with renovation works at Kasarani

In what will perhaps give Kenyans hope of finally watching the CHAN tournament on home soil, Motsepe revealed his satisfaction with the upgrading works at Kasarani Stadium and the deadlines set by the government.

Kenya was awarded the rights to host the tournament, which brings players from domestic leagues together, in 2017 but was stripped of it failing to renovate the earmarked facilities on time.

Motsepe, who inspected Kasarani last Sunday, expressed confidence that Kenya will hasten her steps, in having the stadium ready, and ultimately, the tournament will be the best in history.

Kenya had initially listed Nyayo as the preferred stadium to host the CHAN tournament, but the government announced Kasarani

as the facility for the tournament. "I am very impressed with the commitment of the Government of Kenya and the progress I saw at Kasarani. The upgrading and renovation of the stadium is well on course," Motsepe told Sports-Boom.com.

Kenya on track for 2027 AFCON finals

Apart from the CHAN tournament, set for February next year, Kenya has the rights to stage the 2027 Africa Cup of Nations alongside her neighbours.

It is in this regard, that Motsepe toured Nyayo and the Talanta Sports Centre which are earmarked for the biennial football tournament alongside Kasarani.

Motsepe, unreservedly, thanked President William Ruto and his government for putting in the resources for the 2027 AFCON finals and other football activities. "The Talanta Stadium is a world-class one. I am proud of the ongoing construction. I am grateful to President Ruto for his

commitment to Kenyan football and the resources invested in upgrading stadiums for CHAN and AFCON 2027," said Motsepe.

Motsepe frustrated with teams playing home matches away

Motsepe's extensive address to the press focused on sporting facilities and at some point, he could not hide his frustration with some countries hosting home matches away due to lack of approved stadiums.

Kenya was among the 17 African countries that staged her World Cup and Afcon qualifiers in foreign territory, something which does not sit well with Motsepe.

"Nothing frustrates me more than a country hosting home matches away," said the former Mamelodi Sundowns chairman.

The renowned businessman is expected back in Kenya in December for a final inspection exercise.

GET THE BEST OF WORLD

Sports >> *Real Madrid forward Kylian Mbappe faces a spell on the sidelines because of a thigh injury.

Real Madrid Forward Mbappe Suffers Thigh Injury



Kylian Mbappe celebrates his first Real Madrid goal. PHOTO/Real Madrid/X

Real Madrid forward Kylian Mbappe faces a spell on the sidelines because of a thigh injury. The France international, who joined the Spanish club in the summer after his contract with Paris St-Germain expired, scored in a 3-2 win against Deportivo Alaves on Tuesday before being substituted after 80 minutes.

Speaking after the game, Real Madrid coach Carlo Ancelotti said: "He's fine – a little overloaded. He asked me for the change to avoid problems." In an update on Wednesday, Madrid said that "following tests" the 25-year-old "has been diagnosed with an injury to the biceps femoris in his left leg" and "his prog-

ress will be monitored". Real Madrid are away in a league match at Atletico Madrid on Sunday and then play Lille in the Champions League and Villarreal in the Spanish top flight prior to the October international break. Mbappe had scored six goals in seven games for the Bernabeu club before sustaining his injury.

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SPORTS AS THEY HAPPEN



Harnessing Ancient Ayurveda For Mental Wellness In The Modern Stress Era



By: Dr. Saurabh Madhavrao Jadhav

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Introduction to Ayurveda and Mental Wellness

Ayurveda, the ancient Indian system of medicine, provides a holistic approach to health, encompassing physical, mental and spiritual well-being. While the modern era brings unprecedented stress levels, Ayurveda offers time-tested solutions to mental health, emphasizing prevention and long-term balance.

According to Ayurveda, mental wellness is rooted in a balanced mind (Sattva), which leads to a state of peace and clarity. As we know, Mana and Sharira are both intertwined; Ayurveda doesn't treat mental health as separate from physical health, but rather focuses on the interconnectedness of both.

Ayurvedic Understanding of the Mind (Manas)

In Ayurveda, the mind is known as 'Manas', which governs cognition, emotions and perception. Mental imbalances are believed to result from disturbances in the Doshas – Vata, Pitta and Kapha. Ayurveda suggests balancing these doshas for optimal mental health through lifestyle changes, diet, and herbs. So, treating these doshas will lead to mental wellness as can be explained below

1. Vata imbalance may lead to anxiety, fear, and restlessness. Balanced Vata brings calmness, creativity, and mental clarity. It supports energy, enthusiasm, and adaptability.

2. Pitta imbalance can manifest as anger, irritability, or frustration. Balanced Pitta promotes focus, determination, and intelligence. It leads to sharp decision-making, confidence, and a strong sense of leadership.

3. Kapha imbalance often results in lethargy, sadness, and depression. Balanced Kapha results in stability, patience, and compassion. It fosters a sense of grounding, endurance, and emotional resilience.

Role of Ayurvedic Herbs in Balancing Mental Health

Ayurveda uses a variety of medicinal plants to support mental wellness. Some of the most significant herbs include which are often con-

sumed in powder, tablet, or tea form to balance mental stress and promote clarity.

1. Brahmi (Bacopa monnieri): Known to enhance cognitive function and reduce anxiety.

2. Ashwagandha (Withania somnifera): Reduces stress, calms the mind, and supports emotional stability.

3. Jatamansi (Nardostachys jatamansi): Promotes relaxation, helps with insomnia, and reduces anxiety.

4. Shankhpushpi (Convolvulus pluricaulis): A brain tonic that helps to calm the mind and enhance memory.

The Three Gunas and Mental States

Ayurveda classifies mental states into three qualities, known as Gunas:

1. Sattva (Harmony and Purity): A sattvic mind is calm, clear, and balanced. Practices like meditation and a balanced diet promote Sattva.

2. Rajas (Activity and Restlessness): Rajasic minds are driven by ambition and action but may be prone to anxiety or frustration.

3. Tamas (Inertia and Darkness): A tamasic mind leads to laziness, confusion, and depression.

A healthy mind is predominantly Sattvic, which can be cultivated through balanced living, meditation, and sattvic foods like fruits, nuts, and ghee.

Panchakarma for Detoxification and Mental Clarity

Panchakarma, Ayurveda's cleansing and detoxification process, helps remove toxins (Ama) from the body and mind, clearing mental blockages. It includes procedures like:

1. Abhyanga (Oil massage): Soothes the nervous system and calms Vata.

2. Shirodhara (Oil dripping on the forehead): Known for relaxing the mind and reducing anxiety.

3. Nasya (Nasal treatment): Clears the sinuses and balances the mind.

Panchakarma helps reset

the body-mind balance, bringing about mental clarity and emotional stability.

Practical Tips for Incorporating Ayurvedic Dietary Principles

To integrate Ayurvedic dietary principles into daily life, several key practices can be followed. First, embrace seasonal eating by choosing foods that are in harmony with nature's cycles, as this helps maintain balance and supports overall health. Mindful eating is also essential; consuming meals in a calm, distraction-free environment allows for better digestion and fosters a deeper connection with food. It's important to savor each bite and avoid overeating, as this promotes mental clarity and emotional well-being. Cooking with love and a positive mindset is another core Ayurvedic principle, as the energy and intention of the cook can influence the food's effect on the mind and body. Finally, staying hydrated by drinking warm or room-temperature water throughout the day helps support digestion and enhances mental clarity, aligning with Ayurvedic wisdom for optimal health.

Ayurvedic Lifestyle Practices for Mental Wellness

Dinacharya i.e. Daily routines, play an essential role in maintaining mental balance. Key Ayurvedic lifestyle practices for mental health include following which practices reduce mental clutter and improve overall wellness.

1. Waking up early (Brahma Muhurta): Aligning with the natural rhythms (Circadian rhythms) of the day promotes Sattva.

2. Regular physical activity: Yoga and walking calm the nervous system.

3. Proper sleep hygiene: Going to bed early and ensuring good quality sleep helps rejuvenate the mind.

The Power of Meditation and Yoga in Ayurveda

Ayurveda emphasizes the practice of Dhyana (meditation) and Yoga for calming the mind. Med-

itation promotes mindfulness and reduces stress, while yoga helps balance the Doshas and Gunas.

1. Pranayama (Breathing exercises): Helps calm Vata dosha and increase mental clarity.

2. Asanas: Poses like Shavasana and Balasana are beneficial for calming the mind and relieving stress.

Daily meditation and yoga practice can significantly reduce anxiety and promote mental peace.

Shlokas and Traditional Teachings from Ayurveda

Ayurveda contains wisdom in ancient texts, often shared through shlokas. The following shloka emphasizes mental clarity and the mind-body connection:

शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम्।

“Sariram ādyam khalu dharma sādanam”

Meaning: The body is the foremost instrument for fulfilling dharma, implying that mental and physical health are vital for overall well-being.

Another important shloka addressing mental clarity:

मनसः प्रसादः सत्त्वं बलं वायुन्मलामिश्रं।

“Manasaḥ prasādaḥ sattvaṃ balaṃ vāyunmalāmiśraḥ”

Meaning: A peaceful mind, mental clarity, and strength are essential for maintaining health and overcoming illness.

Conclusion: Integrating Ayurveda into Modern Life

The wisdom of Ayurveda offers a holistic approach to mental wellness, which is increasingly relevant in the stress-driven modern world. By incorporating Ayurvedic practices - such as proper diet, herbs, meditation, and detoxification - into daily life, individuals can achieve a balanced and peaceful mind. Ayurveda's ancient teachings provide tools for managing stress and improving mental health in ways that are natural, sustainable, and effective.

Worth Noting:

To integrate Ayurvedic dietary principles into daily life, several key practices can be followed. First, embrace seasonal eating by choosing foods that are in harmony with nature's cycles, as this helps maintain balance and supports overall health.

Mindful eating is also essential; consuming meals in a calm, distraction-free environment allows for better digestion and fosters a deeper connection with food. It's important to savor each bite and avoid overeating, as this promotes mental clarity and emotional well-being. Cooking with love and a positive mindset is another core Ayurvedic principle, as the energy and intention of the cook can influence the food's effect on the mind and body.