

**The Unfinished Scramble: Africa's Resource Paradox And The Shadow Of Neo-Colonialism. Part 2**  
 The most insidious manifestation of neo-colonialism in the resource sector is the systemic barrier to Africa acquiring and implementing the "production codes" – the advanced technologies, industrial processes, and manufacturing expertise required to transform raw minerals into finished products. The argument that Africa simply lacks the skills or the capital often masks a deeper, more troubling reality

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NAIROBI INTERNATIONAL DIGITAL CONFERENCE, 10<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY ROADSHOW  
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**News >> Leaders Caution Against Pineapples, Farm Produce Theft In Maragua Constituency**

P. 8. Leaders in Maragua Constituency have raised concern over increased cases of theft of farm produce in the area even as they beseeched residents to desist from trespassing or stealing pineapples from the expansive Delmonte Farm.



**News >> Navasha MP Jayne Kihara Arrested After Snubbing DCI Summons**

P. 12. Naivasha Member of Parliament Jayne Kihara was yesterday arrested at her home on Maragucu after she declined to honour summons to appear before the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI).

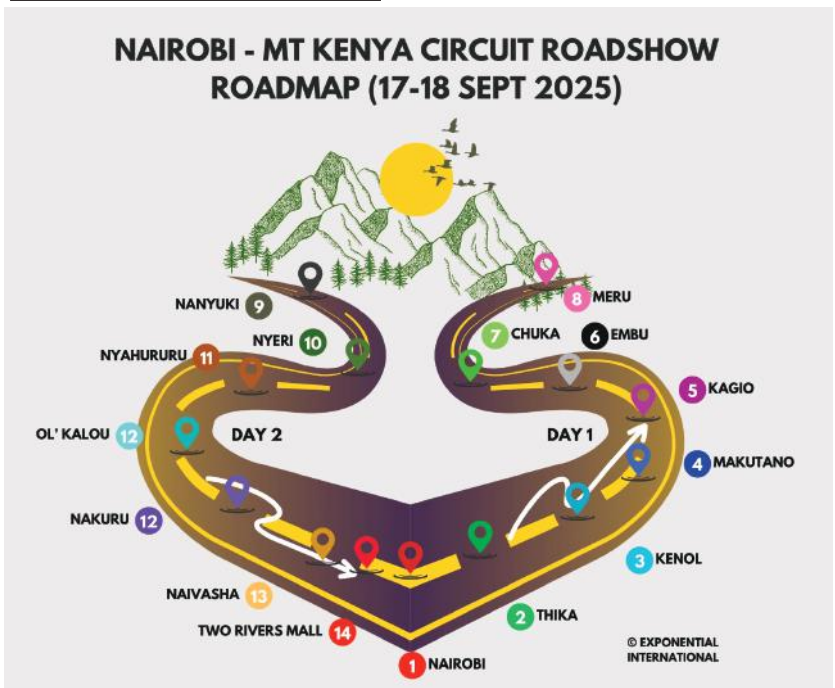
# Kalonzo: Gen-Zs Don't Want Dialogue

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Wiper leader Kalonzo Musyoka

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# President Ruto: Our Plan Is Putting Youth To Work, Not Inciting Chaos

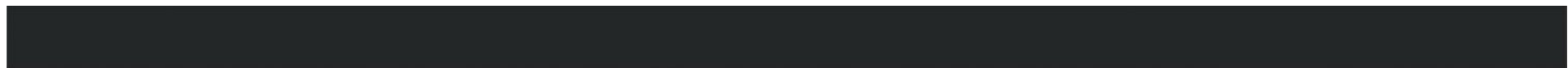
By: MKT Reporter  
 @themtkenyatimes

## Some Of The Moments As Captured In Pictures

President William Ruto has defended his administration's youth empowerment strategy, urging political rivals to present clear and credible alternatives rather than resorting to incitement. Speaking during a tour of the Nairobi Rivers Regeneration Programme in Dandora, Embakasi West, President Ruto challenged the opposition to outline their own blueprint for job creation instead of stirring unrest among the youth.

"We challenge our competitors to lay bare their plan for empowering our youth," the Head of State said. "It is a fact: we have a solid and credible plan on youth employment. Labour mobility has enabled 400,000 of our young people to secure jobs abroad. The Affordable Housing Programme has created employment for 320,000 others. And through our Climate WorX initiative, 20,000 youth are already at work."

The President underscored that transforming the nation should not involve exploiting the frustrations of unemployed youth for political gain. While inspecting the Nairobi Rivers Regeneration initiative, President Ruto revealed that the project has already created 20,000 jobs for youth in Nairobi, with another 20,000 set to join the workforce starting next Monday. The Nairobi Rivers Regeneration is part of the government's broader strategy to combine environmental restoration with job creation, particularly in informal settlements and underserved areas.



Editor's Desk




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## NEWS IN BRIEF



The Women Voice Against GBV; Nyeri Chapter, led by Nancy Nguru, met with the CEO, Dr. Purity Ngina, to seek collaboration for teen mothers' education. They shared issues facing many young mothers in Nyeri County who have dropped out of school due to pregnancy and gender-based violence. They are calling on the Commission to amplify their credibility and reach by championing key policy interventions, including extending the 8-4-4 system in designated schools and securing government capitation for accredited institutions. This partnership with the Commission is critical to ensure vulnerable girls are not left behind and have a chance to complete their education.



The chairperson of the Commission on Administrative Justice, Mr. Charles Dulo paid a courtesy call to the Assistant County Commissioner of Dagoretti South Sub-County, Ms. Jane Theuri. The visit took place ahead of a public outreach and legal aid clinic held near Muslim Primary School in Kawangware, aimed at bringing ombudsman services closer to the people. During their meeting, they held productive discussions on key service delivery challenges faced by citizens in the sub-county—particularly in the registration of persons and access to legal identity documents. The Chairperson emphasized the Commission's commitment to promoting administrative justice for all, especially marginalized communities. As part of the visit, Mr. Dulo also conducted an impromptu spot check at the National registration Bureau (NRB) offices at the Sub-County Headquarters. He engaged with members of the public and NRB staff, who raised concerns over frequent system breakdowns that hinder the timely processing and issuance of national ID cards.



The State Department for Livestock Development is intensifying efforts to keep the media and public better informed on its initiatives. A progress review meeting has been held to assess the ongoing implementation of the communication strategy for the State Department for Livestock Development (SDLD). The meeting brought together communication officers and representatives from SDLD and its Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) to evaluate milestones achieved, identify gaps, and align on next steps aimed at enhancing the department's digital visibility and stakeholder engagement. The discussions focused on the department's increasing reliance on digital platforms for public communication and the progress made in executing key components of the strategy. Participants reflected on efforts made towards establishing and maintaining active social media accounts, as well as developing structured content calendars to support consistent and targeted messaging.



DCP Deputy Party Leader Cleophas Malala, together with the Party Secretary General Hezron Obaga, yesterday convened a consultative meeting with county coordinators drawn from across the country. The meeting, held at the party headquarters, focused on aligning the party's grass-roots leadership with the evolving political dynamics in the country. The team also unveiled the DCP candidates for the upcoming by-elections in Banisa and Malaba constituencies, reaffirming the party's commitment to competitive and people-driven representation. Present during the event were several leaders, including the Eminent Council Chairperson Maina Kamanda, Embakasi North MP James Gakuya, Kajiado senatorial aspirant Dr Kanchori, the party vice chairperson and former limuru MP Peter Mwathi among other senior officials.



Public Service Commission led by Amb. Anthony Muchiri has kicked off a consultative forum with the Ministry of Defence to finalize the Defence Civilian Staff Policy and deliberate on other critical human resource issues affecting the Ministry. The forum, which began yesterday in Naivasha, seeks to strengthen the human resource framework governing civilian staff in the defence sector and ensure alignment with national public service standards. It also aims to promote efficiency, accountability, and professionalism in the management of civilian personnel supporting defence operations. The collaborative engagement highlights the importance of structured HR policies in enhancing service delivery within the security sector. In attendance was Defence Cabinet Secretary Soipan Tuya. Also present are PSC Vice Chairperson Mrs. Mary Kimonye, Commissioners, Commission Secretary Paul Famba and Senior Ministry of Defence officials.

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# North Imenti Constituency Residents Threaten To Recall MP Dawood

By: Dennis Dibondo  
@themtkenyatimes

## Worth Noting:

- The counsel said article 97 and 98 of the 2010 Constitution gives powers to electorates to recall their MP after a period of two years.
- “I have traversed several places in North Imenti and the electorates clarion call is to remove their MP from office. He has violated the constitution and this is the reason they are recalling him. We will collect a third of the votes and present them to Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) for verification and approval,” Mugambi said when presenting the document to residents in Meru town.



Kiogora Mugambi



Rahim Dawood

A section of North Imenti constituency residents have threatened to recall their MP Rahim Dawood.

The residents said they have started collecting signatures to recall the legislator.

According to Lawyer Kiogora Mugambi who has initiated the signature collection drive, says the MP has totally failed to deliver tangible development projects

Mugambi has already declared to run for North Imenti parliamentary seat in 2027.

The counsel said article 97 and 98 of the 2010 Constitution gives powers to electorates to recall their MP after a period of two years.

“I have traversed several places in North Imenti and the electorates clarion call is to remove their MP from office. He has violated the constitution and this is the reason they are recall-

ing him. We will collect a third of the votes and present them to Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) for verification and approval,” Mugambi said when presenting the document to residents in Meru town.

He says electorates are aggrieved by the MP due to his failure to exercise his oversight role by not condemning or raising questions in parliament with regard to ongoing abductions and killings around the Country and North Imenti in specific.

They also accuse Rahim of voting for the Finance Bill 2024 against the wishes of many constituents as well as failure to lobby for budgetary allocations to complete stalled national government projects especially roads.

They also state that the MP irregularly participated in voting for the impeachment of the second deputy President of the republic of Kenya Rigathi

Gachagua.

Rahim is serving his third consecutive term as North Imenti MP and he is a staunch supporter of President William Ruto and his Deputy Kithure Kindiki.

But the MP who responded to claims laughed off the plot.

He accused his political rivals as the ones behind what he called political witch-hunt.

“Do they have the requisite complaints which can pass the threshold of Chapter 6 requirements ? Voting for Finance Bill 2024 is not one of them, neither is Rigathi Gachagua’s impeachment,”he said.

“What development are they talking about?roads are done in most of North Imenti, or is it to their own homes? Do they know there are National Government and County Government roads ? Different classes of roads.

He said that amongst all the constituencies of Meru County, North Imenti has the highest allocation of tarmac roads.

He described those behind the scheme as perennial losers.

“I don’t do the development personally, so what development are they talking about,” They have to define what is the role of the MP as per the constitution.

He pointed out Kiogora Mugambi who he said tried the same in 2014 but failed.

“He is a candidate for DCP in North Imenti. So is it DCP which is sponsoring it and by extension some who I beat in the last elections. The conditions for recall are not a walk in the park and are very stringent. I invite them to go the whole hog,” Dawood said.

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# Leaders Caution Against Pineapples, Farm Produce Theft In Maragua Constituency

By: MKT Reporter  
 @themkenyatimes

Leaders in Maragua Constituency have raised concern over increased cases of theft of farm produce in the area even as they beseeched residents to desist from trespassing or stealing pineapples from the expansive Delmonte Farm.

Speaking in Kimorori ward during an empowerment forum on Wednesday, Murang'a Woman Representative Betty Maina, Maragua Member of Parliament Mary Wamaua and the Deputy County Commissioner, Gitonga Murungi, warned that the continued theft of farm produce is undermining economic growth in the sub county.

The theft also strains community relations as well as escalates tension between the community and the Delmonte farm whose close proximity to the surrounding villages makes it increasingly vulnerable to trespassers.

"We are seeing increased cases of people harvesting what they did not sow, and this is not only illegal but also unfair to hardworking farmers in the area who are trying hard to fill the country's food basket," said Maina, adding, "I urge you to stop trespassing on the Del Monte farm; let us work hard to earn the daily bread instead of exposing yourself to harm by stealing pineapples from the farm."

She also called on Delmonte to work closely with local administrators to address the problem by ensuring their security team handles suspects and trespassers lawfully.

"If someone is caught stealing pineapples, let them be handed over to the police to face the criminal justice system. We will not tolerate unlawful assault in the name of protecting property," she warned.

Echoing similar sentiments, Maragua MP Wamaua noted that hard economic times should not be used as an excuse to steal other people's farm produce or the pineapples at Delmonte farm.

"I know that times are hard and cases of joblessness are high, but that should not justify stealing because if you are arrested and jailed you will leave your family without a breadwinner," she said.

Wamaua lauded the security personnel for the concerted efforts and measures they have put in place to curb the menace.

"Let us talk to our children to avoid crime in any form and caution them about the consequences of the vices

because we did not raise them only for them to be harmed or arrested while stealing farm produce."

The MP underscored the need for harmony between the community and the Delmonte farm and harmony between each other, which will in turn foster job creation and spur economic growth.

DCC Gitonga Murungi termed the theft as a major setback to the efforts of honest farmers in the area.

"We have had persistent challenges with theft of farm produce here yet there are honest people who toil tirelessly but when harvesting time comes, other crafty ones reap from their toil, mostly the avocado fruit."

He noted that some of the stolen farm produce originating from neighboring sub-counties are ferried through areas like Gakungu en route to local markets and only concerted efforts between the locals and the administration will end the menace.

Murang'a County Woman rep Betty Maina, Maragua MP Mary Wamaua and Kimorori ward MCA wa-Risper issue cheques, during the empowerment forum at Kangangu ground in Kimorori ward

Murungi further expressed concern over rising abuse of drugs among the youth which acts as a catalyst to the spate of thefts in the region.

"Drug abuse has deeply affected our young people and you will realize that most of those stealing do so to sustain their addiction," he observed.

He pointed out that the widespread abuse of drugs had created an unsafe environment especially for young girls trying to pursue education.

During the empowerment forum, several groups were supported with non-refundable NGAAF funds for their economic ventures, 8 learning institutions received 5000-litre capacity water tanks each, while several groups and individuals received beehives to support their beekeeping ventures.

At the same time, all the elderly present received blankets and mattresses and food essentials while bright but needy students who had failed to join the university and remain in school were sponsored to remain in school.



Avocado



Pineapples

# ‘Gen Zs Don’t Want Dialogue!’ Kalonzo Hits Out At Raila

By: Kamau Mwangi  
 @themtkenyatimes

Wiper leader Kalonzo Musyoka has accused ODM leader Raila Odinga of hypocrisy over his proposal for an inter-generational dialogue, with the aim of bridging the gap between the government and the country’s youth. Kalonzo, who spoke in Kilome after gracing the commissioning of the Maria Salus Health Facility in Kiongwani, Makueni County, has, however, tasked the former premier and his political ally, President William Ruto, to instead embark on resolving issues raised by Kenyan Gen Zs. He says the prescription by his former political ally will not address the challenges facing the country, arguing that the Kenyan youth have spoken loud and clear and that it is time to act. “My friend Raila alisema ooh, tufanye intergenerational dialogue. Hawa watoto don’t want dialogue. They want to get a university educa-

tion and proper funding; they want to get the highest learning institution. Those of them in lower cadres want free primary,” he said. Having been part of the Building Bridges Initiative (BBI) and the National Dialogue Committee (NADCO) processes, Kalonzo wants no more of Kenyans’ time wasted in talks, which he said will only end up benefiting a select few. “Kenyans are mourning, we cannot take it. We just don’t want any dialogue with Ruto. Hatutaki. Hatutaki hayo mazungumzo. Mazungumzo ya kufanya nini? Tunataka haki chini ya Katiba,” Kalonzo noted. The shoot-in-the-leg order by President Ruto on protestors eight days ago also came under sharp criticism. “Yeye amesema enough is enough na watoto wapigwe miguu risasi. Hakuna rais mwingine, even the worst dictators, have been able to make that proclamation. Ati watu wapigwe miguu risasi waende hospitali, na hiyo hospitali yenyewe haifanyi kazi,” Kalonzo stated. Lawyer Ndegwa Njiru added, “We are not going to tolerate a govern-



Wiper party Kalonzo Musyoka . PHOTO | COURTESY

ment that is killing our children. We are not going to accept negotiations being called by Raila. We are not going to negotiate with our killers. These children require hope.”

# JSC Condemns Attack On Judges Over Bail, Bond Decisions

By: Dennis Musau  
 @themtkenyatimes

The Judicial Service Commission (JSC) has condemned what it describes as an “escalating trend” of public vilification and personal attacks against judges, particularly over bail and bond rulings. In a Thursday statement by its secretary, Winfridah Mokaya, the commission expressed “grave concern” over reactions to recent decisions made by the Nanyuki and Kahawa Law Courts. In Nanyuki, some 111 people arrested over the July 7 Saba Saba protests in Laikipia County were released on a Ksh.50,000 cash bail each, after being charged with malicious damage to property. Some were reportedly arrested on the eve of the demos. In Kahawa, meanwhile, 37 youth who were last week charged with

terrorism-related offences over the June 25 and July 7 protests were on Wednesday released on a cash bail of Ksh.50,000 or an alternative bond of Ksh.200,000 each. Critics, including former Chief Justice David Maraga, have taken issue with the pressing of terrorism charges against protestors, terming it a way to suppress dissent. On social media, some users have called for the publicization of the personal information and contact details of the magistrates, judges, and prosecutors behind the charges they call “trumped-up” and “nonsensical”. But Mokaya has warned that such attacks undermine judicial independence and erode public trust in the administration of justice. “These decisions are guided by the Constitution, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Judiciary’s bail and bond policy guidelines,” Mokaya said, adding that judicial officers do not act arbitrarily. JSC held that dissatisfied parties have the right to appeal or seek re-



File image of Judicial Service Commission (JSC) Secretary Winfridah Mokaya | Photo: JSC/X

views through legal channels instead of resorting to personal attacks. Mokaya said necessary security arrangements are in place for judicial officers through the Judiciary Police Unit. “The commission reaffirms its unwavering commitment to defending the decisional independence of all judicial officers and judges,” she added.

# Kiambu Change Makers Trained On Child Nutrition Advocacy Through Theatre

By: MKT Reporter  
 @themkenyatimes

Grassroots leaders, media professionals, and policymakers in Kiambu County have undergone training on child nutrition advocacy, with a focus on using creative arts to communicate key messages.

The workshop, led by the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), introduced participants to the “Theatre for Policy Advocacy (TPA)” approach—using storytelling and performance to spark community dialogue and influence nutrition policy.

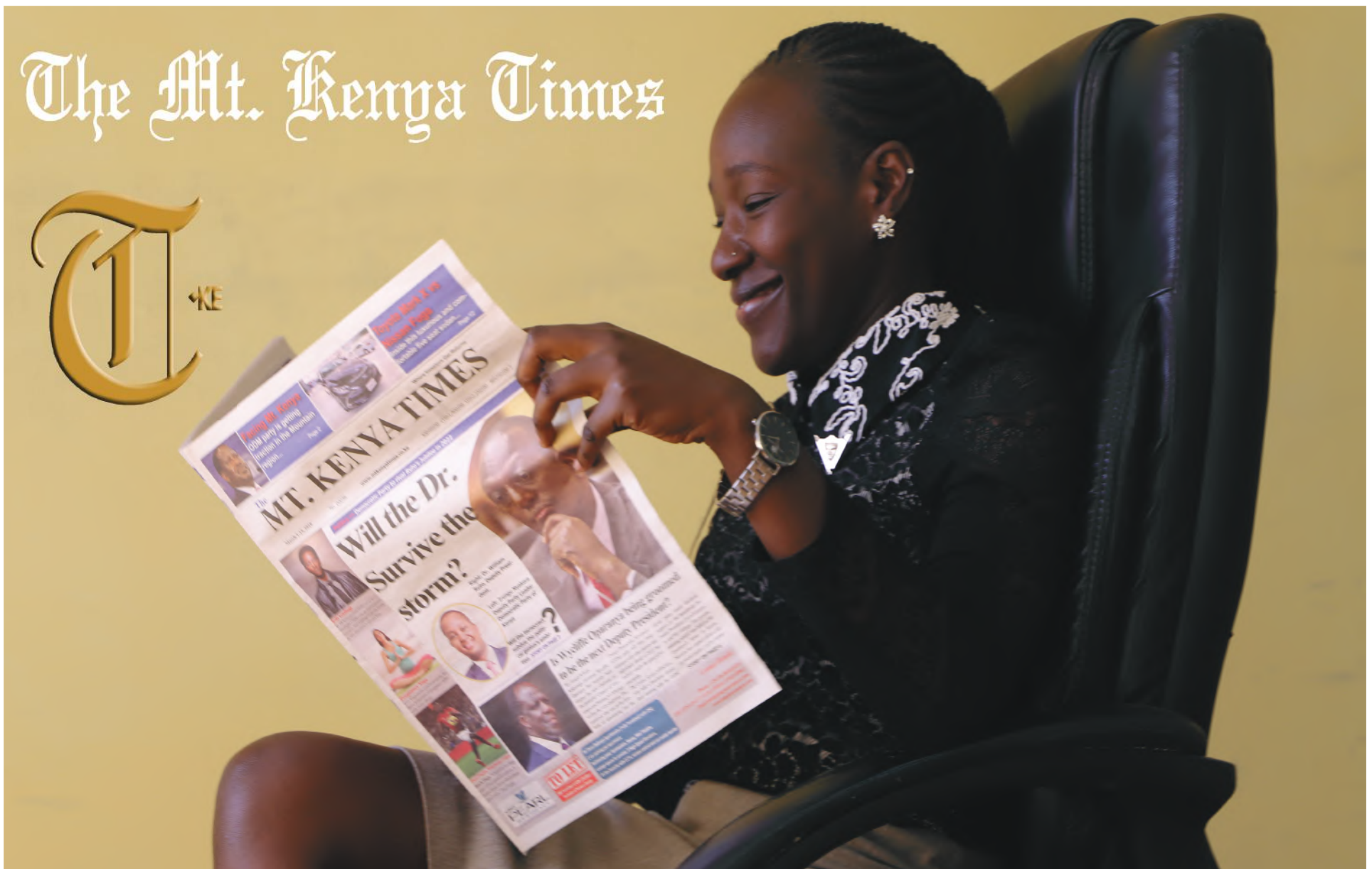
FANRPAN’s Director of Policy Advocacy and Communications, Francis Hale, said the goal is to break down barriers between experts and communities, making nutrition education more accessible.

“We’re shifting from a top-down model to inclusive storytelling that reflects lived realities,” he noted.

According to the 2022 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 28% of children in Kiambu suffer from stunting, underweight, wasting, or obesity—largely due to poor feeding practices and lack of awareness.

Participants welcomed the training, with trainee Judy Wairimu saying that theatre offers a powerful tool for bridging generational gaps and promoting evidence-based conversations.

The initiative complements the Kenya Nutrition Action Plan (KNAP) 2023–2027, which aims to address malnutrition, promote healthy food systems, and strengthen maternal and child nutrition nationwide.



# Bringing Nutrition To The Forefront: Why Healthy Eating Isn't Just A "Hard Sell" Anymore

By: Felix Njenga  
@themtkenyatimes

For too long, the critical issue of malnutrition in Kenya has been a quiet crisis, with vital information often failing to reach the very communities that need it most.

Across Africa, the struggle for proper nutrition is a shared challenge, with some nations making strides and others still grappling with its complexities.

Francis Hale, the Africa director for policy advocacy and communications at the Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN), recently highlighted a core problem: nutrition isn't always seen as the most "exciting" topic. This perception, he explained at a recent training forum for journalists, community leaders, policymakers, and health practitioners, is a significant hurdle in Kenya and worldwide.

Despite these challenges, there's good news. Kenya has seen a notable improvement in its stunting rate, which dropped from 22% to 18% in 2022. "This confirms that policies are being implemented and they are working," Hale noted.

However, he stressed the importance of reviewing existing national nutrition policies. "It will take a study to know which policies are working and which are not," he urged.

Hale issued a passionate plea to journalists, urging them to dedicate more news coverage to nutrition, especially concerning children. He believes this increased visibility is crucial for policy advocacy, ensuring that effective actions are taken and implemented.

"Journalists mostly focus on entertainment, sports, politics, and other human interest stories, but rarely do they put more emphasis on agriculture or healthy eating," he observed. He called on them to champion the reporting of policy advocacy, helping to push for the implementation and review of policies that aren't yielding results.

Through the impactful theme of 'Theatre for Policy and Advocacy (TPA) for child nutrition,' there's a strong belief that by working together, crucial information can reach the grassroots, fostering healthier communities.

Harrison Thuku, a dedicated community champion, shared how these trainings have been an "eye-opener."

He noted that people often rely on their own limited knowledge when it comes to nutrition. "I've learned that organic foods are better than modified foods. I've also learned that breastfeeding is vital in a baby's early development. Many young women don't breastfeed and rely on powdered milk," he revealed.

The training itself championed innovative methods like using music, acting, and other forms of community-resonant art to spread the message and educate people about nutrition.

Several factors contribute to the ongoing nutrition struggles in Kenya.

Nutrition education is often bundled into other subjects, leading to a less



Francis Hale, the Africa director for policy advocacy and communications at the Food Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) speaking during an agricultural training at the Limuru resort involving journalists, community leaders, policy makers and other stakeholders.

## Worth Noting:

- Despite these challenges, there's good news. Kenya has seen a notable improvement in its stunting rate, which dropped from 22% to 18% in 2022. "This confirms that policies are being implemented and they are working," Hale noted.
- However, he stressed the importance of reviewing existing national nutrition policies. "It will take a study to know which policies are working and which are not," he urged.
- Hale issued a passionate plea to journalists, urging them to dedicate more news coverage to nutrition, especially concerning children. He believes this increased visibility is crucial for policy advocacy, ensuring that effective actions are taken and implemented.

through understanding of its importance.

Nutritional science can feel overwhelming with its ever-changing recommendations and technical terms.

For communities facing hunger, simply having enough food often overshadows concerns about its nutritional value.

Some age-old practices can restrict access to nutritious foods, especially for vulnerable groups.

The rise of processed, less nutritious foods, influenced by urbanization, is shifting dietary habits away from traditional, nutrient-rich options.

Affording diverse and nutritious foods is a major barrier, particularly for low-income families.

Issues like inefficient supply chains and climate change impact access to healthy food.

Cheap, unhealthy, ultra-processed foods are often aggressively marketed, making them easily accessible.

The idea of healthy eating is often oversimplified, not fully encompassing a balanced approach.

Nutrition is often only considered when illness strikes, rather than as a preventive measure for good health.

Historically, nutrition hasn't always received adequate funding or political commitment compared to other issues.

Nutrition messages can sometimes be dry and academic, failing to truly connect with the public.

Traditional campaigns might not be effective in capturing public interest and encouraging behavioral change.

These challenges contribute to Kenya's "double burden of malnutrition," where

both undernutrition and rising rates of overweight and obesity coexist, leading to an increase in diet-related non-communicable diseases. The economic toll of malnutrition is also substantial, affecting productivity, healthcare costs, and educational outcomes.

To transform nutrition into a more appealing and engaging topic in Kenya, a multi-faceted and innovative approach is essential

Frame nutrition in ways that directly connect with people's daily lives, their hopes, and their financial realities.

Incorporate traditional foods and cooking methods, showcasing how they fit into a healthy diet. Address food taboos with sensitivity and evidence-based alternatives.

Focus on the positive benefits of good nutrition – like increased energy, better performance in school and work, stronger immunity, and healthy children – rather than just the risks of poor nutrition.

Involve communities in developing nutrition solutions through dialogues, cooking demonstrations, and practical workshops.

Integrate practical nutrition education into school curricula, getting children involved in school gardens and healthy cooking activities.

Use popular platforms to share engaging content, recipes, and tips in accessible formats like videos, infographics, and short stories.

Introduce engaging challenges, competitions (like the "DISH Competition"), or interactive tools that make learning about nutrition enjoyable.

Highlight cost-effective ways to eat healthy, such as buying seasonal and local produce, growing kitchen gardens, and utilizing plant-based proteins.

Invest in initiatives that improve the production, distribution, and market access for nutritious local foods.

Collaborate with the private sector to make nutritious foods more aspirational, accessible, and affordable, while also promoting responsible marketing.

Advocate for strong national and county-level nutrition action plans with adequate funding and clear targets.

Emphasize that nutrition isn't just a health issue but a development issue that requires collaboration across various ministries.

Demonstrate the economic benefits of investing in nutrition to policymakers and donors.

Train and empower community health workers, local leaders, and respected individuals to champion good nutrition.

Engage popular figures to promote healthy eating habits, especially among young people.

By embracing these strategies, Kenya can move towards a future where nutrition isn't just a concern, but an attractive, engaging, and deeply integrated part of public life, leading to a healthier and more productive population.

# Navasha MP Jayne Kihara Arrested After Snubbing DCI Summons

By: Correspondent  
 @themkenyaintimes

Naivasha Member of Parliament Jayne Kihara was yesterday arrested at her home on Maraiguu after she declined to honour summons to appear before the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI).

Nyandarua County Assembly Speaker Wachira Waiganjo told media that the legislator has been booked at the Naivasha police station.

The DCI had accused the MP of making remarks deemed to undermine the authority of a public officer — an offence criminalized under Section 132 of the Penal Code.

On her part, Kihara cited a 2016 High Court ruling that declared the penal provision under which she is being investigated unconstitutional.

In a letter addressed to the DCI and signed by her lawyers from Ndegwa & Ndegwa Advocates, Kihara argues the High Court annulled the provision in the case of Robert Alai v Attorney General, Constitutional Petition No. 174 of 2016.

The letter cites a declaration by Justice Chacha Mwita stating that Section 132 of the Penal Code was “unconstitutional and invalid.”

“Our client... finds herself unable to participate in a process founded upon a law that has been declared invalid,” the letter circulated on Monday read.

The DCI had said it sought to interview Kihara for allegedly disseminating “inciteful or disruptive content” following remarks made during recent public rallies.

In particular, the MP criticized President William Ruto over his directive to security forces to shoot violent protesters in the leg — comments that sparked widespread attention.

## Defiance

Kihara, a vocal supporter of former Deputy President Rigathi Gachagua and a prominent critic of the Kenya Kwanza administration, dismissed the summons as political persecution. “The days of intimidating leaders using the criminal justice system are long gone,” she said on Sunday.

“Summoning me to DCI headquarters tomorrow will not change Kenyans’ resolve, because this is not



Naivasha Member of Parliament Jayne Kihara

about Jayne Kihara but about our country, Kenya.”

Her defiance comes amid growing political tension following the Saba Saba Day protests and the one-year anniversary of the Gen Z-led anti-tax demonstrations, both of which have reignited opposition to the govern-

ment’s economic and governance policies.

Kihara’s legal team also took issue with the short notice of the summons, arguing that she was not afforded adequate time to prepare or understand the alleged offence.

While the DCI has yet to respond

to the letter, the agency had earlier warned in its notice that failure to comply with the summons constituted an offence punishable under the law.

# Intern Among 4 Treasury Officials Arrested By EACC Over Sh10.5mn Bribery Scandal

By: Bruhan Makong  
 @themkenyaintimes

Four officials from the National Treasury’s Pensions Department, including an intern, have been arrested by detectives from the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) over bribery allegations.

According to the EACC, the arrests followed a two-month covert operation targeting corrupt practices within the department.

The suspects have been identified as Wilkens Muhando Mugatsia (intern), Henry Odhiambo Otira (Senior Pensions Officer), Catherine Muthoni Murage (Senior Pensions Officer), and Byrson Mark (Chief Clerical Officer).

EACC Head of Corporate Affairs, Stephen Karuga, said preliminary investigations uncovered a criminal syndicate within the department that

has been extorting members of the public seeking pension services.

“Preliminary investigations have established a criminal syndicate involving pension officials who have been extorting members of the public seeking services at the Pensions Department,” Karuga stated Thursday.

These payments were funneled through a mobile money paybill account operated by Mugatsia, the intern.

Investigators further revealed that over Sh10.5 million had been transacted through the paybill account over the past two years.

The agency disclosed that further inquiries have established that the paybill account is registered under the name of Mugatsia’s mother.

The suspects are currently being held at the Integrity Centre Police Station and are expected to be transferred to Kilimani Police Station as investigations continue.



Kenya’s National Treasury Headquarters

The EACC has reiterated its commitment to rooting out corruption in public institutions.

“The Commission reiterate its commitment to tackling bribery at service delivery points to restore public

trust and improve access to quality services for all citizens,” the statement read.

# Mother Of A Girl Shot In Meru During Saba Saba Demos Want State Compensation

By: Dennis Dibondo

@themtkenyatimes

A mother of a child who was shot by police wants the state to compensate her for the damages.

A 12 year old Joy Makena who survived death by a whisker was allegedly shot in Gwa Kairanya Meru town, North Imenti constituency during Saba Saba demonstration as police engaged demonstrators.

Makena was in the company of other children in town when the unfortunate incident happened.

The child's mother Josephine Karegi said at around 4 pm she received a phone call from Doctors Plaza Hospital that her daughter was receiving treatment at the facility.

"After treating her and taking CT scans they decided to refer her to Meru Teaching and Referral Hospital," she said.

Karegi said that after CT scans doctors said there were bullets in his

shoulder and arm.

"The two bullets were removed and showed to me and the doctor said that he will keep them and give them to DCI officers," she said.

The mother said that she had a challenge getting an OB number as police at the Meru police station declined to issue an OB number because they said they were yet to hear such cases.

The mother said she has spent over Sh.100000 on medical care as her daughter had to undergo surgeries to remove the bullets, and is still traumatised after the incident.

She said even after Ripples International, a child rights organization intervened, she was still also unable to get an occurrence Book Number (OB) number.

"The doctors who treated my daughter did so without an OB number because of the case needed urgent medical attention but after my daughter was discharged from the hospital he insisted that i follow up and get it," Karegi said

Ripples International director Mercy

Chidi said she found the case through a Facebook page.

"We are really saddened and disturbed me as a person working for the rights of children and I followed up and I wondered why there was a fundraiser yet the victim was shot by police officers and it was the responsibility of the state," she said.

Chidi said Karegi was denied an Occurrence Book Number even after they intervened.

She said although the country is blessed with a strong legal framework most people do not understand their rights.

"The police declined to record the incident in their occurrence book even after we engaged lawyers and table all the evidence to them," Chidi said.

Chidi said they are considering reporting the case to Independent Police Oversight Authority (IPOA)

Chidi said children have a right to life protection, healthcare and justice. Joy's suffering is a reminder of the dangerous normalisation of violence against children and culture of impu-



Josephine Karegi

nity that follows.

He said as a lobby group they want immediate medical support and psychological support for Joy and other children affected.

Imenti North sub county Police Boss Ambrose Kyalo said they got the report on Wednesday.

"They reported the incident and the Officer Commanding Station told them to go and bring the treatment notes from the doctors but they failed to return.

He said according to doctors reports

they saw there were fragments from either a tear gas canister or a rubber bullet.

Kyalo said the child's mother and Ripples International Lawyer have recorded statements and got an Occurrence Book (OB).

# Coffee Market Fetch KSh316 Million To Estate And Cooperative Farmers

By: Morris Githenya

@themtkenyatimes

Two weeks after the resumption of operation, the Nairobi Coffee Exchange the coffee market has continued posting declining payment to the growers during the weekly auction.

On Tuesday, the growers posted a payment of KSh316.1 million after the coffee brokers sold 5,818 bags.

The payment posted a decline compared to KSh376 million paid during last week's auction.

In the market, Mathira North Farmers Cooperative Society's Kiamariga farmers achieved the best price of KSh51,841 per bag of grade AA.

The second best price was achieved by Kiria factory of KSh51,711 per bag grade AA, for each of the nine bags auctioned through Meru Union.

In the report, eight coffee brokers led by Meru Cooperative Union

marketed 2,124 bags and Alliance Berries Limited 1,546 bags of coffee.

The market attracted 17 buyers.

The NCE reports indicate that brokers marketed 1,006 bags of grade AA that fetched KSh59.4 million and 2,683 grade AB for KSh147.5 million.

"In the dealers category, C.Dormans bought 1,366 bags that fetched Sh75.4 million, Louis Dreyfus 994 bags for Sh 51.8 million, Ibero Kenya 955 bags for Sh49.4million, Kenyacof 717 bags, for Sh40.6 million among others," read part of the report by the acting CEO Symon Mburia.

The report stated that Meru Union fetched Sh118.6 million, Alliance Berries Sh85.5 million after the sale of 2,124 bags and 1,546 bags respectively.

CEBBA auctioned 335 bags for KSh17.7 million, United Eastern 314 bags that fetched KSh14.7 mil-



## Truth After Life..



The Harsh Reality

Truth after life is a bitter pill to swallow,  
Harsh reality, that is hard to follow,  
The course is unbearable, a painful sight,  
Uncomfortable truths, that cut like a knife  
tonight.

Precious memories are reduced to ashes

Loved ones are turned to liars,  
Some shed genuine tears, while others can't  
bear,  
The weight of grief is hard to share.

Who will possess, the things we hold?  
The valued possessions, that we cherished so  
much

Some pull up  
While others march ahead, leaving us behind.

All strive to earn, their own daily bread,  
Leaving the departed in a silence  
Lying in the coffin, eyes closed tight,  
Watching the drama, of life's fleeting light.

Brinda. D

## Silence Is The Best Attitude When You Are Disappointed With The Situation



Boat in the calm river  
sails smoothly and gently far.  
Staying silent is wiser than  
sailing the boat in the wind.

Clear reflection is in calm water  
than the waving water.

The flames in the Diya glows nicely  
than in the breeze!

The best decision chosen in our clear mind  
than with the disappointed mind.  
Overcome from the challenging hours  
Keeping silent from the conclusions.

Rajesh Kanna B N

I am Rajesh Kanna B N  
B T Asst,  
From Government Model High School, Tirur.  
Tiruvallur District.  
Tamil Nadu, India.

## Down Memory Lane



Remember a bright day of freshness.  
With smiles within the four walls.  
And dresses multiplied and coloured as  
rainbow.  
Spellbound happiness found in all activities.  
Amidst of all beautiful and handsome  
faces.

My eyes wandered for my liking  
personality.  
And the person imprinted in my mind.  
Dedication and commitment were his dual

perspective.  
Hope and inspiration submerged in his  
character.  
My eyes searched ever nook and corners.  
Never could I find him anywhere.  
With tears inside my mind.  
And heart laden with sorrow.  
Turned back to my home with  
disappointment.  
But with a convinced thought, you are  
within my mind.  
You are always a beautiful flower in my  
garden heart.  
The deepest sea hold the precious gem.  
In the deeps of my heart, I hold thee a  
"GEM".

Susi Jean R  
Help Desk Executive  
Thiruvananthapuram  
Kerala

## Ode To Yongbo Ma'



The Representative—  
of Regard; Regard your dynamic portrayal,  
the picture of Chinese culture as true appraisal

Thinking of high—  
his meritorious intellect, his generous interact  
Recalling often the pen's connection with his  
enclosure—chosen attract

The King of Translations—  
English to Chinese, Chinese to a new dimension  
—switch with sweet Helen; the beholder of  
attention  
Spring to your fingers, sunlit to your visions

I, wholeheartedly admire the transparency,  
truthfulness and tranquility in reflection of his  
apparency  
to the world of literature from ancient to  
modern— proficiency

Yongbo Ma' —  
From high school 1980s till the  
present pages  
Thou verses, the embodiment of Keats and  
Wordsworth, I where often engages  
Autumn's companion, Winter's warmth heat to  
ages

The drive—  
to the American literature and postmodern  
theories  
are more than unexpectedly amazing; a packet of  
intelligence, integrity and into intellectual stability  
I infrequently see, sense, and address your  
mastery ability

The pioneer—  
of John Ashbery's Chinese translation  
I, overly astonished, Ma' artistic play— Chinese  
with English understanding, lines and boxes to  
alphabetical keys

Your concrete poetic images —the nature, the  
rhetorical utterances  
Reveal thou true mean of literary influences  
I, Tajalla from Pakistan, display honor through my  
poetic blessings.

—Tajalla Qureshi

## Mama Usilie, Nimerejea



Mama yangu usilie, nimerejea mwanao  
Keti sasa utulie, nikweleze matokeo  
Ya mjini nikwambie, nilopata matukio  
Mama panguzi machozi, nimerejea mwanao

Nimerejea mwanao, mama hili libaini  
Niko nawe hapa leo, japo machozi moyoni  
Kunayo masingizio, niliiba madukani  
Mama panguzi machozi, nimerejea mwanao

Tulikwa wengi mama, tukipinga ubebari  
Mjini tukaandama, kwa moyo wa ujasiri  
Wakaaza kulilima, kwa risasi zenye shari  
Mama panguzi machozi, nimerejea mwanao

Ilimpata mwenzangu, alokuwa kando yangu  
Akataka ulimwengu, yakini machoni pangu  
Sikuweza mama yangu, kumuauini mwenzangu  
Mama panguzi machozi, nimerejea mwanao

Hata hivyo nilikutwa, na nikatiwa mbaroni  
Ila nilipokamatwa, nilipigwa ubaini  
Mwili wangu ulipatwa, na majereha jamani  
Mama panguzi machozi, nimerejea mwanao

Tulipofika kortini, mama ulikuwa ndani  
Hakimu mama jamani, liniweka hukumuni  
Ukawa upo ta'bani, laki moja kupatani  
Mama panguzi machozi, nimerejea mwanao

Watetezi wazo haki, kote waliinukia  
Na yale hayasemeku, walisema bila 'fa'  
Nami nikapata haki, sikuwa nayo hatia  
Mama panguzi machozi, nimerejea mwanao

Mama panguzi machozi, nimerejea mwanao  
Ila lini hili chozi, litaleta ufufuo  
Kwani hawa viongozi, wanatuliza kuchao  
Mama panguzi machozi, nimerejea mwanao

Mwanao ninasimama, kupinga ukirutimba  
Nao moyo wangu mama, nitasimama simbamba  
Nikiifa silie jama, shujaa nilikuwa kwamba  
Mama panguzi machozi, nimerejea mwanao

Dr. Wanjohi. P. Mugambi  
Malenga Kitunguu Machoni  
Nairobi Kenya

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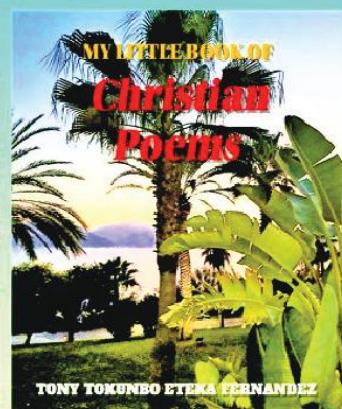
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## JUSTICE

# Church, Activists Intensify Calls For Justice For Slain Youths As Saba Saba Protests Victim Is Laid To Rest In Gatundu

By: John Kamau  
 @themtkenyatimes



Mourners cover Ian Mungai's casket with a Kenyan flag during the burial ceremony at Kimunyu PCEA Church in Gatundu South.

## Worth Noting:

- Presbyterian Church of Eastern Africa (PCEA) Thiririka Parish Minister Nancy Kinyanjui says it's disheartening to witness parents crying in churches while burying their children, the same platform the Kenya Kwanza administration rode on to power.
- She spoke at Kimunyu PCEA Church in Gatundu South during the funeral service of Ian Mungai Njoroge, a 25-year-old Final year law student at Mount Kenya University (MKU), who was shot dead by police during the Saba Saba protests in Thika, Kiambu County.
- Mungai was allegedly recording a video of the protesters when he was shot in the head by officers riding on a personal vehicle. He was pronounced dead upon arrival at Caritas Hospital in Thika.

The Church and human rights activists are intensifying calls for justice for youngsters felled by police bullets during the GenZ and Saba Saba protests across the country.

They are pushing for the arrest and prosecution of cops who shot, killed or injured youths who were engaging in peaceful protests before the demonstrations were infiltrated by violent goons.

The Church is pointing an accusing finger at the government for failing to protect innocent citizens noting that no amount of compensation can be equated to the lives lost.

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Njoroge, a 25-year-old Final year law student at Mount Kenya University (MKU), who was shot dead by police during the Saba Saba protests in Thika, Kiambu County.

Mungai was allegedly recording a video of the protesters when he was shot in the head by officers riding on a personal vehicle. He was pronounced dead upon arrival at Caritas Hospital in Thika.

Rev Kinyanjui castigated the government for being reckless and disregarding the rule of law as well as infringing on the rights of Kenyans by giving police officers shoot to kill and shoot the leg orders.

"This government used the church, the altar as a platform to rise to power. Now Kenyans are using the same platform to ask the Government to stop killing and maiming innocent children. Enough is enough. The tears that parents are shedding while burying their children will come to an end," she said.

Similar sentiments were echoed by

Human rights activists Hussein Khalid who said that they will not relent until the trigger-happy cops who have killed Kenyans on the streets are brought to book and prosecuted accordingly.

Mungai's family, friends and colleagues eulogized him as a humble and hardworking young man who was looking forward to graduating at the end of this Year. He was set to sit for his last exams next month according to MKU Parklands campus Director Dr Charles Karuga.

"He was a dreamer and believed in justice. He believed in the rule of law, justice and integrity. He was only armed with a camera but a malicious police officer decided to take his life. All this shall come to an end," said Caroline Otieno, a student leader at MKU.

Youths led by Emmanuel Wanyonyi and Jessy averred that the deaths of innocent youth at the hands of police officers and with blessings from the government have only strengthened

their movement and pursuit for justice and accountability.

"Those who swore to protect us maliciously took Ian's life. Our cries for accountability are being met with bullets. We will not be silenced and we will not normalise murder. We will not let Ian's blood be swept under the carpet. Our voices are just getting stronger and our push for accountability has gained momentum," Jessy said.



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# The Unfinished Scramble: Africa’s Resource Paradox And The Shadow Of Neo-Colonialism. Part 2



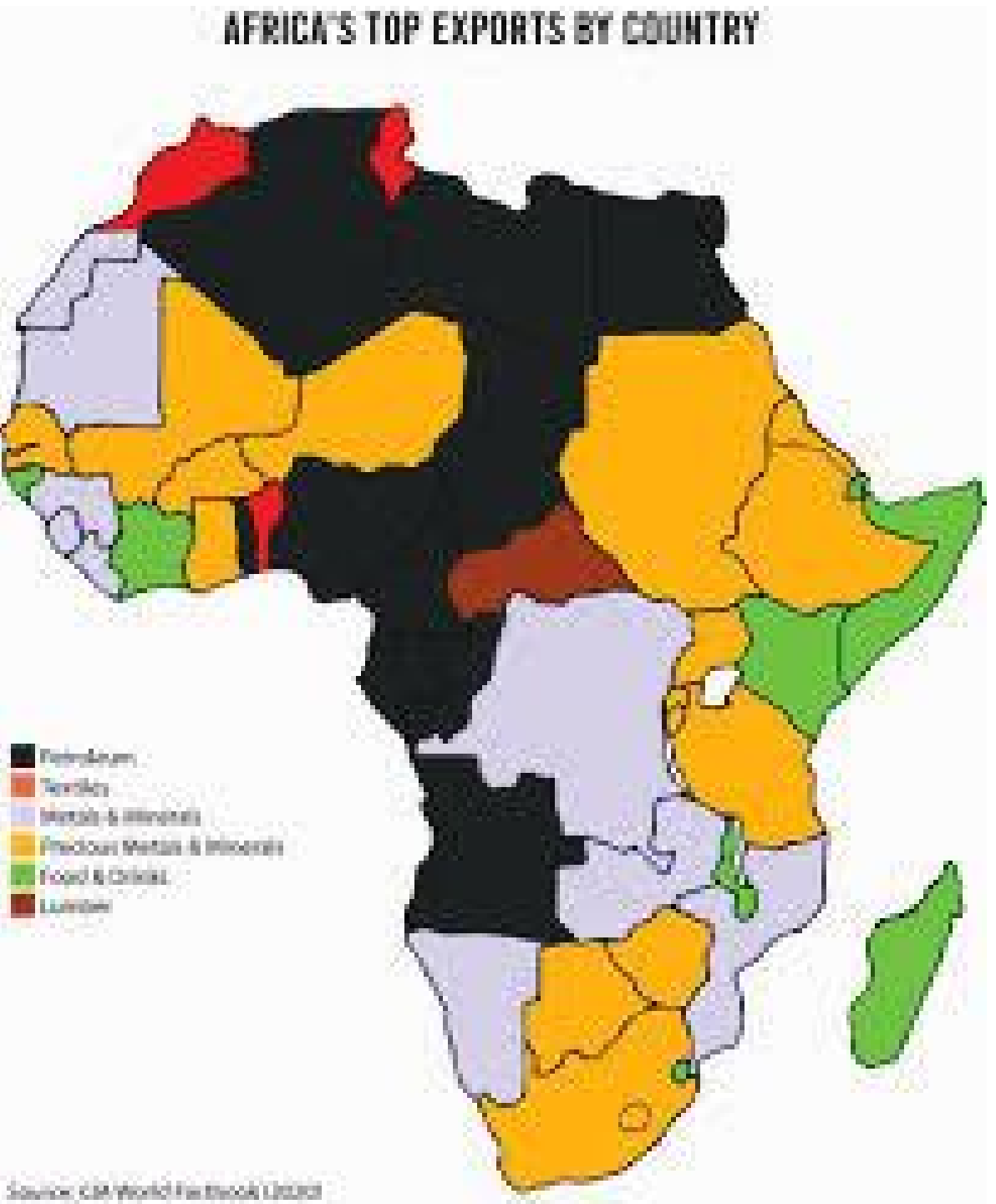
By: Silas Mwaudasheni Nande  
@themkenyatimes

The “Production Codes” Barrier: A Deliberate Exclusion?

The most insidious manifestation of neo-colonialism in the resource sector is the systemic barrier to Africa acquiring and implementing the “production codes” – the advanced technologies, industrial processes, and manufacturing expertise required to transform raw minerals into finished products. The argument that Africa simply lacks the skills or the capital often masks a deeper, more troubling reality: a global economic structure that actively or passively suppresses Africa’s industrialization because its current role as a raw material supplier is highly profitable for external powers.

Technology transfer, a concept often touted in development discourse, remains largely theoretical in the mining and manufacturing sectors. Advanced mineral processing techniques, sophisticated machinery design, and the intricate knowledge of metallurgy are guarded as proprietary intellectual property. Patent laws and licensing agreements, while legitimate tools for protecting innovation, effectively create a formidable barrier to entry for African nations seeking to develop their own industrial capacities. Why would a European or Asian company, deriving immense profit from selling finished copper wire back to Zambia, willingly share the technology and expertise that would enable Zambia to produce its own wire and compete with them? The economic interests of developed nations are fundamentally tied to maintaining this division of labor. A fully industrialized Africa, capable of processing its own resources and manufacturing its own goods, would represent a significant shift in global power dynamics and a direct competitive threat to established industrial giants.

Furthermore, the foreign direct investment that does flow into Africa’s mining sector is overwhelmingly concentrated in the extractive phase – exploration, mining, and initial beneficiation (e.g., crushing, flotation to produce concentrates). There is a marked reluctance to invest in downstream processing, refining, and manufacturing. This pattern of investment reinforces the raw material export model. International financial institutions, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, have also played a complex role. Historically, their Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) in the 1980s and 1990s often mandated privatization, liberalization, and a focus



on export-oriented primary commodities, while simultaneously advocating for reduced state spending and dismantling nascent industrial policies. While intentions may have been to promote efficiency, the practical outcome for many African economies was de-industrialization and a deeper entrenchment in the raw materials trap. This effectively dismantled any state-led efforts to build domestic manufacturing capabilities.

The notion that Africa simply lacks the “manpower” or “skills” to undertake complex industrial processes is often a misleading oversimplification. While there are undeniable skill gaps, these are often a consequence of the lack of industrial opportunities, rather than the primary cause. Where are engineers, metallurgists, and industrial designers to gain experience if there are no large-scale

processing plants or manufacturing facilities? The limited opportunities at home contribute to a significant “brain drain,” where highly skilled Africans seek opportunities abroad, further depriving the continent of critical human capital necessary for industrialization. The issue is not an inherent lack of African capability, but a lack of access to the means, capital, and sustained opportunities to develop and apply these capabilities on an industrial scale. Without the industrial infrastructure and the political will from global actors to facilitate genuine technology transfer, African nations are effectively told to run a marathon without shoes.

The Manifestations of Neo-Colonialism

The cumulative effect of these dy-

namics is a system where Africa, despite its nominal independence, remains economically subservient, exhibiting the classic hallmarks of neo-colonialism.

Firstly, economic dependency is deeply entrenched. African economies remain heavily reliant on external markets for both their exports (raw materials) and their imports (finished goods). This makes them highly vulnerable to global commodity price fluctuations, over which they have no control. A drop in copper prices, for instance, can devastate the national budget of Zambia or DRC, regardless of their internal economic policies. Conversely, rising prices of import-

**Worth Noting:**

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# The Unfinished Scramble: Africa's Resource Paradox And The Shadow Of Neo-Colonialism. Part 2

Contd from page 18

ed manufactured goods can lead to inflation and currency depreciation, eroding the purchasing power of their citizens. This dependency limits their economic sovereignty, forcing African governments to often prioritize the demands of global markets and international financial institutions over the needs of their own populations.

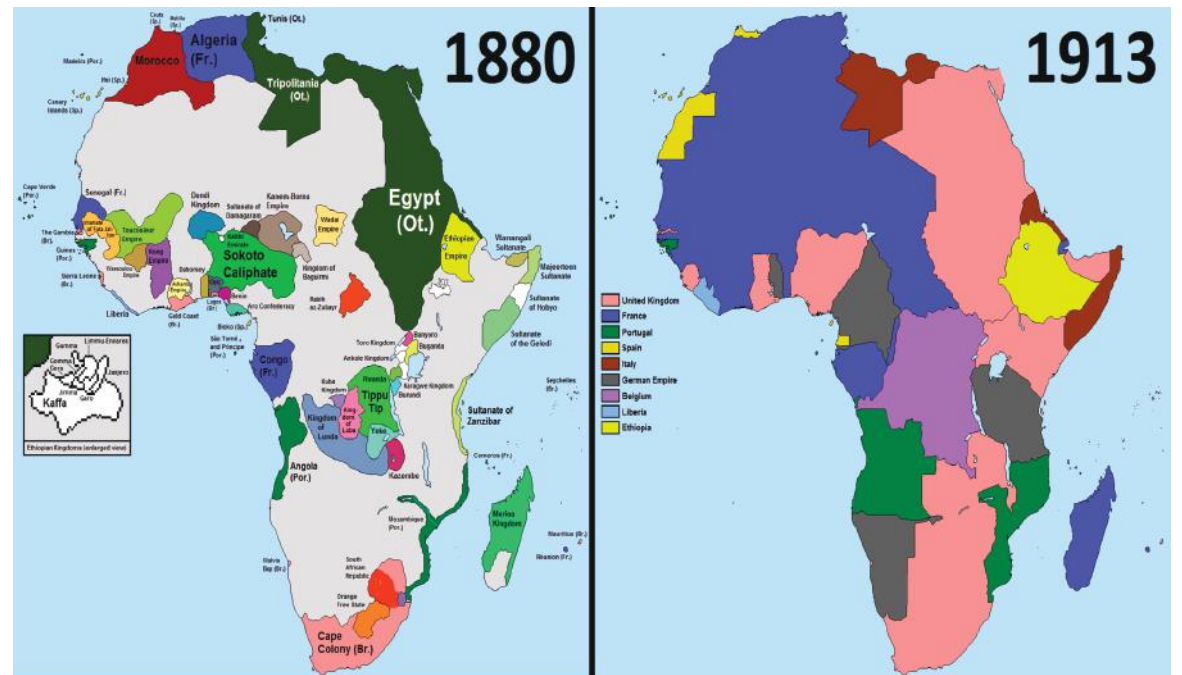
Secondly, this economic leverage translates into political influence. Foreign powers and multinational corporations, through their control over vital economic sectors, can exert considerable pressure on African governments. This can manifest in various ways, from shaping legislative frameworks (e.g., mining codes) to influencing political outcomes. Investments, aid, and market access can be dangled as carrots, while withdrawal of investment or trade barriers serve as sticks, effectively limiting the policy space available to African leaders to pursue genuinely independent development agendas that might challenge the existing global economic order.

Thirdly, the ongoing extraction model contributes significantly to brain drain. Talented and educated Africans, seeing limited opportunities for professional growth and innovation in industrial sectors at home, migrate to developed nations where their skills are in demand and where advanced industries offer better prospects. This outward flow of human capital further weakens Africa's capacity to build its own processing and manufacturing industries, creating a vicious cycle of underdevelopment.

Finally, the narrative surrounding Africa's development subtly reinforces a psychological dimension of neo-colonialism. The constant portrayal of Africa as a continent in need of "aid," "guidance," or "intervention" from external actors perpetuates a sense of inferiority and incapacity. This narrative overlooks the immense resources, human potential, and historical agency of African people, instead framing development as something that must be bestowed upon the continent rather than something that can be achieved through self-determination and equitable global partnerships. The lack of access to "production codes" fuels this narrative, suggesting that complex industrialization is beyond African capabilities, thus reinforcing a dependency mindset.

Pathways to Liberation and Industrialization

Breaking free from this neo-colonial



grip requires a multifaceted and concerted effort, driven primarily by African agency but supported by a fairer global system.

The most critical step is a resolute commitment to value addition and industrialization. African nations must move beyond merely exporting raw materials and strategically invest in local processing capabilities. This requires:

**Massive investment in infrastructure:** Reliable and affordable energy (hydro, solar, geothermal) is fundamental for industrial operations. Efficient transport networks (roads, railways, ports) are crucial for moving goods.

**Targeted skills development:** Investing in technical and vocational education, university programs in engineering and metallurgy, and fostering apprenticeship schemes to build a skilled workforce capable of operating and innovating within industrial settings.

**Incentives for local manufacturing:** Governments can implement policies that encourage domestic and foreign companies to invest in downstream processing through tax incentives, access to credit, and preferential procurement policies.

**Regional integration:** Initiatives like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) are pivotal. By creating a vast single market, AfCFTA can provide the economies of scale necessary to make local manufacturing viable and competitive, fostering intra-African trade and reducing reliance on external markets.

African governments must also prioritize re-negotiating mining contracts to ensure fairer terms. This means demanding higher royalties, substantial equity stakes for state-

owned enterprises, robust local content requirements (mandating the use of local goods, services, and labor), and transparent mechanisms for revenue collection. This requires strong, competent, and unified negotiating teams, backed by political will and potentially, collective bargaining power at a continental level.

Diversification of economies is another imperative. While mineral wealth can provide a crucial initial capital base, over-reliance on a single commodity or sector creates vulnerability. Investing resource revenues into agriculture, tourism, services, and other non-extractive industries can build more resilient and diversified economies less susceptible to global price shocks.

Furthermore, a revived Pan-Africanism and collective bargaining approach on the global stage is essential. Individually, African nations often lack the leverage to challenge powerful multinational corporations or established global economic norms. However, acting in concert, particularly through bodies like the African Union, can amplify their voices and strengthen their negotiating positions on trade, investment, and technology transfer. Demands for equitable global trade rules and genuine intellectual property sharing would carry far more weight.

Finally, good governance and robust anti-corruption measures are non-negotiable. The benefits of mineral wealth, even under fairer terms, will only translate into tangible development if they are managed transparently and used for the public good, rather than being siphoned off by corrupt elites. Strengthening institutions, promoting accountability, and empowering civil society oversight are critical.

Indigenous innovation and research and development, fostering local solutions to local challenges, will also be key to building self-reliance.

Conclusion

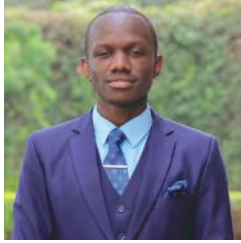
Africa's resource paradox is not merely an unfortunate circumstance; it is a direct consequence of a global economic architecture that, while no longer overtly colonial, functions to maintain an inequitable division of labor. The systematic export of raw materials and the subsequent import of finished products, coupled with foreign ownership of critical extractive industries and the implicit or explicit withholding of "production codes," are strong indicators of a pervasive neo-colonial paradigm. This system drains Africa of its wealth, stifles its industrial ambitions, and perpetuates dependency.

Breaking this cycle demands courage, foresight, and unity from African leaders and citizens. It requires a fundamental shift from being mere suppliers of raw materials to becoming producers of value-added goods, driven by indigenous innovation and sustained by equitable international partnerships. The wealth beneath Africa's soil holds the potential to liberate its people, uplift its economies, and establish the continent as a true global power. The unfinished scramble for Africa's resources will only truly end when Africa seizes control of its own "production codes" and reclaims the full value of its immense potential. This is not just an economic imperative; it is a moral imperative, central to justice, equity, and the genuine emancipation of a continent long exploited.

## Worth Noting:

- **Massive investment in infrastructure:** Reliable and affordable energy (hydro, solar, geothermal) is fundamental for industrial operations. Efficient transport networks (roads, railways, ports) are crucial for moving goods.
- **Targeted skills development:** Investing in technical and vocational education, university programs in engineering and metallurgy, and fostering apprenticeship schemes to build a skilled workforce capable of operating and innovating within industrial settings.
- **Incentives for local manufacturing:** Governments can implement policies that encourage domestic and foreign companies to invest in downstream processing through tax incentives, access to credit, and preferential procurement policies.
- **Regional integration:** Initiatives like the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) are pivotal. By creating a vast single market, AfCFTA can provide the economies of scale necessary to make local manufacturing viable and competitive, fostering intra-African trade and reducing reliance on external markets.

# Advocate Client Costs And Party To Party Costs In Kenya



By: Odhiambo Jerameel Kevins Owuor  
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## Worth Noting:

- Advocate-client costs are set according to agreements between clients and advocates, typically reflecting the scope of legal work, complexity, skill required, and time expended. The Advocates Act section 45 allows parties to agree on advocate remuneration, and while it does not insist that all agreements be in writing, clarity is enhanced by written terms.
- If there is no explicit agreement, the fees default to those prescribed in the Remuneration Order. These costs encompass all necessary expenditures, including work done outside litigation, and tend to be higher and more comprehensive than party-to-party costs, recognizing the full commercial relationship.
- Party-to-party costs, in contrast, are recoverable by the successful litigant from the unsuccessful party as a consequence of litigation.

The Kenyan legal system distinguishes between advocate-client costs and party to party costs to ensure clarity and fairness in the award and recovery of legal fees in civil litigation. Advocate-client costs represent the compensation agreed between a client and their advocate for legal services, while party-to-party costs are those recoverable from the losing party by the winning party as determined by the court. This duality serves both to safeguard the client-advocate relationship and to discourage frivolous litigation, balancing private agreement with court-sanctioned cost awards founded in statute and judicial rules.

The principal legal framework for these costs is established under the Advocates Act and the Advocates (Remuneration) Order, 2014, both of which are promulgated under the authority of section 44 of the Advocates Act. The Advocates Act empowers the Chief Justice, not the Law Society of Kenya, to prescribe and regulate advocates' remuneration. The specific details for calculation, taxation, and recovery of advocate-client and party-to-party costs are found in the Remuneration Order, which acts as a statutory tariff and procedural guide.

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Party-to-party costs, in contrast, are recoverable by the successful litigant from the unsuccessful party as a consequence of litigation. The authority to award these costs derives from the Civil Procedure Rules, 2010, specifically Order 21 rule 9, which embodies the principle that "costs follow the event." However, the amount and calculation are governed strictly by the applicable schedules in the Advocates (Remuneration) Order, 2014. Party-to-party costs aim to indemnify, but not enrich, the successful litigant, compensating for reasonable expenses



incurred in prosecuting or defending the suit.

A key distinction lies in their quantification and intent. Advocate-client costs typically include all work done on the client's behalf, potentially covering advice, correspondence, and auxiliary actions not strictly required for the actual litigation. Conversely, party-to-party costs are limited to those steps deemed reasonable and requisite for the conduct of the proceedings, as determined by the Remuneration Order and subject to judicial scrutiny for necessity and proportionality.

The taxation process serves as the safeguard for both cost types. Taxation is handled by registrars or designated taxing officers of the High Court, who scrutinize each item in a bill of costs to ensure they are justifiable and reasonable under the Remuneration Order. For advocate-client costs, taxation is triggered if the client challenges the advocate's charges or where statutory requirements for bill delivery have not been met. For party-to-party costs, taxation is generally necessary prior to enforcement, preventing excess or duplicative claims and maintaining fairness to the paying party.

Despite this rigor, the system faces

persistent challenges. The difference between actual advocate-client costs and recoverable party-to-party costs can be significant, sometimes leaving the successful party substantially out of pocket. The detailed and sometimes slow taxation process adds another layer of complexity and potential delay, while the prescribed scales may lag behind economic and professional realities, especially in complex or high-value civil litigation.

These limitations directly influence access to justice and litigation strategy. The partial indemnity of party-to-party costs can deter litigants with meritorious claims where the potential gap between real expenses and recoverable sums is substantial. On the other hand, the costs regime also discourages frivolous or speculative lawsuits, since unsuccessful parties must bear the other side's costs to the extent permitted by the Remuneration Order. This dynamic encourages prudent litigation strategies and promotes settlement, particularly where the financial risks of an adverse judgment are clear.

Kenya's approach reflects principles common to many Commonwealth jurisdictions, but could benefit from reforms seen elsewhere.

Proposals have included updating tariff rates more frequently to reflect market conditions, simplifying and digitizing the taxation process, and broadening judicial discretion to adjust for case complexity and public interest factors. The possibility of greater use of alternative fee arrangements, case management powers, and transparent guidance on proportionality all features of recent reforms in England and South Africa are also debated in policy circles.

In conclusion, the Advocates Act and Advocates (Remuneration) Order anchor Kenya's cost-shifting framework and set out clear, enforceable standards for both advocate-client and party-to-party costs. While these rules are robust, ongoing judicial oversight and periodic reviews are necessary to ensure that the system remains fair, clear, and attuned to evolving realities. Meaningful reform should target efficient administration, up-to-date scales, and transparent criteria for cost recovery, ultimately promoting access to justice while ensuring the fair remuneration of legal professionals.

*The writer is a legal researcher and lawyer*

# JSC Pushes For NG-CDF Support As Judiciary Battles 257,000 Case Backlog

By: Irene Mwangi  
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## Worth Noting:

- “The NG-CDF can have a conditional allocation. It will make it possible for constituencies without courts to finally have them in place,” Rutto told the committee.
- His remarks come in the wake of a recent High Court decision that declared the NG-CDF unconstitutional. In September 2024, Justices Kanyi Kimondo and Roselyn Aburili ruled that the fund contravenes the principles of separation of powers, dealing a blow to MPs who rely on the funds for local development.
- The National Assembly now pushing for a constitutional amendment through parliamentary initiative to salvage it

The Judicial Service Commission (JSC) is now urging Parliament to consider allocating part of the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) to support the construction of courts across the country, as the Judiciary grapples with a staggering 257,000 case backlog.

Appearing before the Constitutional Implementation Oversight Committee (CIOOC) chaired by Tiaty MP William Kamket, JSC Vice Chair Isaac Rutto said conditional allocation from the NG-CDF could fast-track access to justice, especially in underserved areas.

“The NG-CDF can have a conditional allocation. It will make it possible for constituencies without courts to finally have them in place,” Rutto told the committee.

His remarks come in the wake of a recent High Court decision that declared the NG-CDF unconstitutional. In September 2024, Justices Kanyi Kimondo and Roselyn Aburili ruled that the fund contravenes the principles of separation of powers, dealing a blow to MPs who rely on the funds for local development.

The National Assembly now pushing for a constitutional amendment through parliamentary initiative to salvage it

Despite the legal wrangles, the fund has already supported the construc-

tion of 14 courts across the country, with three more under way built using Judiciary-issued prototypes and cost estimates.

Judiciary Chief Registrar Winfred Mokaya revealed that 16 other court projects have stalled due to lack of funds. She noted that the Judiciary’s long-term plan is to ensure every sub-county has a court, but chronic underfunding remains a major obstacle.

“The reality is the issue of underfunding but our plan is to have a court in each subcounty. We have 16 stalled projects due to funding,” said Judiciary Chief Registrar Winfred Mokaya.

Mokaya further disclosed that the Judiciary is struggling under the weight of 257,000 unresolved court cases, mostly civil, due to persistent underfunding and delayed budget disbursements.

She said the Judiciary currently receives less than 1 percent of the national budget, which is far from adequate to fulfill its constitutional obligations.

The shortage of funds, she added, limits the recruitment of judges and magistrates, hampers modernization of court infrastructure, and delays the rollout of digital case management systems.

“We have close to 257,000 court cases most of which are civil cases. This chronic underfunding limits our

ability to recruit judges and magistrates and undermines the delivery of justice,” the Chief Registrar Winfred Mokaya told the committee.

The Judiciary operates 140 court stations nationwide and employs 302 judges far below the number needed to effectively serve a population of 55 million Kenyans.

Members of the oversight committee expressed concern over the mounting backlog, saying it is undermining public trust in the justice system. Nambale MP Geoffrey Mulanya questioned the Judiciary’s ability to fast-track appeals, pointing out that decisions in appeal cases often take up to five years.

“So what are you doing to ensure that this appeals are heard faster. The earliest a decision can come when it comes to appeal its usually four to five years. What can be done about this issue because its becoming totally untenable?” posed Nambale MP Geoffrey Mulanya.

Justice Fatuma Sichale, who represents the Court of Appeal at the JSC, noted that the Court of Appeal is among the most affected. Although the Judiciary is legally allowed to hire up to 70 appellate judges, budget constraints have limited the number to just 28.

Sichale explained that since the Supreme Court only handles a limited number of cases, nearly 98 percent of

all matters are finalized at the Court of Appeal, putting immense pressure on its limited bench.

“Twenty eight judges serve 55 Million Kenyans and because jurisdiction of the supreme court is limited you find that 98 percent of the cases are finalized at the court of the appeal. So as court of appeal we act as a final court and that’s why the lifetime of appeals is five years,” Sichale stated.

The JSC is calling for a raft of reforms to address the crisis. These include the full operationalization of the Judiciary Fund to ensure direct disbursement from the Consolidated Fund, and pegging Judiciary and JSC funding at a minimum of 3.5 percent of the national budget through a constitutional or statutory amendment.

The commission also wants to be recognized as a direct beneficiary of the Judiciary Fund under Article 173 of the Constitution to eliminate interference from the Controller of Budget, which currently determines fund access.

In its submission to Parliament, the JSC said that the current arrangement where multiple government structures control Judiciary finances threatens judicial independence calling for legal intervention.

Sports >> \*Since sir Alex Ferguson left the club for retirement, Manchester united have not been the same again as glory days are seen to be over by their minimal participation and competition in the competitive

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## Manchester United Needs To Get It Write In The Window To Avoid Disappointments Next Season



Mbeumo.

By Cornelius Nasong'o

Since sir Alex Ferguson left the club for retirement, Manchester united have not been the same again as glory days are seen to be over by their minimal participation and competition in the competitive European leagues like the champions league, Uefa super cup and even the English premier league but rather united have slicked on changing managerial personnel.

Currently, the transfer window is open but unlike other times such as Chelsea, Manchester

Liverpool and Arsenal who are addressing their weak areas, Manchester united have just got one player from wolves but stayed in the deal for Mbeumo over 40 days a thing that points out United's low bargain power plus poor recruitment.

Omar Berrada and Jaxon Wilox should develop a good scouting technique as early as possible and if they were smart enough, they could have encouraged the club to walk away from Mbeumo's deal because the player has only been left with 12 months in his contract, being valued at

£65m cannot make sense therefore the club need not to pay past £40m for his signature.

Walking away could have made things easier for the club to just agree personal terms with Mbeumo and return after his contract has expired and get him as a free agent.

For the Red devils to flourish and contend for the EPL title next season, they will have to address serious issues like the central forward, a good goalkeeper and a ball carrier midfielder.

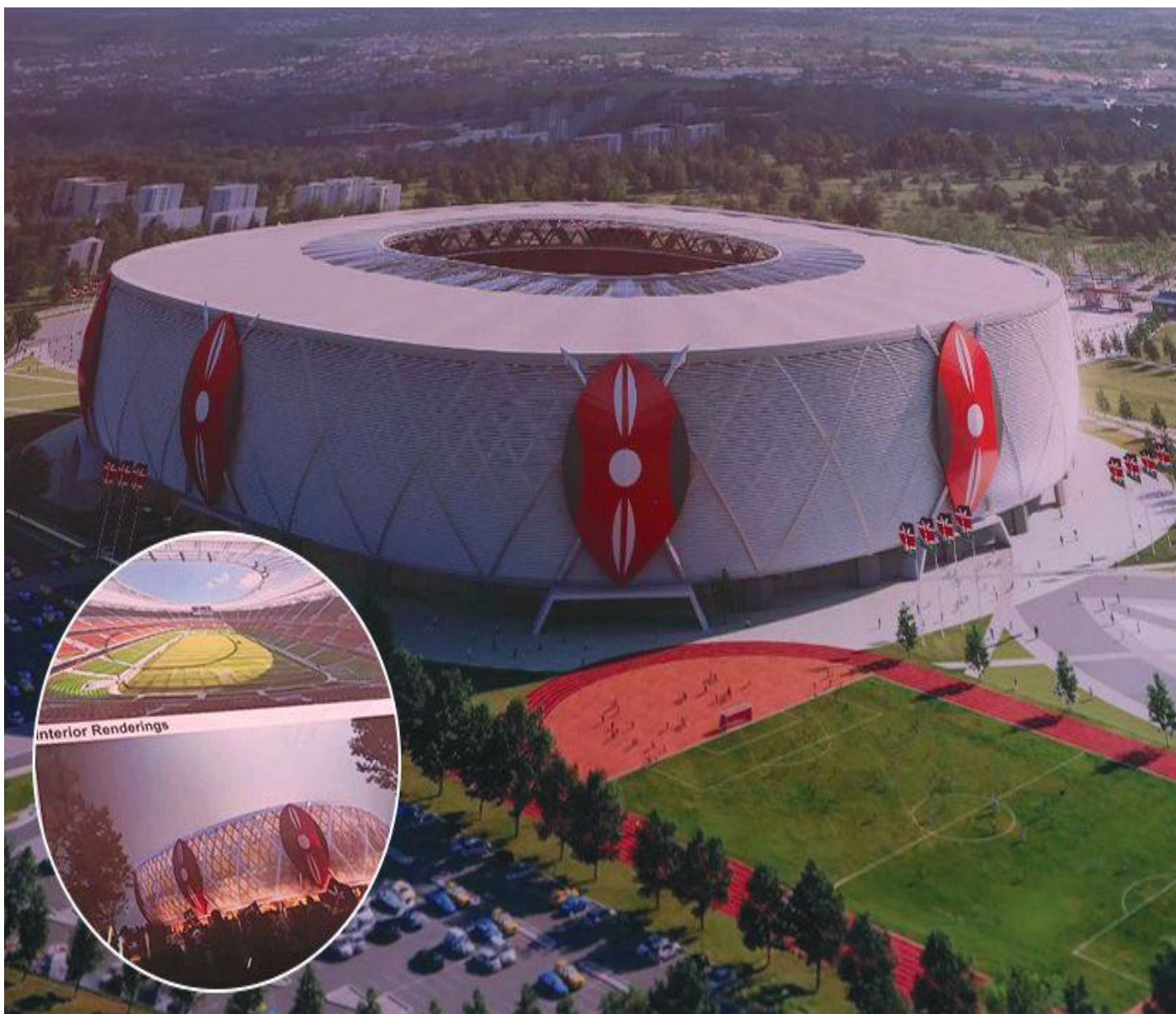
A ball carrier midfielder will be able to hold the ball for a little bit

longer as other players find positions to receive the ball whereas a Central forward who is sharper will convert chances which Bruno Fernandes creates .

GET THE BEST OF WORLD

**Sports >>** \*Former cabinet secretary Ababu Namwamba's talanta hela project has now started paying off as the players he took to nastic football academy in Spain have started to make vital steps by signing for La liga clubs.

# All The Best Aldrine Kibet And Amos Wanjala



Talanta Hela Project

By **Cornelius Nasong'o**

Former cabinet secretary Ababu Namwamba's talanta hela project has now started paying off as the players he took to nastic football academy in Spain have started to make vital steps by signing for La liga clubs.

From captaining St. Anthony boys, Aldrine Kibet now is now on a contract with the La liga giants Celta de vigo up to 2029,he will be expected to make his debut to the senior in the coming days but for now kibet will feature in

the junior team for a while.

Kibet marks a second Kenyan to sign the la ligan club after Micheal olunga with Girona, olunga was the first player from East Africa to score a hattrick in La Liga, now kibet has a chance to break the record that Olunga set.

On the other hand, Amos Wanjala is also expected to land in Elche or villareal in the coming days, wanjala who captained Junior stars in the last cecafa under 20 edition may cement his signature as a third player in the country to join La liga.

Ababu Namwamba's initiative towards identifying young talents and taking them abroad was the best idea that could have been maintained by all incoming sports Cabinet secretaries, this could help to give more talents from Kenya a chance to strive fight for their footballing careers after the docket's through pass to foreign football academies.

The future of our National team now can be predicted especially the fourth coming 2027 AFCON where the skilled young and energetic players from different

leagues can assemble and form a missile team to compete at the tournament.

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# Reclaiming African Heritage: Samson Faboye's Voice Reshapes Global Conservation Norms

By: By Staff Reporter  
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## Worth Noting:

- Dr Faboye's credentials in African heritage matters is attested by his membership of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and an erstwhile representative of the Emerging Professionals Working Group in ICOMOS. Faboye's insights on Africa's voice at the World Heritage Committee session underline that authenticity in African heritage must be community-defined, dynamic, and liberated from colonial templates.
- Africa's heritage cannot be reduced to "tangible remains of stone, wood, and mortar" but must encompass oral traditions, spiritual practices, and communal knowledge systems. These, Faboye argues, are "not supplementary to heritage—they are its living essence."

As heritage debates evolve globally, especially from the ongoing discussion at the 47th session of the World Heritage Committee held in Paris in July 2025. The bold proclamations of the Nairobi Declaration on Heritage and Authenticity have marked a watershed moment—not only for Africa's cultural identity but for the global rethinking of conservation standards. At the centre of this transformative discourse stands one of the young thought leaders in African heritage conservation, Dr. Samson Olaoluwa Faboye, a Johannesburg-based urbanist and heritage scholar whose thought leadership helped articulate the core propositions of this landmark declaration.

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Faboye offers both celebration and caution on Africa's heritage. "For too long, "heritage in Africa has been viewed through preservationist ideologies that elevate the dead over the living." His ideals notes the perverse irony where colonial forts are celebrated for their 'authenticity', while sacred shrines adapted by living communities are disqualified as corrupted. The Nairobi Declaration, he insists, reverses this logic by recognising continuity—not stasis—as the true marker of cultural resilience.

Yet Faboye also warns against romanticisation. Community ownership, he stresses, must be un-



Samson Faboye.

derstood as plural and contested, shaped by gendered experiences, generational memory, and power relations. "Authenticity," he contends, "cannot be imposed, but must be negotiated—through the messy, generative processes of local engagement."

This nuance is not theoretical posturing. Faboye's research and advocacy are grounded in a long-standing commitment to policy and practice. As a mentee participant in the UNESCO mentorship programme for Africa Heritage

professionals, one of his task is the revamping of moribund nomination dossier of the Kano city wall and associated sites. His insistence on African-led knowledge production, particularly through local universities and heritage institutions, that makes his voice especially resonant.

The Nairobi Declaration, he reminds readers, is "not a final achievement but an opening salvo." Its survival depends on governments translating rhetoric into law, on funders investing in indigenous

scholarship, and on institutions retooling to honour intangible heritage. He calls for a sweeping re-orientation—from documentation to participation, from Eurocentric metrics to African epistemologies.

As global heritage institutions prepare to debate the operationalisation of the Nairobi Declaration, Faboye's words offer a guiding light: "Africa has rightfully taken back the power to determine its own past. Now the world must catch up."