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Rt. Hon. Speaker
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22/11/24




THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

**THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT - THIRD SESSION - 2024
PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE**

REPORT ON-

**CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC PETITION NO. 43 of 2023 REGARDING HUMAN-WILDLIFE
CONFLICT IN KEIYO NORTH CONSTITUENCY**

NOVEMBER, 2024

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 27 NOV 2024	
DAY: Wednesday	
TABLED BY:	Hon. Nimrod Mbar (Chairperson)
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	Lomale.

Directorate of Legislative & Procedural Services
Clerk's Chambers
Main Parliament Buildings
NAIROBI

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CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

On behalf of the Public Petitions Committee and pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 227, it is my pleasant privilege and honour to present this House the Report of the Public Petitions Committee on Public Petition No. 43 of 2023 regarding Human-Wildlife Conflict in Keiyo North Constituency. The Petition was presented to the House pursuant to Standing Order No. 225 (2) (a) by the Hon. Adams Kipsanai, M.P. on behalf of the residents of Keiyo North Constituency.

The Petitioner prayed that the National Assembly through the Public Petitions Committee recommends expeditiously erect perimeter fences along the un-fenced areas bordering and in particular in Rimoi Sublocation, Kiptuilong and Kamogich Locations of Tambach Ward; Chegilet and Kabulwo Sublocations and Keu Location of Esmoo Ward in Keiyo North Constituency; increases the number of Kenya Wildlife Service posts or camps in the affected human-wildlife conflict areas bordering the reserve for efficient surveillance and prompt response to distress calls on stray wildlife to human settlements among others.

The Committee observed an alarming increase in human-wildlife conflict caused by elephants and leopards among other animals reflecting the inadequacy of existing wildlife management strategies and there have been incidents of crop destruction, livestock predation, and threats to human safety within the area.

The Committee recommends that the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet in collaboration with the KWS, and community stakeholders establish a comprehensive plan for fencing specific areas identified areas within FY 2025/2026 to enhance the safety of local communities against wildlife invasions.

The Committee is thankful to the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support offered during the consideration of the Petition. The Chairperson expresses gratitude to the Members of the Committee and the Secretariat for their devotion and commitment to duty during the consideration of the Petition.

On behalf of the Committee and pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 199, I now wish to table the report before the House.


HON. NIMROD MBITHUKA MBAI, M.P.
CHAIRPERSON, PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

Date: 20/4/2024

PART ONE

1 PREFACE

1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

The Public Petitions Committee was established under the provisions of Standing Order 208A with the following terms of reference:

- (a) Considering all public petitions tabled in the House;
- (b) Making such recommendations as may be appropriate with respect to the prayers sought in the petitions;
- (c) Recommending whether the findings arising from consideration of a petition should be debated; and
- (d) Advising the House and reporting on all public petitions committed to it.

1.2 Committee Membership

The Public Petitions Committee was constituted in October 2022 and comprises the following Members:

Chairperson

Hon. Nimrod Mbithuka Mbai, M.P.
Kitui East Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Vice Chairperson

Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, M.P.
Turbo Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Patrick Makau King'ola, M.P.
Mavoko Constituency
Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya
(WDM-K)

Hon. Edith Vethi Nyenze, M.P.
Kitui West Constituency
Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya
(WDM-K)

Hon. Ernest Kivai Ogesi Kagesi, M.P.
Vihiga Constituency
Amani National Congress (ANC)

Hon. Maisori Marwa Kitayama, M.P.
Kuria East Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Joshua Chepyegon Kandie, M.P.
Baringo Central Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. John Walter Owino, M.P.
Awendo Constituency
Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

Hon. Bernard Muriuki Nebart, M.P.
Mbeere South Constituency
Independent

Hon. Bidu Mohamed Tubi, M.P.
Isiolo South
Jubilee Party (JP)

Hon. Caleb Mutiso Mule, M.P.
Machakos Town Constituency
Maendeleo Chap Chap Party (MCCP)

Hon. John Bwire Okano, M.P.
Taveta Constituency
Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya
(WDM-K)

Hon. Peter Mbogho Shake, M.P.
Mwatate Constituency
Jubilee Party (JP)

Hon. Sloya Clement Logova, M.P.
Sabatia Constituency
United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Suzanne Ndunge Kiamba, M.P.
Makueni Constituency
Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya
(WDM-K)

1.3 Committee Secretariat

The Public Petitions Committee was facilitated members of the secretariat:

Lead Clerk
Mr. Ahmed Kadhi
Principal Clerk Assistant II

Ms. Anne Shibuko
First Clerk Assistant

Ms. Miriam Modo
First Clerk Assistant

Mr. Willis Obiero
Clerk Assistant III

Mr. Isaac Nabiswa
Legal Counsel II

Ms. Patricia Gichane
Legal Counsel II

Mr. Martin Sigei
Research Officer III

Ms. Roselyne Njuki
Senior Serjeant-at-Arms

Mr. Paul Shana
Serjeant-at-Arms

Mr. Calvin Karungo
Media Relations Officer III

Mr. Peter Mutethia
Audio Officer

PART TWO

2 BACKGROUND TO THE PETITION

2.1 Introduction

1. Public Petition No. 43 of 2023 regarding Human-Wildlife Conflict in Keiyo North Constituency was presented to the House on 10th August 2023 by the Member for Keiyo North Constituency, Hon. Adams Kipsanai, M.P. on behalf of residents of Keiyo North Constituency.
2. The Petitioners stated that in the recent past, residents of Rimoi Sublocation, Kiptuilong and Kamogich locations of Tambach Ward; Chegilet and Kabulwo sublocations and Keu Location of Esmoo Ward in Keiyo North Constituency have experienced increased cases of invasions and attacks by elephants resulting in loss of lives and livestock, destruction of crops and properties in the said areas.
3. Most areas of Esmoo and Tambach Wards in Keiyo North Constituency and in particular the schools and public institutions bordering the Rimoi Game Reserve remain unfenced hence making it easier for the wild animals to stray out of the reserve.
4. The inaction by the Kenya Wildlife Service and in particular the failure or delay in responding to distress calls from residents has been worrying. Despite the numerous cases of human-wildlife conflict having been reported to the relevant authorities, the victims affected are yet to be compensated and all efforts to resolve the matter have been futile.

2.1 Prayers

5. The Petitioners prayed that the Committee—

- (i) Ensures that the Government intervenes to cause the Kenya Wildlife Service and other agencies to expeditiously erect perimeter fences along the unfenced areas bordering and in particular in Rimoi Sublocation, Kiptuilong and Kamogich Locations of Tambach Ward; Chegilet and Kabulwo Sublocations and Keu Location of Esmoo Ward in Keiyo North Constituency;
- (ii) Recommends that the Government increases the number of Kenya Wildlife Service posts or camps in the affected human-wildlife conflict areas bordering the reserve for efficient surveillance and prompt response to distress calls on stray wildlife to human settlements;
- (iii) Recommends that policy regarding human-wildlife conflict is effected properly and in particular expeditious and timely compensation of victims and their families for loss of lives and livestock; and destruction of property and crops;
- (iv) Recommends that the Kenya Wildlife Service undertake Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) to communities around the reserve and in particular

through drilling and renovation of school boreholes, scholarships and job opportunities among others.

PART THREE

3 STAKEHOLDERS' SUBMISSIONS ON THE PETITION

3.1 Petitioner

On Thursday 21st March 2024, the Member for Keiyo North Constituency, Hon. Adams Kipsanai appeared before the Committee and submitted as follows:

6. The land where the game reserve is had been surrendered under lease by the community for a period of twenty-five (25) years which has come to an end. However, in the second phase, the community requested for new terms of engagement while surrendering the land to the county government. The land was about 66-kilometre square.
7. The KWS had engaged the then Keiyo County Council to hive off the land for a conservancy to be run by the KWS. However, the beneficiaries did not benefit from any compensation apart from the park generating tourism for the government. Therefore, the locals were concerned that instead of benefiting from the game reserve, they were suffering from killings and destruction by the same animals, a trend which was alarming.
8. There were public amenities including schools, churches, and police around the area but not inside the land inhabited by the animals.
9. KWS had engaged the community, and it was willing to surrender the land back to the community through the County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet. The engagement was because of the petition but all along the KWS had not responded to the issues raised by the people.

3.2 Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife

On Wednesday 24th April 2024, the Principal Secretary, State Department for Wildlife, Ms. Silvia Museiya accompanied by the Deputy Director, Kenya Wildlife Service, Mr. Samuel Tokore appeared before the Committee and submitted as follows—

10. Kenya has a rich diversity of wildlife making it an ultimate tourist destination with benefits of wildlife tourism. However, it is impossible to contain wildlife within specific physical boundaries.
11. Data on species movements and behaviors showed that majority of the wildlife species utilize both protected areas and areas outside whereas others reside outside the protected areas where they cause negative interactions with people due to competition for resources leading to human wildlife conflict. Such interactions sometimes result in death of humans, injury to humans, predation on livestock, destruction of property and threats to humans.

12. Human-wildlife conflicts (HWC) and poaching are twin threats facing wildlife conservation in Kenya. Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) has therefore placed high premium on its activities to address these twin challenges. Consequently, KWS has managed to control poaching which had reached alarming levels as at 2013.
13. Rimoi National Reserve gazetted in January 1983, occupies about 66 sq kms forming part of an important habitat and dispersal area for elephants migrating between Nasolot and south Turkana national reserves. The Reserve occupies 66sq kms. It is also a mating and breeding area as well as a migratory corridor for the herds of elephants.
14. Due to its proximity to Rimoi National Reserve to the south, Keiyo North Constituency has human-wildlife conflicts cases being one of the key elephant habitats within the country.
15. The wildlife species recorded in Rimoi are Elephants, Giraffes, Zebras, Leopards, Pangolins, and White crocodiles, Warthogs, Baboons, Vervet monkeys, Aardvark, Porcupines, Serval cats and Hyenas.
16. Human-wildlife conflict is often experienced in areas along Kerio valley including adjacent areas of Rimoi National Reserve and gazetted forest areas within the county. It is majorly attributed to drought which impacts on wildlife in Rimoi National Reserve and Kerio valley as they search for food and water resulting to conflicts such crop destruction and predation with isolated cases of human death and injury.
17. Keiyo North experiences high Human-Elephant Conflict in the month of May, June, July and October due to drought situations experienced during these months hence the elephants move out in search of forage extending all the way to Biretwo and Fluorspar in Keiyo south.
18. In the last one year, reported human-wildlife conflicts within Keiyo North constituency were as follows: sixteen (16) crop destruction incidents by elephants, ten (10) livestock predation incidents by leopards, one human injury incident by an elephant, one human death incident by an elephant and four property destruction incidents by elephants.
19. The major causes of human-wildlife conflict in the area include drought, encroachment on wildlife corridors, dilapidated game-proof fences, farming and irrigation leading to extensive abstraction of water, insecurity, illegal human activities and settlement and inadequate legislation and enforcement of rules.
20. To address the challenges of human-wildlife conflict, the KWS has engaged in; problem animal control, wildlife drive operations, wildlife barriers, awareness creation, compensation and CSR activities.
21. A total of 769 claims have been launched between 2014 and 2021 out of which 178 have been paid at about Kshs. 65 million. However, 336 claims have been approved and valued at about Kshs. 29 million which are awaiting funding. Further, two death claims have been paid partially with a balance of Kshs. 8

million while 89 claims have been deferred for clarification and 166 claims rejected. The KWS has also availed Kshs. 30,000 per death, caused by human-wildlife conflict, to deceased families.

22. The KWS has availed funds to construct Kabulwo secondary school, Rimoi Dispensary at Kshs. 2.5 million and a museum at St. Patrick High School Iten at Kshs. 10 million.
23. Compensation was administered through the County Wildlife Compensation Committee, responsible for verifying the authenticity of claims. However, under a new Wildlife Compensation Scheme, there is a proposed shift towards processing compensation at the ward level. This process was characterized by its lengthy and cumbersome nature, with verification alone sometimes taking up to five years. Initially, claimants would manually locate a Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) warden to submit claim forms. In instances of damage, cases were reported to both the police and KWS, along with local NGAO officials. In cases of fatalities, a doctor's autopsy report was required to confirm the cause of death as a wildlife attack.
24. In Elgeyo Marakwet, the County Wildlife Compensation Committee had not convened any meetings since 2021, resulting in delays in processing claims for 2022, 2023, and 2024. Consequently, addressing such delays necessitated a new compensation approach involving a scheme administrator and digitalization of the process. The piloting of the new scheme was underway in six hotspot counties, with the Ministry engaging county officers to expedite responses, empowered by *boda boda* and digital platforms to enhance efficiency. These efforts were prompted by the inadequate number of KWS officers, with the last recruitment occurring in 2015, leading to staff shortages for conservation efforts even before addressing human-wildlife conflict issues.
25. The operational budget constraints facing KWS, including insufficient funds for vehicles, machinery, and human resources, were compounded by the fact that over 20% of the country consists of protected areas, national parks, reserves, and conservancies.
26. Human-wildlife conflict often occurred outside protected areas. There was delay in compensation as pending claims from 2014-2016, were yet to be resolved in 2024. These delays were partly due to the National Treasury allocating funds for compensation without timely disbursement. For instance, in the Financial Year 2023/2024, out of the Kshs960 million allocated for human-wildlife compensation, only Kshs480 million had been disbursed. To address these delays in disbursement, the Ministry was advocating for compensation allocations to be included under recurrent expenditure monthly.
27. The role of the County Wildlife Compensation Committee appeared bureaucratic in nature, given that the bulk of the work—verification in cases of injuries, fatalities, and agricultural damage—was carried out by medical professionals or agriculture officers. Consequently, there was a pressing need to modernize legislation to streamline such bureaucratic processes.

28. The substantial accumulation of pending bills stemmed from systemic neglect over the years. Although the National Treasury had been allocating Kshs900 million annually, an additional Kshs3 billion pledged by the President would significantly bolster these efforts. Urgency in compensating victims was paramount, as it would swiftly inject funds into their pockets, alleviating immediate concerns surrounding food security resulting from wildlife-induced crop and livestock destruction.
29. The law stipulated a payment of Kshs5 million for fatalities and Kshs3 million for injuries or bodily harm. However, compensation for crop and livestock damage was evaluated by an agricultural officer. The Kshs30,000 provided initially by KWS through generated revenue served as an interim consolation to assist with burial expenses while the process for acquiring the full Kshs5 million compensation was underway.
30. Nonetheless, certain claims had been rejected due to fraudulent attempts, particularly when livestock deaths were attributed to other causes contrary to the claim. Additionally, claims would be returned whenever inconsistencies arose between the autopsy report and the information provided, or if the information provided was deemed insufficient, with the expectation that accurate information would be provided in due course.
31. The existing compensation form lacked provisions for such localized data unless modifications were made to segregate compensation at both the constituency and ward levels. Currently, the claim forms are generic to the county, but efforts are underway within the Ministry to streamline the process. This includes plans to ensure that once a claim is submitted, it is directed to the appropriate ward and subcounty levels, thus enhancing efficiency in the compensation process.
32. The Ministry would prioritize the rehabilitation of the 32 km fence and was considering the addition of an extra corridor to the north. The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) was actively working to mark all wildlife corridors, thereby ensuring connectivity within wildlife habitats. Additionally, the KWS has committed to enhancing patrols in the area following the training of recruits, aimed at reducing instances of human-wildlife conflict. Moreover, the KWS plans to bolster awareness and educational programs within the community to encourage reporting and prompt responses.
33. Furthermore, the KWS was in dialogue with the county government to devise effective strategies for addressing the challenges faced by communities in the area. Notably, the mitigative efforts implemented by the KWS had resulted in a reduction in human-wildlife conflict incidents, facilitated by the ongoing rehabilitation of damaged fences daily until the construction of a new perimeter fence was completed.
34. Kenya's commitment to multilateral environmental agreements, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, included a pledge to designate 30% of the country's land for biodiversity preservation. However, legislative shortcomings existed, particularly on compensable wildlife, which only included a limited

number of species like elephants, rhinos, and buffalos, despite the potential for harm from other species, including marine wildlife.

35. There was need to ringfencing the budget for human-wildlife conflict compensation and supporting KWS, as current funding was insufficient. County legislations also revealed gaps, particularly regarding national reserves which fell under their jurisdiction. Many counties lacked policies to govern reserve operations, leading to issues such as the potential establishment of schools within reserves. Out of the twenty-eight (28) national reserves in the country, only four generated revenues for county governments, while others lacked management structures, fencing, demarcation, land title deeds, gates, or outposts. Thus, county governments needed to develop policies to operationalize such reserves, including allocating dedicated budgets to ensure their effective management and benefit to local communities.
36. Tourism revenue was instrumental in funding both recurrent (86%) and development budgets. Moreover, the Tourism Promotion Fund, which collected a percentage of revenue from both domestic and international tourists, had been funding various activities related to human-wildlife conflict mitigation. Specifically, KWS had allocated approximately Kshs300 million for fencing projects in critical human-wildlife conflict hotspots, as identified through mapping efforts. The second phase of this project will encompass Rimoi National Reserve. Furthermore, the PS urged Committee Members representing constituencies affected by human-wildlife conflict to actively engage with the Ministry to address these challenges effectively.
37. Areas managed by NGOs' conservancies were not designated protected areas under KWS jurisdiction. No gazetted protected areas under KWS were being managed by NGOs. The Northern Rangelands Trust (NRT) oversaw approximately 24 conservancies, expanding even to coastal regions. However, these conservancies were established through private arrangements, wherein landowners registered with the NRT, a legal entity operating in Kenya. While there had been some issues regarding the NRT, they had generally handled benefit sharing with communities more effectively.
38. Communities within these conservancies, governed by their land management committees under the Community Land Act 2016, decided on land utilization, management, grazing plans, and when to engage with supporting NGOs. Private and community conservancies, including the NRT, had united under the Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association (KWCA), comprising 215 member organizations and 12 regional associations. These associations, such as the Maasai Mara Wildlife Conservancy Association and Taita Taveta Wildlife Conservancy Association, had their own governance structures.
39. Given the property rights established under Article 40, the Ministry had limited authority in these matters. Instead, it focused on capacity building for conservancy members, facilitating registration through KWS, and developing management plans while respecting property rights. These management plans incorporated a mixed-use land system, enabling coexistence of livestock, wildlife, tourism, and agriculture.

40. The KWS prioritized enforcement strategy operating on two fronts: first, ensuring wildlife remains within protected areas and designated corridors, and second, ensuring people were kept out of KWS protected areas for their safety.

Vide a letter Ref. SDW/8/17/1 and dated 5th July 2024, the Principal Secretary, State Department for Wildlife submitted as follows—

41. The Government through KWS was engaging closely with County Government towards the rehabilitation of the 32km fence around Rimoi National Reserve with 5-strand game proof fence.
42. KWS has put up patrol bases in Rimoi Sub-location, Kabulwo sub-location and the neighbouring Tot location in Marakwet East Constituency with an additional KWS rangers mobile patrol team based in Iten KWS County headquarters which frequently gives reinforcement to areas when needed.
43. The Ministry launched a digital claim administration process that will ensure victims of human wildlife conflict are compensated promptly. The scheme is being administered in collaboration with a consortium in the private sector. The scheme will reduce the backlog of compensation cases to victims in areas experiencing high HWC.
44. KWS will undertake more CSR in line with the requests made from the Constituency subject to funds availability.
45. The Ministry proposed marking out the Rimoi Reserve boundary with permanent concrete posts, community to cease illegal activities in the reserve, construction of an access road (2.5 km) from Kabulwo Town to the proposed Kabulwo Revenue Gate, and desilting of water pans within the reserve to ensure consistent water supply for wildlife.

PART FOUR

4 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

46. Upon hearing from the Petitioner and the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, the Committee observed that—

- (i) The initial surrender of the land by the community for the game reserve was meant to benefit both the local population and wildlife conservation efforts, but this has not yielded the expected benefits.
- (ii) There is an alarming increase in human-wildlife conflict caused by elephants and leopards among other animals reflecting the inadequacy of existing wildlife management strategies.
- (iii) There have been incidents of crop destruction, livestock predation, and threats to human safety within the area.
- (iv) There is inadequate community engagement and awareness in the mitigation of human wildlife conflict.
- (v) The seasonal nature of human-elephant conflicts, particularly during drought months (May, June, July, and October), necessitates a more dynamic approach to wildlife management that considers environmental conditions. Strategies should be adaptive, accounting for wildlife movement patterns influenced by seasonal changes in resource availability.
- (vi) The backlog of compensation claims indicates systemic inefficiencies within the KWS and highlights the urgency for timely processing of claims to support affected communities. The committee emphasizes the need for increased funding and streamlined processes to address approved claims and support families impacted by human-wildlife conflicts.
- (vii) The need for perimeter fencing along the unfenced areas bordering the game reserve. This gap in infrastructure makes it easier for elephants and other wildlife to stray into human settlements, leading to conflicts.

PART FIVE

5 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS


47. Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 227, the Committee recommends that—

- (i) The County Government of Elgeyo Marakwet in collaboration with the KWS, and community stakeholders establish a comprehensive plan for fencing specific areas identified areas within FY 2025/2026 to enhance the safety of local communities against wildlife invasions.
- (ii) The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife allocates resources to increase the number of KWS posts or camps in the identified human-wildlife conflict areas bordering the Rimoi Game Reserve and other human wildlife conflict areas to facilitate effective monitoring of wildlife movements and swift response to distress calls from residents. The KWS should establish a community liaison mechanism to improve communication and foster trust with the local population.
- (iii) The Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife reviews the existing policies regarding compensation framework for human-wildlife conflict victims by establishing an expedited process for claims related to loss of lives, livestock, and property including provision for regular and clear updates on the status of claims.
- (iv) The Kenya Wildlife Service develops and implements a robust CSR program aimed at addressing the needs of communities surrounding the Rimoi Game Reserve by prioritizing activities proposed by the community.
- (v) The Kenya Wildlife Service to identify and secure all the wildlife corridors across the country and ensures due compensation to the victims of human-wildlife conflict.

Signed: _____ Date: 27/11/2024

THE HON. NIMROD MBITHUKA MBAI, M.P.

CHAIRPERSON, PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 27 NOV 2024	
DAY: <u>Wednesday</u>	
TABLED BY:	Hon. Nimrod Mbai (Chairperson) 14
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	<u>tomale</u>

ANNEXURES

- Annex 1: The Adoption List
- Annex 2: Public Petition No. 43 of 2023 regarding Human-Wildlife Conflict in Keiyo North Constituency
- Annex 3: Minutes of the 13th Sitting of 2024 held on 21st March, 2024
- Annex 4: Minutes of the 29th Sitting of 2024 held on 24th April, 2024
- Annex 5: Letter Ref. SDW/8/17/1 dated 5th July 2024
- Annex 6: Minutes of 60th Sitting of 2024 held on 9th November 2024



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT - THIRD SESSION - 2024
PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

ADOPTION SCHEDULE
OF THE REPORT ON CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC PETITION NO. 43 OF 2023
REGARDING HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICT IN KEIYO NORTH CONSTITUENCY

DATE.....9TH NOVEMBER 2024.....

We, the undersigned Honourable Members of the Public Petitions Committee, do hereby affix our signatures to this Report on the consideration of **Public Petition No. 43 of 2023 regarding Human-Wildlife Conflict in Keiyo North Constituency** to confirm our approval and confirm its accuracy, validity and authenticity:

NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Nimrod Mbithuka Mbai, M.P.	Chairperson	
2.	Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, M.P.	Vice Chairperson	
3.	Hon. Patrick Makau King'ola, M.P.	Member	
4.	Hon. Joshua Chepyegon Kandie, M.P.	Member	
5.	Hon. John Walter Owino, M.P.	Member	
6.	Hon. Ernest Ogesi Kivai, M.P.	Member	
7.	Hon. Maisori Marwa Kitayama, M.P.	Member	
8.	Hon. Edith Vethi Nyenze, M.P.	Member	
9.	Hon. Bidu Mohamed Tubi, M.P.	Member	
10.	Hon. Caleb Mutiso Mule, M.P.	Member	
11.	Hon. (Eng.) Bernard Muriuki Nebart, M.P.	Member	
12.	Hon. Peter Mbogho Shake, M.P.	Member	
13.	Hon. Suzanne Ndunge Kiamba, M.P.	Member	
14.	Hon. John Bwire Okano, M.P.	Member	
15.	Hon. Sloya Clement Logova, M.P.	Member	

