MADAFU NEWSPAPER

MaDaFu

The Socio-Economic Newspaper with Anything & Everything from Kenya

YARIS INSTITUTE of INFORMATION and BUSINESS STUDIES
Love Mombasa! Study in Mombasa!

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The National Emergency Contacts List



The CDMRV Team today (16/10/2026) presented the National Emergency Contacts List to the County Government of Mombasa - Fire Department. The County Assistant CFO Mr. Fahad received it on behalf of the County CFO Mr. Ibrahim Basafar and Team. Mombasa County Fire Department is one of the main proponents of the List. Kenyans are now more safer than yesterday with the List. It is currently being updated with newer contacts, making it even more accurate before mass printing and national distribution.



Earlier today (06/10/2026), I paid a courtesy call to our FC's office at IPOA Nairobi HQ, where I was received by IPOA-PCAK Members, led by his Deputy, Ms. Judith Tonkei.I also handed over our styled National Emergency Contacts List, an initiative supported by PCAK and already rolled out to varioys key stakeholders, including NPS, MCGs and disaster management units.
Small initiative. Big impact.
#CrimeMustFall

Wildlife Photo





LIFE SKILLS COURSES

BENEFITS FOR YOU
Backed by industry bodies and recruiters
Master essential life & work skills
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Outstanding value
Engaging and practical activities
No examination
Official ABMA certificate on completion

COURSE STRUCTURE - DEVELOPING KEY COMPETENCES
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Conflict resolution
Motivating self & others
Teamwork
Leadership
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Networking

(FEES - KSH 19,000)

ABMA CAREER COURSES

ABMA, a UK-based awarding body, offers globally recognized vocational qualifications across Europe, Africa, and Asia. Its diploma and certificate programs equip students with essential skills for career success and economic growth. ABMA ensures high standards of knowledge and professionalism through rigorous assessment, examinations, and moderation, adding value to students' profiles for employment or further studies.

Course	ABMA Fees (£)	YARIS Fees (Ksh)	ABMA Fees (£)	YARIS Fees (Ksh)	ABMA Fees (£)	YARIS Fees (Ksh)
Business Management	£39 per unit Total £195	65,000	£45 per unit Total £225	75,000	£50 per unit Total £250	85,000
Computer & Info. Systems	£39 per unit Total £195	65,000	£45 per unit Total £225	75,000	£50 per unit Total £250	85,000
Community Development	£39 per unit Total £195	65,000	£45 per unit Total £225	75,000	£50 per unit Total £250	85,000
Shipping & Logistics	£39 per unit Total £195	65,000	£45 per unit Total £225	75,000	£50 per unit Total £250	85,000
Computer Engineering	£39 per unit Total £195	65,000	£45 per unit Total £225	75,000	£50 per unit Total £250	85,000
HIV/AIDS Management	£39 per unit Total £195	65,000	£45 per unit Total £225	75,000	£50 per unit Total £250	85,000

OUR COURSES

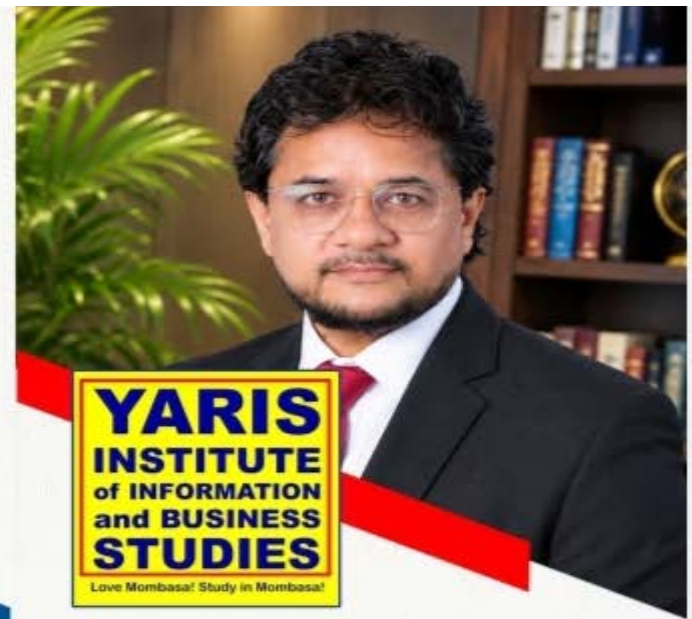
- Coding & AI
- Accounting
- Information Technology
- Business Management
- Shipment & Logistics
- Community Development
- Life Skills & Personal Development

SHORT APPLICATION PROGRAMS

- Artificial Intelligence
- Office Management
- Computerised Accounts
- Web Designing
- Programming

CONTACTS

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YARIS INSTITUTE

Yaris Institute of Information & Business Studies, is a TVETA registered & ABMA-UK certified vocational training center offering diploma and certificate programs in many areas.

Since 1991, it has equipped students with marketrelevant skills through hands-on instruction, earning recognition from Kenya's TVETA.

SPECIAL COMBO PACKAGES FOR FORM 4 SCHOOL LEAVERS

1. TECH STARTER COMBO - (OFFICE PROFESSIONAL)
Includes:
Office Professional
Artificial Intelligence Tools & Applications
Skills Gained:
Computer basics
Microsoft Office skills
AI tools productivity
Digital work skills

WAS: KShs 34,500
NOW: KShs 19,000
Duration: 2 Months

2. WEB DEVELOPMENT COMBO (FOCUSED TECH PATH)
Includes:
Front-End Development
Back-End Development
Graphic Design (CorelDraw & Adobe Photoshop)
Skills Gained:
Build responsive websites
Design graphics & visual content
Full-stack web development skills

WAS: KShs 44,000
NOW: KShs 29,000
SAVE KShs 15,000!

Duration: 2.5 – 3 Months



OUR COURSES

3. ALL IN ONE MASTER COMBO
Includes:
Office Professional
Artificial Intelligence Tools
Graphic Design
Front-End Development
Back-End Development
Database Technologies
AI Tools & Applications
Web & Internet Skills
Computer Programming
QuickBooks (Accounting)
Skills Gained:
Complete digital & tech skillset
Multiple career options
Freelancing
Employment readiness

WAS: KShs 75,000
NOW: KShs 49,000
SAVE KShs 26,000!
Duration: 5 – 6 Months

OUR COURSES
BUSINESS & OFFICE COURSES
1. OFFICE PROFESSIONAL
Modules:
Computer Basics & IT Fundamentals
Windows Operating System
Microsoft Word
Microsoft Excel
Microsoft Access
Microsoft PowerPoint
Internet & Email Communication
Duration: 7–9 Weeks
Fee: KShs 14,500

2. PROJECT MANAGEMENT
Modules:
Advanced Microsoft Excel
Project Planning & Execution
Duration: 3–4 Weeks
Fee: KShs 14,500

TECHNOLOGY COURSES
3. GRAPHIC DESIGN
Modules:
Design Principles & Branding
CorelDraw
Adobe Photoshop
Canva
UI/UX Basics
Duration: 4–6 Weeks
Fee: KShs 18,000

4. FRONT-END DEVELOPMENT
Modules:
- HTML5
- CSS3
- JavaScript
- React JS
- Responsive Web Design

Duration: 6–8 Weeks
Fee: KShs 22,000

5. BACK-END DEVELOPMENT
Modules:
Node.js & Express
PHP / Laravel
API Development
Database Integration
Duration: 6–8 Weeks
Fee: KShs 22,000

6. COMPUTER CODING/ PROGRAMMING
Languages:
Python
Java
Go (Golang)
Duration: 8 Weeks
Fee: KShs 35,000

SPECIALIZED COURSES
7. DATABASE TECHNOLOGIES
Modules:
MySQL
PostgreSQL
MongoDB
Database Design & Security
Duration: 4–6 Weeks
Fee: KShs 14,000

8. MOBILE APP DEVELOPMENT
Modules:
React Native
Mobile UI/UX Design
API Integration
App Deployment
Duration: 6–8 Weeks
Fee: KShs 22,000

EMERGING TECHNOLOGY
9. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) TOOLS & APPLICATIONS
Modules:
ChatGPT, Copilot & Gemini
AI for Writing & Coding
Canva AI, Midjourney, DALL·E
Prompt Engineering
AI in Business & Marketing
Duration: 3–4 Weeks
Fee: KShs 14,500



THE OFFICE PROFESSIONAL MODULES
BASICS - Basic concepts of Information Technology
WIN - Operating sysytem
WORD - Word processing
EXCEL - Electronic spreadsheets
ACCESS - Database management
PPT - Computer presentations
INTERNET - Online Information & communication
DURATION: 7-8 weeks | FEE: KShs 14,500

PROJECT MANAGER MODULES
MS EXCEL - Electronic spreadsheets
MS PROJECT - Project Management
DURATION: 3-4 weeks | FEE: KShs 14,500

THE COMPUTER PROGRAMMING / CODING MODULES
Programming using Visual Basic /Java / Python
DURATION: 8 weeks | FEE: KShs 35,000

THE WEB DESIGNER MODULES
CDRAW - Vector illustration & page layout using C-DRAW
PSD - Image manipulation using Photoshop
FPAGE/DRMWVR - Web design using FrontPage Dreamweaver
INTERNET - Online presence & research
DURATION: 7-8 weeks | FEE: KShs 21,500

THE COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING MODULES
SAGE/QUICKBOOKS - Computerised accounting using SAGE or QuickBooks
DURATION: 3-4 weeks | FEE: KShs 14,500

AI TOOLS & APPLICATIONS MODULES
Generative AI Essentials – Use ChatGPT, Copilot & Gemini for smart writing, coding, and ideas.
Creative AI Design – Create stunning visuals with Canva AI, Midjourney & DALL·E.
Prompt Mastery – Master powerful prompts for accuracy & creativity.
AI Productivity Systems – Automate tasks & boost business efficiency.
Innovation in Action – Discover real-world AI applications in tech and marketing.
DURATION: 3-4 weeks | FEE: KShs 14,500

NEWS

Ruto: Global Debt System Must Not Sacrifice Children's Future

The international financial architecture has failed the welfare of the world's children, President William Ruto has said.

The President regretted that public debt, as a result of an unfair global financial system, becomes a children's rights issue when interest payments crowd out investment in classrooms, healthcare, nutrition and social protection.

He said fiscal responsibility must protect the foundations of future prosperity, arguing that developing countries face high borrowing costs and lack affordable long-term financing.

Debt vulnerability, President Ruto pointed out, is worsened by climate shocks, economic disruption and external crises.

"I have consistently argued that the global financial system must become fairer, more responsive and more inclusive," the President stated.

He made the remarks at the High-Level Dialogue - From Debt Service to Child Investment hosted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on the sidelines of UN General Assembly in New York on Tuesday.

He said "real reform" gives every country an equal chance to finance growth, create jobs and build a resilient future, adding that it is a shared responsibility grounded in fairness and mutual prosperity.



"Budget discipline is necessary. But debt sustainability is also a moral responsibility. We must measure national solvency not only by balance sheets, but also by the health, safety and education of the next generation," he said.

Additionally, President Ruto emphasised that no country should be compelled to trade its children's future for the demands of the past.

He regretted that Kenya and many developing nations face a silent emergency, pointing out that rising debt service is squeezing the budgets that pay for health, education, nutrition and social protection.

"When budgets tighten, children pay the price first," he said.

Saying global public debt reached $102 trillion in 2024, the President said developing countries paid an estimated $921 billion in net interest.

"In 46 developing countries, interest payments now exceed spending on health or education. These are not mere statistics. They are fewer classrooms. Fewer health workers. Fewer opportunities for millions of children," he said.

The President explained that sovereign debt is no longer a line on a balance sheet,saying it is a development roadblock.

"The squeeze starts in the treasury. It lands in the classroom, the clinic and the nutrition programme," he said.

He made it clear that Kenya will remain fiscally responsible, adding that the country will honour its obligations, and protect macroeconomic stability and budget discipline.

"No economy is sustainable if it undermines the very people who must run it in future," he said.

Consequently, President Ruto noted, Kenya continues to invest in education, healthcare, nutrition, social protection, digital inclusion and opportunities for young people.

"These are vital investments in our future. Every investment in a child's health, education, skills and protection returns as stronger economies, greater resilience and shared prosperity," he pointed out.

For a child-responsive approach to debt and development finance, the President proposed that children be placed at the centre of debt sustainability.

"Do not ask only whether a country can pay its creditors. Ask whether it can still educate its children, run its health systems, feed its families and protect the vulnerable," he said.

He called for ringfencing of essential social spending during fiscal adjustment and expansion of affordable, predictable and concessional financing and scaling up innovative financial instruments, including debt swaps for education, health, nutrition and climate resilience.

Additionally, the President called on the need to turn obligations into measurable investments in people and to build debt restructuring that is fair, timely and effective.

Likewise, President Ruto emphasised the need to strengthen public finance systems so that money meant for children reaches them on time.

"Governments, development banks, UNICEF and other partners should work together on child budget tagging, expenditure tracking and monitoring," he said.

Meanwhile, President Ruto addressed the High-Level Reflection on the Pact for the Future, convened by Namibia, Zambia, the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa.

Two years ago, the President explained, world leaders adopted the Pact for the Future, a global commitment to deliver a more inclusive and sustainable future.

"Africa helped shape that agreement. Now, its promises must translate into results," he pointed out.

The President also chaired the meeting of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change.

As climate impacts intensify, President Ruto said Africa must turn climate action into investment, jobs, stronger economies and greater resilience.

"The greatest constraint remains finance. We need commitments on adaptation to be honoured, alongside affordable capital, guarantees and risk-sharing, instruments that can unlock investment in renewable energy, green industry and climate-resilient infrastructure," he said.

President Ruto later co-hosted with Norway the first high-level event on clean cooking in Africa ahead of the Second Africa Clean Cooking Summit in Nairobi in January 2027.

He pointed out that clean cooking is crucial to public health and provides many economic opportunities to Africa's green transition.

"We must mobilise capital through local-currency financing, guarantees and other instruments that turn demand into viable projects," he said.

The President explained that Kenya has taken the lead with a $600 million investment opportunity across schools, healthcare facilities and correctional institutions.

Earlier, President Ruto held talks with Presidents John Mahama of Ghana, Joseph Nyuma Boakai of Liberia and Julius Maada Bio of Sierra Leone, and Pakistan Prime Minister Mian Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif, among others.

Ruto: Government turns Kerio Valley from banditry hotspot into economic hub

Counties in the previously conflict-prone Kerio Valley are undergoing economic transformation, with the Government funding for irrigation, roads, modern markets and electricity connectivity, President William Ruto has said.

The President pointed out that his administration has ensured equality in distribution of national resources, saying no part of Kenya is being left behind in development.

Addressing residents of Sigor town in West Pokot County after inspecting the construction of the 35km Kopasi River-Lomut-Sigor-Marich Pass road, he said the Kerio Valley region is undergoing major economic transformation and paving way for peaceful co-existence among the residents.

"We are changing the face of Kerio Valley from a banditry and cattle-rustling region to an economic hub through the expansion of roads, electricity connectivity and establishment of irrigation schemes and ensure that economic opportunities are available to residents," President Ruto said.

He explained that the KSh4.4 billion road project is is 60 per cent complete and will link the people of West Pokot, Turkana, Baringo and Elgeyo-Marakwet



to the rest of the country.

"This road is part of the wider Nakuru-Marich Pass road, which will provide an alternative to the Nakuru-Eldoret route, easing traffic, shortening the journey to Lodwar by 70km and reducing travel time by more than two hours," the President said.

He pointed out that the project will also open up West Pokot and the wider Kerio Valley to trade and investment, strengthening connectivity and furthering the Government's vision of making Kenya a more equal country.

The President reaffirmed the Government's commitment to placing the Kerio Valley at the centre of transformation.

"Our massive investments in roads, affordable housing, modern markets and electricity connectivity, among others, are already yielding tangible results, with value of the land rising more than 10-fold, a clear demonstration of the growing economic potential unlocked by these development projects," said the President.

The President said the Government is expanding the Turkwel irrigation project to 50,000 acres of land to boost production and food security in the region.

He stated that KSh 2.6 billion has been allocated to West Pokot County to connect 10,000 households under the Last Mile Electricity Connectivity Programme.

The President also urged residents along the Kerio Valley to take advantage of the reforms being undertaken in the education sector to take their children to school.

At the same time, President Ruto inspected the construction of the KSh147 million Sigor Modern Market in Pokot Central Constituency.

The project is 47 per cent complete and is scheduled to be completed in December 2026.

The President said the project has already employed more than 100 young people, with specialised fabrication works reserved for local Jua Kali artisans.

Present were the National Assembly Speaker Moses Wetang'ula, Prime Cabinet Secretary Musalia Mudavadi and Interior Cabinet Secretary Kipchumba Murkomen

Others were parliamentary Majority Leaders Kimani Ichung'wa (National Assembly) and Aaron Cheruiyot (Senate) and West Pokot Governor Simon Kachapin and several MPs, among other leaders.

NEWS

DFIR + AI Primer: How to Combat Hallucinations

By Dr. Brian Carrier

GenAI outputs require verification because of hallucinations. As you integrate AI into your investigations, it is important to understand why hallucinations happen and how to address them based on your risk thresholds.

GenAI can provide value to an investigation, but it's not for free.

Why does GenAI Hallucinate?

GenAI algorithms use probabilities to generate sequences of words. It can ultimately generate a sequence of words that are probable, but not accurate.

This most often comes into play when you ask GenAI to enrich and reason about your data when it doesn't actually know much about it. It can generate false information about an artifact and come to conclusions it can't actually justify.

Here is a recent DFIR example I had (paraphrasing for brevity):

Claude: 'co1bld' is a standard hostname that appears in the LNK files created on Microsoft's internal build infrastructure during the Windows build process. These LNK files are not suspicious even though they were created on a different machine.

Me: Do you have a reference for that hostname?

Claude: Honestly, no — I don't have a reliable citation for that. When I said it, I was drawing on what seems like plausible pattern-matching (the naming convention, the context), but I can't point you to a public source that definitively documents co1bld as a Microsoft internal build hostname.

We ultimately decided not to take Claude's advice and could not find any Internet references to it. Cyber Triage will still flag LNK files that have 'co1bld' as their hostname.



Combating Hallucinations

There are several ways to verify data is not a hallucination:

Query for item existence: You can automatically confirm that items referred to by AI are actually in the original data set with a simple deterministic query by their path, time, etc.

Manual: Confirm enrichment with other deterministic data sources, such as threat intelligence feeds or websites that were cited for the conclusion. This often requires a human to reason that the data source and the AI conclusion are equivalent.

Judging LLM: Have an independent LLM review the enrichment and storyline to confirm that it agrees (i.e., Claude vs ChatGPT). This can still have errors, but it can increase your overall confidence.

The Judging LLM approach can help with reasoning errors, and one model could identify a logical mistake made by another. But it may not catch knowledge errors because they may both have the same knowledge gaps or wrong data (i.e., the internet is wrong about something).

Know Your Investigation and AI Risk Levels

Not every investigation has the same impact, and therefore each can have different risk thresholds for how much to verify the results.

Examples:

A low-severity EDR alert investigation could have a high-risk threshold and be OK with little human verification or with a judging LLM.

A medium-severity EDR alert may want a human to review the timeline and double-check that nothing else was missed.

A criminal case where someone could go to jail should have a low-risk threshold, and a human verifies every item in the final result.

Know your investigation risk thresholds.

Verify the Critical Findings

GenAI provides value because it can enrich and reason at scale much faster than a human can when looking at thousands of artifacts. Most artifacts in an investigation are not relevant. They are part of normal device activity.As you are coming up with your storyline and identifying which artifacts are relevant, that's when you should focus on verifying what AI introduced:

If it enriched the data, verify it.

If it came up with a storyline, verify the data it's using is correct, and the storyline makes sense.

You do not need to review enrichment of items that are not relevant to the case.

To do this, it's critical for your tools to identify what came from AI so you know what to verify.

AI Results in Cyber Triage

As we've been integrating AI into Cyber Triage using the MCP server, we clearly identify what came from AI to make sure you know what to verify.

The following are from the 3.18 release, which allows the MCP server to add notes and score items as suspicious.

Any enrichment from AI is stored in an "AI Enrichment" field, and the text starts with "[AI]":

For scoring, the MCP server can also score items as suspicious so that the user has to manually upgrade to Bad (i.e. human review).

Those items are clearly marked as coming from AI:

Further, the justification is clearly marked as AI, and the LLM is also identified:

Try GenAI in Cyber Triage

If you are looking to incorporate AI into your investigations, try out Cyber Triage with its MCP server.

It has features like:

AI flagging: AI-generated scores are clearly marked so you know what to verify.

BYOAI: Use your Claude account, AWS Bedrock, or local models.

PHOTO STORY

Ahadi Kenya Trust Ceo Stanley Kamau Bags An International Award In Rwanda



Mokiemo Jean Felix (left) Congolese Ambassador to Rwanda presents Top 100 Africa Most Influential Persons award to Dr. Stanley Kamau (Centre) of Ahadi Kenya Trust for his outstanding community Service in East Africa during a ceremony held in Kigali, Rwanda. Looking io is Dr. Baroness Paulette, Group CEO, The Business Executive.

Ahadi Kenya Trust partners with Be.cause to distribute shoes to over 1000 learners in three schools in Maragua



L- R: Be.cause International Kenya Programs Manager Harliet Njenga (Left) and Ahadi Kenya Trust CEO Stanley Kamau with learners at Chui Primary School in Mathioya sub-County Muranga County on Friday September 18th, 2026 during the distribution of the "shoes that grow" to over 1000 children in three primary schools in Muranga County. Other schools that benefitted from the exercise were Kaharati and Githuya Primary in Maragua sub-county. Be.cause International mission is to alleviate poverty by delivering products that impact lives.

KENYA



Our beloved country, Kenya!

Blessed with nature's finest wonders, Kenya is a country of breathtaking beauty and remarkable diversity. From the towering heights of Mount Kenya, rising 5,199 metres above sea level, to the tropical shores of the Indian Ocean, the landscapes in between tell a story of nature's splendour. The sweeping plains of the Maasai Mara, the dramatic formations of the Great Rift Valley, the beauty of its lakes, fertile highlands and semi-arid lands all contribute to making Kenya a truly extraordinary country.

The Meaning Behind the Name Kenya

Have you ever wondered how our beloved country got its name?

Kenya is named after Mount Kenya, Africa's second-highest mountain. The Kikuyu people who lived around the mountain referred to it as Kĩrĩnyaga or Kerenyaga, commonly interpreted as "mountain of whiteness" because of its snow-capped peaks. The mountain became a prominent landmark, and its name became associated with the territory that the British later claimed as their colony. The name Kenya is believed to have evolved from the difficulty European explorers and colonial administrators had pronouncing the original name.

Over time, the name of this majestic mountain became the name of our nation—a beautiful reminder of the natural wonder at the heart of our beloved country.

A Land of Many Wonders

Kenya is blessed with rivers, mountains, forests, valleys, lakes, vast plains and the beautiful Indian Ocean coastline. Its landscapes are as diverse as they are breathtaking.

Although we do not experience four distinct seasons in the same way as countries farther from the equator, we experience varying wet and dry seasons throughout the year. And yes, in this tropical country experiencing a climate that is neither too cold nor too hot, basically loved by all, snow and ice can be found on the highest peaks of Mount Kenya, even as much of the country enjoys warm sunshine!

The Maasai Mara — A Crown Jewel of Wildlife

The Maasai Mara National Reserve is among Kenya's greatest natural treasures. Its golden grasslands, scattered acacia trees and endless horizons are home to an extraordinary abundance of wildlife.

It is the home of Africa's legendary Big Five — the lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo and rhinoceros — alongside cheetahs, giraffes, zebras and countless other species.

The reserve also hosts the spectacular Great Wildebeest Migration, one of nature's greatest wonders, as vast herds move between Tanzania's Serengeti and Kenya's Maasai Mara in search of fresh pasture and water.

The sight of these magnificent creatures roaming freely across the golden plains is truly a blessing to behold.

The Great Rift Valley — Nature's Dramatic Masterpiece

The Great Rift Valley reveals another breathtaking side of Kenya, with its towering escarpments, deep valleys, volcanic formations and beautiful lakes — landscapes shaped by nature over millions of years.

Lakes Nakuru and Bogoria are particularly renowned for their spectacular birdlife, including thousands of flamingos that, when conditions are favourable, transform the waters into a beautiful sea of pink.

Mount Kenya — Majesty at the Equator

Rising 5,199 metres above sea level, Mount Kenya is Africa's second-highest mountain and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Its rugged peaks, alpine valleys, glacial lakes and unique vegetation make it one of our country's most magnificent natural wonders.

How extraordinary that a country lying along the equator is blessed with snow and ice upon its highest peaks!

Equally breathtaking is Amboseli National Park, where majestic elephant herds roam against the spectacular backdrop of snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro, rising across the border in Tanzania.

The Kenyan Coast — Turquoise Waters and White Sands

Along Kenya's beautiful coastline, the warm waters of the Indian Ocean meet pristine white sandy beaches, swaying palms and turquoise seas.

From the breathtaking shores of Diani to the colourful coral reefs, marine life and mangrove forests, the coast is a tropical paradise, offering a striking contrast to the mountains and savannahs inland.

Nairobi National Park — The Wilderness Within the City

One of Kenya's most extraordinary treasures is Nairobi National Park, where an entire wildlife ecosystem exists alongside a bustling human ecosystem — a remarkable contrast between untamed wilderness and modern civilization.

Imagine skyscrapers towering, traffic roaring and millions of people going about their daily lives, while just a few kilometres away, lions prowl, rhinos graze, giraffes wander and zebras roam freely.

Established in 1946 as Kenya's first national park, this remarkable sanctuary covers approximately 117 square kilometres. Nairobi is often described as the world's only wildlife capital, reflecting its extraordinary relationship with nature.

Two vastly different worlds, two thriving ecosystems, sharing one remarkable landscape. What a privilege!

Kenya's Forests — The Green Heart of Our Nation

From the lush Aberdare forests and ancient Kakamega Rainforest to the beautiful Karura Forest and Nairobi Arboretum nestled within our bustling capital, Kenya is blessed with magnificent green sanctuaries filled with towering trees, winding streams, colourful butterflies and melodious birdsong.

Beyond their breathtaking beauty, these natural treasures breathe life into our environment, protect water catchments, nourish rivers and provide shelter to countless species of wildlife.

They are truly the green lungs of our nation — a precious blessing of nature to cherish and preserve.

The Gift of Water — Rivers, Lakes and Waterfalls

Kenya's mighty rivers, shimmering lakes and spectacular waterfalls are among nature's most precious gifts.

From the flowing waters of the Tana River to the breathtaking Thomson's Falls and the famous Fourteen Falls, from the vast Lake Victoria to the tranquil Lake Naivasha, these waters bring beauty, life and nourishment to our land.

From the gentle flow of a stream to the thunderous roar of a waterfall, water is truly one of nature's greatest blessings.

Kenya's Arid Lands — Beauty in Every Landscape

Beyond our fertile highlands lies another remarkable world of golden deserts, rugged mountains and endless horizons.

The vast Chalbi Desert and the magnificent Lake Turkana, famously known as the Jade Sea, reveal a different yet equally breathtaking side of Kenya.

Even in these arid landscapes, unique wildlife and vegetation flourish, reminding us that nature's beauty takes many extraordinary forms.

Kenya's Rich Cultural Heritage — Unity in Diversity

Beyond its breathtaking natural wonders, Kenya is equally blessed with a rich tapestry of cultures, traditions and communities. With over 40 ethnic groups, each contributing its unique languages, customs, music, cuisine and heritage, our country is a beautiful celebration of diversity.

Truly Blessed Kenya

From snow and ice along the equator to the warm turquoise waters of the Indian Ocean; from lush forests and fertile valleys to golden savannahs and vast deserts; from majestic mountains to the extraordinary abundance of wildlife — Kenya is truly a masterpiece of nature.

Every mountain, river, forest and ocean wave tells a story of beauty, diversity and life. These are priceless treasures entrusted to us to appreciate, cherish and preserve for generations to come.

How fortunate we are to live in a country blessed with such extraordinary natural splendour!

Indeed, Kenya is not merely beautiful — Kenya is blessed. And how blessed are we to call it home!

Thank you & Best Regards,

Safia Mohamed Bashir
0718 853 335

FEATURE

Mombasa's Youth Flood Defence: From Quick Fix to Structural Change

By Andrew Mwangura



As forecasts warn of heavy rains and an extended El Niño period that could deluge Kenya's coast, the Mombasa County Government has moved with welcome haste. Its plan to mobilise 3,000 young people across all six sub-counties to clear blocked drains, culverts, and waterways is a pragmatic and highly visible response to a recurring threat. The initiative prioritises known flood hotspots, low-lying areas, markets, and major drainage corridors. Participants will receive safety training, protective equipment, tools, and technical supervision. Recruitment is to be handled transparently by the County Public Service Board, with a clear warning against any payment of fees. Residents are urged to stop dumping waste into drains and to report blockages via the 1599 hotline. The message is straightforward: preparedness is a shared responsibility.

This is the right instinct. Mombasa's vulnerability is well documented. Flat terrain, aging and undersized drainage systems, rapid and often unplanned urbanisation, settlements on natural waterways and floodplains, and chronic solid-waste mismanagement combine to turn moderate rains into flash floods and prolonged inundation. Plastic bottles, bags, silt, and construction debris choke channels that should carry stormwater to the ocean. Informal settlements in places such as Bangladesh, Chaani, Junda, and Ziwa la Ng'ombe suffer disproportionately; recent assessments have shown high rates of housing damage and repeated flooding. Past El Niño events and seasonal downpours have repeatedly exposed these weaknesses, damaging homes, disrupting businesses, elevating disease risks, and straining emergency services.

Deploying organised teams of young people to clear the system before the rains peak is both preventive and socially astute. Youth unemployment remains stubbornly high; temporary, structured work that includes training and supervision offers income, skills exposure, and a sense of civic contribution. Linking the effort to environmental response and proper waste disposal also confronts one of the most immediate drivers of urban flooding. Emphasising transparent recruitment and zero tolerance for "registration fees" is essential in a context where public programmes have sometimes been undermined by gatekeeping and rent-seeking. The appeal to residents to keep waste out of drains correctly frames the problem as collective, rather than purely governmental.

Yet the initiative, welcome as it is, addresses symptoms more than structural causes. Clearing drains is maintenance, not transformation. Mombasa has long needed a comprehensive, funded stormwater drainage master plan that expands capacity, separates storm and sewage flows where possible, protects natural drainage corridors, and enforces building codes so that construction does not simply recreate blockages. Solid-waste collection and disposal systems must achieve reliable coverage; otherwise, the same debris returns after every cleanup cycle. Encroachment on waterways and floodplains requires difficult political decisions about relocation, densification alternatives, and enforcement—not only emergency appeals when rains are imminent. Climate realities—more intense rainfall events and rising sea levels—will only raise the stakes.

There are practical risks. Phased recruitment of 3,000 people demands robust logistics, consistent supervision, and fair pay to avoid the programme becoming another short-lived public-works scheme that leaves participants disillusioned. Safety training and protective gear are non-negotiable given the physical and health hazards of working in drains and waste. Coordination across sub-counties, with national agencies, Kenya Urban Roads Authority teams, and existing disaster committees will determine whether the effort is coherent or fragmented. Past youth-focused environmental programmes in the county, including waste-management pilots aiming for similar numbers of jobs, offer both useful precedents and cautionary lessons about scaling, sustainability, and private-sector partnerships.

The deeper opportunity lies in treating this as a bridge to lasting capacity rather than a seasonal campaign. Successful temporary mobilisation can build local skills in environmental maintenance, strengthen community reporting networks, and generate political will for capital investment in resilient infrastructure. It can also demonstrate that young people are not merely recipients of relief but active agents of urban resilience. Pairing the cleanup with measurable targets—kilometres of drains restored, volume of waste properly disposed, and reduction in hotspot flooding during the season—would allow for independent assessment and course correction.

Mombasa's residents have every reason to support the call to keep drains clear and report problems promptly. At the same time, they are entitled to demand that temporary labour does not substitute for permanent systems. Governors and county assemblies will ultimately be judged not only on how quickly they clear channels before the rains, but on whether the next heavy season finds a city with stronger infrastructure, better waste management, and fewer people living in harm's way.

Acting early is wiser than reacting to disaster. Mobilising 3,000 young people is a concrete expression of that wisdom. The test now is whether this effort becomes the beginning of systemic resilience or simply another cycle of emergency clearance followed by renewed blockage. Shared responsibility works best when government leads with both urgency and vision.

SATURDAY CLUB

ANANT PANDYA AWARD - 2026



THE AWRDEE MR. ASHOK WITH THE SATURDAY CLUB COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Standing from Left: Publicity Officer: Sat. Jagdish Hirani, Convenor (Membership Committee) Sat. Abid Vejlani, Charitable Trust Trustee: Sat. Anil Dodhia, Trustee: Sat. Ramesh Asher, Vice Chairman: Sat. Rajesh Chavda, Awardee: Mr. Ashok Kumar Shah, Chairman: Sat Ajay Mehta, Secretary: Sat Dhiraj Halai, Treasurer: Sat. Jagdish Udani, Whip: Sat. Dr. Dinesh Soni, Convenor (Past Chairman's Committee: Sat. Rajesh Shukla

Annually, the Club recognizes and appreciates the efforts of individuals who in one way or another observe the Objectives of the Club:

1. TO INCULCATE SPIRIT OF FELLOWSHIP AMONG MEMBERS
2. TO PROMOTE EDUCATIONAL, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITIES
3. TO BRING ABOUT A SPIRIT OF DEDICATION AMONGST MEMBERS TOWARDS FULFILMENT OF ALL CIVIC AND NATIONAL DUTIES AND EMBOLDEN OTHERS TO DO LIKEWISE
4. TO FIND JOY AND HAPPINESS THROUGH SERVICE TO HUMANITY
5. TO PROMOTE CHARITABLE OBJECTS IN ASSISTING THE DESERVING MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY

The prestigious Annual Anant Pandya Nite - 2026 was held at ISKCON Banquet Hall, Nyali on Sunday 27th September 2026. The awardee for the year 2026 was Mr. Ashok Kumar Sivji Shah.

Mombasa businessman and philanthropist, Mr. Ashok Kumar Sivji Shah, HSC, is known for his decades of contribution to business, healthcare and community service in Kenya and abroad.

Mr. Ashok has demonstrated expectational dedication to improving lives of under served communities in the United Kingdom, India and Kenya through transformative health care initiatives and charitable contributions. His selfless efforts in providing essential services such as medical care education, tax matters (tax exemptions) for charitable organisations and legal assistance for Kenyan / British immigration related maters, in obtaining citizenship, permanent residence, work permits etc. has brought Hope and relief to thousands of people.



Mr. Ashok Receiving The Award From The Club Chairman Sat. Ajay Mehta

FEATURE



Why Kenya's Maritime Forum Must Deliver Real Change

By Andrew Mwangura

On Monday, 14 September 2026, the State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs will host a Stakeholders Participation Forum at the Bandari Maritime Academy in Mombasa, with a parallel Google Meet link for remote participants. The invitation is both clear and timely: the public and stakeholders are asked to help shape the Budget Making Process for FY 2027/2028 and the Medium Term Plan. The themes on the poster—Shipping & Trade, Ports & Infrastructure, Maritime Safety & Security, and Sustainable Blue Economy—capture the core of Kenya's maritime aspirations. The slogan, "Your Voice | Your Input | A Stronger Maritime Future," is more than branding. It is a constitutional imperative and an economic necessity.

Kenya's maritime sector sits at the intersection of trade, employment, security, and the Blue Economy's vast promise. The Port of Mombasa remains the region's primary gateway, handling growing cargo volumes even as persistent congestion, empty-container backlogs, and vessel waiting times inflate logistics costs for everyone from mango growers to manufacturers. Inland water transport on Lakes Victoria and Turkana holds untapped potential for regional trade, yet underfunding and incomplete infrastructure have stalled progress. The Blue Economy, a priority under Vision 2030 and successive Medium Term Plans, is projected to generate substantial GDP contributions, jobs, and revenue if properly resourced. Maritime transport alone already facilitates over US$3 billion in annual trade. Realising its fuller potential—through modernised ports, expanded seafarer deployment, green shipping, aquaculture, and marine spatial planning—requires deliberate, prioritised investment, not residual allocations.

Public participation in the budget process is not optional. Article 221 of the Constitution and related provisions on public finance and national values demand it. When taken seriously, it improves prioritisation, reduces the risk of elite capture, and builds ownership. The State Department's decision to convene this forum is welcome. Holding it at the Bandari Maritime Academy is also symbolically powerful: the institution sits at the heart of maritime training and is itself constrained by funding gaps that have affected operations and capital projects like the Maritime Survival Training and Certification Centre.

Yet symbolism alone will not suffice. Recent budget data show the State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs operating with constrained resources relative to its expanded mandate. Allocations have grown in absolute terms—reaching roughly KSh 6.8–7 billion in recent estimates combining recurrent and development votes—but persistent shortfalls, cumulative cuts, and high demands for Kenya Maritime Authority operations, inland water projects, and training infrastructure remain. Strategic plans have repeatedly flagged financing gaps running into the tens of billions of shillings over multi-year horizons. Bandari itself has faced annual operational deficits. Appeals for supplementary funding and reinstatement of critical budget lines are familiar. Without stronger, more predictable resourcing aligned to clear priorities, the rhetoric of a "safe, secure and sustainable maritime sector" risks remaining aspirational.

The four thematic pillars on the poster provide a useful framework for substantive input.

On Shipping and Trade, stakeholders should press for measures that reduce turnaround times, address empty-container accumulation, expand the Kenya National Shipping Line's capacity, and create genuine pathways for Kenyan seafarers into global fleets. While certificates of competency meet international standards, deployment numbers lag ambitions. Mutual recognition agreements, faster Seafarers' Identity Document processing, and industry-linked training placements must move from aspiration to funded programmes.

Ports and Infrastructure demand hard choices. Modernisation of berths, yard capacity, inland waterway dredging, and connectivity to the LAPSSET corridor and Special Economic Zones cannot be left to incrementalism. Congestion at Mombasa continues to impose real costs on the economy; empty-container crises immobilise trucks and disrupt supply chains. Capital projects require multi-year certainty, not annual rationing.

Maritime Safety and Security remain non-negotiable. Kenya has ratified key conventions and strengthened coordination among the Kenya Maritime Authority, Coast Guard, and Navy. The Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre on Lake Victoria and enhanced search-and-rescue capacity are positive steps. Sustained investment in surveillance, enforcement against illegal fishing and pollution, and climate-resilient infrastructure is essential as the sector expands.

The Sustainable Blue Economy pillar is the most expansive and the most contested. A National Marine Spatial Plan is advancing with World Bank support and is expected to guide competing uses of Kenya's marine space. Coastal counties have tabled multi-billion-shilling action plans. Fisheries, aquaculture, renewable marine energy, tourism, and blue data systems all feature in national strategy documents. The risk is fragmentation: overlapping mandates across ministries, underfunded county initiatives, and insufficient private-sector mobilisation. Budget submissions that treat the Blue Economy as a residual rather than a strategic growth engine will under-deliver.

Effective participation requires more than attendance. Stakeholders—port operators, shipping agents, seafarers' unions, coastal communities, county governments, training institutions, environmental groups, and private investors—must arrive with specific, costed proposals rather than general grievances. The State Department must demonstrate that inputs will be tracked, published, and reflected in the final estimates and Medium Term Plan. Hybrid participation via Google Meet lowers barriers, yet digital access remains uneven; deliberate outreach to artisanal fishers, women in the maritime value chain, and inland communities is necessary if inclusivity is to be real.

The challenges are real. Fiscal space is tight, competing national priorities crowd the budget, and coordination across government and county lines is imperfect. Private capital and development partners will only scale up if the policy and regulatory environment is predictable and projects are bankable. Corruption risks and implementation delays have historically eroded returns on infrastructure spending.

Still, the opportunity is significant. A well-prioritised maritime budget can lower trade costs, create skilled jobs for young Kenyans, enhance regional integration, protect marine ecosystems, and position Kenya as a serious Blue Economy player rather than a passive transit point. The 14 September forum is one moment in a longer process. Its value will be measured not by the quality of the invitation poster or the attendance numbers, but by whether the subsequent budget estimates and Medium Term Plan show evidence that public and stakeholder voices shaped real choices about scarce resources.

Kenya's maritime future will not be secured by slogans. It will be secured by disciplined prioritisation, transparent allocation, and sustained follow-through. The public has been invited to have its say. The State Department and the broader government must now prove they are prepared to listen—and act.

FEATURE

Colonial Kenya's "Happy Valley": Sex, Partying, and Scandal



1. Happy Valley, 1928: the wedding of Nina Layman and Jack Soames. *Back row, centre*: Lady Idina Hay; Josslyn Hay (in bow tie), who became the Earl of Erroll in that year; Alice de Janzé (*right*, in black hat); *foreground*: Michael Lafone.

Kenya was British colony from 1920 to 1963. In the years that Kenya was a British colony (1920 to 1963), Whites ranked number one in the sociocultural, economic and political hierarchy, Asians ranked number two in the sociocultural, economic and political hierarchy, and Blacks ranked number three in the sociocultural, economic and political hierarchy, rankings that still remain more or less the same, even today in 2026, sixty-two years after Kenya attained independence on 12th December 1963.

Starting around the year 1920, there was a grouping of wealthy White settlers in Colonial Kenya, who lived fast "mischievous" lives of partying, free sex, extramarital affairs, sex orgies, wife-swapping/husband-swapping, alcohol, that sort of thing, "mischief" that chiefly took place in what was known as "Happy Valley," located in the Wanjohi Valley of what is today known as Nyandarua County, Kenya.

Connected to Colonial Kenya's "Happy Valley," Josslyn Victor Hay (Lord Erroll), was found shot dead in the early morning of 24th January 1941 in well-to-do suburb known as Karen, in Kenya's capital city of Nairobi. Who was Josslyn Victor Hay (Lord Erroll)? Josslyn Victor Hay (1901 to 1941), was a playboy British aristocrat who had multiple lovers in the then Kenya colony, Josslyn Victor Hay (1901 to 1941), was a "ladies' man."

Prior to his murder in Nairobi, Kenya, in the early morning of 24th January 1941, Josslyn Victor Hay (Lord Erroll), had been having an affair with Diana Caldwell (1913 to 1987), wife of a wealthy White Kenyan rancher, Sir Henry "Jock" Delves Broughton (1883 to 1942). Sir Henry "Jock" Delves Broughton was Diana Caldwell's second husband. Her first husband was Vernon Motion. Sir Henry "Jock" Delves Broughton was arrested, charged and tried for the murder of Josslyn Victor Hay (Lord Erroll), found not guilty and acquitted. Sir Henry "Jock" Delves Broughton, after his acquittal, relocated back to Britain where he committed suicide on 5th December 1942. Despite his acquittal for the murder of Josslyn Victor Hay (Lord Erroll), it is believed that it is Sir Henry "Jock" Delves Broughton who murdered Josslyn Victor Hay (Lord Erroll) in the early morning of 24th January 1941. As mentioned, Josslyn Victor Hay's body was found in the early morning of 24th January 1941 in the Karen suburb of Nairobi, Kenya, near where St. Francis Church now stands.

Afterwards, Diana Caldwell (Diana, Lady Broughton), got married a third time to a wealthy White Kenyan rancher known as Gilbert Colvile, getting married a fourth time to Kenyan aristocrat, Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley (Lord Delamere), 4th Baron Delamere, thereby thus becoming Diana, Lady Delamere. Diana Caldwell (Diana, Lady Delamere), is described at Wikipedia as "arguably the most powerful European woman in Africa (of her time), the 'White Queen of Africa'". Before she passed away in 1987, Diana Caldwell (Diana, Lady Delamere), said that she would name who it was that murdered Josslyn Victor Hay (Lord Erroll), but passed away before doing so. She is laid to rest at the expansive 66,000 acre Soysambu Ranch in Naivasha, Kenya, owned by Kenya's Delamere family.

As for Josslyn Victor Hay (Lord Erroll), he is laid to rest at the St. Paul's Churchyard, Kiambu, Kenya. "The Lord Erroll" Restaurant in Nairobi, Kenya, is named after Josslyn Victor Hay (Lord Erroll). "Fairmont The Norfolk," Nairobi, Kenya, among the oldest and most prestigious hotels in Kenya, also used to have a Lord Erroll Restaurant.

16. Hugh Dickinson and Diana Broughton in the garden of their house at Karen, just before Christmas, 1940.



Images of Diana, Lady Delamere (1913 - 1987), "the Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis of Colonial Kenya," "the Diana, Princess of Wales of Colonial Kenya"



The 1982 book "White Mischief" by James Fox, and the 1987 movie "White Mischief" starring Greta Scacchi and Charles Dance, are based on the events above, though the 1987 movie "White Mischief" has at least one inaccuracy, that inaccuracy being the depiction that Sir Henry "Jock" Delves Broughton committed suicide in Kenya, when what actually happened is that Sir Henry "Jock" Delves Broughton committed suicide in Britain on 5th December 1942. The 1989 British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) documentary "Altitude, Alcohol and Adultery" is also based on Colonial Kenya's "Happy Valley" and the murder of Josslyn Victor Hay (Lord Erroll) on 24th January 1941.

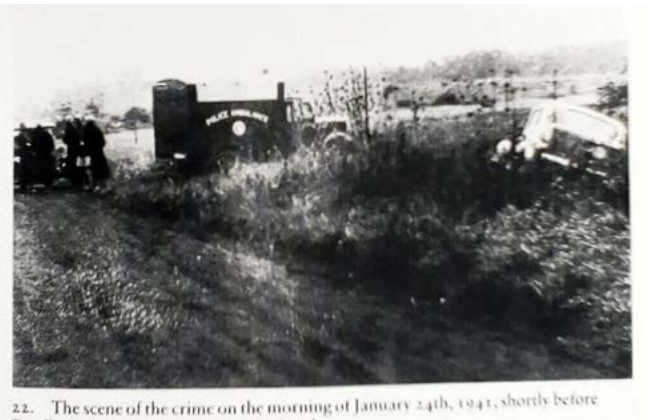
Down below are twenty-three images, twelve of them from the 1982 book "White Mischief" by James Fox, four of them from the 1989 British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) documentary "Altitude, Alcohol and Adultery," and four of them from the 1987 movie "White Mischief," starring Greta Scacchi and Charles Dance:

13. White Highlands settlers, mid-1930s, including, *third from left*, Patricia Bowles.





7. Idina, Countess of Erroll, the guiding light of Happy Valley.



22. The scene of the crime on the morning of January 24th, 1941, shortly before Erroll's body was removed from the Buick.

ElimuTab drives Kenya's digital classroom Shift



ElimuTab CEO Anthony Kahinga (2nd left) and Epic Ridge Academy Director John Waweru (2nd right) with Junior Secondary learners Elsie Githaiga (left) and David Kirunda (right) during the launch of the ElimuTab Lipa Mdogo Mdogo payment model for tablets pre-loaded with CBC-aligned reading materials, coding lessons, foreign languages and disability-friendly content, and the commissioning of an interactive screen enabling teachers to share one digital book with 50-100 learners per class in Nakuru County.

Kenyan schools are increasingly embracing digital technology in the classroom, with education technology firms pushing for wider access to interactive learning tools as the country continues to implement the Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC).

ElimuTab has introduced interactive digital screens and educational tablets designed to support digital content delivery, remote learning and access to educational materials both inside and outside the classroom.

ElimuTab chief executive officer Anthony Kahinga said the interactive screens would enable teachers to share digital learning content with entire classrooms, with a single digital book accessible to between 50 and 100 learners.

The screens come with built-in cameras and microphones that can also support hybrid learning, allowing lessons to be delivered to learners remotely when necessary.

Kahinga said the technology would enable teachers to replace conventional handwritten notes with digital presentations, instructional videos and other visual learning materials.

The company also introduced educational tablets loaded with reading materials, coding lessons, foreign-language content and other educational resources, including material designed for children with disabilities.

Kahinga said the content had been tailored to the Kenyan context and included local languages, with the tablets also intended to provide children with educational activities during school holidays.

To address affordability, ElimuTab introduced a flexible payment model allowing parents to acquire the tablets and spread payments through instalments.

The launch was hosted at Epic Ridge Academy, which acquired the interactive smartboard as part of its efforts to integrate digital technology into classroom instruction.

Epic Ridge Academy Director John Waweru said the technology would allow teachers to transform traditional schemes of work into live and interactive lessons.

He said the screens would also enable lessons to be recorded, giving learners who missed classes an opportunity to catch up and allowing those struggling with particular concepts to revisit lessons.

The technology would also support the use of KICD-approved e-books, which Waweru said could help reduce the cost of learning materials by allowing a single digital licence to serve an entire class while incorporating multimedia content.

However, Waweru said the transition to digital learning required significant investment, particularly in the acquisition of equipment and training of teachers.

He said the partnership with ElimuTab included teacher training to ensure educators were equipped to use the technology effectively.

Teacher Catherine Omondi said she had high expectations for the new technology, noting that it was expected to make learning easier for both teachers and learners.

The growing adoption of digital learning has, however, raised questions about affordability and access, particularly for schools and families with limited resources.

Waweru called on the government to consider tax waivers or reductions on educational technology, saying this would help make digital learning devices more affordable and accessible to Kenyan learners.

The developments come as schools continue to explore ways of integrating technology into CBC, which places greater emphasis on skills, creativity, problem-solving and learner participation.

Education stakeholders now face the challenge of ensuring that the expansion of digital learning is matched by adequate teacher training, appropriate content and wider access to technology.

Consent Form+ Rotaract Club Of Ngong Road Rehabilitates Milimani Primary School Library



Rotaract Club of Ngong Road President Austine Itebete (left), Director Chege Wagondu (centre) and Charter President Renee Lisa interact with Milimani Primary school in Nairobi county grade 9 learners Seated from left Tracy Wairimu, Venessa Catherine and Mercy Baraka during the official reopening of the rehabilitated Resource Centre and library at the school on Saturday September 26th, 2026 under the club's Elimu Kwanza Project – Adopt-A-Schools Initiative, an intervention aimed at improving learning through mentorship and sustainable education resources.



EMERGENCY

NATIONAL EMERGENCY CO

MOMBASA COUNTY

CGM Fire Department	- 0738222555
County Control Room	- 0776922922
County Control Room 2	- 0707911911
KPLC MAIN	- 97771
KRCNational EOC 2	- 1199
Fire Brigade 2	- 0738911911
E-Plus	- 0700395395
ST John's Hospital	- 0706777077
ST John's Hospital 2	- 0718422522
AAR Health	- 0729933559
AAR Health 2	- 0725225225
AAR Health 3	- 0734225225
Premier Hospital	- 0714400099
Mombasa Hospital	- 041-2312191
Mombasa Hospital 2	- 0733333655
Mombasa Hospital 3	- 0722203755
Agakhan Hospital	- 0415051000
Pandya Hospital	- 0722206424
Jocham Hospital	- 0722207664
Seifee Foundation Clinic	- 0720730430
Coast General Hospital	- 0722207868
Bomu Hospital	- 0722574755
KPA Fire Dept	- 0710870000
Mewa Hospital	- 0716292798
Al Farooq Hospital	- 0787114455
KRCS Mr. Rajab	- 0721849088
KRC Mombasa	- 0703037040
KRC Mombasa 2	- 0703037041
KRC Mombasa 3	- 0725292000
KRCNational EOC	- 0728602502
Coast Diver Mr.Kyalo	- 0725 654192
Coast Guard	- 0707430108
Tudor Hospital	- 0788 959 626
Josmori	- 0700767664
Counselling Line	- 0800724540
Haki Africa	- 0755000555
Sayyida Fatima Hosp.	- 0729410016
Ganjoni Hospital	- 0768860000
Bomu Hosp Oldtown	- 0746980040
Nyali West Hospital	- 0722917140
Bay Leaf Hospital	- 0702249005
Bay Leaf Hospital 2	- 0733249005
Memon Med Centre	- 0727872979
Memon Med Centre	- 0735872979
Msa Eye Hosp	- 0735727271
Msa Eye Hosp 2	- 0751340583
Marafiki Relief Aid A.	- 0740444694
Marafiki Relief Aid A. 2	- 0721794379
Marafiki Relief Aid A. 3	- 0727983997
KRCS EOC	- 0728602502
KECOSCE	- 0726549400
Mephi H. Ambulance	- 0758377702
Josmori Ambulance	- 0705675313
Josmori Ambulance 2	- 0700767664
MSA Medical ET	- 0788959626
XOC Office	- 0794698427
Likoni Manyata Hosp.	- 0726948516
Portreze Hospital	- 0720419492
Murima Maternity Hosp	- 0794409497
Tudor Hospital	- 0710338487
County Amb. Dispatch	- 0715090909

KILIFI COUNTY

Kilifi Fire Dept.	- 0701184854
Disaster Emergency	- 0800730044
Khairat Clinic	- 0712403509
Khairat Clinic 2	- 0112003003
Khairat Clinic 3	- 0113003003
Pwani Clinic	- 0202622444
Kilifi County Shallo	- 0720678275
Kilifi Ambulance	- 0701184854
Marafiki Relief Africa	- 0713209442
KRCS	- 0721681730
Fire Brigade	- 0712891484,
Fire Brigade 2	- 0735352434
Kilifi Ambulance	- 1535
Kilifi EOC	- 1535

KWALE COUNTY

Msambweni Hospital	- 0111781852
Diani Hospital	- 0700999999
Palm Beach Hospital	- 0722410695
Kwale Fire Dept.	- 0710119191
Kinondo Hospital	- 0769364747
RCS Kwale	- 0720093019
Fire Brigade	- 0723678910
Fire Brigade 2	- 0731678910

LAMU COUNTY

Emergency Operation	- 0714888889
King Fahd Hospital	- 0717648471
Emergency Operation	- 0714888889

TAITA TAVETA COUNTY

Taita Taveta Fire Dept.	- 0113087070
Taita Taveta Fire Dept. 2	- 0789712286
KRCS Taita Taveta	- 0790508925

TANA RIVER COUNTY

Jaffa B. Jillo Fire Dept CFO	- 0721408854
Marafiki Relief Aid A.	- 0726479916
Hola County Referral H	- 0758722004
Ngao Hospital	- 0759726256
Madogo Health Centre	- 0700123456
Kipini Health Centre	- 0700654321
Garsen Health Centre	- 0700234567
Tawheed C. Nursing H.	- 0729632968
Hola Fire Brigade	- 0114328231
Madogo Fire Brigade	- 0798188968
Minijila Fire Brigade	- 0796922833

ELDORET COUNTY

St. Luke's Hospital	- 0707611625
Mediheal Hospitals	- 0723578895
Family Care Medical C.	- 0726237848
Avenue Healthcare	- 0732462474
St. John Ambulance	- 0721225285
MUHS Ambulance	- 0706623782
Mediheal Ambulance	- 0719448509
ECS	- 0700101010
Children Rescue Center	- 0702131501

CDMRV KENYA - VOLUNTEER CONTACTS

Rishi Arun Parikh	- 0722326245
Chef Sanchez CDMRV	- 0727128935
Trem D'souza	- 0721772665
Ravinder Singh	- 0722796516
Rashid Khan	- 0727983997
Isaya Tulula	- 0721438342
Zul Alibhai	- 0722724060
Stacy Sululu	- 0727468056
Vincent Onyango	- 0702039222
Asaad Rashid	- 0731360005
John Mungai	- 0726159716
Rajab	- 0721849088
Nicholas Songora	- 0712747656
Mbarak Swaleh	- 0753540046
Amina Maghanga	- 0703962266
Hamza Farooque	- 0722234274
Yuri Rattansi	- 0708874229
Ahmed Daud	- 0720117737
Calleb Oyombe	- 0731744488
Gabriel Kisavi	- 0725 153687

HOSPITALS

Kenyatta National H.	- 0738606409
Mathare Hospital 4	- 07176943399
Mathare Hospital 3	- 0731649846
Moi T & R Hos.	- 0110052150
Nakuru Level 6 Hos.	- 0758722032
The Nairobi Hospital	- 0722204114
The Mater Hospital	- 0719073000
The Mater Hospital 1	- 0732163000
The Mater Hospital 2	- 0719073000
The Mater Hospital 3	- 0732163000
MP Shah Hospital	- 0722204427
MP Shah Hospital	- 0733606113
Aga Khan University H	- 0711092000,
Aga Khan University H	- 0722204146
Sayyida Fatimah H	- 0729410016
Mbagathi County H	- 0721311808
Mathare Hospital	- 0731649846
MTRH Uasin Gishu	- 0701393979
Consolata Mathari H Nyeri	- 0729098324
Mary Immaculate H. Nyeri	- 0723576106
Outspan Hospital	- 0722696901
Outspan Hospital 2	- 0712030742
PCEA TumuTumu H. Nyeri	- 0720948474
Gertrude C.H.Kiambu	- 0730645000
Gertrude C.H.Kiambu 2	- 0709529000

KISUMU COUNTY

St John Ambulance	- 0721225285
Jetflare Ambulance	- 0701247200
Avenue Rescue Service	- 0711060000
E-Plus Kenya (KRC)	- 0700395395
Kisumu Police	- 999, 112, 911
Nyando Police	- 999, 112, 911
Bondo Police Station	- 999, 112, 911
Aga Khan Hospital	- 0722203622
Jaramogi Oginga Odinga H.	- 0736662522
Maseno Mission Hospital	- 0716255188
National Disaster O.C	- 0722204146
St John's Ambulances	- 0723956849
St John's Ambulances 2	- 0722664042
AAR Health Emergency	- 0725225225

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

MIA	- 0726318515
KWS	- 0726610509
NTSA	- 0709932000
NTSA 2	- 0709932300
NTSA 3	- 0797556354
KENHA	- 0700423606
KURA	- 0717105233
Kenya Railways	- 0711777577
Kenya Navy	- 0725563844
ATPU hotline	- 0729999988
IPOA Mombasa	- 0799019998
EACC Mombasa	- 0710600308
EACC Mombasa 2	- 0710768706
National Police S.	- 0789999395
Kenya Coast Guard S.	- 0743430430
ATPU Hotline	- 0729999988
ATPU Hotline 2	- 020272440
Gender Violence Line	- 0800 720 565
ATPU Hotline 3	- 0207225050
Nairobi Fire Brigade	- 0202222181
National Police S.	- 0726035455
Poison Information Line	- 0702529835
Kenya Police HQ	- 0726035455
Kenya Fire Brigade	- 999
National Police S. 2	- 999
National Police S. 3	- 112
National Police S. 4	- 911
Nacada	- 1192

NAIROBI COUNTY

Mater Hospital 2	- 0719 073 000
Coptic Hospital	- 0711 043000
MP Shah Hospital	- 0111 000 600
Gertrude's Children's Hosp.	- 0709529000
Karen Hospital	- 0709382000
Ruaraka Uhai Neema H.	- 0721451397
MediHeal H. (Parklands)	- 0777333333
Avenue Hosp (Parklands)	- 0711 060 000
T.M.T Medical Center	- 07203748508
PCEA Kikuyu Hospital	- 0722207636
Lifecare Hospitals	- 0730 950 000
Nazareth Hospital	- 0722405166
Komarock Modern Hos	- 0721 254 606
Oasis Specialist Hospital	- 011 116 1400
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"Elections are decided in boardrooms not at the ballot, election days all over the world, are public relations exercises"



US President-elect 2024, Donald Trump, as he appears on the cover of "Playboy" Magazine of March 1990, right. "Playboy" Magazine was an "Adults Only" magazine back then, with images of nude and semi-nude women. And even back then, Donald Trump was a "household name," known for properties around the world he owned, like the Taj Mahal Gambling Casino, USA, which Trump, back then, referred to as the "8th wonder of the world." Donald Trump actually inspired young Kenyans back in the 1980s, to pursue careers in Real Estate, so as to become like him, that is, so as to also become a "King" or "Queen" in Real Estate.

Joseph Stalin was leader of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), from 1924 to 1953. The USSR became the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in 1991. Russia was the dominant country in the USSR, and Russia is still the dominant country in the CIS. Joseph Stalin said that elections are not decided by voters, they are decided by those who count the votes. In other words, Joseph Stalin implied that elections are decided in boardrooms, and that election days all over the world, are public relations exercises.

Joseph Stalin had a point. Government is about interests, not about the people. For example, the American Mafia helped John F. Kennedy, US President from 1961 to 1963, get elected US President at the US presidential election of 8th November 1960. For free? No. The American Mafia wanted Kennedy to e.g. help them get back their casinos in Cuba, that had been confiscated by Fidel Castro's Government.

One of the things that instead happened though, is that John F. Kennedy's younger brother, Robert F. Kennedy, US Attorney-General from 1961 to 1964, began a crackdown on the American Mafia. Jimmy Hoffa, the Teamsters Trade Union boss in the USA at the time, though not directly in the American Mafia, was one of the targets of Robert F. Kennedy's crackdown on crime. The legend goes that the American Mafia never forgave both John F. Kennedy and Robert F. Kennedy, for the crackdown on them.

President John F. Kennedy was assassinated on 22nd November 1963, and his younger brother, Robert F. Kennedy, was assassinated on 6th June 1968. At the time of his assassination on 6th June 1968, Robert F. Kennedy was Senator for the US State of New York, and was campaigning to be the Democratic Party's presidential candidate at the US presidential elections of 5th November 1968. It did appear like Robert F. Kennedy would win the US presidential election of 5th November 1968. The US presidential election of 5th November 1968 was won by Richard Nixon of the Republican Party. Richard Nixon was US President from 1969 to 1974. Richard Nixon resigned as US President on 9th August 1974, over what is known as the Watergate Scandal.

The Watergate Scandal revolves around the then headquarters of the Democratic National Committee of the Democratic Party in Washington DC, USA, that were broken into on 28th May 1972 and 17th June 1972, wiretapped and photographs of confidential documents taken. President Richard Nixon beat George McGovern of the Democratic Party in a major landslide at the US presidential election of 7th November 1972.

Politics is "dirty" e.g. in what are known as the "Nixon Tapes," President Richard Nixon and some of his aides are captured in audio recordings in a meeting in the White House, discussing the Watergate Scandal. One of President Nixon's aides says to President Nixon that they would need to raise US $ one million to "buy the silence of certain key witnesses," to which President Nixon responds, "It's not easy to raise that kind of money, but let me handle it."

The 1976 movie "All the President's men," starring Robert Redford and Dustin Hoffman, is based on the Watergate Scandal.

The American Mafia also helped Franklin Roosevelt get elected US President on 8th November 1932. Alcohol had been banned in the USA from 1920 to 1933, a ban that the American Mafia wanted lifted. American Mafia figures, Frank Costello, Meyer Lansky and Charles "Lucky" Luciano attended the 1932 Democratic National Convention of 27th June to 2nd July 1932 held in Chicago, USA, the 1932 Democratic National Convention of 27th June to 2nd July 1932 that led to Franklin Roosevelt being elected the USA's 32nd President on 8th November 1932. Franklin Roosevelt was sworn-in as the USA's 32nd President on 4th March 1933. The ban on alcohol in the USA was lifted on 5th December 1933.

AWARDS

Kenyan changemaker recognized at African Award

Kenyan humanitarian and founder and executive director of Ahadi Kenya Trust, Dr Stanley Kamau has been recognised among Africa's influential changemakers at the 100 Africa Most Influential Persons Awards 2026, held in Kigali, Rwanda.

Kamau received a Community Service Honour at the ceremony on September 25, where the organisers brought together personalities from across the continent whose work has had an impact in different sectors.

The awards are organised by The Business Executive Media Group, which says the platform is intended to recognise people whose leadership and professional accomplishments have contributed to Africa's socio-economic and cultural development.

Kamau's recognition adds to a long record of community-service awards linked to his work through Ahadi Kenya Trust.

The organisation, which he founded, has for years run community health and social-support programmes, including campaigns



targeting jigger infestation, as well as initiatives involving education, sanitation and support for vulnerable communities.

His work has also earned recognition beyond Kenya. Kenyatta National Hospital identifies Kamau as the founder and executive director of Ahadi Kenya Trust and notes that he has received several awards for humanitarian and community work, including the International African Achievers Award.

Other award recipients include Zainab Ansell-founder of Zara Tanzania Adventures and Zita Tanzania Wild Camps; Dr Mories Atoki-Nigerian business executive recognised for her leadership and contributions spanning public health, sustainable development and business transformation and Kwenda CEO Lumabni Gondwe from Malawi who was recognised for contribution to the growth of digital transformation and entrepreneurship in Africa.

For Kamau, the recognition comes against the backdrop of nearly two decades of community intervention through Ahadi Kenya Trust.

The organisation's documented activities include medical camps, support for vulnerable children and families, provision of assistive devices and partnerships aimed at improving health and livelihoods.

Kamau said termed the award as an honour, but clarified that recognition has never been the reason "I do the work I do."

"For me, the true reward lies in knowing that my efforts can make a meaningful difference in the lives of others and contribute to positive change in society. Every project, challenge and opportunity is driven by a deeper purpose; to create impact, inspire others and leave things better than I found them."

He thanked everyone who has supported and believed in him in the journey to serve, to create solutions and to make a lasting contribution to society.

"If the work touches even one life, opens one door or inspires someone else to make a difference, then that is recognition enough," he added.

Kamau dedicated the award to the community health promoters that made the achievement possible.

"It is a reflection not only of my efforts, but of the support, trust, encouragement and collective strength of the people who have stood alongside me throughout the journey," he said.

He stated that every contribution, however big or small, played a part in making the moment possible.

"This recognition belongs to all of us, and I am deeply grateful to the people who continue to inspire me to serve, create impact and strive for meaningful change," Kamau added.

The recognitions come at a time when African award platforms are increasingly highlighting community impact alongside business and professional leadership.

The 2026 ceremony, held at the M Hotel in Kigali, brought together figures from sectors including business, public health, entrepreneurship and social development.

The award placed Kamau alongside business and professional leaders from across Africa in a continental platform seeking to highlight individuals making measurable contributions within their communities and sectors.

Giants Group Twiga Library Books Donation







Giants group Twiga continue their donation of Library books to Schools all over the Country.

This time around 6 Primary Schools from in Buuri Sub County ,Meru County benefitted from the Library books and Wall charts .

Present at the presentation was Kalpesh Solanki whose family donated to 3 schools in memory of

Kokilaben Kapesh Solanki Mr Natwarlal Desai who donated to 2 schools in memory of his brother and grandson.

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Kenya's Rains May Ease Milk Prices

EBC Financial Group says rain can end the milk shortage because the dry season cut pasture, but wheat and cooking oil are priced abroad, so core inflation, which the central bank watches, may stay firm in the October and November figures.



By David Precious, Senior Market Analyst, EBC Financial Group



Kenya's rains may end the milk shortage within months, but they are unlikely to lower the price of bread or cooking oil, EBC Financial Group (EBC) says. Agriculture Cabinet Secretary, Mutahi Kagwe links the milk shortage to the dry season, while the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) says wheat and palm oil prices rose on world markets. This gap shows up in core inflation, a Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) measure that leaves out the most unstable prices and guides central bank interest rate decisions. Core inflation rose to 4.0% in September from 3.4% in August, mainly on milk, wheat products, and edible oils, according to the CBK Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) statement of 7 October 2026.

David Precious, Senior Market Analyst at EBC Financial Group, noted that rain can repair what the dry season broke in milk, but cannot change what Kenya pays for wheat and palm oil.

"Milk got dearer because cows had less grass, and rain fixes that. Wheat and palm oil prices are set in the Black Sea and Southeast Asian markets, so Kenyan rain does not reach them. Shoppers may see milk ease first while bread and cooking oil hold," he said.

Milk is among the ten biggest single items in the KNBS inflation basket: packeted fresh milk ranks seventh and loose milk ninth. The Kenya Dairy Board (KDB) puts consumption at 110 litres a person a year, the highest in sub-Saharan Africa, and government figures show dairy is 4.5% of GDP and supports about 1.8 million smallholder households, so milk price swings reach shoppers and farmers.

The Kenya Meteorological Service Authority (KMSA) outlook says most of Kenya had below-average rain from June to August, and a Nandi County dairy cooperative says daily deliveries fell from about 10,000 litres to under 2,000. Nationally, the KDB says milk delivered to processors fell from 84.4 million litres in June to 75 million in August. Prices followed: fresh packeted milk rose 6.0% in September, according to the KNBS September Consumer Price Index.

Rain Can Help Milk, but Not Immediately

Grass costs less than feed. KDB figures put the cost of a litre at KES 24.50 on open grazing and KES 39.50 with indoor feeding, and Kagwe expects a surplus within months as the October to December rains improve pasture. Relief will not be instant: farmers and traders in the North Rift say feed prices rose by about a third, and Kagwe says some farmers sell to brokers instead of processors.

Late 2023 shows relief can take months. The CBK December 2023 statement said survey respondents expected food prices to fall on the rain, but onions, tomatoes and carrots stayed dear because supply fell. Overall inflation rose in January 2024, and food inflation fell to 5.8% in March 2024 from 6.9% in February when, according to the CBK April 2024 statement, harvests and favourable weather improved supply.

Bread and Cooking Oil Follow Prices Set Abroad

Kenya imported 2.24 million tonnes of wheat in 2025 and grew about 255,000 tonnes, according to the KNBS Economic Survey 2026, so about 90% of its wheat comes from abroad. The CBK links higher world wheat prices to supply limits in the Black Sea region and dry weather in North America, which Kenyan rain cannot change. White wheat flour rose 4.5% in September.

Cooking oil follows the same rule. The Agriculture and Food Authority says imports meet more than 90% of Kenya's demand, and the CBK says palm oil prices rose for a fourth month on strong import demand and fears that dry weather will cut Southeast Asian output. El Niño, a warming of Pacific Ocean waters that changes rainfall, according to the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, is currently strong, says the KMSA outlook, and the Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPOC) says it usually cuts palm oil output 9 to 12 months later.

Therefore, rain can reach only one of the three items behind core inflation. The CBK says a stable shilling is moderating imported inflation but is watching second-round effects, meaning price rises that spread into wages and other prices, and the Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) raised diesel by KES 9.90 a litre on 14 October. KNBS published the September figures on 30 September, so the October and November readings arrive before the MPC meets again in December, and a KMSA county director expects above-average rain through November.

Precious added that the next two readings will show whether milk eases while bread and cooking oil stay high. "If milk falls but core inflation stays near 4.0%, rain has helped households before it has helped the central bank's measure. If higher diesel costs spread into other prices, relief on milk may be smaller than it looks," he said.

Mediation





On this day International Day of Peace, we had the privilege to interact with a number of PCAK Members / Young PYEs as we graduated as Certified Professional Mediators (CPM) at the Wangari Mathaai Institute for Peace and Environmental Studies, Lower Kabete Campus. The training was coordinated by the Jukwaa la Wasomi National Steering Committee under the Ministry of Interior and the ceremony was presided over by CS, Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen.

Happy Peace Day 31st September 2026
#CrimeMustFall

Mansa-X Receives International Securities Identification Number from Nairobi Securities Exchange



Seated L-R Nahashon Mungai, Executive Director, Global Markets, Standard Investment Bank (SIB) and Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE) CEO Frank Mwiti.
Standing L-R SIB Executive Director, Donald Wangunyu, SIB Head of Trading, Global Markets, Joseph Kahinda, SIB Executive Director, Strategy and Operations, Nickay Wangunyu, SIB Executive Director, Islamic Investment Banking, Abdullahi Adan, NSE Manager Data Services and Operations, Shem Ouko and NSE Head of Trading, Data and Analytics, David Wainaina during the issuance ceremony of International Securities Identification Numbers(ISINs) to SIB's Mansa-X Special Fund(KES) and Mansa-X Shariah Special Fund(KES) at the NSE Exchange in Nairobi.

HISTORY

Did You Know? Kenya Had No Vice President for 14 Months



Kenya's 8th General Elections were held on 29th December 1997. Sixteen days later on 14th January 1998, the new Kenya Cabinet was sworn-in, with no one named as Kenya's Vice President. Prior to this, Prof. George Saitoti had been Vice President of Kenya for a period of eight years from 1st May 1989 to 14th January 1998.

After fourteen months of Kenya being without a Vice President, Kenya's then President, Daniel T. arap Moi, reappointed Prof. George Saitoti as Kenya's Vice President while addressing members of the public on the Nakuru-Nairobi Highway, near Limuru. This was on 2nd April 1999. These are events now, of between 27 years ago and 28 years ago.

Prof. George Saitoti's reappointment as Vice President of Kenya on 2nd April 1999 was casual, informal and unbefitting, with President Moi stating in Kiswahili that "even if a Vice President of Kenya were reappointed, it would not add to the amount of tea that Kenyans consumed on a daily basis," in other words, "the lives of Kenyans would not improve even if a Vice President of Kenya were to be reappointed."

The said gathering that President Moi was addressing on the Nakuru-Nairobi Highway on 2nd April 1999, laughed in response to his remarks. It was then, after the laughter had subsided, that President Moi, still speaking in Kiswahili, again casually and informally stated that, "Saitoti can continue working." The gathering cheered and clapped in response to Prof. George Saitoti's "immediate reappointment" as Vice President of Kenya. This is how Prof. George Saitoti was reappointed Vice President of Kenya on 2nd April 1999. There were three television stations in Kenya in those days, namely, Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC), Kenya Television Network (KTN), and Nation TV (NTV), that are still in operation, and that should have footage of Prof. George Saitoti's casual and informal reappointment as Vice President of Kenya on 2nd April 1999.

Something of this kind should never be allowed to happen in Kenya again. What would have happened if something had happened to President Moi in those 14 months between 14th January 1998 and 2nd April 1999? There would have been a power vacuum and a constitutional crisis in Kenya.

Kenya's 1st President, Jomo Kenyatta, passed away at 3:30 a.m. in the morning at State House Mombasa, Kenya, on 22nd August 1978. That very same afternoon, at 3:00 p.m. in the afternoon at State House Nairobi, Kenya, Vice President Daniel T. arap Moi, was sworn in as Kenya's Acting President by Kenya's then Chief Justice, Sir James Wicks. There was no power vacuum or constitutional crisis in Kenya when President Jomo Kenyatta passed away on 22nd August 1978, there was a historic, peaceful and incident free transfer of power. The primary beneficiary of that historic, peaceful and incident free transfer of power in Kenya on 22nd August 1978 was Daniel T. arap Moi, who ironically, put Kenya at the risk of a power vacuum and constitutional crisis for fourteen months between 14th January 1998 and 2nd April 1999, by not appointing a Vice President of Kenya.

Kenya, so far, has had ten Vice Presidents and three Deputy Presidents. The Office of Vice President of Kenya was in place from 1964 to 2013. The Office of Deputy President of Kenya replaced that of Office of the Vice President of Kenya, in accordance with Kenya's new constitution of 2010.

Kenya's ten Vice Presidents so far have been:

1. Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, Vice President of Kenya from 12th December 1964 to 14th April 1966;
2. Joseph Murumbi, Vice President of Kenya from 3rd May 1966 to 30th November 1966;
3. Daniel T. arap Moi, Vice President of Kenya from 5th January 1967 to 22nd August 1978;
4. Mwai Kibaki, Vice President of Kenya from 14th October 1978 to 24th March 1988. NB. Not long after President Jomo Kenyatta passed away on 22nd August 1978, Kenya's Acting President, Daniel T. arap Moi, with the approval of the Kenya Cabinet, appointed Mwai Kibaki as Kenya's Acting Vice President. This writer does not recall the exact date of Mwai Kibaki's appointment as Kenya's Acting Vice President, though this was around 26th August 1978. In those days, in the event that the Office of the President fell vacant, the Kenya Constitution required that an election for President of Kenya be held not later than 90 days after the presidency fell vacant. No one came forward to challenge Acting Kenyan President, Daniel T. arap Moi, in an election for the Kenyan presidency, and therefore, Daniel T. arap Moi was formally sworn-in as Kenya's 2nd President on 14th October 1978, and Acting Kenyan Vice President, Mwai Kibaki, too, was formally sworn-in as Kenya's 4th Vice President on 14th October 1978;
5. Dr. Josephat Karanja, Vice President of Kenya from 24th March 1988 to 1st May 1989;
6. Prof. George Saitoti, Vice President of Kenya from 1st May 1989 to 14th January 1998, and again from 2nd April 1999 to 30th August 2002. As mentioned, the Office of Vice President of Kenya remained vacant for fourteen months from 14th January 1998 to 2nd April 1999;
7. Wycliffe Musalia Mudavadi, Vice President of Kenya from 4th November 2002 to 3rd January 2003;
8. Michael Christopher Kijana Wamalwa, Vice President of Kenya from 3rd January 2003 to 23rd August 2003;
9. Arthur Moody Awori, Vice President of Kenya from 25th September 2003 to 9th January 2008;
10. Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, Vice President of Kenya from 9th January 2008 to 9th April 2013;

Kenya's three Deputy Presidents so far have been:

1. William Samoei Ruto, Deputy President of Kenya from 9th April 2013 to 13th September 2022;
2. Rigathi Gachagua, Deputy President of Kenya from 13th September 2022 to 17th October 2024;
3. Prof. Kithure Kindiki, Deputy President of Kenya since 1st November 2024;

On a related note, Kenya's 6th Vice President, Prof. George Saitoti, was actually a Kikuyu not a Maasai. He went by the names George Kinuthia Muthengi, before changing his names to George Saitoti. What brought this about? Prof. George Saitoti was born on 3rd August 1945 in the then Kenya Colony. Kenya was a British Colony from 1920 to 1963. Prof. George Saitoti attended Mangu High School, after which he sought a scholarship to go and study in the USA. Kenya was still a British Colony at the time George Saitoti applied for a scholarship for further studies in the USA. However, the British Colonial Government in Kenya at the time, felt that Kenya's two biggest tribes at the time, the Kikuyu and Luo, had benefited disproportionately from scholarships for further studies both in Kenya, and abroad. Therefore, the British Colonial Government in Kenya at the time began offering more and more scholarships for further studies to individuals from Kenya's smaller tribes.

To benefit from this new

CONTINUE TO PAGE 15

HISTORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

policy of the British Colonial Government in Kenya at the time, George Kinuthia Muthengi changed his tribe from Kikuyu to Maasai, and his names from George Kinuthia Muthengi to George Saitoti. George Kinuthia Muthengi/ George Saitoti, was not alone, because a number of his contemporaries from the Kikuyu and Luo tribes in those times, did something similar, to benefit from scholarships for further studies in Kenya and abroad. For example, an individual from the Luo tribe back then, would change his or her tribe from Luo to Kuria, or from Luo to Suba, and also change his or her names accordingly.

Prof. George Saitoti was fluent in Kikuyu, but not in Maasai. Even during his time as Member of Parliament for Kajiado North Constituency, Kenya, he used interpreters to translate his spoken speeches for him from either Kiswahili to Maasai, or from English to Maasai. The predominant Kenyan tribe in Kajiado, are the Maasai.

Prof. George Saitoti specialised in a branch of mathematics known as topology, and is a former Chairman of the Department of Mathematics at the University of Nairobi. His rise to "fame and fortune" can be described as rapid. After the University of Nairobi, Prof. George Saitoti, inter alia, was Chairman of Kenya Commercial Bank, was nominated as a Member of Parliament in 1983, and was appointed Kenya's Minister of Finance in 1983. In those days, there were price controls in Kenya, so that the prices of goods and services were revised once a year during the annual budget speech tabled in Parliament in June by the Minister of Finance. Prices of goods and services went up by small margins once a year back in those days. It was rare for the prices of goods and services to come down back in those times. However in Prof. George Saitoti's maiden budget speech as Kenya's Minister of Finance in June 1983, Prof. George Saitoti announced the reduction in the prices of a number of goods and services, which came as a pleasant surprise to many Kenyans back then. This is one of the things Prof. George Saitoti is remembered for. The Kenyan economy was liberalised in 1994, after which the review of prices of goods and services was no longer pegged to the annual budget speech, and since 1994, the central control of the prices of goods and services has become less and less a role of the Kenya Government and more and more a factor of market forces i.e. market forces of "supply and demand." Before 1994 actually, there were even Kenya Government Inspectors in all parts of the country, who did regular inspection tours to all wholesale and retail outlets around the country, to ensure that goods and services were sold at the prices announced by the Minister of Finance at the annual budget speech. Back then, you could be penalised, or have your licence revoked, if found to be in violation of prices set by the Minister of Finance in the annual budget speech. A copy of the budget speech of the Minister of Finance outlining the prices of goods and services over a 12-month financial year, was actually pinned on the walls of wholesale and retail outlets back then, to safeguard the interests of both business owners and consumers.

Uhuru Kenyatta was President of Kenya from 9th April 2013 to 13th September 2022. Uhuru Kenyatta stood for President of Kenya at Kenya's 9th General Elections of 27th December 2002, and came second to Mwai Kibaki, President of Kenya from 30th December 2002 to 9th April 2013. Uhuru Kenyatta was actually Kenya's Official Leader of the Opposition from 2003 to 2007, following Kenya's 9th General Elections of 27th December 2002, because Mwai Kibaki's National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) had majority seats in the Kenya Parliament after Kenya's 9th General Elections of 27th December 2002, and Uhuru Kenyatta's Kenya African National Union (KANU), had the second largest number of seats in the Kenya Parliament back then. Prof. George Saitoti and others (including Stephen Kalonzo Musyoka, J.J. Kamotho and Raila Odinga), defected from the Kenya African National Union (KANU) to the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), soon before Kenya's 9th General Elections of 27th December 2002, and at a press conference held by KANU Members of Parliament in early 2003 (as this writer remembers), Uhuru Kenyatta questioned Prof. George Saitoti's rapid rise to "fame and fortune," by asking how "someone who was driving a Volkswagen Beetle the other day, was now driving a Mercedes Benz." What is a Volkswagen Beetle? A Volkswagen Beetle was a motor vehicle used by a number of Kenyan middle class families back in the 1970s and the 1980s. It is rare to see a Volkswagen Beetle nowadays. Prof. George Saitoti drove a Volkswagen Beetle during his time as Chairman of the Department of Mathematics at the University of Nairobi.

On a light note too, around the year 1998, during a debate on the Goldenberg Scandal in the Kenya Parliament, there were some opposition Members of Parliament who made their contributions on the floor of Parliament by blaming a gentleman called Kinuthia, for messing up the Kenyan economy. KANU was the ruling party in Kenya at the time, and at least three opposition parties in Kenya at the time were the Democratic Party (DP) of Mwai Kibaki, the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy - Kenya (FORD-Kenya) of Michael Christopher Kijana Wamalwa, and the Social Democratic Party (SDP) of Charity Ngilu. Mwai Kibaki was the Official Leader of the Opposition at the time. There was laughter in Parliament as opposition MP after opposition MP blamed Kinuthia for Kenya's problems, in reference to Prof. George Saitoti's previous names of George Kinuthia Muthengi. The Goldenberg Scandal traces back to the time that Prof. George Saitoti was Kenya's Minister of Finance, and is a scandal that partly revolves around the payment of compensation monies, in billions of Kenya Shillings, for the fictitious export of commercial amounts of gold and diamonds from Kenya. Kenya has never been an exporter of either gold or diamonds, and gold mined in Kenya is mined in small quantities, not enough for large scale commercial exports. The Goldenberg Scandal remains unresolved, though it is not Prof. George Saitoti alone who has been implicated in the Goldenberg Scandal. Others implicated in the Goldenberg Scandal, include, Kamlesh Pattni, the founder and owner of Goldenberg Limited as well as a former co-owner of the now defunct Exchange Bank, Wycliffe Musalia Mudavadi, Kenya's Minister for Finance from 1993 to 1998, Charles Mbindyo, a former Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Wilfred Karuga Koinange, a former Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Elijah Kipng'eno arap Bii, a former General Manager of Kenya Commercial Bank, and Eliphaz Riungu, a former Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Kenya. Kenya's current President, William Ruto, has at least two nicknames, and they are Kasongo and Zakayo. One of Prof. George Saitoti's nicknames was Kinuthia, though strictly speaking, it was not a nickname, because Kinuthia was once one of his

PHOTO STORY

Okoa Malkaika Program in Kisumu



L-R Tessie Musalia, Spouse to the Prime Cabinet Secretary and Chair of Ushiriki Wema Foundation, County First Ladies Dorothy Nyong'o and Agnes Ochilo (Migori) at Lumumba Sub-County in Kisumu County during the hands over 11 state-of-the-art neonatal incubators to six Nyanza counties during the Okoa Malaika program at Lumumba Sub-County Hospital, Kisumu, on 29 th September 2026. The initiative aims to reduce neonatal mortality in the counties.



OIL

Is the proposed Dangote East Africa

The groundbreaking ceremony of the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery was held in Lamu, Kenya, on 30th September 2026. There are a number of unanswered questions regarding the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery. The proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery is estimated to cost two trillion Kenya Shillings (the approximate equivalent of 15.5 billion US dollars), yet no detailed prospectus was published well in advance of 30th September 2026, as to how the two trillion Kenya Shillings (US $ 15.5 billion), to finance the project, was going to be raised, who would underwrite the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery, or who the guarantors of the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery were. For example, back in 1989, the then ruling party in Kenya, the Kenya African National Union (KANU), in partnership with Maxwell Communication Corporation (MCC) of the United Kingdom, proposed the construction of what was known as the Kenya Times Media Trust (KTMT) Complex at Uhuru Park, Nairobi, Kenya, an ultramodern complex that would have comprised apartments, shopping malls, office buildings, and two twin high rise skyscrapers of 60 floors each, that would have been the highest in Africa as at back then in 1989.

The Kenya Parliament back then in 1989, on behalf of the then Kenya Government, stood as guarantors for the proposed Kenya Times Media Trust (KTMT) Complex, a decision that stirred controversy, because the proposed Kenya Times Media Trust (KTMT) Complex was not a Kenya Government undertaking, but a joint undertaking between the then ruling party in Kenya, the Kenya African National Union (KANU) and Maxwell Communication Corporation (MCC) of the United Kingdom. However, owing to legal challenges and finance constraints, the proposed Kenya Times Media Trust (KTMT) Complex was never formally launched, despite the Kenya Parliament, on behalf of the Kenya Government, standing as guarantors, and the venture was altogether abandoned three years later in 1992. For three years though, between 1989 and 1992, Uhuru Park, Nairobi, Kenya, remained fenced off and out of bounds. Many of us back then thought that we would never see Uhuru Park again.

Another example is that of Madhupaper Kenya Limited, founded in 1976 by Kenyan entrepreneur, Samuel Kamau Macharia (S.K. Macharia). Madhupaper Kenya Limited was a Kenyan tissue paper manufacturing company. In 1982, Madhupaper Kenya Limited secured a loan of one billion Kenya Shillings (the approximate equivalent back then of US $ 39 million), to expand it's operations in Kenya. It was quite a milestone back in Kenya in those days, quite the talk of town, for Madhupaper Kenya Limited, a privately owned company, to have secured borrowing of one billion Kenya Shillings (US $ 39 million), from the World Bank. One billion Kenya Shillings (US $ 39 million) in 1982, is the approximate equivalent of US $ 135 million today in 2026, and the US $ 39 million borrowing that Madhupaper Kenya Limited managed to secure from the World Bank back in 1982, to expand it's operations in Kenya, pales in comparison to the cost of two trillion Kenya Shillings (US $ 15.5 billion), of the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery.

How is proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery going to be financed? Who are the shareholders in the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery? These are at least two questions that should have been clear to the public, well in advance of the groundbreaking ceremony of 30th September 2026 of the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery. The proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery bears the words East Africa in it's proposed operating name. Is this to mean that the shareholders of the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery, are the current member countries of the current East African Community? The current members of the current East Community are Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, Tanzania and Rwanda. The first East African Community of 1967 to 1977 of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, ended on a sour note, with Kenya deemed to have benefited unfairly from the sharing out of the assets of the first East African Community of 1967 to 1977. For example:

1. The East African Power & Lighting Company became a Kenyan asset, became the Kenya Power and Lighting Company after the breakup of the first East African Community of 1967 to 1977;
2. East African Airways became a Kenyan asset, became Kenya Airways after the breakup of the first East African Community of 1967 to 1977;
3. The East Africa Posts & Telecommunications Corporation became a Kenyan asset, became the Kenya Posts & Telecommunications Corporation after the breakup of the first East African Community of 1967 to 1977. The Kenya Posts & Telecommunications Corporation was split into three in the year 2000, the three being what we today know as Telkom Kenya, the Postal Corporation of Kenya and the Communications Authority of Kenya. It was the Kenya Posts & Telecommunications Corporation that founded Safaricom in the year 2000. Safaricom, a telecommunications company, is a Kenyan company, and Safaricom is the largest company in East and Central Africa, as well as the Horn of Africa;
4. After the breakup of the first East African Community of 1967 to 1977, East African Railways and Harbours became Kenyan assets, became Kenya Railways and the Kenya Ports Authority, and both Kenya Railways and the Kenya Ports Authority were major assets and major employers in the Kenya of the 1980s and the 1990s. Kenya Railways, the Kenya Ports Authority, and the other corporations mentioned above (the Kenya Power and Lighting Company, Kenya Airways and the Kenya Posts & Telecommunications Corporation), were key Kenyan blue-chip companies of the 1980s and the 1990s, were sought after employers back then in Kenya in the 1980s and the 1990s, and Uganda and Tanzania would therefore be justified in feeling that major assets of the first East African Community of 1967 to 1977, were unfairly allocated to Kenya.

A project of any magnitude, not least a project estimated to cost two trillion Kenya Shillings (US $ 15.5 billion), should bear no assumptions, and in the absence of clarity, the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery is rife with assumptions. For example, if the shareholders of the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery are the member countries of the current East African Community, and if the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery were to be become as successful as the East African Power & Lighting Company, East African Airways, the East Africa Posts & Telecommunications Corporation and East African Railways and Harbours, would the assets of the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery accrue disproportionately to Kenya, as happened after 1977, should the current East African Community of Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, Burundi, Tanzania and Rwanda also breakup at some point in the future?

The proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery is an initiative of the Dangote Group of Lagos, Nigeria. The Dangote Group also owns the Dangote Petroleum Refinery of Lagos, Nigeria. The groundbreaking ceremony of the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery was on 30th September 2026, and there is already a proposed Initial Public Offering (IPO) of shares in the Dangote Petroleum Refinery of Lagos, Nigeria, at the Nairobi Securities Exchange, scheduled to run for one week from 5th October 2026 to 13th October 2026. The proposed Initial Public Offering (IPO) at the Nairobi Securities Exchange of 5th October 2026 to 13th October 2026 is being defined as Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) in Dangote Petroleum Refinery of Lagos, Nigeria. What Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs) are and how they work, has not been explained to the Kenyan public, or the broader East African Community public, something that should have been done well in advance of both 30th September 2026 and 5th October 2026. Privately owned companies usually issue Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) of shares when they want to finance undertakings, such as the expansion of operations. The share price offer of the Initial Public Offering (IPO) of Dangote Petroleum Refinery of Lagos, Nigeria, of 5th October 2026 to 13th October 2026 at the Nairobi Securities Exchange is proposed at 49 Kenya Shillings per share, with a minimum purchase of ten shares. This is an attractive offer in the sense that Kenyans are being asked to invest a minimum of 490 Kenya Shillings in the Dangote Petroleum Refinery of Lagos, Nigeria.

However, it is difficult not to make a direct link between the groundbreaking ceremony of the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery of 30th September 2026, and the proposed Initial Public Offering (IPO) of shares in the Dangote Petroleum Refinery of Lagos, Nigeria, at the Nairobi Securities Exchange, of 5th to 13th October 2026, in the sense that the proposed Initial Public Offering (IPO) of shares in the Dangote Petroleum Refinery of Lagos, Nigeria, at the Nairobi Securities Exchange, of 5th to 13th October 2026, appears targeted to raise funds for the construction of the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery. It appears that the Dangote Group of Lagos, Nigeria, does not have ready finance for the construction of the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery. Why are Kenyans being asked to participate in the Initial Public Offering (IPO) of shares in a company that is yet to prove itself? For example, the Initial Public Offering (IPO) in the Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KENGEN), was massively oversubscribed in 2006. KENGEN is a household name in Kenya, KENGEN has a track record in Kenya, KENGEN have proved themselves in Kenya, Kenyans had confidence in KENGEN, confidence that was not disappointed, because KENGEN shares appreciated significantly in value at the Nairobi Securities Exchange



a Refinery, a pyramid scheme?

(then known as the Nairobi Stock Exchange), after they started trading at the Nairobi Securities Exchange/ Nairobi Stock Exchange, after the Initial Public Offering (IPO). There was a stock market boom at the Nairobi Securities Exchange/Nairobi Stock Exchange in 2003 soon after the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) came to power in Kenya following Kenya's General Elections of 27th December 2002. NARC defeated the Kenya African National Union (KANU) at Kenya's General Elections of 27th December 2002, and there was a widespread feeling of hope, confidence and euphoria across Kenya, that the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) would elevate Kenya to advancement and heightened development, which is what fueled the stock market boom at the Nairobi Securities Exchange/ Nairobi Stock Exchange of the year 2003. Many Kenyans made money at the Nairobi Securities Exchange/Nairobi Stock Exchange from the appreciation of share prices during the stock market boom of 2003. Some bought land, some bought cars, some bought both, and some even took holidays abroad. The share price appreciation of KENGEN of 2006 was similar to the stock market boom of 2003, though on a lower scale. Even then, there are many Kenyans who still have fond memories of the KENGEN Initial Public Offering (IPO) of 2006, there are still many Kenyans who benefited from the KENGEN Initial Public Offering (IPO) of 2006.

Kenyans knew KENGEN, and Kenyans still know KENGEN. Kenyans do not however know the Dangote Group of Lagos, Nigeria, nor the Dangote Petroleum Refinery of Lagos, Nigeria, yet Kenyans are being asked to invest a minimum of 490 Kenyan Shillings in the Dangote Petroleum Refinery of Lagos, Nigeria. If the Dangote Group of Lagos, Nigeria, does not have the two trillion Kenya Shillings (US $ 15.5 billion) to finance the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery, they should not turn to Kenyans for financing through what looks like a suspicious Initial Public Offering (IPO) of shares, they should consult the likes of Samuel Kamau Macharia (S.K. Macharia), now 84 years old, and find out how Madhupaper Kenya Limited, a privately owned company, was able to secure borrowing of one billion Kenya Shillings (US $ 39 million), from the World Bank, back in 1982.

And there are options. If we in Kenya feel that an oil refinery is an appropriate investment for the present and the future, then the Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited (KPRL) in Mombasa, Kenya, should be revived, expanded and modernised for the purposes of refining crude oil. The Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited (KPRL) refined crude oil for 50 years from 1963 to 2013. What is the Dangote Group offering that the Kenya Petroleum Refineries Limited (KPRL) cannot? Let us also remember that no one has more experience in oil refining than the United States of America (USA). The best example of this is the Standard Oil Company founded in the year 1870 by John D. Rockefeller and his brother William Rockefeller. At it's peak, the Standard Oil Company controlled about 90% of oil refining in the USA. At it's peak too, the Standard Oil Company was the largest and most powerful company in the world, and in the year 1916, one of the co-founders of the Standard Oil Company, John D. Rockefeller, became the world's first billionaire. Nelson Rockefeller, a grandson of John D. Rockefeller, was US Vice President from 1974 to 1977.

However, since the heydays of the Standard Oil Company, the USA has scaled back on oil refineries and has closed down oil refineries in the USA such as Valero Benicia in California, LyondellBasell Houston in Texas and Phillips 66 Los Angeles in California. The USA still has major domestic oil refineries, but even then, the USA still imports refined oil from Canada, Turkey, South Korea, Norway and Mexico. The USA is an experienced player in the oil industry globally, but even then, the USA still has major challenges of it's own when it comes to oil refining, and the oil industry in general. For example, the USA experienced a major spike in oil prices in September 2026, reminiscent of the major oil price hikes of 2008 under then US President, George W. Bush, when oil prices at one point hit US $ 147.50 per barrel. The major spike in oil prices in the USA of September 2026, are also reminiscent of major oil price spikes of 1979 brought about by the Iranian Revolution of 1979, during the US presidency of Jimmy Carter, and the major oil price spikes of 1973 brought about by the Yom Kippur War, during the US presidency of Richard Nixon. The major oil price spikes of 1973 also extended here to us in Kenya. The major spike in oil prices in the USA of September 2026, look like they will also extend here to Kenya during the 15th October 2026 to 14th November 2026 price reviews of Kenya's Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA). So there should be nothing celebratory about the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery, because the USA has at least 156 years of experience in the line of oil refining, and yet the USA possibly has even more challenges in the line of oil refining, than any other country in the world.

We Kenyans continue to be misguided, misdirected, misused, misadvised and misinformed, and this is unfortunate. For example, back in 1996, there was a fundraising for the revival of Kenya's Kisumu Molasses Factory. Many Kenyans were asked to donate five Kenya Shillings each towards the revival of Kisumu Molasses Factory, and many Kenyans voluntarily came forward and did just that. However, the Kisumu Molasses Factory was not revived and neither have monies raised from the fundraisers, ever been accounted for. The 1996 fundraising for the revival of the Kisumu Molasses Factory was led by Raila Odinga, Prime Minister of Kenya from 2008 to 2013. In 1996 though, Raila Odinga was Member of Parliament for Langata Constituency, Kenya. Also, Kenneth Matiba was a presidential candidate at Kenya's General Elections of 29th December 1992. Kenneth Matiba came second. In 1993, Kenneth Matiba's Alliance Group of Hotels & Associated Companies (that included the Hillcrest Group of Schools), came under the risk of auction over an outstanding loan of 300 million Kenya Shillings owed back then to Barclays Bank of Kenya (today Absa Bank Kenya). Kenyans were asked to make donations to save Kenneth Matiba's Alliance Group of Hotels & Associated Companies (that included the Hillcrest Group of Schools), from auction, at an account that was opened back then at Barclays Bank of Kenya, Queensway House Branch, Nairobi, Kenya. There were long queues of Kenyans at Barclays Bank of Kenya, Queensway House Branch, Nairobi, Kenya, back then in 1993, Kenyans who came forward in big numbers to save Kenneth Matiba's Alliance Group of Hotels & Associated Companies from auction. However, the monies raised back in 1993 to avert the auction of Kenneth Matiba's Alliance Group of Hotels & Associated Companies, have never been accounted for. Will the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery be a repeat of the Kisumu Molasses Factory saga of 1996, and a repeat too of the Alliance Group of Hotels & Associated Companies saga of 1993?

In addition, Kenyans lost savings in Kenyan banks and financial institutions that collapsed in the 1980s and the 1990s, such as Continental Bank, Rural-Urban Credit Finance, Trade Bank and Trust Bank. Will the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery be a repeat of the 1980s and the 1990s, as relates to the fall of Kenyan banks and Kenyan financial institutions back then? Kenyans too lost big sums of in Kenyan pyramid schemes of the 2000s, such as the Development Entrepreneurship and Community Initiative (DECI). During campaigns for Kenya's General Elections of 27th December 2007, pledges and premises were made to ensure that victims of Kenya's collapsed pyramid schemes of the 2000s, were compensated. After close to 20 years now, no such compensations have been made. Will the proposed Dangote East Africa Refinery be a repeat of the collapsed Kenyan pyramid schemes of the 2000s?



ORCHESTRA

Kenya's Nutcracker comes to the Coast for the first time

After 10 sold-out years in Nairobi, Dance Centre Kenya brings dancers and a live orchestra to the Coast



For the first time in its 11-year history, Dance Centre Kenya's The Nutcracker will be performed on the Coast. The full production plays Cinemax Nyali, Mombasa, on Saturday 5 December while the second act will be showcased at Diamonds Leisure Beach & Golf Resort, Diani, on Sunday 6 December 2026.

The ballet has become a holiday tradition at the Kenya National Theatre in Nairobi, where last year's 10th-anniversary run sold out. Now Coast audiences can see it without travelling to the capital.

"After ten years in Nairobi, we felt it was time to share this tradition with the Coast. Families in Mombasa and Diani shouldn't have to travel to the capital to see a full-length ballet with a live orchestra, and we can't wait to bring it to them," says Cooper Rust, founder and artistic director of Dance Centre Kenya and a former professional ballerina. "We want to show the world that ballet is for everyone. It's about passion, talent and dedication – not fitting a certain mould."

Tchaikovsky's ballet, first staged in 1892, is performed in theatres around the world. For the coastal tour, Dance Centre Kenya will bring 40 of its most accomplished dancers from Nairobi to perform the leading roles, including ten scholarship students. They will be joined by more than 100 young dancers from Mombasa and Diani, who will take on the children's roles in the production. This exciting collaboration will give local children the opportunity to perform alongside some of Kenya's most talented young ballet dancers and be part of a truly special theatrical experience.

Coast performances

- Mombasa: Saturday 5 December 2026, Cinemax Nyali, 2:00pm and 6:00pm
- Diani: Sunday 6 December 2026, Diamonds Leisure Beach & Golf Resort, 1:00pm and 6:00pm

Tickets available at https://dcknutcracker2026.netlify.app/

The Nairobi season runs at the Kenya National Theatre on 20, 21, 22, 28 and 29 November 2026.

What critics say

"Dance Centre Kenya's Christmas production of The Nutcracker is a highlight of the capital's cultural and social calendar." – The Guardian, 2019

"At Dance Centre Kenya's productions, teenagers (and even pre-teens) perform at such a high level of precision, grace, beauty and elegance that watching them perform will be a joy and privilege." – Business Daily, 2017

A backstage photograph of Dance Centre Kenya's 2023 Nutcracker by AFP photographer Luis Tato was chosen as one of the BBC's Pictures of the Year 2023.

Notes to editors

- Coast photocall or interviews: Cinemax Nyali, Friday, December 5th 4 PM - 8 PM
- Interviews: available with Cooper Rust, conductor Antony Muriuki Kaburu and selected dancers, in English or Kiswahili.
- Photos and B-roll: available on request
- Contact: Joy Gitonga, marketing@dancecentre.co.ke, +254 705 383 603

About Dance Centre Kenya: Founded in Nairobi in January 2015, Dance Centre Kenya (DCK) is Kenya's leading dance school.

More than 700 students train at its three studios in Karen, Lavington and Rosslyn, and about 1,000 more take DCK-taught classes in 22 Nairobi schools.

Training follows the Royal Academy of Dance (RAD) syllabus under artistic director Cooper Rust, a former professional American ballerina. Its sponsorship programme, run with US charity Artists for Africa, trains talented young dancers regardless of their ability to pay. Sponsored students have gone on to train abroad, and one of the first, Joel Kioko, was offered a contract with the Joffrey Ballet of Chicago in 2021.

DCK's charity ticketing programme brings 500 children to The Nutcracker each year.

Dr. Shaina Shah Receives A World Civility Award



On 27th August, 2026 ICHANGE NATIONS-World Civility Award appoints Dr. Shaina Shah as a Civility Ambassador recognizing her as a national Leader with cross cultural readiness allowing her to stand for justice and peace through civil dialog.

The Award was presented by HRH King Dr Ruben M. West is an internationally recognized humanitarian diplomat, leadership strategist, author, and Fonder of the Global Civility Ambassador and global advocate for leadership through service, he works across nations to advance civility, humanitarian development, strategic partnerships and sustainable community transformation. His guiding philosophy is simple, lead with character, serve with honour, influence with civility and leave a legacy."



Security Begins With What We Say and Do



Most of us have said something in anger that we later wished we could take back, or watched a small disagreement grow into something uglier than it needed to be. On a personal level, these moments usually pass. In a country still learning to hold its many communities together, they do not always pass so easily. A careless word at a rally, a rumour shared without being checked, or a scuffle that turns into something worse can add up in ways that are easy to underestimate at the time and hard to undo once they take hold.

None of this comes from nowhere. People often speak and act this way out of real frustration or fear for their families. That does not make the danger any smaller. Rhetoric that draws lines along ethnicity, politics, or religion plants suspicion between neighbours who used to get along just fine, and left alone, that suspicion hardens into open hostility. Misinformation travels faster than any correction that follows it, especially when shared by people who mean no harm but never stop to check whether it is true. Mob justice, vigilante attacks, and damage to property in moments of anger send an unintended message that the law bends whenever feelings run high enough.

The cost to the country's security is real. Trust between citizens and the institutions meant to serve them wears thin once people believe grievances only get resolved through confrontation. Displacement, lost livelihoods, and disrupted trade tend to follow unrest closely, while investors and partners read instability as a reason to look elsewhere. Perhaps hardest to reverse is the cycle it feeds, since fear leads to retaliation and retaliation deepens fear, often along the same lines that older conflicts never quite managed to heal.

It does not have to end this way. Pausing to check something before sharing it, especially when tempers are already running high, can keep a rumour from spreading any further. Arguing against an idea or a policy without turning it into an attack on someone's identity keeps disagreement from becoming division. Community structures where local leaders and elders are trusted to flag rising tension before it boils over have proven their worth and deserve more support than they usually get.

Civic education that reminds people of what they share, rather than only what divides them, does more good over time than most people expect. Consistent accountability for incitement, applied the same way regardless of who is involved, goes a long way toward rebuilding the trust these moments erode.

Keeping the country secure was never only the job of the police and the military. It rests, in large part, on the quieter choices each of us makes about what we say and how we act, especially when staying calm is the harder thing to do.

Major (Rtd) Dr. Mohamed Morowa is a security consultant with a PhD in Governance, Peace, and Security, an MA in Security Studies and Conflict Resolution, an MBA, a BSc in Computer Science, and a Diploma in Certified Security Management Professional. With more than 35 years of experience in the field, he brings deep expertise at rates that remain accessible. He can be reached on 0722 262639 or 0733 215351, or by email at morowa@msn.com.

One of the seven wonders of the world



1-One stone per pyramid weighs between 2 tons to 15 tons.

2-The number of pyramid stones is approximately 3 million stone.

3-Granite stone weight in the roof of the king's chamber weighing

70 tons! (And no one knows how the pharaohs raised it despite its huge size)

4-pyramid height of 149.4 meters, and the distance between the earth and the sun is 149.4 million kilometers (mysterious secrets of pharaoh

5-Pyramid entry corridor refers to the Arctic star

And the inner vestillage refers to the star of the Yamani poetry.

6-If you put a piece of meat in the pyramid room, it will dry from fluid but will not rot (secret is mysterious).

The pyramid ocean is divided by the height of the pyramid equal to 3.14 This number is considered an extraordinary number in mathematics, called mathematical constant (i) and is used in mathematics and physics intensively.

8-The pyramid was lighting up at night because it was painted with radioactive material.

9-The place of the three pyramids is equivalent to three stars in the sky called the belt of the mighty.

10-One day a year sunlight sneaks into the greater pyramid, the day of the Pharaoh's birth.

11-Pharaonic daggers inside the pyramid rooms do not rust and do not lose the intensity of their blade despite thousands of years (the secret has not known by scientists to today).

In some pyramid rooms, devices stop working and their signals are broken, and the reason is unknown.

The pyramids site is located on the same line as the Bermuda Triangle in the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Vermosa Triangle, and both triangular things occur, such as the disappearance of ships and aircraft and compass disruption of compass.

14-Inside the largest pyramid 3 rooms, two above the ground and the other underground, and Mirabo is the genius engineer who built this pyramid.. It took 20 years to build it cost about 100 A thousand workers.

The four pillars of the base of the pyramid are heading towards the original trends of the Earth in amazing accuracy that made scientists adjust their calculations in the twentieth century.

The orbit that passes the pyramid center divides continents and oceans in half completely equal in terms of space.

17-the billing shaving mows become sharp as a sword if left for several days inside the pyramid (cause is confusing and incomprehensible).

Scientists say that the effects and secrets of pharaohs have been discovered so far only a drop of a vast ocean.



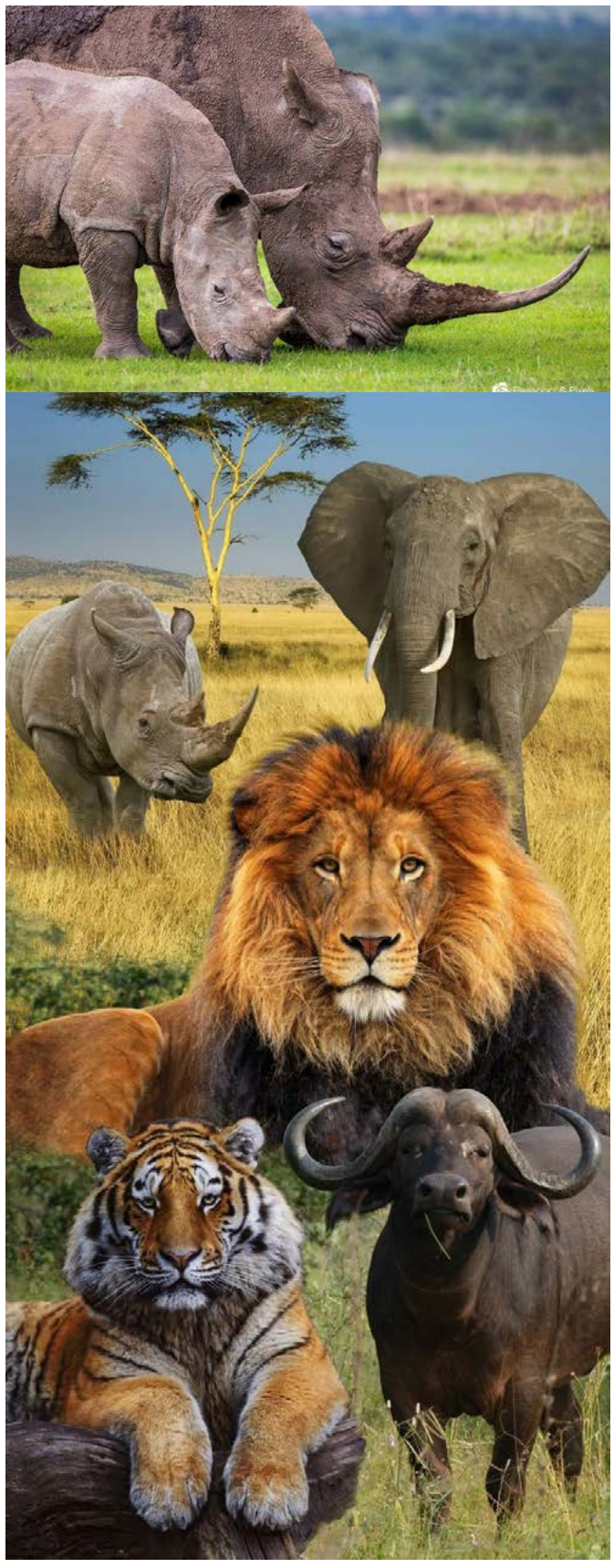
CONSERVATION

How India saved its tigers–and lions and rhinos and elephants

IN JUST THE past few weeks Indians have been mauled by tigers (in the west), attacked by leopards (in the north) and trampled by elephants (in the east). Like so many tragedies that occur with depressing frequency in the country—stampedes and bridge collapses are other good examples—these deaths highlight the failures of the state. Yet, in an odd way, they also reflect its successes. Indians are running into wild animals more often because India has become remarkably good at protecting them. Consider the tiger. In the 1970s India's national animal seemed to be heading towards extinction. Today the big stripey cat is thriving. Over the past two decades numbers have more than doubled to nearly 3,700 even as populations collapsed in richer and less crowded parts of Asia, such as Malaysia. So effective has India been in boosting the beast that it agreed to export tigers to Cambodia, where they had gone extinct. "Project Tiger", as the conservation effort is known, has been a roaring success.

It is not the only one. A few years ago the western state of Gujarat opened a reserve to accommodate its expanding population of Asiatic lions. The chief minister of Assam, in the east, recently said that his state had in the previous year recorded zero cases of poaching related to its large and growing population of rhinos. Such triumphs have unleashed animal spirits. Since 2022 India has been importing cheetahs from Africa in the hope of re-establishing a species that went extinct within its borders in 1952. Public sentiment is one reason India is so good at protecting its animals.

Many animals—both wild and tame—are revered by Hindus. Harming creatures of any sort is frowned upon in Indian society more broadly. And the country has some of the tightest animal-protection laws in Asia. When it comes to wildlife conservation, it helps that the beasts involved are good-looking and enjoy broad appeal. Yet such is the strength of feeling that even rather less attractive creatures—such as the bald, hunched, carcass eating vulture—are the subjects of efforts to boost their numbers. Protecting animals has long been a pet cause of India's leaders, too.



More than two millennia ago Ashoka, the emperor after whom this column is named, issued edicts against hunting. Modern leaders have taken on his mantle. Indira Gandhi, prime minister for much of the 1970s, launched Project Tiger. Narendra Modi's passions include wildlife photography. A third factor in India's wildlife conservation success is policy design. The state functions most effectively in what wonks call "mission mode", programmes organised around clear, limited objectives with dedicated teams. Some of India's biggest public-health feats, such as eradicating polio and quickly rolling out vaccines during the covid-19 pandemic, were achieved in this way.

The same is true for conservation, starting with Project Tiger. It has since inspired a menagerie of initiatives, including Project Elephant, Project Snow Leopard, Project Dolphin and Project Rhino. Supporting the efforts are two groups. One is a wildlife bureaucracy of sorts. The British colonial government created the Imperial Forest Service to cut timber. After independence it was repurposed to protect forests and the animals within them.

The other is civil society in the form of conservation NGOs, environmentalists, scientists and researchers, who provide expertise as well as hold the state to account. India's efforts are, of course, far from perfect. Indeed they have created problems of their own, not least the growing cases of human-animal conflict. Yet it is extraordinary that the people and politicians of a relatively poor country with limited state capacity and endless demands on its resources can come together to achieve something as selfless as protecting other creatures. India's wildlife conservation is an example of the country at its finest. It is also evidence that other problems that look intractable today can be in fact solved. A country that can find the resources to protect one-horned rhinos cannot claim to be too financially stretched or too busy prioritising economic growth to deal with its unbreathable air, its choked waterways or its rubbish-filled fields. And if the health of their constituents is too trivial a reason for India's leaders to start cleaning up the country, perhaps some wily environmentalist could point out that tigers and elephants would benefit from unpolluted air and water, too.

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MAKE IT KENYA
MADAFU NEWSPAPER
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NAIROBI LOHANA CRICKET CHAMPIONS (1976)



THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS NAIROBI LOHANA YOUTH LEAGUE CRICKET TEAM WITH OFFICIALS AND PLAYERS. STANDING (L. TO R.) PRAVIN HINDOCHA, DINESH MODI, HITESH KOTECHA, UDAY RAJANI, ROHIT SUCHAK, PRAKASH CHANDARANA, DEEPAK THAKRAR. SITTING:- (L TO R.) DILIP KHAKKHER, RAJNIKANT DATTANI (OFFICIAL) SURESH UNADKAT, JITU POPAT (CHAIRMAN), SUBHASH MODI, (VICE CHAIRMAN AND CAPTAIN), SHARAD DEVANI (OFFICIAL) JAGDISH CHANDARANA, ON FLOOR: (L TO R.) JITU RAITHATHA AND CHETAN HINDOCHA.

TOURNAMENT HELD		WINNERS
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NAIROBI	(DEC. 1974)	MOMBASA
MOMBASA	(APRIL, 1975)	NAIROBI
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