



OFFICIAL HANSARD REPORT

COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF BOMET

THIRD COUNTY ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY DEBATES

DAILY HANSARD

*The Assembly met at the Main Assembly Chamber,
Dr. Joyce Laboso Centre at 9:30 a. m
Third County Assembly- Second Session
Wednesday, 1st March, 2023
(The Assembly met at 9:30 a. m in the
County Assembly Mini Chamber at County Assembly Buildings)
[Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir) in the Chair]*

PRAYER

PAPERS

Hon. J. Samoei (Nyangores Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to Table the following Papers at the Table of the County Assembly;

1. County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for the Financial Year 2023/2027
2. Annual Development Plan (ADP) for the Financial Year 2023/2024
3. County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP) for the Financial Year 2023/2024

(Hon. Member laid the Papers)

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Hon. Members, the CIDP and ADP affects all the sectoral committees. The five-year plan of the county government is contained in the CIDP while the one-year plan is in the ADP. The two documents are the core reasons why you are here. Please focus on these papers.

The Committee on Finance and Economic Planning is the primary committee that will Table the findings of the ADP in the next two weeks. The Paper has a timeline and I am reminding you. It is stipulated in law that by 15th March, 2023, it should be ready. If the committee had another activity, set it aside and work on this.

On CFSP, the Chairperson on Budget and Appropriation has 14 days to work on the paper. By 15th March, 2023 it should be done.

The CIDP is due on 30th April, 2023. It should be passed by that time. Let us all put our energies there. We have received the documents this late and we have limited time. The committees have a lot in their plates because the budget process is around the corner.

QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

Hon. P. Ronoh (Kipsonoi Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I rise to respond to the Statement sought by Hon. D. Busienei on the 17th November, 2022 concerning the outbreak of rabies in Chemagel Ward.

First, I apologies for what arose yesterday. It was an oversight from my side because we did not share the report on time.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Hon. Members, do you have copies now?

Hon. P. Ronoh (Kipsonoi Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, yes. Both soft and hard copies.

Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Hon. Member, proceed.

Hon. P. Ronoh (Kipsonoi Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, one Brian Kipkoech was bitten by an infected dog and Simon Langat of Kibori in the same ward lost a cow due to the said disease. The response is as follows;

The committee requested the Department to avail a comprehensive report on the said issue on or before the 23rd November, 2022. The response was received on 5th December, 2022 and the committee found out that the report was unsatisfactory. They invited the County Executive Committee Member (CECM) to shed more light on the answers given. Here are the responses.

Hon. Speaker, the CECM gave an apology for not responding to the question on time because she received the letter on 1st December, 2022.

The CECM informed the committee that she is aware of the outbreak of rabies in Sotik sub-county. She also assured the committee of her commitment to tackle the disease and that there is a budget of 30, 000 doses for rabies in the whole county. The problem was not only in Sotik sub-county but all also in other wards.

The CECM informed the committee that it is the responsibility of the pet owners to vaccinate them twice a year as per the Dangerous Dogs and Cats Act, 1991. However, she noted that the enforcement policy is lacking to implement the same. The department is about to present a Bill on the same.

On the issue of sensitization to the community, they resolved that they will be using the existing administrative units and schools. They also agreed that vaccination will be on bi-annual basis; on January and June for both Rabies and ECF. The assumption of office by the Chief Officers took time and the procurement process was hindered. However, it will take place soon. We talked with them yesterday and they are on course.

Hon. Speaker, the question on staff in the Department of Livestock, the CEC submitted that in the whole county, there are only four staff that deals with animal health. This is wanting and it requires

attention. She informed the committee that that the budget for the department is only 3.2 per cent amounting to Kshs. 143 Million of the county budget. She regretted that the amount is below the international standards on allocation to agriculture globally. After a lengthy discussion with the CEC, the committee requested her to compile the report and send to the Assembly.

The response is attached as received by the committee. It is satisfactory and I beg to lay the report for consideration.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Hon. Chairperson, you have not answered all the questions. I did not hear anything about the child.

Hon. P. Ronoh (Kipsonoi Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, sorry it was an oversight. The CEC was candid on whether the county government will compensate the treatment of the child and the cost of the lost livestock. She referred to the Dangerous Dogs and Cats Act at section 15 that indicates that it is the owner to take care of his or her pet. An owner before getting a license must prove that the cat or dog will be confined. The county government will not meet the cost.

The county government is yet to domesticate the said Act so that its practicality is enforced. As the committee, we shall swiftly move in to customize the Dangerous Dogs and Cats Act of 1991 or enact an original legislation that is unique to Bomet. Therefore, it is the dog owner responsible.

(The Member laid the statement)

Hon. R. Cheptoo (Rongena/Manaret Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, this is an important statement. The people of Chemagel Ward want to get the statement through the Hansard record is not live. Is the Chair aware?

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): I order the Hansard team to go live within the next two minutes.

Hon. R. Cheptoo (Rongena/Manaret Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I applaud the Committee for their response. However, the residents were expecting a compensation made to the child.

Hon. E. Rotich (Mogogosiek Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, in Mogogosiek Ward in a place called Manchililiet, we are experiencing the same problem of rabies. However, from the answer given, I hope the team is now going on with vaccination.

Rabies is almost becoming a disaster because it is causing havoc in the villages. The cow that was bitten by a stray dog is now mad and attacking villagers. Therefore, I hope the same attention given to the Chemagel Ward is also given to the Manchililiet village in Mogogosiek ward.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Hon. Chairperson, is the vaccination done only in Sotik Sub-County. What is the current status as well?

Hon. P. Ronoh (Kipsonoi Ward): Hon. Speaker, the 30, 000 doses are meant to cover the whole county. We also received a promise that they will roll out vaccinations in all sub-counties. What I am not sure is their work plan.

Further, I wish to reiterate that section 15 of the Dangerous Dogs and Cats 1991 provides that no person is allowed to have a dog or a cat if they are not vaccinated against Rabies. The residence of the pets should be fenced off. Therefore, we should also sensitize our people on these legal provisions.

Hon. P. Korir (Kiprerer Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I only want to request the Chairperson on Budget and Appropriation Committee to appropriate monies for procuring vaccines.

Thank you.

Hon. L. Rotich (Chesoan Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I congratulate the Chairperson for the statement. It is evident that there is no domestic law that allows the killing of stray dogs. There should be a way of sterilizing the female dogs so that we curb the population of stray dogs. When you go round the villages, you find many female dogs followed by several male dogs.

In my ward, there was a suspected rabies case but it was contained.

The 30, 000 vials of vaccines are a drop in the ocean. However, there is no conclusive evidence that when a dog lives, it is not infected with rabies. In any case, who follows a wild dog to check whether it dies or not? The doses are below the required amount. They should be enough and available in the hospitals.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Hon. Chairperson, are the doses vaccines against the Rabies or they are drugs for treatment of Rabies. What were you referring to?

Hon. P. Ronoh (Kipsonoi Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, the doses are meant to vaccinate dogs. When a person is bitten by an infected dog, the person is not vaccinated but treated against the disease. Vaccination is a preventive measure.

Our hospitals are equipped and have a stock for drugs that are anti-rabies. During the normal vaccination cycle, the dogs and cats are also vaccinated. However, the cost of vaccinating a dog is a bit higher than other livestock. The reason is because the owner will meet almost the whole cost. The government will only facilitate the vaccination. However, the responsibility of vaccinating lies with the pet owner. We shall sensitize the public on the same.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Hon. Changmorik

Hon. S. Changmorik (Longisa Ward, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I think the doses of vaccinating dogs lies on the Department of Agriculture while that for anti-rabies is under the

Department of Public Health. We discussed recently in my Committee and we are going to prepare an organized way of having those drugs in our facilities.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Hon. Peter Mutai

Hon. P. Mutai (Sigor Ward, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Before I react on the Statement by Hon. P. Ronoh, allow me to applaud the Committee for the good work that they did pertaining this issue of rabies. I have an issue raised by the CEC in that department that it is the duty of the owner of the pet to take the responsibility.

Hon. Speaker, at times we may not know the owner since it could be a stray dog. This is a request because two weeks ago in Sigor Ward, we lost a life of a young lady. She came to Longisa Hospital but unfortunately she was unable to raise the money required and she died. There is another family too whose cow was bitten by a dog and since they consume the milk from the cow, they ended up paying a thousand per person for one dose each. They ended up paying around sixty thousand shillings in Longisa Hospital.

This is a serious case, Hon. Speaker, and we need to find a way to help our people in solving this issue. I have listened and internalized the response by the Chair and there is more that we need to discuss. When we do not know the owner of the dog, how are we supposed to handle that case?

Hon. Speaker, Sir, thank you.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Thank you, Hon. Mutai for your contribution. The matter before hand is critical. I direct the Committee on Agriculture that in the next two weeks to get the status of this vaccination exercise. If people are losing lives, then it is serious and especially if it involves a notifiable disease. Hon. Chair, on top of the diseases that you have mentioned, you should also get the status of the other notifiable diseases such as anthrax, foot and mouth disease and other diseases that affect our animals.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Hon. Kiprotich

Hon. W. Kiprotich (Chepchas Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, you have brought to an end that issue. I have my own Statement to make. Hon. Speaker, I was wondering why dogs are kept and my answer is they are kept as pets and also for security. By security we mean securing your compound. I believe some of us keep dogs depending on the clan that you come from. I understand some clans in Kalenjin do not keep dogs. My worry was, if they are kept for security so as to keep away thieves, how secure are we if thieves know that our dogs can only bite them but not infect them with rabies. That is my worry but since you have brought it to an end, I will stop there.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, I wish to seek for a comprehensive Statement from the Chairperson, Committee on Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock concerning leaf wilting, withering and scouring of the

camellias senescens (AHPS15/10) commonly known as 'clone 1510' in Chepchabas ward and its environs in Konoin sub-county and within Bomet County. In the Statement, I wish to be specifically informed on the following issues:-

1. Is the department aware that there are wide spread cases of green tea leaves wilting which has resulted in decreased yields and negative impact on the quality of tea production and produce in the county?
2. What steps has the department undertaken to collaborate with the relevant organ such as Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research organizations and the Tea Research Institutes to conduct further investigations and research on the said tea clone?
3. What measures have been put in place to mitigate the loses?

Hon. Speaker, I know we are living in a time of drought but this is a perennial problem. It started before the drought came. If anyone wants to say it is the drought, then it should affect quite a number of tea clones. Otherwise this is a different case since it started when the rains were on.

Hon. Speaker, thank you. I beg to lay.

(Hon. Member proceeded to lay)

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Hon. Kiprotich, thank you for your question. I hope the Chairperson, Committee on Agriculture has taken note of that. You have 7 days.

Hon. P. Ronoh (Kipsonoi Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I am obliged but the series of Questions directed to the Department of Agriculture denotes that there is little work going on in the department. Also note that the CECM told us that she only has 4 employees in the department of Livestock in the whole county. Secondly, I have had a glimpse of the CFSP. The CFSP that informs appropriation of funds to specific devolved units is here with us. Shockingly, we only have less than 3 per cent allocated to the department that employees not only over 80 per cent of our population but also is supposed to be the driver of our economy.

Hon. Speaker, it is my urgent plea that the committee concerned should review the allocation to raise the allocation given to the department of Agriculture to over 10 per cent. It will benefit all of us. But the report will be here in 7 days. This time round we have a Chief Officer in place unlike the other time when we were asking junior staff to give us sensitive reports. Thank you.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Thank you, Hon. Chair. I do not know whether the Committee on Budget is aware that there are international conditions in terms of budgeting.

Hon. E. Kirui (Kimulot Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, thank you. You are making me aware of the specifications. I did not quite get the question by Hon. Peter Ronoh.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): It was not a question. He has just noted that in the budget of this year in CFSP, which you will have a chance to look at, the budget for Agriculture is less than 3 per cent against the international agreements such as the Malabo declaration which says the budget of any entity has to have 10 per cent. Are you aware of that?

Hon. E. Kirui (Kimulot Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, thank you. The document has just been tabled. We have not had a chance to look at it.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): I am not talking about the document. I mean the standards. Are you aware of them?

Hon. E. Kirui (Kimulot Ward, UDA): I am not aware, Hon. Speaker but we will look at them and get back to you.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Thank you. There was a report by the Committee on Education and Vocational Training on an international trip they made. Would you like to table it now?

Hon. E. Kipkemoi (Mogogosiek Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, thank you.

Pursuant to Standing Order 201 (5) this County Assembly notes the report of a trip to Istanbul, Turkey for value addition in Education study forum by the Committee on Education, Youth and Sports.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, the delegation that went to Turkey expresses their compliments to the CASB, the Liaison Committee, the Speaker and the Clerk for the facilitation, the planning and approval of the worthy training in value addition educational study forum. The Members would also wish to take this opportunity to thank the Hill side Academy; the Turkish...

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Just to ask, Hon. Member, do the Members have the report?

Hon. E. Kipkemoi (Mogogosiek Ward, UDA): Yes, Hon. Speaker. The report has been shared.

(Hon. S. Changmorik rose on a point of order)

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): Hon. Changmorik

Hon. S. Changmorik (Longisa Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, on the Order Paper, I see a Motion. I do not know if we will still wait for the Motion to come or this is it.

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir): This is a report and not a Motion. After he reads the report, you ventilate on it and then it ends there. Proceed, Hon. Member.

Hon. E. Kipkemoi (Mogogosiek Ward, UDA): Hon. Speaker, you also know that we do not have the iPads and the laptop and some Members do not have smart phones. Some may complain that they do not have the report just because they do not have a smart phone.

Hon. Speaker, we thank the Hill side Academy and the Turkish facilitators for their untiring commitment and valuable contributions during the entire conference. We would also wish to thank the Members and Secretariat who were part of the delegation for their commitment which made the production of the report a success.

Hon. Speaker, the composition of the Committee comprises of the following members whose signatures have been appended confirming that the committee undertook the training on value addition in education study forum in Turkey and came up with the recommendations based on the contributions by the committee.

No.	Name	Position
1.	Hon. Ernest Rotich Kipkemoi	Chairperson
2.	Hon. Kirui Paul Kipyegon	Majority leader
3.	Hon. Langat Benard Kipkorir	Member
4.	Hon. Cheptoo Rosaline	Member
5.	Hon. Kipkirui Josphat	Member
6.	Hon. Emily Cheruiyot	Member
7.	Hon. Cheronno Caren	Member
8.	Hon. Busienei Dennis Kiprotich	Member

The members of the secretariat were:

1. Isaiah Kirui - Ag. Deputy Clerk
2. Korir Erick Cheruiyot - Snr. Sergeant at Arms

Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Turkish nation is located between Europe and Asia. The Republic of Turkey is located on the Anatolian peninsula in western Asia and a small enclave in Thrace in the Balkan region of Southeast Europe.

Turkey has a coastline on the Mediterranean Sea in the south and east and on the Black Sea in the north. It borders Armenia, Iran, and Azerbaijan (at the exclave of Nakhchivan) in the east, Georgia in the northeast, Bulgaria and Greece in the northwest, and Iraq and Syria in the southeast.

Turkey covers an area of 783,562 km²; the country is more than twice the size of Germany or slightly smaller than the U.S. states of Texas and Louisiana combined. Turkey has a population of 83.2 million people (in 2020), the largest city is Istanbul, the national capital is Ankara. The official spoken languages are Turkish.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, Istanbul offers you more than just a city tour while walking along its streets, getting to know uniqueness and discovering its history. Visiting Istanbul will certainly influence

if not change your outlook on human history from its earliest beginnings to present day. The city vibrates with deep historical roots having been a capital for numerous civilizations and empires, being often in the center of significant historical events in ancient and contemporary times. If one would travel through the ancient civilizations, Istanbul is a place offering the most striking story of time travel from the Roman period to the Ottoman Empire and the present day of the Republic of Turkey. It's a city that allows visitors an extraordinary experience of being in the center where old meet new.

Istanbul offers visitors a wide range of venues to satisfy all tastes and needs of any metropolis. The Taksim district is the biggest entertainment, historic and business center of Istanbul; Kadıköy housed the first settlement in ancient Istanbul and is currently one of city's most beautiful neighborhoods with entertainment venues, famous for its "Bar Street"; and the world famous unique Bosphorus coastline. Karaköy and Beşiktaş became prominent as alternative with the best entertainment venues, night clubs and taverns for tourists. Those who prefer calmer and more relaxing strolls may choose to visit, Beylerbeyi, famous for its historic taverns, Kumpapı and Samatya known for their Turkish-Greek taverns with unique seafood cuisine, tranquility of the old Istanbul preserved till present day in Balat or Fatih Kadınlar Pazarı famous for its Bûran kebab, far from the crowds, should visit the Princes` Islands by taking a 30-minute ferry trip. Those with a bigger budget, should not leave before visiting night clubs in Nişantaşı and venues in Karaköy views of the Bosphorus and the entire city.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, the education system in Turkey is governed by a national system which was established in accordance with Atatürk's reforms after the Turkish war of independence in the year 1923. The Turkish education system is organized on the basis of the constitution of Turkish republic and the laws regulating education and instructions. According to the constitution of the republic of Turkey, every citizen has a right to education which is free of charge for the compulsory primary education. After the change from the Ottoman to the Turkish republic, many reforms in the education system were made.

As in Ottomans, the Ottoman language was difficult, the alphabet was the Arabic one which is very difficult to learn, the literacy ratio was very low and the religion education was the major subject many radical changes has been made. Some important ones were secularization and change of alphabet.

Education has been made a top priority of national development. It has the largest budget of any ministry with an allocation of over 22% of the national budget. The aim of the Turkish educational system is to nurture productive, happy individuals with broad views on world affairs who will

unite in national consciousness and thinking to form an inseparable state, and will contribute to the prosperity of society through their skills. This is thought to be instrumental in making the Turkish nation a creative and distinguished member of the modern world.

In Turkey, the school year begins in the second week of September every year and finishes at the end of the second week of June. School is open approximately between September 10th and the June 20. One school year comprises 180 working days. There are 185 holidays, comprised of summer vacation and weekends, along with midterm, national, and religious holidays.

The Turkish Education System was built in accordance with the Atatürk's reforms after the Turkish War of Independence. It is democratic, modern, secular and co-educational.

Hon. Speaker, nursery Schools apart from the general educational system, pre-school training is available on a private basis or with public sector facilities. However, this level of education is not yet common and is limited to about 5-10 % of Turkish pre-school children. Mostly, the families in big cities and working mothers do prefer to send their children to Nursery schools. The children basically start around four years' age and learn games, theater, painting, manners, songs, etc. This kind of education is categorized as non-formal.

The formal education school system has four levels: primary education (4 years), secondary education (4 years), high school education (4 years) and Higher education

High School education covers general and vocational technical secondary schools which provide a minimum of four year of education for primary school graduates.

These schools offer a four-year education program. When students complete the 9th grade, they choose the lessons according to their future plans about the university. At the secondary level, the number of exams cannot be less than three per term for subjects taught in three or more teaching periods per week, and not less than two for courses taught for one or two teaching periods per week.

Change of Chair

Hon. Speaker (Hon. C. Korir) exits his Chair

Hon. Deputy Speaker (Hon. L. Rotich) took the Chair

In addition to these exams which evaluate the achievements of student success, the behavior and attitudes of students are assessed by teachers. School guidance services and families cooperate with each other, and the teachers' evaluations are indicated on the students' transcripts as "Behavior Grade."

At the end of high school, following the 12th grade, students take the national university entrance examination and if they succeed, they continue with their studies at a university.

This consists of High School (Lyceum), which normally takes 3 years. In these schools, the system of one teacher for each class changes to a specialist teacher for each subject. Students can choose one foreign language from English, French or German. Religious Education lessons, depending on the present government's policy, are often optional, and are actually a comparative study of religions rather than only of Islam.

The aims of these schools are to secure a level of general knowledge, develop an awareness of individual and community problems and to contribute to the economic, social and cultural growth of the country as well as preparing students for higher education.

Anatolian, Science, Fine Arts, Vocational, Technical, Islamic Theological and Private High Schools are different from the general High Schools, but are still a part of the Secondary Education system. The Anatolian, Science and Private High Schools are the best and consequently most popular. In these schools there is an extra year (prep class) at the beginning to teach one foreign language and in the following years, all science lessons are taught in that foreign language.

This consists of universities of two and four years, schools of further education which are all affiliated to an autonomous Higher Education Council. There are a total number of 60 universities excluding the private universities. Students are admitted to universities through a examination held once a year. In order to obtain a good future, students want to study in good departments at good universities. This is why they start studying for the entrance exams as much as two years in advance, generally taking private courses as well. The students need to get at least 105 points to have a chance. After the results students need to make their selections and after, the YOK (High Education Council) place the students starting from the highest points got. As there are more applications than quotas in Universities not everyone could get placed.

Generally, 1/3 of the students could continue to the university. The others, in case they can afford it continue to the private universities, start working, wait one more year or attend the military service (for man). Unlike the earlier educational levels, students have to pay a fee of approximately 100- 350 US Dollars per year at public higher education facilities. After four years of study they may also continue to do masters for one or two years. This is also with an examination and costs a little more.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, on Government policies and education system in Turkey, the Turkey education system is well expressly addressed through its education policies and legislation. These education policies are anchored in the following framework

1. Population statistics and projections
2. Millenium development reports and plans

3. Demographic and health research in education
4. 2023 vision plan
5. The right to education and future perspective report

The main indicators of education and training are as follows;

- Ensuring that at least 15% participate in lifelong learning
- Reducing failure rate in reading, mathematics and sciences to less than 15% in the ages between 15-30yrs old
- Reducing the rate of early learners leaving education and training to less than 10% in 18-20yrs old
- Increase the access rate to higher education in the ages 30-34 yrs range to at least 4%
- Ensure that at least 95% of children between ages 4yrs and age of compulsory primary education (66months) transit to pre-school education
- Ensure that at least 20% of higher education graduates and 6% of those between the ages of 18-34yrs should receive vocational training and carry out some of their government sponsored education abroad
- The promotion of employed graduates in the ages 20-24yrs, high school graduates and those who graduated within a bracket of 1-3 years ago should increase by at least 82%
- To reach a society of highly educated and pragmatic individuals
- Implement the movement to increase opportunities and technology with the aim to place interactive population, place white boards in all classrooms and provide each student with a tablet
- Increase participation rate in primary, basic education, secondary, and high school to 10%
- To promote the importance of vocational training education
- Implement all the reforms proposed by the council of higher education
- Increase the number of private universities
- Improve quality of university education
- Increase the number of academies within the country (both foreign, private and government)
- Implement policy for foreign language learning
- Eliminate inequalities between gender and regions
- To enable students to adjust to into the future to more flexible structures and to higher education

Hon. Speaker, the main objective of the workshop was to look at how to lead change in time of disruption. The workshop also analyzed the mitigating measures that Canada has put in place in the fight against corruption and their success story on the same.

The workshop objectives were;

- a) To learn how to formulate good policies for quality education
- b) Appreciate the need for learner's talent identification and skills development
- c) Develop and implement strategies that will enhance equity among learners
- d) Encourage the learners to be entrepreneurial and have a mindset on job creation
- e) Appreciate the challenge of mental health problem among learners and devise strategies to address the same in the learning institutions
- f) Sufficiently understand and be able to address the problem of drug and substance abuse among the learners and initiate programs to sensitize learners on how to avoid getting into the trap.

The teacher interactive network platform was created by the government of Turkey to support professional development through distance education and interactive learning. This platform is designed as a meeting point for all professionals to share good practices.

The function of the platform is: -

- Training plans for local and central in service applications
- Support Professional development in the society
- Set up virtual library as a resource centre for all professionals
- Develop school based professional programs
- Develop good working ethics for all teachers and professionals
- Develop VTC programs in which teachers participate in development
- Enhance participation of communities in adaptation of change and technologies
- Offer platform for change and development brought by perception and evaluation

This curriculum processes aims:-

- Participation of all stakeholders
- Strategic planning and implementation of the right curriculum
- Come up with current status of studies and modern trends in education
- Ensuring continuous development and learning
- Teamwork and cooperation in schools
- Systematic structure in learning and education system

Developing curriculum should be sensitive to student rioting in learning institutions. Internet has been considered as one of the most interactive platform where students learn and adopt bad practices from other countries. These strikes offer persistent aggression by individual or groups against vulnerable and helpless persons causing psychological consequences. This curriculum has the following objectives-:

- Preventing bullying behavior
- Intervening and stopping existing bullying behaviours
- Healing bullying and victimized children who are involved in bullying behaviours
- Curriculum aims at developing children, extracurricular activities to be important just like classwork

The government of Turkey through its education policies has the following classifications of formal activities: -

1. Homework and project activities
2. Computer activities
3. Training courses
4. Exam preparation
5. Celebrations of certain days and week
6. Environment and school trips

It has the following extracurricular social activities: -

1. Sporting events
2. Creative art activities
3. Cultural activities
4. Ceremonies (meetings)
5. Guidance and psychological activities

The government of Turkey values quality of education both private and public and emphasize on quality of teachers. They emphasize on quality of products manufactured by industries and factories through inspections (incoming quality, process quality and final quality). Transformative leadership therefore is a process and not the last point reach with the following skills: -

- Technical skills
- Leadership skills

All these skills are: -

- ✓ People oriented
- ✓ Self-control

- ✓ Idealistic
- ✓ Focused on positive language
- ✓ Sincerely appreciates
- ✓ Involve employees in work
- ✓ Trust and give employees responsibilities

Hon. Speaker, Sir, on Leadership viz-a viz Management,

Leadership	Management
Do the right things	Do things right
Leadership is unique & has a sense of movement	Managing things involve maintaining order, organization and control
Overcoming change	Overcoming complexity
Interested in what things mean to people	Interested in how things are done
Leadership are architect	Are builders
Focus on creation of common image	Design for working, is about control
Long vision	Short vision
improves	Protects and ensures continuity
Trusts people	Relies on control
What and why asks questions	How and when to asks questions
collaborative	Based on authority
Speak language of ‘we’	Usually speaks language of ‘I’

Hon. Speaker, the following are leadership theories inculcated by Turkish education system

- Charismatic leadership theories, 1930s
- Behavioral leadership, 1940-1950
- Situational/probabilistic, 1960-1970
- Leader/subordinate, 1970

The republic of Turkey adopted the following models to propel transformative changes: -

- Lewin leadership model
- Blake-Mouton leadership model
- Situational leadership model
- Multi-dimensional leadership model
- Purpose-path leadership model

- Vroom- yettar- Jego approach model
- Bureautic leadership model
- Servant Leadership-Robert model
- Transformative leadership

Hon. Speaker, Sir, travelling from one part of Turkey especially Istanbul to another is a breeze. Thanks to a highly penetrative public transport system. The main modes of public transport in Turkey are the use the buses, Dolmuş (minibuses), metro, ferry, tram, nostalgic tram, funicular and the cable car. In addition, taxis and Uber are also very popular with tourists and locals. Public buses serve almost every part of Turkey, making it the most extensive form of public transportation, while the MRT provides speed and efficiency, especially during peak hours. The electronic ticket for the public transport system in Istanbul is the **Istanbul kart**. The card pays off after three single rides and is usable during your whole stay in Istanbul. It applies to the entire transport system of Istanbul.

It is available and rechargeable at **Istanbul Airport (IST)** and **Sabiha Gokcen Airport (SAW)**, as well as at all major bus and boat terminals, at kiosks with the corresponding sign, and at the service stations and vending machines of the municipal transport companies.

There are fares for single tickets, but no day tickets in Istanbul. You can also get the advantageous **Istanbul Welcome Cards Premium** for travelers, specials deal transport cards that also provide tours and cruise on the Bosphorus.

Hon. Speaker, the story of the modernization of Istanbul, which it has experienced in the last 150 years, includes the same important turning points. The Ottoman administration endeavored to take a series of precautions to solve the problems of the capital city in a period which ended with the collapse of the Ottoman State. However, in an environment shaped by wars, land loss and a deteriorating economic order, a majority of these efforts remained only conceptual suggestions which did not make it beyond the drafting table.

Similar modernization plans for Istanbul were on the agenda of the politics during the Republican period, which adopted a much more radical reform program than the Ottomans. The regime, which enthusiastically implemented the program of replacing the Ottoman heritage with modern Western values, envisaged a series of changes regarding the re-planning of cities through reshaping and redefining the public space based on the norms of Western civilization along with fundamental changes in other areas.

In this respect, what needed to be transformed in Istanbul was not only the urban fabric of the former Ottoman capital, but also the symbolic identity and meaning. The drastic changes

experienced in the Turkish political and economic life after the World War II opened a new page in the history of Istanbul. An urban-planning program which included radical changes in this era was put into practice for Istanbul, a city that had experienced occupation and lost the feature of being the capital - a position which it had held for thousands of years - and whose population had decreased, becoming neglected and dilapidated.

The Turkish strategic plan that aimed at establishing milestones for improving waste management plans for Istanbul stated that current classification of collected waste was solely based on the origin of waste such as domestic, industrial, construction sourced, and commercial. However, in a sustainable waste management system, composition and analytical characterization of waste were the inputs to the model, for which the output was environmentally and economically feasible treatment and disposal processes. Istanbul city is the most beautiful and cleanest city where everything is planned and implemented well. Nothing is left to chance.

The Committee recommends that the County Government of Bomet to come up with serious urban planning programs on garbage collections, approved NEMA compliant dump site, garbage collection points, sound solid waste management, committed and motivated personnel, enough funding for purchase of solid waste management machinery and fuel, spatial plans among other issues.

Corruption is a scourge that can never be tolerated. Countries have tried all ways to combat it. They create anti-corruption agencies. They pass strong laws. They promulgate codes of conduct for public officials. Companies pledge to conduct business cleanly. Yet often corruption remains endemic, a cancer in the society. How then has Turkey achieved some measure of success in eradicating corruption? It can be narrowed down to the following pillars.

The political will to eradicate corruption was established by the individuals elected into Assembly in 1959. This was determined to build an incorruptible and meritocratic society and took decisive and comprehensive action to stamp out corruption from all levels of Turkey's society. That is what set the tone for Turkey ever since and as a result of the Assembly's unwavering political commitment and leadership, a culture of zero tolerance against corruption has become ingrained into the Turkish psyche and way of life. In education sector, all the players and stakeholders are required every year to renew their commitment to serve the country with integrity and accountability.

Hon. Speaker, the Republic of Turkey institutionalized a robust, comprehensive anti-corruption framework that spans law enforcement, the public service and public outreach. It enacted the Bribery and Corruption Act, which puts the burden of proof on the accused to show that he

acquired his wealth legally. Any unexplained wealth disproportionate to known sources of income is presumed to be from graft and can be confiscated. The Act provides for extra-territorial jurisdiction so that the actions of Turkish citizens overseas are treated the same as actions committed in Turkey, regardless of whether such corrupt acts have consequences for Turkey.

All public officers and especially teachers who are required to inculcate good culture and meritocracy is guided by a Code of Conduct, which sets out the high standards of behavior expected of public officers.

Hon. Speaker, the Country has over time developed a society and culture that eschews corruption. Turkey citizens expect and demand a clean system. They do not condone giving or accepting "*social lubricants*" to get things done. Hon. Speaker, you know corruption has been taken to mean

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the political good will the county assembly of Bomet through its leadership and members of the county assembly should strive to establish a clean and honest county government free from corruption. The county assembly should be committed in assessing all county government transactions and making sure the executive is held accountable at all times.
2. That the county government should also adopt a culture of accountability in the management of ECDE learning institutions within the county.
3. That the county assembly of Bomet should come up with the county legislation on matters regarding human capital recruitment and in particular the ECDE teaching assistance, quality education and infrastructure. Education policies should be implemented.
4. That the county assembly should understand the root cause of the major problems facing their people and should adopt an approach to solve the problems as part of their representation by using policies chosen and be willing to confront the performance and rework them to obtain better results.
5. That the county assembly should come up with proposal on how different department in the county can work as one in delivering to people.
6. That the advancement in technology in the country has changed and the assembly should think on how to deliver to people in accordance with the county government act framework which identifies wards as unit of service delivery. Technology has enabled security against losses and alerts when critical services are needed.

The county is endowed with enormous resources and if it makes changes it would transform from the current state to much better one.

Leader of Majority (Hon. P. Kirui, Ndanai/Abosi Ward): He was also the king of Africa but he was toppled. However, he had acquired a lot of resources and that is why Turkey is rich.

We are grateful for the prayers. It was the time you were busy approving the Supplementary Budget and we followed you all through.

Hon. J. Kipkirui (Singorwet Ward, INDEPENDENT): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I also support the comprehensive report on visit to Turkey. I also express my sympathy to the community of Turkey because of the disaster that befell the country. We are grateful for the opportunity to visit Turkey.

I want to highlight a few issues that we learnt in that country. The population is 83.2 million but it is a well-managed population. There, a nuclear family is composed of about five people. In our society, we have about 12 people in a household. Therefore, I encourage the Members here to try and pass the information to our electorate to manage the population.

Turkey is large unlike Kenya. The population must match with the size of the country in terms of the economic resources that are available. Environmental management is advanced there. The solid waste disposal management is highly advanced. It is messy in our county headquarters and we urge the government to move in swiftly and manage the wastes.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, we were received with the best infrastructure and every road there is tarmacked. In fact, it is a dream country that everyone should visit. Their transport services are well managed. They also have a preserved culture.

However, we had a language barrier. The Turkish language is the common language. A few speak English. We also did not take *ugali* for 10 days. In the next time, we shall take along our own.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, in terms of education, we are like Turkey. However, we are supposed to look at our curriculum so that their foundation before joining primary schools is well taken care of. The ECDE teachers should be taken through a rigorous training so that they handle learners professionally.

In Turkey, about 2 per cent qualify to university and the rest join the private institutions or private universities or other colleges. The Vocational Training Colleges are important in our county because we have to equip our youth with technical skills so that they have capacity to create their employment.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, in terms of the curriculum of the other levels, the difference with ours is, the junior secondary schools curriculum has no clear picture of what is supposed to be taking place. We should ensure there is team work in schools and ensure a systematic structure in schools.

With those few remarks, I urge the Members to visit this country. Finally, I congratulate the Leader of Majority and Hon. D. Busienei for being crowned the Ottomen in accordance with the Turkish culture. We, therefore, should treat them with respect.

Hon. R. Cheptoo (Rongena/Manaret Ward, UDA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I thank the County Assembly of Turkey. I was not a Member of the Committee that travelled but I was admitted as a friend and allowed to travel. I liked Turkey and how they treat their people. When a child is born there, they teach values on relationships with other and matters drugs.

On matters drugs, they dwell much on skills and concentrate on vocational colleges than the universities. Their education system is also free for students in primary to middle colleges. However, they charge the university fees.

This is therefore a challenge in Bomet County to emulate their systems.

Hon. Deputy Speaker (Hon. L. Rotich, Chesoen Ward, UDA): Hon. Members, I thank you for the elaborate report. I hope the Members have taken note of and I urge other Members who travelled to other places to fast track their reports. Specifically, those who travelled to Rwanda, Arusha and Dubai.

Kindly expedite on the same as soon as possible.

ADJOURNEMENT

Hon. Deputy Speaker (Hon. L. Rotich, Chesoen Ward, UDA): Hon. Members, there being no other business, this Assembly stands adjourned to 2. 30 p.m.

The Assembly rose at 11. 30 a.m.