



Laikipia

The official newsletter of the County Government of Laikipia

WEEKLY
BULLETIN

A Glance into Laikipia of 2030



On Tuesday, August 31, 2021, Governor Ndiritu Muriithi's diary had the signing of the Laikipia Appropriation Bill slated for 11am as the main activity of the day. Top management of the Executive, Members and officials of the County Assembly and a number of citizens had been invited to witness the signing of the bill into law.

But as fate would have it the printers would not work with the expected speed on that day. At exactly 11am, Governor Muriithi briskly walked to the venue with the waiting guests.

Among those in the room was county assembly clerk Jasper Mutui, MCAs Stephen Kagonda, Daniel Mugweru, Roberto Maina, DG John Mwaniki, County secretary, CECMs, and top managers of the county, Sosian Concrete director Henry Machira, Francis Thuti, Gachara among others.

To fill the void, the Governor decided to engage the guests with a simple question; 'What would Laikipia of 2030 look like?'

It's a question that transcends political, religious or social affiliation. It is a question that should guide political debates locally and nationally.

The hour saw the participants brainstorm on this question which should ordinarily define the agenda for the next nine years to Kenya Vision 2030 as governor Muriithi moderated.

"I would like to see Umande ward being the food basket for Laikipia. We need more dams and dam liners to attain this," Mr Mugweru, Umande ward representative said.

According to Agriculture CECM Ms Wangari

Wachira, a Laikipia of 2030 should have people with increased access to water leading to increased production as well as manufacturing and processing.

"I would like to see every dam converted for water-for-production with the county being a food basket," she said.

There was a general consensus that many of Laikipia towns and urban centres should be manufacturing centres. They named Nanyuki, Nyahururu, Rumuruti, Naibor, Ol Moran, Matanya, Mowarak, Mutara/Check Point, Wiyumiririe, Castle, Sipili, Kinamba, Doldol, Luoniek and Suguta Marmar.

They proposed that the government invests Kshs 40 million in at least four market centres in every ward to be upgraded into smart town and connect urban centres with good roads to attract production. Urbanization is critical to the growth of the economy and creates market for agricultural produce. So what's needed to turn Laikipia centres into production towns? Mining would be key to transforming the towns into vibrant production centres. Centre like Mowarak, Naibor, Kimanjo are literary sitting on mineral deposits according to a survey carried out by the government in 2020. Participants also named expansion of businesses operating in the towns by incentivizing them with cheaper energy. The cost of electricity in Kenya is more than double that of a country like China. In its growth strategy, Laikipia targets to increase its wealth four-fold in the medium term by among other things

increasing water-for-production, exploitation of its mineral resources and performing fully its functions in line with Schedule Four of the Constitution of Kenya. Electricity reticulation falls under such functions. Other ideas included having Laikipia's 10 vocational training centres focus on production-based curriculum, expansion of Export Processing Zone (EPZ) in Marmanet to cover more areas.

According to a resident Mr Henry Machira The government should make deliberate effort to support agricultural production for export especially to be in compliance with the set minimum resident levels. It should also invest about Ksh100 million per year in extension services. What will Laikipia Health Service look like in 2030? According to Dr Josephine Ohas of Laikipia Health Service, there will be increased access to healthcare with all the 150,000 households on health insurance and support for indigents. Currently, 63 percent of the households in Laikipia are on NHIF cover. To realize this the health sector will require an investment of the Ksh 3bn in the next five years. Mr Francis Thuti, an environmentalist expects Laikipia people to focus firmly on fruit diets by 2030 to reduce the heavy burden of lifestyle and non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cancer. It was a conversation that ate up half of the lunch time hour. It ended with a firm consensus:

There should be a deeper dive into this question.

Laikipia Has Viable Limestone Deposits



Marble Outcrop at Oloshaiki River Bed

By Nahashon Maina and John Wachira

Laikipia has a limestone deposits at Oloshaiki area, Lobar Soit Hill, and Narupa that can be exploited commercially.

This is according to a report from a laboratory test at Madini House shows 90% presence of calcium carbonite from samples collected from these areas.

The county Directorate of Mining working hand in hand with the State Department of Mining completed mapping of Marble limestone in Laikipia in an exercise that took two weeks. This is a major boost to the journey of industrializing Laikipia through the establishment of industries to embark on the journey of processing and manufacturing.

“The short term plans we have as the county is to gazette the area as a mining block as we seek certification and licensing to attract potential investors,” Director of Mining Chris Kimanga said.

Limestone is a raw material for cement making and due to the high demand for cement in the construction industry, it is expected to be a game-changer. Fine marble powder is used as a filler and colouring agent in industries like paper, cosmetics, and plastics.

Crushed marble is used as an acid neutralizer in rivers, lakes, soils, and ponds. Powdered marble is used in calcium additive feeds to dairy animals. Marble is also used in floor tiles, stair treads, window sills, and panels used for deco

“You expect if we have a cement factory in Laikipia, the price will go down, development of this area will be spurred, more retail businesses dealing in selling of cement and improved livelihood for the community,” Kimanga added.

The county is very keen to create a good working environment for investors by improving our infrastructure and formulating access to benefit-sharing agreements. Taking into consideration that some mineral sites are in community lands, the county will ensure that they get their bene-

fits when the mineral is extracted.

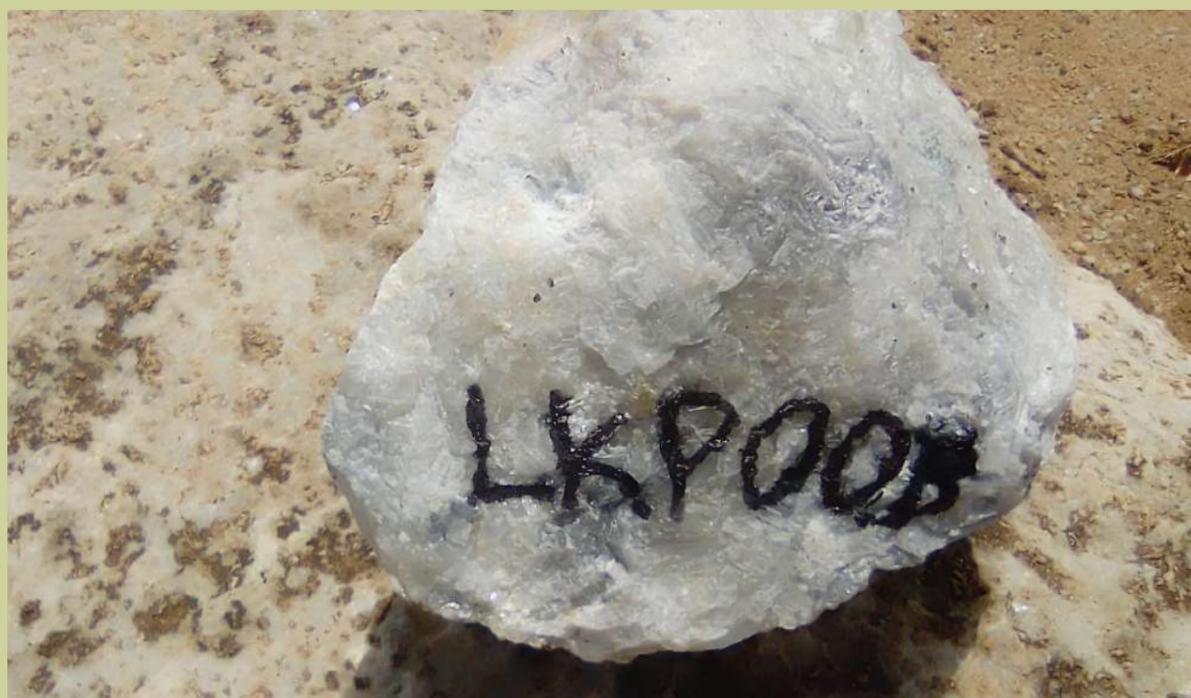
The directorate of mining will continue on its pursuit of another mineral in the county as mining reports conducted in Laikipia indicate the presence of deposits. The national government will also be instrumental as it has established a regional office in Nanyuki to serve Laikipia and Samburu. It will support the county with specialized equipment to survey the minerals and assist the county in the certification and licensing process. The county is in the advanced stages of drafting its own legislation to use in conducting exploration and extraction of minerals in the county.

“We are developing the quarry, sand harvesting, and mining Act that will promote mining in the county. It will also stipulate incentives and subsidies to put in place in the sector while at the same time ensure the protection of both small-scale mining activities,” Kimanga said.

Mapping process of limestone

Geological maps are very essential in the mapping of minerals. Aerial geographical maps display well the overview of the terrains and with the knowledge of interpretation of the maps. Mineral sites are easily identified creating a preliminary map that acts as a guide to determine points that must be observed in the field for, they are just representatives by nature.

Following the predetermined map, study samples are collected, labelled, GPS position taken, and also the date is noted. At the time of mapping, collected small representative samples of the least altered rock types are taken to the laboratory for analysis in the process which includes microscopy, chemical analysis, and spectral analysis.



Labelled Marble Sample

Kinla Toys Strikes a Familiar Chord to Parents



By Muriithi John

Toys keep children busy. Parents all over the world spend billions of dollars on toys for their young ones to make them happy and busy.

However, nobody knows the pain of buying an expensive toy that is dismembered within minutes than a struggling parent.

A Laikipia entrepreneur Wilfred Ngechu who is based in Kinamba has come up with a solution that is saving the parents the agony of frequently buying toys for their kids.

Ngechu makes durable toys from recycled materials, which last longer than the imported ones.

The idea for making toys started way back when he was still in primary school. The innovator could make toys to play with and the other children would not cease to admire his work.

"Some of my fellow children would even buy my toys after accepting mine were way better than theirs. I believe this is where the idea of commercializing my services started," said

Ngechu.

Trading as Kinla Toys (Kinamba Toys), Ngechu did not initially take it as a serious job. But there came a drastic change when he became a man with his own family. He would make toys for his children as other parents bought theirs from shops.

Ngechu had now improved in terms of skills and a bit of technology from how he did at a tender age.

As his children played with their age-mates in the village, the children from neighboring homesteads found it hard not to admire the toys from Ngechu's children. This would soon be an advantage to the innovator.

"Parents started flocking my home as pressure from their children for toys similar to those of my children continued to mount. The parents were willing to buy from me to satisfy their children," said the innovator.

After the locals realized value for their money from buying toys, they advised him on the need to advertise his products to reach more people.

He recalls when he exhibited at Nakuru Show Ground and almost everyone was impressed and

started making orders for later deliveries.

His journey has not always been smooth and thus during the low seasons he started venturing into making musical instruments (electric guitar and drum sets). He started a band and they would play in churches and later in clubs.

As a confirmation of having a blessed hand, Ngechu started receiving orders for instruments, mainly from churches and schools from the surrounding regions.

He recalls a time when his business was down and Governor Ndiritu Muriithi helped him to peak again.

"When Governor Muriithi was an MP, he displayed my toys to the media. Thereafter I started receiving calls as people made their orders for the toys. I had to now open a shop to operate from," the entrepreneur said.

The County Government of Laikipia is determined to help such innovators and other manufacturers to increase their output by mechanizing their production process to achieve mass production.

Some of the innovators and enterprises under the Laikipia Innovation and Enterprise Development program, like Kinla Toys have benefitted through various exhibitions. Others have travelled outside the country courtesy of the devolved unit to market their products.

Ngechu says that the only thing now hindering him from venturing into mass production of both musical instruments and toys is getting the right machines to design the products. He usually uses his free hand together with a group of five who he engages after training them.

The innovator is proud to have trained five artistes who have been members of bands belonging to some famous musicians in the country like the late Salim Junior, late Sammy Muraya, Karis, among others. He has trained them using the equipment he has made.

For quality and affordable toys, electric guitars and drum sets, you can reach Ngechu on 0727133771



Additional Tippers to Drive Improved Rural Connectivity

By Muriithi John

Laikipia County has received six more tipper trucks to accelerate road connectivity in rural areas through improvement to all weather conditions.

This is through the innovative financing of development through the leasing programme.

The additional trucks make a completed four brigades and additional partial brigade. The five brigades are to cover the 15 wards in the county. Each will serve three wards to save on time for movement. It will also enable the Department of Infrastructure to make more roads.

The county targets to construct and improve road connectivity of 60km in every ward within this financial year. The new trucks will help the government realise this target.

The department has been working with nine tipper trucks and has managed to grade 1,223 km, gravel 420km and open up new roads totaling 71km. The trucks are coming to add to the number and make road construction in the county easier. Four more truck will be coming soon.

The arrangement is to have two brigades in Laikipia East, two in Laikipia West and one in Laikipia North.

A complete brigade contains an excavator, a grader, a roller, and four trucks. Laikipia North's brigade contains a dozer and a grader. On the other hand, two rollers will be shared among the other four brigades serving Laikipia East and West.

"The rains especially in Laikipia West has hindered good progress of road construction. However, we are determined to make it to 60km in each ward by the end of this financial year, espe-



Flagging off of the newly received tipper trucks

cially with the coming of these additional trucks," said Eng. Duncan Mwangi, the Chief Officer Infrastructure, Roads and Urban Development.

The main focus is opening up the rural areas as that is where most of the people stay. There are many economic activities going on in these places that heavily depend on good roads.

Road connectivity ensures farm produce reach market on time while fresh, which adds more value. Milk farmers will also transport the vital commodity to the market/dairy on time.

Good roads reduce the charges for transportation. Therefore, the money saved will be used for other economical activities, thus improving the quality of lives of the locals.

The government has embarked on quality of roads within the county, meaning that any road will have a drainage system, culverts and the main ones must have pave ways to reduce congestion between the motorists and those using other means.

In the past years there are roads that have been going maintenance after every rain season. The reason is that floods have been spreading across these roads, thereby affecting their durability. What has been lacking and leading to all these problems is only a drainage system.

Through the leasing programme, the government is ensuring any road constructed is according to the best standards. The roads are all weather, allowing smooth transportation whether during the rainy or dry seasons.

According to Umande Ward MCA Hon. Daniel Mugweru, upgrading Laikipia roads to be accessible in all weathers will help minimize insecurity and bandits' attacks that have been witnessed in parts of the county.

"You cannot compare the roads done through leasing with those done by contractors. Therefore, it is a challenge to the contractors to up their job," said Laikipia County Assembly Speaker Hon. Patrick Waigwa during the flagging off ceremony of the new trucks on Friday



Concern Over Spiraling Cases of Juvenile Diabetes



Nancy Muchiri, nurse in charge, Diabetes and Hypertension Clinic with kid client

By David Serem

At the LHS Nanyuki Diabetes and Hypertension Clinic, a sizeable proportion of the clients seen here are children. It is a worrying trend—a reality that medics say is far from what is in public knowledge.

It is this lack of public awareness on diabetes that keeps Nancy Muchiri, the nurse in charge of the clinic, at great discomfort.

Ms Muchiri explains that the notion that only adults, and specifically rich ones, do suffer from diabetes is still rife in communities. This wrong notion is dealing a big blow to the efforts to provide care for diabetic children who are suffering in silence.

“Anyone can get diabetes and like adults, kids do suffer from the condition, and the numbers are going up every day. Diabetes prevalence in central Kenya Region is a worrying trend that is threatening the wellbeing of the productive segment of the population,” the nurse says.

She attributes this trend to the region’s dieting habits of consuming starch owing to the abundance of potatoes.

Following training on diabetes care by the Ministry of Health in 2017, Ms Muchiri embarked on establishing the Diabetes and Hypertension Clinic the following year at LHS Nanyuki to cater for the growing number of patients in need of the service. The decision was reached with the understanding that these patients already have compromised health and might end up contracting communicable diseases from other patients should they mix, further risking their lives.

Muchiri shares interesting findings from clients she has interacted with since the opening of the clinic, where she has experienced firsthand the utter misconceptions about diabetes in the public. “I have seen patients get emotional, especially parents of kids diagnosed with the condition. It

may sound unbelievable, but our people out there think diabetes is a disease for the rich, or old people,” Muchiri says. “I explain to them that this is not a death sentence and the treatment is affordable especially with insurance.”

“This knowledge assessment on diabetes awareness has helped me better relate with my patients, as I have developed better ways to communicate to them in a very simple but effective way. This has worked magic in patient compliance on the medications we prescribe,” the nurse explains.

So far, the clinic has registered over 1,600 persons, some of whom are living with both conditions. Clients here benefit from constant monitoring of blood sugar levels, drugs prescriptions, nutritional and lifestyle counselling to stabilize blood sugar levels. She attributes the big turnout of patients seeking care to the ambassadorial role played by those who have benefitted from the service, as they refer others from their communities.

Most of the cases being managed by the clinic are those that have been picked up during hospital visits where completely unsuspecting parents present their children for treatments of other ailments.

A number of them is referred from other facilities by diabetes care medics who have formed a nationwide forum to strengthen the reach and impact of the initiative.

Currently, the clinic attends to 33 children living with mostly type 1 diabetes, with some as young as nine years old. To enable efficient monitoring, the medic runs a WhatsApp group with the parents, with the initiative having brilliant results.

Through support from the Norvo Nordisk, the clinic is able to provide care to children through provision of diabetes test kits, insulin doses and consumables, and education materials to

strengthen home care.

The education materials contain children-friendly concepts to help them live a diabetes-healthy lifestyle to control their blood sugars. The self-care manual guides the teen patients on how to do test their blood sugar levels and the insulin self-injection procedures.

Type 1 diabetes, once known as juvenile diabetes or insulin-dependent diabetes, is a chronic condition in which the pancreas produces little or no insulin. Insulin is a hormone needed to allow sugar (glucose) to enter cells to produce energy. Different factors, including genetics and some viruses, may contribute to type 1 diabetes.

Although type 1 diabetes usually appears during childhood or adolescence, it can develop in adults.

Late diagnosis can be costly, and the effects can be the irreversible damage to the kidneys that may need one to be put on dialysis or kidney transplant. Muchiri explains that her objective in diabetes patient care is to save as many people from costly dialysis or kidney transplants as she can.

“Diabetes in itself is a burden to the public as it affects the productive populations, but that burden multiplies when the condition progresses to something like kidney failure,” she explains, adding, “If I can reduce that burden through successful early care, I would be a happier person.” Muchiri says the clinic has achieved remarkable results, and the impact is being felt in the hospital’s renal unit. For instance, the clinic shut its doors onset of Covid-19, only to reopen immediately following a spike in the number of patients in need of dialysis.

Muchiri explains that enough investments outreaches to schools and churches could scale up the success of diabetes, as the awareness of symptoms will encourage more people to seek for checkups, this way enabling prompt intervention where cases are identified.

Symptoms of juvenile diabetes include increased thirst, frequent urination, hunger, fatigue and blurred vision. Parents are advised to seek medical diagnosis to ascertain the cause of the symptoms, as this will enable healthcare givers initiate early management plans. There is no cure for diabetes and blood sugar control though healthy lifestyle, proper dieting and treatment help manage the sugar levels, therefore saving one from the complications associated with the disease. In Kenya, diabetes is one of the major killer non-communicable diseases, responsible for about 79,000 deaths in 2019 alone. A worrying concern is the fact that an estimated 40 per cent of Kenyans who live with diabetes are unaware of their condition, making a bad situation worse.

Estimates show that more than 500,000 Kenyans are living with chronic kidney disease, with diabetes and hypertension being the biggest contributors. Out of these, over 12,000 have end stage kidney disease requiring dialysis. Currently, over 5,000 patients are on dialysis in the country.

One is advised to go for early medical checkups, as the onset and progression of chronic kidney disease is preventable.

What You Should Know About Local Development Physical Planning



By Richard Muchoki

The Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019 (PLUPA) defines a local Physical Development Plan to mean a plan for the area or part thereof a City, municipal, town or urban council and includes a plan with reference to any trading or marketing centre.

Under section 45 of the PLUPA a Local Physical Development Plan may be prepared in reference to; Government land, Trust land and Private land

Note that: As per the Constitution of Kenya 2010, it may be prepared with respect to private, public and community land

In summary, the LPDP should endeavor to

Ensure orderly, coordinated, harmonious and progressive development of the area in order to ensure health, safety, amenity, convenience and the general welfare of the residents.

Classify the area for residential, commercial,

industrial and other purposes or uses.

Determine the type and density of development in any particular locality as well as the conservation of the natural beauty of the area including lakes, rivers, hilltops, summits and valleys if they exist.

Provide for routes for physical infrastructure (roads, railway), service way leaves (water and sanitation, electricity) communication routes. **The LPDP is therefore a basis for investment and development control**

Types of LPDP

Long Term

A long term plan which shows amount of land sufficient to accommodate growth of the cities/municipal/town area over a period of 20 to 30 years

- A broad framework outlining the direction of growth and is a basis for more detailed planning treatment.

Short Term

A short term plan which elaborates in detail policies and proposals in relation to specific areas of land, and provides the basis for both positive and regulatory planning to be realized or achieved within a specified period of time not exceeding 10 years.

It is more detailed and precise in designation of land use and prescription of standards. This type of planning is more explicit in its subject matter treatment.

Short term plans include –

An Action Plan for comprehensive planning of areas selected for intensive change, which is to commence within a specified period, by improvement, re-use of derelict land;

An Advisory plan for indicating permitted subdivision and use of land specified in such plan;

A subject plan for detailed treatment of a particular aspect (human settlement, transport of planning in relation to a part of the whole of a local physical development plan;

A Part Development Plan for indicating precise sites for immediate implementation of specific projects or for alienation purposes.

Renewal and/or Redevelopment plan

where there is urban decay-revitalization/ rejuvenation of the central business district and transformation /gentrification of residential neighborhoods - affordable housing. - May take a long term or short-term perspective to direct growth or expansion, regeneration or revitalization of a local area that has undergone decay and deterioration or as per any specific requirement or purpose.

Mr Muchoki is County Physical Planner, Laikipia

Governor, DG Seek National Treasury Guarantee for Laikipia Infrastructure Bond Issue



CS Ukur Yatani receives Laikipia Infrastructure Bond documents from Governor Ndiritu Muriithi at the National Treasury. Others are CAS Nelson Gaichuhie, DG John Mwaniki, National Gender Commission chair Priscilla Nyokabi, Finance CECM Murungi Ndai and Senior Economic advisor Githuku Mwangi

Great Expectations as Water Flows Closer to Makurian, Chumvi Homes



Governor Ndiritu Muriithi at the Makurian-Osirua Water Project intake on the northern slopes of Mt Kenya

By Muriithi John

Residents of Makurian and Chumvi are eagerly waiting for water from the ongoing Makurian-Osirua water project.

The project which has a component for water-for-production as well as clean water for domestic use, will serve at least at least 20,000 people and seven schools, two dispensaries and three market centres.

As the last phase nears completion, residents of Chumvi who mainly have individual lands are ready to set up irrigation and starting quality and productive farming practices. They are ready to use the vital commodity to change

their lives.

The residents have been farming mainly maize but now they have an opportunity to diversify the agricultural activities. This will in turn increase food security as well as their nutrition levels leading to healthy lives.

Water is an economic enabler and increased production will increase incomes which will in turn improve the quality of life. As such, the increased crop quality and quantity will see the people sell their surplus for income. The result will be a lift in the living standards and better quality of life.

Similarly, the people in Makurian who mainly live on community land have an op-

portunity to start feedlot farming, plant hay and other pastures, as well as keep quality livestock production. The County Government of Laikipia is in the process of doing settlement planning. The process of zoning off the communal land for settlement, water points, public utilities and farming is ongoing.

Makurian residents who practice nomadic pastoralism will have an reason to settle down and venture into modern grazing methods that assures more and quality livestock.

Feedlot technology involves feeding and minimal movement of livestock so that they can gain weight which is an advantage to the farmers when selling. During the draught seasons the area is dependent on water bowsers from the county department of water which supplies the locals with water. The activity has been expensive, yet necessary.

The Makurian-Osirua water project, being implemented under supervision of Nayuki Water and Sanitation Company (Nawasco) will see an end to such interventions. In this project, there will be five tanks enough to store water awaiting distribution.

The project is game changer that is addressing draught and water scarcity in the northern part of Laikipia county, thus improving on hygiene and health status of both people and the livestock. It's a transformative project.



Governor Signs Appropriation Bill

By Nahashon Maina

Laikipia Governor Ndiritu Muriithi has signed the Appropriation Bill 2021 giving the county government the mandate to utilize the approved budget from County Revenue Fund for the financial year 2021/22.

Laikipia County has set aside Ksh 8.5 billion for recurrent and development expenditure.

The budget will be partly financed through an infrastructure bond issue to the tune of Ksh 1.16 billion. This will go towards development projects among them water for production, 11 smart towns and agricultural productivity such as feedlot system. The county has applied for a guarantee from the National Treasury.

"We are certain we have complied with the law in all requirement of issuing the infrastructure bond," Governor Ndiritu Muriithi said.

The county will collaborate with the National Debt Office, which will offer technical assistance as it has been issuing debt instruments on behalf of the national government.

"The expectation is that we may, in fact, do private placement if we get regulatory approval," the Governor added.

The county is giving priority to the agricultural sector and projects as they have the ability to increase the level of economic activities and contribute to the generation of jobs, raise household income, and grow of county's own revenue. The county government is keen on implementing transformative projects in the county as it pursues manufacturing and processing goals. Funds from the bond are expected

to speed up development projects across all wards in the county.

"This bill continues the tradition of Laikipia of being innovative as it includes infrastructure bond which is the first to be issued by a county government," Governor Muriithi said.

The governor added that the bond represents a major milestone in public finance for counties. He assured Laikipians that his administration will continue to be innovative and use methods available in mobilizing development resources.

"We do this because we must go beyond being dependent on tax revenue as a way of financing development, the Governor said.

This year's budget put more resources in development projects to ensure there is improved livelihood among Laikipians. The actualization of smart towns in 10 urban centres is bound to attract investment to establish new businesses and contribute to the creation of employment opportunities. The county will create an enabling environment for entrepreneurs to accelerate the growth of their enterprises.

Laikipia has been a leader in adopting innovative ways of finance being the first is successfully implementing the leasing program. The county continues to upgrade rural roads, creating a linkage between farmers to the market. Since its interception, the program has achieved 941 km of graded roads, 402 km of gravel roads, and 71 km of the opening of new roads using the leased assets such as tippers and excavators.

"Our target for this financial year is to achieve 60 km per ward to improve the movement of residents," DG John Mwaniki said during the signing event.



A recent aerial view of Rumuruti smart Town: The infrastructure Bond issue will finance development of 11 more market centres into smart towns to create more jobs and increased incomes

Governor Muriithi, County Commissioner Set Camp at Troubled Ol Moran



Governor Ndiritu Muriithi and County commission Daniel Nyameti will camp in Ol Moran from Monday to oversee security operation in the area for the next two weeks.

Governor Muriithi warned anybody with illegal gun will be shot dead because he is a threat to other peace-loving Kenyan.

The County Government is also deploying two of its five road construction brigades to open up more roads in the Ol Moran, Sosian and Githiga ward to facilitate the security operation. The two wards border Baringo County where bandits come from.

"If you have an illegal gun and you are not a security officer in Githiga, Ol Moran and Sosian, we'll shoot dead. We cannot allow bandits to terrorize Kenyans," the Governor said as he unveiled new tippers.

The Governor also instructed the county secretary to recall immediately all administration officers on leave or studying. They were expected to report back to their stations by Friday last week.

He said every government available resource will be deployed to contain the insecurity in Ol Moran.

"The people of Ol Moran should be assured that the full weight of government is descending there."