



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – FOURTH SESSION – 2025

DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

REPORT ON:

THE PYRETHRUM (REPEAL) BILL, 2024 (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 40 OF 2025)

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TABLED BY:	<i>WILLIS OBIERO, DEPT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE & LIVESTOCK</i>
CLERK AT TABLE:	<i>WILLIS OBIERO</i>

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFA	-	Agriculture and Food Authority
PPCK	-	The Pyrethrum Processing Company of Kenya
Cap.	-	Chapter
CBS	-	Chief of the Burning Spear
CECM	-	County Executive Committee Member
CPA	-	Certified Public Accountant
COG	-	Council of Governors
DDC	-	Directorate of Departmental Committees
Dr.	-	Doctor
Hon.	-	Honourable
ID	-	Identification
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NA	-	National Assembly
No.	-	Number
NOPEU	-	National Ordinary People Empowerment Union
ODM	-	Orange Democratic Movement
PhD	-	Doctor of Philosophy
REF	-	Reference
UDA	-	United Democratic Alliance
CEO	-	Chief Executive Officer

LIST OF ANNEXURES

1. Adoption Schedule
2. Minutes
3. Copy of the News Paper Advert
4. Copy of the Letter Inviting Stakeholders for a Meeting
5. Matrix of the Bill
6. Witness Attendance Register for the Stakeholder Engagement Meeting

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

This Report contains the proceedings of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock on its consideration of the Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024 (National Assembly Bill No. 40 of 2025), which was published on 9th July, 2024. The Bill was read a First Time on 8th April, 2025 and, pursuant to Standing Order 127(1), was thereafter committed to the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock for consideration on 9th April, 2025.

The Bill comprises two (2) clauses and seeks to repeal the Pyrethrum Act, Cap. 340, which is inconsistent with the harmonized regulation of scheduled crops under the Crops Act, Cap. 318. The repeal will resolve conflicts between the provisions of the Pyrethrum Act and those of the Crops Act, thereby streamlining regulation of the sub-sector under a single legislative framework.

In compliance with Article 118(1) (b) of the Constitution and Standing Order 127(3), the Committee invited public and stakeholder views on the Bill through advertisements placed in the print media on Friday, 18th April 2025. Although no memoranda were received, the Committee invited the State Department for Agriculture, the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), and Pyrethrum Processing Company of Kenya (PPCK) to a meeting held at the Hilton Garden Inn on Friday, 15th August 2025 to deliberate on the provisions of the Bill and receive their comments.

The Committee is grateful to the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support extended during its sittings. Appreciation is also extended to the Honourable Members of the Committee and the Committee Secretariat for their valuable contributions to the consideration of the Bill and the preparation of this Report.

On behalf of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock, and pursuant to Standing Order 199(6), it is my honour and privilege to present to the House the Report of the Committee on its consideration of the Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024 (National Assembly Bill No. 40 of 2025).

The Committee has considered the Bill and recommends that the National Assembly **adopts the Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024 (National Assembly Bill No. 40 of 2025) without amendments.**

Hon. (Dr.) John K. Mutunga, M.P.
Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock

CHAPTER ONE

I.0 PREFACE

I.1 Establishment of the Committee

- I. The Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock is one of the twenty Departmental Committees of the National Assembly established under **Standing Order 216** whose mandate pursuant to the **Standing Order 216 (5)** is as follows:
 - i. *To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;*
 - ii. *To study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of their implementation;*
 - iii. *On a quarterly basis, monitor and report on the implementation of the national budget in respect of its mandate;*
 - iv. **To study and review all the legislation referred to it;**
 - v. *To study, assess and analyse the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;*
 - vi. *To investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;*
 - vii. *To vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on appointments);*
 - viii. *To examine treaties, agreements and conventions;*
 - ix. *To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;*
 - x. *To consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and*
 - xi. *To examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.*

I.2 Mandate of the Committee

2. In accordance with the Second Schedule to the Standing Orders, the Committee is mandated to consider, agriculture, livestock, food production and marketing.
3. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development.

1.3 Committee Membership

4. The Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock was reconstituted by the House on 5th March, 2025 and comprises the following Members:

Chairperson

Hon. (Dr.) John Kanyuithia Mutunga, PhD, CBS, MP
Tigania West Constituency
UDA Party

Vice-Chairperson

Hon. Brighton Leonard Yegon, MP
Konoin Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. Sabina Wanjiru Chege, CBS, MP
Nominated Member
Jubilee Party

Hon. Monicah Muthoni Marubu, MP
Lamu County
Independent Member

Hon. Ferdinand Kevin Wanyonyi, MP
Kwanza Constituency
Ford Kenya Party

Hon. Patrick Kibagendi Osero, MP
Borabu Constituency
ODM Party

Hon. Geoffrey Makokha Odanga, MP
Matayos Constituency
ODM Party

Hon. Yussuf Mohamed Farah, MP
Wajir West Constituency
ODM Party

Hon. Justice Kipsang Kemei, MP
Sigowet/Soin Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. John Okwisia Makali, MP
Kanduyi Constituency
Ford Kenya Party

Hon. Jared Odoyo Okelo, MP
Nyando Constituency
ODM Party

Hon. Ruth Adhiambo Busia Odinga, MP
Kisumu County
ODM Party

Hon. Lawrence Mpuru Aburi, MP
Tigania East Constituency
NOPEU Party

Hon. David Kiplagat, MP
Soi Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. Gabriel Gathuka Kagombe, MP
Gatundu South Constituency
UDA Party

I.4 Committee Secretariat

5. The Committee is facilitated by the following Secretariat:

Ms. Laureen Omtsa Wesonga
Clerk Assistant I/Head of Secretariat

Mr. Victor Kanda Kilimo
Clerk Assistant III

Mr. David Ng'eno
Principal Research Officer II

Mr. Shadrack Musyoki
Senior Research Officer

Mr. Gerald Kadede
Legal Counsel II

Ms. Teresia Macharia
Intern

Ms. Brigitta Mati
Senior Legal Counsel

CPA Robert Ngetich
Fiscal Analyst I

Ms. Edith Chepogeno
Media Relations Officer III

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 BACKGROUND ON THE PYRETHRUM (REPEAL) BILL, 2024

2.1 Introduction

6. The Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024 is a focused legislative measure intended solely to repeal the Pyrethrum Act (Cap. 340). Its effect is to eliminate the stand-alone legal and institutional framework governing pyrethrum and transfer oversight to the general crops regime. According to Government statements and media reports, the repeal seeks to resolve the problem of “dual regulation” of pyrethrum arising from overlaps between the Pyrethrum Act and the Crops Act (Cap 318) and to consolidate regulation under the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA) and the Crops Act, 2013.
7. The Bill contains a short title and one operative clause repealing the Pyrethrum Act. It introduces no new powers, funding, or policy reforms, relying instead on the existing Crops Act (Cap 318) to manage any transition. The Government has already begun aligning regulations with this change, including the drafting of new Crops (Pyrethrum) Regulations, in anticipation of the Act’s repeal.

2.2 Rationale

8. The existing Pyrethrum Act (Cap 340) established a dedicated Pyrethrum Regulatory Authority with its own Board, chief executive, staff, and a development fund financed by a crop levy. Its key features included institutional governance, financial provisions, licensing and registration, and enforcement mechanisms.
9. The Repeal Bill abolishes these sector-specific structures in their entirety. All provisions relating to the Authority, levy, Board, and licensing are removed, leaving regulation of pyrethrum entirely under the Crops Act (Cap 318) framework and regulations made thereunder.

2.3 Contents of the Bill

10. The Bill has one provision:

Provision	Content	Rationale in the Bill
Repeal (Clause 2)	Revokes the entire Pyrethrum Act (Cap. 340).	Eliminates conflict/overlap with the Crops Act (Cap. 318).

2.4 Existing Legal and Policy Framework

11. Repealing the Pyrethrum Act has the legal effect of removing a statute that has operated in parallel with the Crops Act since 2013. The main implication is consolidation: henceforth, all rights, obligations, or liabilities relating to pyrethrum will derive solely from the Crops Act and its subsidiary legislation. The Repeal Bill makes this consolidation explicit. By analogy to section 42(2) of the Crops

Act (which preserved acts done under other repealed laws), measures previously undertaken under Cap. 340 would be deemed to continue under the Crops Act. In practice, the Government has already treated the Pyrethrum Board as defunct since 2016, when amendments to the AFA Act declared it a “former institution” under AFA.

12. A potential gap, however, arises because the Repeal Bill does not expressly provide for savings or transitional arrangements. Strictly read, repeal would extinguish permits, contracts, or rights granted under the Pyrethrum Act (Cap 340) without preserving them. This could create legal uncertainty for licences, funding arrangements, or contractual obligations issued by the defunct Pyrethrum Authority.
13. To avoid such disruptions, it will be essential that the forthcoming Crops (Pyrethrum) Regulations provide transitional safeguards, ensuring that growers, processors, and traders are not left without valid legal authority to operate.

2.5 Stakeholder Impact Assessment

14. The stakeholders in the industry are likely to be impacted as bellow.

Stakeholder	Risks	Opportunities
Farmers	Uncertainty over pending payments/debts	Opportunity for private-sector-led revival without PBK bureaucracy
PBK employees	No severance provisions in the Bill	-
Counties	Increased burden without asset/data transfer.	Empowerment to regulate Pyrethrum under the Crops Act and county laws
Private sector	Lower barriers to investment in processing/export	
National Treasury	Unbudgeted liabilities (debts/litigation).	Reduced recurrent costs from PBK’s dissolution.

15. Critical transitional safeguards missing from the Bill include:
 - i. A sunset clause on the absorption or redeployment of Pyrethrum Board staff; and
 - ii. A mandatory audit of the Board’s assets and liabilities before dissolution.

2.6 Conclusions

16. The Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024 seeks only to fold pyrethrum governance into the Crops Act (Cap 318) regime. Legally, this consolidates oversight and eliminates duplication, as stated by the Cabinet

Secretary. However, the success of the reform depends on careful transitional planning to avoid regulatory gaps, particularly concerning licences, contracts, and pricing mechanisms.

- 17.
18. If complemented by sound regulations and supportive policies, the reform offers opportunities for sector revitalization. Farmers, processors, and investors could benefit from streamlined regulation, while government avoids duplicative administrative costs. Nevertheless, vigilance is needed to safeguard the interests of all stakeholders during the transition.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 OVERVIEW OF THE PYRETHRUM (REPEAL) BILL, 2024 (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 40 OF 2025)

3.1 Introduction

19. The Bill seeks to repeal the Pyrethrum Act, 2013, on the grounds that it is inconsistent with the Crops Act, 2013, which already provides a harmonized framework for the regulation of scheduled crops. The repeal will therefore eliminate the conflict and duplication between the two statutes. The Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024 (National Assembly Bill No. 40 of 2025) is sponsored by Hon. Kimani Ichung'wa, M.P., the Leader of the Majority Party.

3.2 The principal objective

20. The principal objective of the Bill is to repeal the Pyrethrum Act (Cap. 340) on account of its inconsistency with the Crops Act (Cap. 318), which already provides a harmonized framework for the regulation of scheduled crops. The repeal is intended to resolve the conflicts and overlaps that currently exist between the two laws.

Clause 1 of the Bill sets out the short title.

Clause 2 of the Bill provides for the repeal of the Pyrethrum Act (Cap. 340).

21. Section 5 of the Crops Act (Cap. 318) provides that the Act applies to all scheduled crops listed in the First Schedule. Pyrethrum is expressly included under Part II of the First Schedule, which covers crops with breeding programmes under voluntary certification. Accordingly, pyrethrum falls squarely within the scope of the Crops Act. In addition, Section 4 of the Agriculture and Food Authority Act (Cap. 317) mandates the Agriculture and Food Authority to administer the Crops Act in consultation with county governments, thereby reinforcing the inclusion of pyrethrum under its regulatory mandate.
22. Section 3 of the Pyrethrum Act (Cap. 340) establishes the Pyrethrum Regulatory Authority as a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, administered by a Board of Management under Section 6. Further, Section 7 provides for the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer. In light of these provisions, the Committee made the following observations.
23. The Bill does not contain any transitional clause addressing the status of the Pyrethrum Regulatory Authority or the position of the Chief Executive Officer, thereby creating uncertainty regarding their dissolution and the handling of related obligations.

24. Section 3(c) of the Pyrethrum Act (Cap. 340) empowers the Authority to borrow and lend money; however, the Bill lacks a transitional clause addressing the assets and liabilities of the Authority.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Following the call for memoranda from the public through advertisements placed in the print media on 18th April, 2025, and pursuant to a letter Ref: NA/DDC/A&L/2025/022 dated 8th August, 2025 inviting stakeholders to a meeting, the Committee received submissions from the following stakeholders:

4.1 Agriculture and Food Authority

Dr. Bruno Linyiru, the Director-General of the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), appearing on behalf of Dr. Kipronoh Ronoh, PhD, the Principal Secretary, State Department for Agriculture, appeared before the Committee on Friday, 15th August 2024 and submitted as follows:

25. Section 3 of the Pyrethrum Act, No. 22 of 2013 established the Pyrethrum Regulatory Authority, while Section 4 set out its functions. However, these functions substantially overlap with those of the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), established under the Agriculture and Food Authority Act, 2013. This dual regulatory framework has subjected the pyrethrum industry to oversight by two separate institutions and legal regimes, creating confusion, duplication, and inefficiencies.
26. To address this challenge, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development supports the Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024, which proposes to streamline regulation by placing the industry exclusively under the AFA and the Crops Act, 2013. The intended outcome is to eliminate legal and institutional duplication, resolve regulatory conflicts, and tackle broader market, governance, and structural constraints that have historically hindered the growth and performance of the pyrethrum industry.

a. Historical and Legal Evolution of Pyrethrum in Kenya

27. The pyrethrum crop has been commercially exploited since the 1850s, when it was popularly traded as the *Dalmatian flower*. Before the discovery of DDT in the late 1940s, virtually all insecticides in use were natural products, primarily pyrethrum and nicotine.
28. Pyrethrum was introduced in Kenya in 1928. By 1935, production had reached 170 metric tonnes (MT), surpassing local demand and necessitating the search for export markets. In 1933, settler growers formed the Pyrethrum Growers' Association (PGA) to organize pyrethrum production for the international market.
29. The PGA was dissolved in 1936 following the establishment of the Pyrethrum Advisory Board (PAB) under the *Sale of Pyrethrum Ordinance of 1935*. The PAB was granted regulatory powers, including the sole authority to sell and distribute pyrethrum.
30. The *Pyrethrum Amendment Ordinance of 1938* created the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya (PBK), replacing the PAB. In 1964, the *Pyrethrum Act (Cap. 340)* amended the law, establishing two statutory bodies:

- **Pyrethrum Board of Kenya (PBK):** a growers' organization responsible for regulating pyrethrum cultivation and licensing dealers.
- **Pyrethrum Marketing Board (PMB):** tasked with processing and marketing pyrethrum products.

31. However, running two boards proved financially burdensome to growers. Additionally, the Act placed excessive government control on the industry, making it unpopular. In 1977, the Act was amended again, merging the PBK and PMB into a single body, the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya.
32. In 2013, a private member's bill was passed as the *Pyrethrum Act No. 22 of 2013*. At the same time, the government consolidated agricultural laws, enacting both the *Agriculture and Food Authority Act (No. 13 of 2013)* and the *Crops Act (No. 16 of 2013)*. All three Acts were assented to on **14th January 2014**. While the *Agriculture and Food Authority Act* and the *Crops Act* were intended to regulate all scheduled crops (including pyrethrum), the *Pyrethrum Act, 2013* specifically focused on pyrethrum—resulting in duplication.
33. To address this conflict, the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act (No. 7 of 2016)* amended the First Schedule to the *Agriculture and Food Authority Act, 2013*, inserting the Pyrethrum Regulatory Authority as a "former institution" for which the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA) became the successor.

b. Justification for the Repeal of the Pyrethrum Act, No. 22 of 2013

34. Section 3 of the Pyrethrum Act, 2013 established the Pyrethrum Regulatory Authority, while Section 4 outlined its functions. These functions overlapped with those of the AFA under the *Agriculture and Food Authority Act, 2013*. As a result, the pyrethrum industry has been subjected to regulation by two separate laws and institutions, creating confusion and inefficiencies.
35. To resolve this, the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development supports the *Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024*. The Bill seeks to:
- Streamline regulation by placing the pyrethrum industry solely under the AFA and the *Crops Act, 2013*.
 - Eliminate legal and regulatory duplication and conflict.
 - Address longstanding governance, market, and structural challenges that have hindered industry growth and performance.

c. Legal and Regulatory Duplications and Conflicts

36. The Pyrethrum Act, No. 22 of 2013 creates a parallel and conflicting regulatory regime for pyrethrum, which is also regulated as a scheduled crop under the *Crops Act, 2013*. Several licensing, quality control, and regulatory provisions are mirrored in both Acts, resulting in confusion, duplication, and inefficiency. Regulatory oversight is fragmented between the Agriculture and Food

Authority (AFA) and the Pyrethrum Regulatory Authority (PRA), complicating compliance for stakeholders and enforcement by authorities.

Key areas of overlap include:

i. Institutional Conflicts

37. The existence of parallel institutions: the Pyrethrum Regulatory Authority (PRA), established under Section 3 of the Pyrethrum Act, and the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), established under Section 3 of the AFA Act.
38. Functional directorates within AFA are created under Section 11 of the AFA Act, resulting in duplication of roles between PRA and AFA.

ii. Regulatory Mandate on Registration and Licensing

39. Section 19 of the Pyrethrum Act provides for licensing and registration of pyrethrum dealers, processors, and commercial nursery operators by the PRA.
40. Sections 14, 15, and 16 of the Crops Act provide for registration of dealers in scheduled crops (including pyrethrum) by the AFA.
41. Sections 18 and 20 of the Crops Act empower AFA or county governments to issue licenses.

iii. Validity of Licenses

42. Section 20(3) of the Pyrethrum Act provides that a license is valid for five years.
43. Section 20(3) of the Crops Act states that a license remains valid until 30th June of the year of issue unless earlier canceled.

iv. Dispute Resolution and Compliance

44. The two Acts prescribe different mechanisms for dispute resolution between growers, dealers, and other stakeholders, creating uncertainty and inconsistency in enforcement.

v. General Penalty

45. Section 25 of the Pyrethrum Act prescribes a fine not exceeding KSh. 100,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year (or both).
46. Section 37 of the Crops Act prescribes a higher penalty: a fine not exceeding KSh. 500,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year (or both).

vi. Administrative Efficiency and Service Delivery

47. Parallel institutions established under multiple Acts create administrative burdens, duplication of functions, and confusion in stakeholder engagement. Repealing the Pyrethrum Act will simplify institutional arrangements by consolidating regulatory, promotional, and developmental functions within the AFA and the Crops Act framework. This will enhance efficiency, coordination, and service delivery in the pyrethrum sub-sector.

vii. Economic and Developmental Significance

48. Pyrethrum remains one of Kenya's key cash crops with strong potential to contribute significantly to:
- a. **Export earnings** – Kenya has historically dominated global pyrethrum markets.
 - b. **Job creation** – both directly in farming and processing, and indirectly through related value chains.
 - c. **Industrial growth and national income** – aligned with Vision 2030 development objectives.
 - d. **Environmental sustainability** – pyrethrum-derived insecticides provide natural and safer alternatives to synthetic chemical pesticides.
49. Enacting the Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024 is essential to eliminate the legal conflicts and regulatory duplication caused by the coexistence of the Pyrethrum Act and the Crops Act. The provisions of the Crops Act (Cap. 318) and the Agriculture and Food Authority Act (Cap. 317) are sufficient to regulate the pyrethrum sub-sector.
50. The repeal will also pave the way for the enactment of Crops (Pyrethrum) Regulations under the Crops Act to govern the industry. This approach aligns with:
- The Government policy directive of 2013 to merge agricultural regulatory bodies into AFA.
 - The recommendations of the Presidential Task Force on Parastatal Reforms (2013).
 - The Cabinet directive of 21st January 2025 on merger of state agencies to streamline government operations, reduce waste, and curb inefficiencies.
51. Ultimately, repeal of the Pyrethrum Act will enable revitalization of the pyrethrum industry, restore its economic significance, improve farmer livelihoods, and support Kenya's broader agricultural development and Vision 2030 goals.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

The proposal to repeal the Pyrethrum Act was adopted by the Committee after presentation from Agriculture and Food Authority and the Pyrethrum Processing Company. It was clarified that the Pyrethrum Act is currently not being implemented because Agriculture and Food Authority is undertaking the regulatory function while Pyrethrum Processing Company on the other hand is a private entity that deals in

commercial operation. It was further clarified that all the staff of pyrethrum are paid salaries by AFA and so none of the employees risk losing their jobs.

4.2 The Pyrethrum Processing Company of Kenya

52. Ms. Carolyne Imbuaga, the Acting Chief Executive Officer, Pyrethrum Processing Company of Kenya (PPCK), supported the State Department's submission to repeal the Pyrethrum Bill. She highlighted that PPCK is a state-owned company responsible for the commercial aspects of Kenya's pyrethrum industry. This structure, separating commercial from regulatory functions, was established during agricultural sector reforms. The mandate of the Pyrethrum Processing Company of Kenya includes:

- **Producing and supplying high-quality pyrethrum planting materials:** This includes seeds and plantlets to help farmers grow the crop.
- **Purchasing dry flowers from growers:** PPCK provides a market for farmers' pyrethrum flowers.
- **Processing and marketing value-added products:** The company processes the flowers into products like pyrethrum extract, which is used to produce natural pesticides. It then markets these products.
- **Providing technical and scientific services:** This involves research and extension services to support farmers and the overall industry

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

Having considered the Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024 (National Assembly Bill No. 40 Of 2025) the Committee observed as follows:

1. Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024 (National Assembly Bill No. 40 Of 2025) aims to repeal the Pyrethrum Act of 2013, to address conflicts with the Crops Act and removing duplication of legislation.
2. All staff of the former Pyrethrum Board were absorbed by the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA) as part of the transition in the agricultural sector's governance. The Bill does not directly impact their employment status, as they are already integrated into the AFA. The repeal of the Pyrethrum Act of 2013 and the Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024, is aimed at administrative efficiency and streamlining regulation, not at changing the employment status of these individuals. This is because the employees were already moved to a different governing body.
3. The Pyrethrum Company of Kenya (PPCK) has faced significant and long-standing challenges that have hindered its operations and led to a dramatic decline in the country's pyrethrum industry. Once a dominant global producer, Kenya's pyrethrum sector has struggled due to a combination of institutional, financial, and production-related issues.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

Having reviewed the Pyrethrum (Repeal) Bill, 2024 (National Assembly Bill No. 40 of 2025, the Committee recommends that the House approves the **Bill without amendments.**

SIGNED.......... DATE..........
HON. (DR.) JOHN KANYUTHIA MUTUNGA, PhD, CBS, MP
CHAIRPERSON,
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

