



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT**

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

**THE HANSARD**

**17<sup>th</sup> June 2026**

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## THE HANSARD

Wednesday, 17<sup>th</sup> June 2026

*(The House met at 2.30 p.m.)*

*[The Speaker (Hon. Moses Wetang'ula) in the Chair]*

### PRAYERS

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Members, we have a quorum to transact business. Let us start. Lead Clerk-at-the-Table, please, call out the orders.

*(Several Members entered the Chamber)*

Members on their feet take the nearest seats.

### MESSAGE

#### CONSIDERATION OF TWO MEDIATED BILLS

**Hon. Speaker:** Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 41(4), I wish to report to the House that I have received two Messages from the Senate regarding its consideration of the following Bills—

1. The mediated version of the Food and Feed Safety Control Coordination Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 21 of 2023).
2. The mediated version of the Division of Revenue Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 2 of 2026).

The First Message conveys that on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2026, the Senate considered and approved the mediated version of the Food and Feed Safety Control Coordination Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 21 of 2023) in the form proposed by the Mediation Committee.

The Second Message conveys that on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2026, the Senate considered and approved the mediated version of the Division of Revenue Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 2 of 2026) in the form proposed by the Mediation Committee. You will recall that on 10<sup>th</sup> June 2026, the National Assembly passed this mediated version of the Bill. In this regard, the approval of the mediated versions of the two Bills, therefore, concludes their bicameral consideration. You may note that the Division of Revenue Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 2 of 2026) was assented to by His Excellency the President on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2026.

I will, in due course, present the Food and Feed Safety Control Coordination Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 21 of 2023) to His Excellency the President for assent in accordance with the provisions of Article 113(3) of the Constitution.

Thank you.

### PAPERS

**Hon. Speaker:** Let us have the Deputy Chief Whip of the Majority Party.

**Hon. Naomi Waqo** (Marsabit County, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:

1. Report of the Actions Taken by the State Department of Trade with regard to the Decision of the National Assembly on the Report of the Auditor-

General on the Financial Statements for the National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies for the Financial Year 2022/2023 from the Ministry of Investments, Trade and Industry.

2. Reports of the Auditor-General and Financial Statements for the years ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025 and the certificates therein in respect of the following Schools—
  - (a) Bishop Sulumeti Chelelemuk Girls High School – Busia County.
  - (b) Butula Boys’ High School – Busia County.
  - (c) Icaciri Secondary School – Kiambu County.
  - (d) Kamusinde Boys High School – Bungoma County.
  - (e) Kapsabet Boys High School – Nandi County.
  - (f) Kimabole Secondary School – Bungoma County.
  - (g) Merti Secondary School – Isiolo County.
  - (h) Moi Girls High School Marsabit – Marsabit County.
  - (i) Moi Girls’ High School – Kiambu County.
  - (j) M.P. Shah Chania High School – Kiambu County.
  - (k) Mwangaza Girls Secondary School – Isiolo County.
  - (l) Nanyuki High School – Laikipia County.
  - (m) Senior Chief Mwangeka Girls Secondary School – Taita Taveta County.
  - (n) St. Bakhita Siakago Girls High School – Embu County.
  - (o) St. Thomas Aquinas Madende Secondary School – Busia County.
  - (p) Tharaka Boys Secondary School – Tharaka Nithi County.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Chairperson of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, Hon. Atandi, are you ready?

*(Hon. Samuel Atandi spoke off the record)*

Let us have the Chairperson of the Select Committee on National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF), Hon. Musa Sirma.

**Hon. Musa Sirma** (Eldama Ravine, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following Paper on the Table:

Report of the Select Committee on National Government Constituencies Development Fund on the approval hearing of nominees for appointment as Members of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board

### NOTICE OF MOTION

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon Atandi, I believe you are not ready with the notice of Motion either. Let us have Hon. Sirma, Chairperson of the Select Committee on National Government Constituencies Development Fund.

#### APPROVAL OF NOMINEES FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE NG-CDF BOARD

**Hon. Musa Sirma** (Eldama Ravine, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

THAT, taking into consideration the findings of the Select Committee on National Government Constituencies Development Fund in its report on the

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approval hearing of nominees for appointment as members of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 17<sup>th</sup> June 2026, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 15 of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Act, Cap. 414A, and Sections 3 and 8 of the Public Appointments (Parliamentary Approval) Act (Cap. 7F) this House approves the appointment of the following persons as members of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board—

1. Ms Komora Yvonne Nsunsu.
2. Ms Manyanga Yvonne Boyani.
3. Mr Mutua Fidelis Kiketi.
4. Mr Morris Putita Kaaka.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Hon. Atandi, are you now ready? Lead Clerk-at-the-Table, call out Order No. 5

### PAPER

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following Paper on the Table:

Report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee on its consideration of the Second Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 2025/2026.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Go back to Order No.6.

### NOTICE OF MOTION

#### APPROVAL SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/2026

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Hon. Speaker, I beg to give notice: THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee...

**Hon. Speaker:** Please say, “I beg to give notice of the following Motion.” Then, you proceed to read the terms of the Motion.

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Hon. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

THAT, this House adopts the report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee on its consideration of the Supplementary Estimates II for the 2025/2026 Financial Year, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 17<sup>th</sup> June 2026.

Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Before I call the next Order, Hon. Members, I acknowledge the presence of Karuri High School from Kiambaa Constituency, Kiambu County and Wamagana Comprehensive School from Tetu Constituency, Nyeri County, in the Public Gallery. On my behalf and on behalf of the House, we welcome the students, their teachers, and those accompanying them to the House of Parliament.

Thank you.

**Hon. Patrick Makau** (Mavoko, WDM): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Commissioner. What is it?

**Hon. Patrick Makau** (Mavoko, WDM): Hon. Speaker, I stand before you seeking your guidance. This morning, through your leadership, you convened a full Commission meeting as per Article 127 of the Constitution, which deliberates on the welfare of these members and

staff. There was an ongoing matter of national interest. Yesterday, you directed that the debate on the Finance Bill will continue. This morning, some of us were disadvantaged because of the same. In the Commonwealth, matters of the Finance Bill are given a lot of debate time. I am standing to request whether, within your wisdom, as per Standing Order No. 1, you can recommit this House to resume the debate on the Finance Bill so that most of us who did not have a chance to debate can be heard.

*(Applause)*

This is my humble request to you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Under what Standing Order are you seeking that? Hon. Patrick Makau, Commissioner, I know you were in a meeting with me. The House was in session because, even when the substantive Speaker is not here, the House is properly constituted, and it concluded debate on the Bill. The Bill would have taken three days if it were necessary. It was here yesterday and today. As I walked into my chamber, I saw a vote put and a decision made. I find no merit in reopening the matter.

In any case, the Bill is coming to the Committee of the whole House, where you can prosecute any issues that you have as comprehensively as you can. You will have a say on the matter. Next Order.

### QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

**Hon. Speaker:** We will go to Statements. Hon. Shinali has requested to be the first because he has an urgent matter to attend to. His request for a Statement is number five, but I will allow him to go first. Hon. Shinali, you may proceed.

### REQUESTS FOR STATEMENTS

#### DELAYED ELECTRICITY CONNECTION IN IKOLOMANI CONSTITUENCY

**Hon. Bernard Shinali** (Ikolomani, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Pursuant to Standing Order 44 (2)(c), I rise to request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Energy regarding the delayed electricity connection at the Constituency Industrial Development Centre at Malinya in Ikolomani Constituency.

Hon. Speaker, the Constituency Industrial Development Centre at Malinya was established to advance industrialisation, support micro, small and medium enterprises, create employment opportunities and stimulate economic growth within Ikolomani Constituency. However, despite the installation of the requisite infrastructure and payments amounting to over Ksh1.7 million meant to the Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) by the Micro and Small Enterprise Authority (MSEA) for electricity connection, the centre remains unconnected to the national grid.

The prolonged delay has rendered the facility idle, denying the local entrepreneurs and residents the intended economic benefits while exposing machinery and other public assets to deterioration, vandalism and theft. This situation raises concerns regarding the continued delay and the timelines by not fully operationalising the centre for the benefit of the people of Ikolomani Constituency.

Hon. Speaker, it is against this background that I request a statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Energy on the following:

1. Reasons for the prolonged delay in connecting electricity to the Ikolomani Constituency Industrial Development Centre at Malinya market, despite

completion of the required infrastructure and payment of the requisite connection charges.

2. Status of electricity connection works, including the responsibilities of the respective agencies involved and the specific timelines for completion of the pending works to enable operationalisation of the centre for the benefit of the local enterprises of the residents of Ikolomani Constituency.
3. Measures being undertaken by the Ministry of Energy, KPLC and other relevant agencies to safeguard the facility, machinery and public assets from further deterioration, vandalism or theft pending operationalisation.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Chair of the Departmental Committee on Energy. Leader of the Majority Party, inform him that he should respond in two weeks. Hon. Charles Kamuren.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Vice-Chair is actually here.

**Hon. Speaker:** Is the Vice-Chair here? Yes, Hon. Aramat. Is it Hon. Aramat? Bring a response in two weeks.

**Hon. Lemanken Aramat** (Narok East, UDA): Most obliged, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Charles Kamuren.

#### COMPENSATION OF BANDITRY VICTIMS IN BARINGO SOUTH

**Hon. Charles Kamuren** (Baringo South, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Pursuant to the provision of Standing Order 44 (2)(c), I rise to request for a statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security regarding compensation of banditry victims in Baringo South Constituency, Baringo County.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration, security agencies, local leaders, community leaders and administrators have made tremendous efforts that have significantly restored peace and stability in Baringo South and the larger Kerio Valley region. The improved security situation has enabled residents to return to their homes, resume economic activities and rebuild their livelihoods. However, while peace has largely been restored, many families continue to bear the painful consequences of years of banditry and insecurity. Some households lost their loved ones, livestock, homes, businesses and other sources of livelihoods, leaving many victims displaced, thus unable to recover from the devastating effects of the attacks. The situation calls for urgent intervention in the restoration, rehabilitation, and economic recovery of affected communities, now that peace has been restored.

Hon. Speaker, it is against this background that I request for a statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security on the following:

1. Measures taken by the government to identify, register and verify victims of banditry attacks in Baringo South and other affected areas.
2. Status and amount of funds allocated, if any, for compensation and support programmes for families that lost their loved ones, livestock, properties and livelihoods as a result of banditry and cattle rustling.
3. Measures undertaken to facilitate the return, rehabilitation and economic recovery of affected communities now that peace has been restored.
4. The timelines with which the government intend to conclude compensation and support intervention for verified victims.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Hon. Tongoyo, that is to you. When will you respond?

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg for your indulgence on this because, having listened carefully to the Statement, the Member of Parliament is largely talking about compensation of livestock. His Statement should probably be committed to the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock. I know there was some money for compensation and restocking. I need your indulgence on that.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Kamuren, do you hear that? Have you misdirected your request for a Statement?

**Hon. Charles Kamuren** (Baringo South, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I am very clear on my Statement. I do not know why he is trying to avoid it. He should handle it and report. Out of this...

**Hon. Speaker:** Okay. Hon. Tongoyo, you will bring a response in two weeks.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, probably Hon. Weytan could have obstructed your attention. I heard the Member of Parliament talk about the compensation for victims in terms of livestock losses. The other Question was whether there is a budgetary allocation for the same. My conclusion is that he may be referring to a budget line allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture for restocking. If that is the case, I still strongly believe the question should be directed to the Ministry of Agriculture regarding compensation for livestock losses.

*(Hon. Charles Kamuren stood in his place)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Kamuren, why are you on your feet? Yes, Hon. Justice Kemei.

**Hon. Justice Kemei** (Sigowet/Soin, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for the opportunity you have given me. I represent the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock in today's session. I want to dissociate the Committee from the position taken by the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security regarding us. The budget line we have is for the restoration of livestock affected by drought nationwide. It is not specific to Baringo, and it has nothing to do with cattle rustling and its resultant effects on communities in the North region. So, we will do our work, but the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security should also do his work by responding accordingly to the questions raised by Hon. Kamuren.

Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Hon. Raso.

**Hon. Ali Raso** (Saku, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. For those of us who come from banditry areas, this is a very important Statement sought by ...

**Hon. Speaker:** There are no bandit areas; they are areas affected by bandits.

*(Laughter)*

**Hon. Ali Raso** (Saku, UDA): Hon. Speaker, listening to Hon. Kamuren, I think this Statement should either go to the Leader of the Majority Party or the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee (JLAC) because it has far-reaching issues on compensation for those who have been killed, those who have been displaced, those whose properties have been destroyed and those whose livestock has been stolen. As a Committee, we will try to put our heads...

**Hon. Speaker:** The Leader of the Majority Party, everybody is running away from this request for a Statement.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Speaker, that resourceful request for a Statement by Hon. Kamuren is good. However, the compensation of banditry victims is a matter that everybody is running away from. You know, victims of banditry are Kenyans whose human rights have been violated. The State has an obligation to protect the life and property of every one of us.

Therefore, I will pick up the matter with the Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary to liaise with the Office of the Deputy President, which will liaise with the Independent Constitutional Commissions to see if the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) can include these victims of banditry amongst the people who are being compensated from the Compensation Fund for victims of demonstrations and other violations of human rights.

Just like every other citizen, they are Kenyans who have a right to life and livelihood. Therefore, they must be protected when their rights are violated, because the State has failed to provide them with security. I want to believe, as Hon. Kamuren does, that they should and must be compensated. I will therefore relay this request for a Statement to the Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary, which will liaise with all relevant Government agencies.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Hon. Kamuren, finally, your request for a Statement has found a place to patch. Inform them to bring a response in two weeks.

Hon. Wakili Muriu.

#### DEMISE OF MR EUGENE MALIVA MUTUKU

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Wakili Muriu.

**Hon. Wakili Edward Muriu** (Gatanga, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I rise to request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security regarding the status of investigations into the death of Mr Eugene Maliva Mutuku, arising from the conduct of operators of a public service vehicle belonging to Nicco Movers Sacco.

On 5<sup>th</sup> June 2026, Mr Eugene Maliva Mutuku, a 19-year-old student at the Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC), Thika Campus, died at Kenyatta National Hospital, owing to injuries sustained along Thika Road after being ejected by a conductor of a bus registration number KDV 713J, operated by Nicco Movers Sacco. It is reported that while travelling from Roasters to Safari Park, a dispute arose over a Ksh20 fare balance, following which the bus conductor forcibly ejected Mr Mutuku as the bus accelerated.

The post-mortem examination revealed that Mr Mutuku died from severe multiple body injuries and internal bleeding consistent with a fall from a moving vehicle. However, no action has been taken against the operators of the Sacco at present. This incident has sparked widespread public concern over the conduct of public service vehicle operators and the continued occurrence of passenger mistreatment, often resulting in fatalities. It also raises serious questions regarding accountability within the public transport sector and the adequacy of enforcement mechanisms to safeguard commuters.

It is against this background that I request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security on the following:

1. The status of investigations into the death of Mr Mutuku, including the progress made in identifying, apprehending and prosecuting the conductor and driver of the bus; and
2. The immediate measures taken by the Ministry of Interior and National Administration, in collaboration with the National Transport and Safety Authority, against Nicco Movers Sacco, including the suspension or revocation of the company's operating licenses.

I thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you, Wakili. Hon. Tongoyo.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I request that we respond in two weeks, or on the first Thursday after we resume from recess.

**Hon. Speaker:** Okay. So, which one? Looking at the calendar, if we are likely to go on recess on the 3<sup>rd</sup>, two weeks will have lapsed.

**Hon. Speaker:** So, can you bring a response on 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2026?

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Yes.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Hon. Muriu. Hon. Umulkher Harun? Go ahead.

STATUS OF REFUGEE INTEGRATION  
AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**Hon. Umulkher Harun** (Nominated, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Pursuant to Standing Order 44(2)(c), I rise to request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security regarding the status of refugee integration and economic empowerment in the country.

Kenya continues to host a significant number of refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries fleeing conflict, persecution, and other forms of crises. Notably, the Dadaab Refugee Complex and the Kakuma Refugee Camp have historically provided protection and humanitarian assistance to refugee populations. However, refugees continue to experience limited economic independence and social integration. Consequently, many face socio-economic vulnerability due to restricted access to formal education, employment, healthcare, and financial services. Prolonged encampment deepens dependency on humanitarian aid, limits self-reliance, and undermines long-term development.

The Refugees Act (Cap. 173) provides a framework for transitioning refugee management from an encampment model to integrated settlement approaches. While the Government of Kenya, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other stakeholders, has made efforts to promote refugee inclusion, full implementation of the aspirations of the Act is yet to be realised. Of great concern is that infrastructure in host communities continues to lag, resource-sharing tensions between refugees and host communities persist, and the social cohesion necessary for sustainable integration remains elusive.

It is against this background that I request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security on the following:

1. The status of implementation of the provisions of the Refugees Act, Cap. 173, relating to refugee integration, and the progress made in transitioning refugees from camps to integrated settlements.
2. The measures being taken by the Commissioner for Refugee Affairs and other relevant government agencies, including the Ministry of Education, to expand inclusive education programmes and guarantee equitable access to quality education for refugee children and youths.
3. The steps being taken by the Ministry to strengthen infrastructure and service delivery within host communities, particularly in Garissa and Turkana counties, to address resource-sharing tensions between refugees and host populations and foster conditions conducive to sustainable integration.
4. The public awareness and sensitisation initiatives being undertaken to foster social cohesion and reduce discrimination against refugees within host communities.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you, Hon. Umul. Hon. Tongoyo, that goes to you again.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I doubt. The Statement should be redirected to the Departmental Committee on Regional Development. As per our Standing Orders, matters relating to refugee affairs fall under the Committee chaired by Hon. Peter Lochakapong.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Is Hon. Lochakapong here? The statement request will be routed to your Committee. You will respond by the 2<sup>nd</sup> of next month.

**Hon. Peter Lochakapong** (Sigor, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. We will endeavour to respond by 2<sup>nd</sup> July.

**Hon. Speaker:** Okay. Hon. Dorice Donya.

PLACEMENT OF STUDENTS IN MEDICINE  
AND SURGERY PROGRAMMES

**Hon. Dorice Donya** (Kisii County, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I rise to request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Education regarding the placement of students in Medicine and Surgery programmes in Kenyan universities.

Reports on the outcome of the initial placement of students to degree programmes in universities in May 2026 by KUCCPS indicate that a significant number of qualified students missed out on their preferred choices to study Medicine and Surgery. According to the Kenya Universities and Colleges Central Placement Service (KUCCPS), both public and private universities accredited to offer the two courses cumulatively have fewer than 1,000 slots against more than 5,000 applicants who qualified for Medicine and Surgery programmes.

The limited number of slots has caused anxiety and frustration among students who attained outstanding grades in the 2025 Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education examinations with the intention of pursuing Medicine or Surgery, only to miss out on placement in their desired courses.

The significant number of qualified students who missed placement in medical-related degree programmes indicates that demand for training in the two fields has outpaced the capacity of accredited universities. While KUCCPS is mandated to place students in colleges and universities, it is limited by the number of slots declared by the relevant regulatory bodies. This situation raises concerns about the adequacy of training capacity for Medicine and Surgery programmes, the transparency of placement criteria, and the country's preparedness to meet future healthcare training needs.

Hon. Speaker, it is against this background that I request a statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Education on the following:

1. A report on the number of students who qualified for admission into Medicine and Surgery programmes in the 2025 placement cycle compared to the number who secured placement based on available slots in public and private universities.
2. The criteria used in allocating students to Medicine and Surgery programmes where the number of qualified applicants exceeded the available slots.
3. Measures being undertaken by the Government to expand training capacity for Medicine, Surgery, and other highly competitive professional courses.
4. Long-term plans by the Government to increase investment in medical education and training institutions to address the shortage of healthcare professionals and ensure that qualified students are not locked out of pursuing their preferred careers.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you, Dorice. Chairperson, the Departmental Committee on Education.

*(Loud consultations)*

Order, Hon. Members. The consultations are too loud. Those of you who want to talk loudly may recess outside and do so, or use my office behind here. Chairperson, the Departmental Committee on Education? Who is a member of the Departmental Committee on Education here? Hon. Gisairo? Who is the Vice-Chairperson? Hon. Christine, are you the Vice-Chair?

**Hon. (Dr) Christine Ombaka** (Siaya County, ODM): No, I am not. She is away, but I can respond to that.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Gisairo here is also a Member.

**Hon. (Dr) Christine Ombaka** (Siaya County, ODM): We can bring a response in the next two weeks.

**Hon. Speaker:** Next two weeks?

**Hon. (Dr) Christine Ombaka** (Siaya County, ODM): Yes.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Hon. Robert Mbui.

#### ISSUANCE OF PERMITS AND LICENCES FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION IN COASTAL COUNTIES

**Hon. Robert Mbui** (Kathiani, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I rise to request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Environment, Forestry and Mining regarding the issuance of permits and licences for mineral reconnaissance, prospecting, and exploitation rights within the coastal counties.

Section 32 of the Mining Act, Cap. 306 categorises mining rights into large-scale and small-scale operations. Large-scale operations include reconnaissance, prospecting, retention, and mining licences, while small-scale operations include prospecting permits and mining permits.

There have been reports of planned prospecting and exploration of minerals in the coastal region. Notably, most of the land earmarked for mineral prospecting and exploration by both local and foreign-owned mining companies comprises privately owned land. This has led to concerns regarding instances where permits and licences have allegedly been issued to applicants without adequate public participation, prior consultation, or agreements with the registered landowners on the modalities of the activities. Such actions have generated anxiety among affected landowners regarding the likelihood of trespass onto their land and alienation from mineral deposits and the associated benefits.

Hon. Speaker, it is against this background that I request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Environment, Forestry and Mining, Hon. Vincent Musyoka, AKA Kawaya, on the following:

1. A report of the details of mining licenses and permits issued in the Coast region, and their compliance with key requirements of Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA).
2. A report on the criteria and procedures applied in the issuance of permits and licenses for mineral reconnaissance, prospecting and exploration rights within the region.
3. Details of the measures put in place to safeguard the land rights of private landowners in areas earmarked for mineral exploration.
4. A report on the corporate social responsibility programmes undertaken by the respective companies in the affected areas.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Chair, Departmental Committee on Environment, Forestry and Mining. Hon. Kamuren.

**Hon. Charles Kamuren** (Baringo South, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. We will report within two weeks.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Next is a response to a Statement.

#### STATEMENT

##### ABDUCTION AND DISAPPEARANCE OF MR MOHAMED ISMAIL

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Tongoyo, are you ready to respond to the request by Hon. Weytan?

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Yes, Hon. Speaker, I have it ready.

**Hon. Speaker:** Go ahead.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April at around 7.20, Mr Harun Abdi, an employee of the victim, reported at Pangani Police Station that unidentified armed men had allegedly abducted Mr Mohamed Abdinoor Ismail. A team from the Directorate of Criminal Investigation (DCI) at Pangani commenced an investigation immediately under inquiry File No. 04 of 26. They visited the same scene where they interviewed witnesses and collected relevant evidence. They also circulated the missing person report to all police stations in the country.

During the visit to the scene at the old Racecourse Estate in Kariokor, investigators established that there was no CCTV coverage in the immediate vicinity or in the surrounding buildings that would have assisted the investigation. The witnesses interviewed confirmed that the victim was accosted by six unidentified armed men who forcibly bundled him into a white double-cabin pickup while the second double-cabin vehicle provided support. The registration number plates of both vehicles were concealed.

Further, mobile number analysis of the victim's number established that the last active signal was detected along Desai Road, approximately 1.2 kilometres from the scene, after which the handset was switched off and has remained inactive since then. So far, the investigation team has been unable to get any positive leads that may assist in locating or rescuing the victim and identifying and apprehending the abductors. I therefore implore anyone who has information on Mohamed's whereabouts to report it to the nearest authority; it will be treated in confidence. Meanwhile, an investigation into the same matter is still ongoing.

Hon. Speaker, regarding updates on the family, the investigation is ongoing, and the investigating officers are actively engaging with the family and providing regular updates on the progress of the investigation. I think that is more relevant to the Statement.

I submit.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Weytan.

**Hon. Hussein Weytan** (Mandera East, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Going through this Statement, we see that there are people out there who play around with the lives of Kenyans. This is extremely shallow. I was not expecting such a Statement from the relevant departments. One month before he was abducted, Mohamed Ismail came to my office complaining.

*(Hon. Nelson Koech consulted the Speaker)*

Hon. Speaker, may I have your ear, please? This is very important. One month earlier, Mohamed Ismail had come to my office complaining that some people were following him. I have a TikTok video where a TikToker said that Mohamed Ismail would be abducted soon. In fact, while our investigative officers said there was no CCTV footage, I personally have the CCTV footage in my phone, which I sent to the DCI. I also sent the TikTok clip where the

person says that Mohamed Ismail would be abducted. Mohamed Ismail was picked from his shop at Kariokor. That gives proper direction. When people in the vicinity came to save the man, the six people said they were police officers who were arresting him and would take him to the nearest police station.

This Statement paints a completely different scenario. We need this issue investigated further, and we want the family, who are in agony, to be satisfied. I personally visited the mother who is crying day and night. This is not enough at all. We have been waiting for this statement for one month since I requested it, and the response we have received has been unsatisfactory.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Umulkher.

**Hon. Umulkher Harun** (Nominated, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I also want to comment on this matter.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Tongoyo, are you listening to the intervention?

**Hon. Umulkher Harun** (Nominated, ODM): Hon. Speaker, several statements similar to those brought by Mheshimiwa, including mine, were raised on this Floor. As we speak, in Garissa, four young men who were arrested are still missing from the Dadaab-Liboi area.

Police came with unmarked vehicles and abducted them, but when we follow up, raise statements or go to the police station, we are told they would either be released or they do not have them. After a while, these people are released or abandoned in nearby bushes by the same police officers who claim to be unaware of this situation.

Hon. Speaker, Article 49(1)(f) of the Constitution states that a person must be released within 24 hours of arrest or arraignment in court. This is not happening. The police officers are not following their code of conduct. As representatives of the people, we are worried. Sometimes, bad people use similar methods that the police officers use to arrest people with whom they have individual issues. We do not know who is conducting these kinds of arrests. The fight against crime must not come at the expense of constitutionalism.

I demand that the Committee assist us and provide tangible answers so that we can protect both criminals and the good in the community. This will enable us to know what is happening amongst us.

Thank you.

**Hon. Adan Keynan** (Eldas, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Abductions, disappearances and goonism have no place in modern-day Kenya. The reason we have a very good Constitution is to ensure that individuals accused of a crime are subject to the rule of law.

Hon. Speaker, I am sure you must have heard the recent trend where people go missing or are abducted. The police are asked to conduct investigations, but that is where it ends. I have gone through the response here, and I do not know how to describe it. Looking at his face, I am sure that my friend Tongoyo is not satisfied with the answer. It is high time to subject this to further investigation through a public hearing so that the family and Kenyans know Mohamed's whereabouts. The Hon. Member has just said he has the CCTV footage, but the police say they have not seen it. The Hon. Member can be called to the Committee to avail the CCTV footage and all other messages. Thereafter, the Committee can come up with a report instead of relying on a one-sided report from probably the very individuals who are alleged to have abducted him.

However, this House, through this Committee, must make a deliberate pronouncement. Criminal responsibility is individual. Abductions must end; they are unconstitutional and totally unacceptable in modern-day Kenya. I request you to urge the Chairperson to ensure that this report is subjected to further investigation so that we obtain a satisfactory report for all parties involved. Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Robert Mbui.

**Hon. Robert Mbui** (Kathiani, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I sympathise with Mr Mohamed Ismail's family and relatives, as this is indeed a major issue. I listened to the Chairperson's response. One thing he mentioned is that the general public is being asked to provide information. The issue of abductions and disappearances is a major problem in this country. In fact, soon after individuals disappear or are abducted, we have begun to see bodies appearing in various parts of the country. Recently, some bodies were found in Kitui, and just a few days ago, unidentified bodies were discovered in my own constituency. This situation alarms the residents of these areas.

As a country, we must establish a mechanism to disseminate information when someone goes missing widely. This could be a case of someone getting lost, or, in more serious cases, if they have been abducted, they could potentially be spotted in a certain location, allowing for a swift response. This can be nipped in the bud. I propose a centralised system where anyone reported missing at any police station in this country has that information relayed and publicised across all media platforms. So that every Kenyan is aware that a certain person from a specific area is missing, this way, we can get rid of this problem. I support this question.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Hon. Hassan, then Hon. Tongoyo can respond to those myriad issues.

**Hon. Yusuf Hassan** (Kamukunji, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I wish to add my voice to the concerns regarding the statement presented by Hon. Weytan about Mr Mohammed Ismail. Mr Mohammed Ismail is my former constituency manager and is from my constituency. I know him very well, and I have visited the family.

On the day he was taken, he was approached by individuals from the security services, and he resisted arrest. Neighbours witnessed this event. Only when those individuals identified themselves as police officers did he agree to go with them without further resistance. Nevertheless, even if this argument holds any water, it remains the Government's responsibility to protect its citizens. It is incumbent upon the Ministry of Interior and National Coordination to investigate who detained him and where he is, if he is not in custody. This is what Kenyans expect from their Government.

Therefore, to claim that we do not know where he is or who is holding him is irrational, unacceptable, and untrue. However, even if it were true, the onus is on the Government to locate him, apprehend the criminals responsible for his abduction, and bring them to book.

The second point is that abductions are occurring frequently in our neighbourhoods; people are taken every other day. This is a serious issue. The dark days of detaining individuals using ununiformed personnel are widespread. If we do not address this matter, it will become a significant human rights concern. We call for the immediate release of Mohammed Ismail.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, before I comment further, I urge you to help us in this House. Hon. Members should be careful in their choice of words. Missing persons cases are not abductions. It should be on record that our police officers are professional; they do not abduct, they merely arrest. They follow established procedures regarding what occurs afterwards. Therefore, I call upon my fellow Members to be cautious in their choice of words. Abduction has no place in our Constitution and in present-day Kenya.

Having said this, even an allegation that a missing person was taken into police custody remains just that. Nevertheless, I empathise with the family. However, upon examining my statement, the last paragraph of the investigation report states that the investigation team has been unable to uncover any positive leads regarding this matter. They call upon anyone with information to report it to the investigating officers so that they can assist the DCI in getting to the root of the issue.

We trust our officers and believe in their capabilities.

**Hon. Speaker:** There is a point of order from Hon. Weytan. What is out of order?

**Hon. Hussein Weytan** (Mandera East, ODM): Hon. Speaker, is the Chairperson in order to insist that we should not use the word ‘abduction’ while it is clearly an abduction? When a person is arrested, they are taken to the nearest police station or any other police station. Yet, in this case, we do not know Mr Mohammed Ismail's whereabouts. That is the reality. In fact, as my colleague Yusuf clearly stated, he agreed to enter the vehicle only after they identified themselves as police officers. Before that, he could have defended himself, and the neighbours could have assisted him. However, once they introduced themselves, he consented to go with them, but to this day, we are unaware of Mr Mohammed Ismail's whereabouts. That is not an arrest.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Hon. Tongoyo.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, let me suggest this approach. The Member who requested this question is a Member of my committee. We may have the Cabinet Secretary, who would be in a proper position to respond to this, appearing before the Committee on a different agenda in a week. I will seek your indulgence if we are unable to process this during the committee session.

**Hon. Speaker:** That is better. Hon. Weytan, you may then place those videos you claim to have before the committee for assistance. Hon. Members, in the Speaker's Gallery, we have Cheborge Boys' Secondary School from Bureti, Kericho County, and Kirenga Girls' High School from Lari, Kiambu County. In the Public Gallery, we welcome Dominion Hope Academy from Kiambaa, Kiambu County, and St. Ronan Munyu High School from Kieni, Nyeri County. On my behalf and on behalf of the House, we welcome the students, their teachers, and those accompanying them to Parliament.

Let us have the Member for Lari, Hon. Kahangara.

**Hon. Kahangara Mburu** (Lari, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for giving me the opportunity. Allow me, on behalf of the Members, to welcome the students who have visited Parliament, particularly those from Kirenga Girls' High School in my constituency. It is one of the most disciplined schools. These students decided to remain in school while others were on strike. I urge them to work very hard in their education and to maintain their discipline. We are here to support you. As you come to this House of Parliament, may many of you aspire to join us here so that you can become good leaders in the future. On behalf of the House, I welcome all the schools, particularly Kirenga.

Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Is the Member for Bureti in the House? The Member for Bureti is not in the House. The then Permanent Secretary Zakayo Cheruiyot and I started Cheborge Boys' School way back in the 1980s. We welcome them.

Next Order.

#### PERSONAL STATEMENT

**Hon. Speaker:** I had given opportunity to Hon. Tongoyo to make a short personal statement. Hon. Tongoyo, go ahead.

#### APPRECIATION BY THE FAMILY OF MR PETER OLE NKOITOI

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I am going to be short. This is a statement of appreciation.

I rise today to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Members of this House for their support following the passing on and subsequent funeral of my father-in-law, one Mr Councillor Peter Ole Nkoitoi, a prominent warring community leader who dedicated himself to the service of others as a leader and a champion of development.

Speaker, allow me to convey my special appreciation to you, as the Speaker of the National Assembly, for the leadership, compassion and support extended to me and my family. Your presence at the funeral and solidarity was deeply appreciated and will remain a lasting source of encouragement to us. I also sincerely want to thank the Members of this House who stood with my family during the period of bereavement. Your messages of condolences, prayers, personal visits, attendance at the funeral and various acts of kindness provided immense comfort and strength during our moment of grief.

I also extend my sincere gratitude to the Clerk of the National Assembly and the entire Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC) for the immense support they accorded to us throughout the grieving period. The overwhelming support demonstrated by my colleagues reaffirmed the values of friendship, compassion and solidarity that bind us together as leaders and as a national family.

On my own behalf, on behalf of the family and that of the larger Ole Nkoitoi family, I thank each and every one of you for standing with us as we celebrate the life of our departed loved one. We remain deeply grateful for your kindness, and we pray that the Almighty God bless you abundantly.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you, Hon. Tongoyo.

### PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

We have a Supplementary Order Paper, which is now going to guide our business. Let us dispose of Order No.8, Chairperson of the Budget and Appropriations Committee.

#### REDUCTION OF PUBLICATION PERIOD OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following Procedural Motion:

THAT, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 120, this House resolves to reduce the publication period of the Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 38 of 2026) from seven days to two days.

We have approximately two weeks remaining before the end of the current Financial Year. The Supplementary Estimates, which were tabled yesterday, need to be fast-tracked by this House in a short period of time to allow the government to implement the programs contained in this Bill. Therefore, we urge Members to help us reduce the publication period from seven days to two days. This will enable the House to discuss this Bill and allow the processing of the same.

With those few remarks, I beg to move and request the Whip of the Majority Party to second.

**Hon. Silvanus Osoro** (South Mugirango, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. This is a self-explanatory Procedural Motion.

I beg to second.

*(Hon. Caleb Mule and Hon. James K'Oyoo were on their feet)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Mule and Hon. K'Oyoo, take the nearest seat.

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*(Question proposed)*

**Hon. Members:** Put the question.

**Hon. Speaker:** Do I put the question?

**Hon. Members:** Yes.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

Next Order.

RESOLUTION TO HOLD ADDITIONAL SITTING  
AND EXTEND AFTERNOON SITTING

**Hon. Speaker:** Leader of the Majority Party.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following Procedural Motion:

THAT, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Orders 30(3)(b) (Hours of Meeting), this House resolves to—

- (a) Hold a Morning Sitting on Thursday, 18<sup>th</sup> June 2026, commencing at 10.00 a.m. for purposes of considering priority business.
- (b) Extend the Afternoon Sitting of Thursday, 18<sup>th</sup> June 2026 until conclusion of priority business as may be specified.

Again, this is a Procedural Motion. As you are aware, the Chairperson of the Budget and Appropriations Committee has just reduced the publication timeline for the Supplementary Appropriations Bill. Considering that we are only about 13 days away from the end of the Financial Year, we need to prioritize this business and conclude it before the Financial Year comes to an end, so that if any Exchequer releases need to be done, they can be done before the end of the Financial Year.

With those remarks, I beg to move and urge the House to support this procedural Motion. I request Hon. Keynan, the father of the House, to second.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Keynan.

**Hon. Adan Keynan** (Eldas, JP): Hon. Speaker, I second.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you.

*(Question proposed)*

**Hon. Members:** Put the question.

**Hon. Speaker:** Do I put the question?

**Hon. Members:** Yes.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Let us proceed to the next Order. Hon. Chepkonga.

EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR CONSIDERATION  
OF SPECIFIED STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

**Hon. Samwel Chepkonga** (Ainabkoi, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following Procedural Motion:

THAT, pursuant to the provisions of section 15(3) of the Statutory Instruments Act, Cap. 2A, this House resolves to—

1. Extend the period for consideration of the following twenty-one statutory instruments by a period of twenty-one days with effect from 25<sup>th</sup> June 2026—
  - (a) The Civil Aviation (Meteorological Service for Air Navigation) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 17 of 2026);
  - (b) The Civil Aviation (Communication Procedures) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 18 of 2026);
  - (c) The Civil Aviation (Operation of Aircraft-Helicopter) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 19 of 2026);
  - (d) The Civil Aviation (Approved Maintenance Organisation) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 20 of 2026);
  - (e) The Civil Aviation (Environment Protection – Aircraft Noise) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 21 of 2026);
  - (f) The Civil Aviation (Licensing of Air Services) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 22 of 2026);
  - (g) The Civil Aviation (Aircraft Nationality and Registration Marks) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 23 of 2026);
  - (h) The Civil Aviation (Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 24 of 2026);
  - (i) The Civil Aviation (Radio Navigation Aids) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 25 of 2026);
  - (j) The Civil Aviation (Construction of Visual and Instrument Flight Procedures) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 26 of 2026);
  - (k) The Civil Aviation (Certification of Air Navigation Service Providers) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 27 of 2026);
  - (l) The Civil Aviation (Units of Measurement to be used in Air and Ground Operations) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 28 of 2026);
  - (m) The Civil Aviation (Operation of Aircraft for Commercial Air Transport–Aeroplanes) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 29 of 2026);
  - (n) The Civil Aviation (Air Traffic Services) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 30 of 2026);
  - (o) The Civil Aviation (Security) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 31 of 2026);

- (p) The Civil Aviation (Safe Management) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 32 of 2026);
  - (q) The Civil Aviation (Aeronautical Search and Rescue) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 33 of 2026);
  - (r) The Civil Aviation (Airworthiness) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 37 of 2026);
  - (s) The Civil Aviation (Communication Systems) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 38 of 2026);
  - (t) The Civil Aviation (Unmanned Aircraft Systems) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 40 of 2026); and
  - (u) The Civil Aviation (Air Operation Certification and Administration) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 42 of 2026).
2. Extend the period for consideration of the following eight statutory instruments by a period of twenty-one days with effect from 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2026—
- (a) The Civil Aviation (Aeronautical Information Service) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 45 of 2026);
  - (b) The Civil Aviation (Aeronautical Radio Frequency Spectrum Utilisation) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 46 of 2026);
  - (c) The Civil Aviation (Operation of Aircraft-General Aviation - Aeroplanes) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 47 of 2026);
  - (d) The Civil Aviation (Rules of the Air) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 48 of 2026);
  - (e) The Civil Aviation (Instruments, Equipment's and Flight Documents) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 49 of 2026);
  - (f) The Civil Aviation (Personnel Licensing) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 50 of 2026);
  - (g) The Civil Aviation (Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 51 of 2026); and
  - (h) The Civil Aviation (Heliports) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 52 of 2026).

Hon. Speaker, the import of this is that we have considered these regulations. The regulations have been made pursuant to a number of protocols to which the Government of Kenya (GoK) has acceded under the Chicago Convention of 1944. The government is therefore seeking to domesticate those conventions and protocols through these regulations. As we consider these regulations, there are five more remaining, totalling 34. We are therefore seeking an extension of time to enable us to conclude them. We are currently working on the amendments necessary to ensure compliance with the Statutory Instruments Act.

With those few remarks, I beg to move and request the Hon. Onchoke to second.

**Hon. Speaker:** Who to second?

**Hon. Samwel Chepkonga** (Ainabkoi, UDA): Hon. Onchoke.

**Hon. Speaker:** Proceed, Member for Bomachoge. I am sorry, he is the Member for Bonchari.

**Hon. Charles Onchoke** (Bonchari, UPA): Hon. Speaker, I second.

*(Several Members were upstanding)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Members on your feet, take the nearest seats.

**Hon. Nolfason Barongo** (Bomachoge Borabu, ODM): Hon. Speaker, Hon. Onchoke is the Member for Bonchari, and not Bomachoge.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, he is the Member for Bonchari. I stand corrected. Thank you.

*(Hon. Nolfason Barongo spoke off the record)*

Mbunge wa Bomachoge Borabu ni wewe; wa Bomachoge si wewe.

*(Laughter)*

*(Question proposed)*

**Hon. Members:** Put the question.

**Hon. Speaker:** Should I put the question?

**Hon. Members:** Yes.

*(Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo spoke off the record)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Oundo, what is it? Do you want to debate the Motion?

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): Hon. Speaker, I do not want to debate. When the Chairman was moving, we were distracted because there were quite a number of colleagues in front of me. Is it possible that the Chair repeats the reasons for seeking extension of the consideration period? That is for record purposes so that we also understand.

**Hon. Speaker:** He said so.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): Yes, Hon. Speaker, I am seeking your indulgence because there were so many colleagues who were standing around here. Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Oundo, that is why we have *The Hansard*, which records our proceedings verbatim. Every word said here goes on record in real time. If you go to *The Hansard* now, you will find what Hon. Chepkonga said.

Hon. Julius Sunkuli, are you on a point of order?

**Hon. Julius Sunkuli** (Kilgoris, JP): Hon. Speaker, I am a Member of the Committee and I thought the debate is open for me to say something so that Hon. Oundo can benefit. I will say it in a few words. Do I have your permission?

**Hon. Speaker:** Go ahead.

**Hon. Julius Sunkuli** (Kilgoris, JP): Hon. Speaker, recently, the Committee on Delegated Legislation sat in Mombasa to deliberate on 32 pieces of delegated legislation. These are very important instruments that touch on civil aviation. The drafting and everything else are still under consideration, including some of the substance. Unfortunately, we did not finish the consideration within the required time. If we do not extend the time...

*(Hon. (Dr) Oundo Ojiambo consulted loudly)*

Hon. Oundo is not even listening.

**Hon. Speaker:** You are not addressing Hon. Oundo. You are addressing the Chair and the House.

**Hon. Julius Sunkuli** (Kilgoris, JP): Hon. Speaker, I am addressing the Chair but Hon. Oundo needs to pay attention so that he does not ask you a question again. If we do not extend the consideration period, the regulations will come into force without due consideration by the Committee. We are, therefore, asking this House to give the Committee enough time to deliberate on these regulations so that they come into force only when the House says so.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you, Hon. Sunkuli. The matter is not contested. Hon. Oundo was just being mischievous, as usual.

*(Laughter)*

I will now put the question. Members on your feet, take your seats.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

## BILLS

### *First Readings*

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL  
(National Assembly Bill No. 38 of 2026)

THE ARCHITECTS BILL  
(National Assembly Bill No. 3 of 2026)

*(The Bills were read a First Time and referred to the relevant Committees)*

### *Second Reading*

THE KENYA REVENUE AUTHORITY (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(National Assembly Bill No. 28 of 2026)

*(Moved by Hon. Silvanus Osoro  
on 17.6.2026 – Morning Sitting)*

*(Resumption of debate interrupted  
on 17.6.2026 – Morning Sitting)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Had Hon. Osoro finished moving?

**Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Hon. Speaker:** Who is seconding?

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Speaker, Hon. Kimani Kuria was to second. He has asked me to do so on his behalf. He is held up in a meeting.

**Hon. Speaker:** Proceed.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I rise to second the Kenya Revenue Authority (Amendment) Bill.

This is a small Bill with only four clauses. It basically seeks to aligns the KRA Act with other statutes. Clauses 2 and 3 propose to delete the term 'ex-officio' from sections 7 and 8 of

the Act. The deletions are necessary because the term ‘ex-officio’ no longer fits the current composition and structure of the KRA Board. Section 6 of the KRA Act establishes a very crisp Board, which includes the Chairperson, the Commissioner-General, the Principal Secretary for the National Treasury, the Attorney-General and six independent members. Clause 4 updates the First Schedule, replacing the outdated Standards Levy Order of 1990 with the current 2025 Order.

The Bill also seeks to delete references to the repealed Sugar Act of 2021 and substituting therefor the Sugar Act of 2024. Another proposed amendment seeks to insert the Retirement Benefits Authority Act to the list of laws relating to revenue. This amendment formally incorporates the Retirement Benefits Act (Cap. 197) to properly position KRA as the official collector of the Retirement Benefits Levy.

This is a very short Bill with only four clauses seeking to delete terms that have been referenced in the KRA Act yet those terms have since been repealed and replaced by new Acts of Parliament. We are realigning the Act to make sure that it refers to the current laws. The realignment is also intended to ensure that the Retirement Benefits Levy is collected by KRA.

Hon. Speaker, there is nothing much to say about this Bill. It is a straightforward Bill. Public participation and submissions by stakeholders, including the Commissioner-General and other KRA commissioners, brought out issues touching on the frequency of meetings of the Board. By law, the Board is required to sit every month, which may not always be necessary. It looks like the Board is micromanaging the Commissioners. When the Board sits every month, they sort of become part and parcel of the day-to-day running of the Authority. We want KRA to be run by the professionals. The Board performs the function of overall oversight and policy direction, and not day-to-day management of the Authority. Convening Board meetings every now and then becomes cumbersome and costly to the Authority.

Hon. Speaker, we just appropriated an additional Ksh1.8 billion to KRA to support its effort in revenue mobilization, and not for repetitive Board meetings. The Board has subcommittees which sit on a regular basis. Therefore, it becomes burdensome to require Board members, by law, to sit every month.

With those remarks, I beg to second and urge Members to support this very straightforward Bill.

*(Several Members stood on gangway)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Members on your feet, take your seats. Hon. Chepkonga, take your seat.

*(Question proposed)*

**Hon. Members:** Put the question.

**Hon. Speaker:** Do I put the question?

**Hon. Members:** Yes.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

*(The Bill was read a Second Time and committed to Committee of the whole House)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Let us go to the next Order, which is to be moved by the Chairman of the Budget and Appropriations Committee.

## MOTION

APPROVAL OF SUPPLEMENTARY  
ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/2026

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee on its consideration of the Second Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 2025/2026, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 17<sup>th</sup> June 2026, Section 39 of the Public Finance Management Act, Cap 412A and Standing Order 243—

1. Approves an increase in Recurrent Expenditure for the Financial Year 2025/2026 by Ksh7,619,000,000 in respect of the Votes contained in the First Schedule.
2. Approves an increase of the Capital Expenditure for the Financial Year 2025/2026 by Ksh10,618,023,911 in respect of the Votes contained in the First Schedule.
3. Approves an overall increase in the total Budget for the Financial Year 2025/2026 by Ksh18,239,023,911 in respect of the Votes...

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Atandi, just go back *kidogo* so that the record is clear. After "2026", amend it to read "and pursuant to Section 39..." The words "pursuant to" are missing.

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Thank you. Hon. Speaker, let me take it again.

**Hon. Speaker:** You can start afresh.

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee on its consideration of the Second Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 2025/2026, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 17<sup>th</sup> June 2026, and pursuant to Section 39 of the Public Finance Management Act, Cap 412A and Standing Order 243—

1. Approves an increase of the current expenditure for FY 2025/2026 by Ksh7,619,000,000 in respect of the Votes contained in the First Schedule.
2. Approves an increase of the capital expenditure for FY 2025/2026 by Ksh10,618,023,911 in respect of the Votes contained in the First Schedule.
3. Approves an overall increase in the total budget for FY 2025/2026 by Ksh18,237,023,911 in respect of the Votes contained in the First Schedule.
4. Makes financial recommendations as contained in the Third Schedule.

## FIRST SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26

VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAM ME	REVISED I BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26			FINAL REVISED II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1011	Executive Office of the President	6,860,143,497	1,344,009,100	8,204,152,597	6,860,143,497	1,344,009,100	8,204,152,597
	0603000 Government Printing Services	782,596,015	300,000,000	1,082,596,015	782,596,015	300,000,000	1,082,596,015
	0701000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	3,330,719,616	790,005,000	4,120,724,616	3,330,719,616	790,005,000	4,120,724,616
	0703000 Government Advisory Services	1,384,933,198	185,000,000	1,569,933,198	1,384,933,198	185,000,000	1,569,933,198
	0770000 Leadership and Coordination of Government Services	1,361,894,668	69,004,100	1,430,898,768	1,361,894,668	69,004,100	1,430,898,768
1012	Office of the Deputy President	5,067,645,253	100,000,000	5,167,645,253	5,267,645,253	100,000,000	5,367,645,253
	0734000 Deputy President Services	5,067,645,253	100,000,000	5,167,645,253	5,267,645,253	100,000,000	5,367,645,253
1013	Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary	628,940,537	-	628,940,537	628,940,537	-	628,940,537
	0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision	628,940,537	-	628,940,537	628,940,537	-	628,940,537
1014	State Department for Parliamentary Affairs	439,536,645	-	439,536,645	439,536,645	-	439,536,645
	0759000 Parliamentary Liaison and Legislative Affairs	109,669,063	-	109,669,063	109,669,063	-	109,669,063
	0760000 Policy Coordination and Strategy	100,812,779	-	100,812,779	100,812,779	-	100,812,779
	0761000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	229,054,803	-	229,054,803	229,054,803	-	229,054,803
1016	State Department for Cabinet Affairs	235,174,899	-	235,174,899	235,174,899	-	235,174,899

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## FIRST SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26

VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAM ME	REVISED I BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26			FINAL REVISED II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0758000 Cabinet Affairs Services	235,174,899	-	235,174,899	235,174,899	-	235,174,899
1017	State House	16,253,888,246	1,294,906,667	17,548,794,913	17,253,888,246	1,294,906,667	18,548,794,913
	0704000 State House Affairs	16,253,888,246	1,294,906,667	17,548,794,913	17,253,888,246	1,294,906,667	18,548,794,913
1018	State Department for National Government Coordination	1,034,416,229	22,000,000	1,056,416,229	1,034,416,229	22,000,000	1,056,416,229
	0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision	1,034,416,229	22,000,000	1,056,416,229	1,034,416,229	22,000,000	1,056,416,229
1023	State Department for Correctional Services	38,736,895,333	329,004,510	39,065,899,843	38,706,895,333	329,004,510	39,035,899,843
	0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	691,058,553	16,000,000	707,058,553	691,058,553	16,000,000	707,058,553
	0627000 Prison Services	36,024,830,327	238,291,421	36,263,121,748	35,994,830,327	238,291,421	36,233,121,748
	0628000 Probation & After Care Services	2,021,006,453	74,713,089	2,095,719,542	2,021,006,453	74,713,089	2,095,719,542
1024	State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	14,959,940,334	14,302,274,845	29,262,215,179	14,959,940,334	14,302,274,845	29,262,215,179
	0605000 Migration & Citizen Services Management	6,598,216,145	8,811,074,845	15,409,290,990	6,598,216,145	8,811,074,845	15,409,290,990
	0626000 Population Management Services	5,782,792,261	5,291,200,000	11,073,992,261	5,782,792,261	5,291,200,000	11,073,992,261
	0631000 General Administration and Planning	2,578,931,928	200,000,000	2,778,931,928	2,578,931,928	200,000,000	2,778,931,928
1025	National Police Service	134,252,959,155	1,712,814,922	135,965,774,077	134,492,959,155	1,712,814,922	136,205,774,077

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0601000 Policing Services	134,252,959,155	1,712,814,922	135,965,774,077	134,492,959,155	1,712,814,922	136,205,774,077
1026	State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	48,327,473,633	8,037,000,906	56,364,474,539	49,877,473,633	8,037,000,906	57,914,474,539
	0629000 General Administration and Support Services	25,869,796,575	7,553,777,277	33,423,573,852	27,419,796,575	7,553,777,277	34,973,573,852
	0630000 Policy Coordination Services	1,530,378,276	65,000,000	1,595,378,276	1,530,378,276	65,000,000	1,595,378,276
	0632000 National Government Field Administration Services	20,927,298,782	418,223,629	21,345,522,411	20,927,298,782	418,223,629	21,345,522,411
1032	State Department for Devolution	1,373,575,547	14,176,122,542	15,549,698,089	1,373,575,547	14,176,122,542	15,549,698,089
	0712000 Devolution Services	1,373,575,547	14,176,122,542	15,549,698,089	1,373,575,547	14,176,122,542	15,549,698,089
1033	State Department for Special Programmes	13,808,627,546	165,602,460	13,974,230,006	13,808,627,546	165,602,460	13,974,230,006
	0713000 Special Initiatives	12,600,000,000	-	12,600,000,000	12,600,000,000	-	12,600,000,000
	0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development	1,208,627,546	165,602,460	1,374,230,006	1,208,627,546	165,602,460	1,374,230,006
1036	State Department for ASALs and Regional Development	9,622,656,046	4,975,689,612	14,598,345,658	9,622,656,046	4,975,689,612	14,598,345,658
	0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development	6,738,002,697	1,464,189,612	8,202,192,309	6,738,002,697	1,464,189,612	8,202,192,309
	0743000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	270,363,022	-	270,363,022	270,363,022	-	270,363,022

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	1013000 Integrated Regional Development	2,614,290,327	3,511,500,000	6,125,790,327	2,614,290,327	3,511,500,000	6,125,790,327
	Ministry of Defence	221,819,482,898	4,634,000,000	226,453,482,898	221,819,482,898	4,634,000,000	226,453,482,898
	0801000 Defence	209,311,367,978	4,434,000,000	213,745,367,978	209,311,367,978	4,434,000,000	213,745,367,978
1041	0802000 Civil Aid	335,000,000	-	335,000,000	335,000,000	-	335,000,000
	0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	3,030,814,920	-	3,030,814,920	3,030,814,920	-	3,030,814,920
	0806000 Defence Industrialization	9,142,300,000	200,000,000	9,342,300,000	9,142,300,000	200,000,000	9,342,300,000
	State Department for Foreign Affairs	23,745,672,310	2,346,400,000	26,092,072,310	23,745,672,310	2,346,400,000	26,092,072,310
	0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	3,858,075,425	238,100,000	4,096,175,425	3,858,075,425	238,100,000	4,096,175,425
1053	0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy	19,674,593,943	1,958,300,000	21,632,893,943	19,674,593,943	1,958,300,000	21,632,893,943
	0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy	47,931,976	-	47,931,976	47,931,976	-	47,931,976
	0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Development and Technical Cooperation	165,070,966	150,000,000	315,070,966	165,070,966	150,000,000	315,070,966
1054	State Department for Diaspora Affairs	758,597,342	-	758,597,342	758,597,342	-	758,597,342
	0752000 Management of Diaspora and Consular Affairs	758,597,342	-	758,597,342	758,597,342	-	758,597,342

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1064	State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training	43,766,420,154	7,281,623,214	51,048,043,368	43,766,420,154	7,281,623,214	51,048,043,368
	0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training	42,593,902,057	7,281,623,214	49,875,525,271	42,593,902,057	7,281,623,214	49,875,525,271
	0507000 Youth Training and Development	54,066,000	-	54,066,000	54,066,000	-	54,066,000
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	1,118,452,097	-	1,118,452,097	1,118,452,097	-	1,118,452,097
1065	State Department for Higher Education	156,422,209,069	4,991,974,265	161,414,183,334	156,422,209,069	4,991,974,265	161,414,183,334
	0504000 University Education	156,073,182,266	4,991,974,265	161,065,156,531	156,073,182,266	4,991,974,265	161,065,156,531
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	349,026,803	-	349,026,803	349,026,803	-	349,026,803
1066	State Department for Basic Education	113,099,115,548	18,072,925,086	131,172,040,634	114,599,115,548	18,072,925,086	132,672,040,634
	0501000 Primary Education	14,271,585,724	11,284,331,207	25,555,916,931	14,271,585,724	11,284,331,207	25,555,916,931
	0502000 Secondary Education	79,826,836,085	6,763,593,879	86,590,429,964	79,826,836,085	6,763,593,879	86,590,429,964
	0503000 Quality Assurance and Standards	12,999,676,992	25,000,000	13,024,676,992	14,499,676,992	25,000,000	14,524,676,992
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	6,001,016,747	-	6,001,016,747	6,001,016,747	-	6,001,016,747
1067	State Department for Science, Innovation and Research	1,069,556,501	-	1,069,556,501	1,069,556,501	-	1,069,556,501

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	1,069,556,501	-	1,069,556,501	1,069,556,501	-	1,069,556,501
1071	The National Treasury	90,522,736,386	39,062,348,668	129,585,085,054	89,872,736,386	37,262,348,668	127,135,085,054
	0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	77,008,577,496	6,449,946,483	83,458,523,979	76,308,577,496	6,449,946,483	82,758,523,979
	0718000 Public Financial Management	9,054,109,245	20,799,402,185	29,853,511,430	9,054,109,245	18,999,402,185	28,053,511,430
	0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	3,831,805,645	11,813,000,000	15,644,805,645	3,881,805,645	11,813,000,000	15,694,805,645
	0720000 Market Competition	628,244,000	-	628,244,000	628,244,000	-	628,244,000
1072	State Department for Economic Planning	4,432,772,754	62,210,963,082	66,643,735,836	4,432,772,754	62,210,963,082	66,643,735,836
	07710000 Monitoring and Evaluation Services	168,358,922	106,000,000	274,358,922	168,358,922	106,000,000	274,358,922
	0707000 National Statistical Information Services	1,058,210,000	2,985,068,247	4,043,278,247	1,058,210,000	2,985,068,247	4,043,278,247
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	862,308,842	-	862,308,842	862,308,842	-	862,308,842
	077400 Macro-economic Policy, National Planning and Research	1,327,383,504	242,166,688	1,569,550,192	1,327,383,504	242,166,688	1,569,550,192
	077500 Sectoral and Intergovernmental Development Planning Coordination	1,016,511,486	58,877,728,147	59,894,239,633	1,016,511,486	58,877,728,147	59,894,239,633

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1073	State Department for Investments and Assets Management	3,873,106,245	736,000,000	4,609,106,245	3,873,106,245	736,000,000	4,609,106,245
	0718000 Public Financial Management	3,873,106,245	736,000,000	4,609,106,245	3,873,106,245	736,000,000	4,609,106,245
1082	State Department for Medical Services	93,491,104,178	33,653,673,817	127,144,777,995	93,491,104,178	33,753,673,817	127,244,777,995
	0402000 National Referral & Specialized Services	50,306,202,964	9,486,605,217	59,792,808,181	50,306,202,964	9,486,605,217	59,792,808,181
	0410000 Curative & Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Adolescent Health RMNCAH	5,783,961,361	23,907,068,600	29,691,029,961	5,783,961,361	24,007,068,600	29,791,029,961
	0411000 Health Research and Innovations	3,073,126,000	260,000,000	3,333,126,000	3,073,126,000	260,000,000	3,333,126,000
	0412000 General Administration	34,327,813,853	-	34,327,813,853	34,327,813,853	-	34,327,813,853
	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	33,522,554,125	4,202,022,823	37,724,576,948	33,522,554,125	4,202,022,823	37,724,576,948
1083	0406000 Preventive and Promotive Health Services	6,492,766,703	2,617,022,823	9,109,789,526	6,492,766,703	2,617,022,823	9,109,789,526
	0407000 Health Resources Development and Innovation	19,488,296,016	1,535,000,000	21,023,296,016	19,488,296,016	1,535,000,000	21,023,296,016
	0408000 Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	4,442,009,738	50,000,000	4,492,009,738	4,442,009,738	50,000,000	4,492,009,738
	0412000 General Administration	3,099,481,668	-	3,099,481,668	3,099,481,668	-	3,099,481,668
	State Department for Roads	71,628,311,335	182,745,103,248	254,373,414,583	71,628,311,335	182,745,103,248	254,373,414,583

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0202000 Road Transport	71,628,311,335	182,745,103,248	254,373,414,583	71,628,311,335	182,745,103,248	254,373,414,583
1092	State Department for Transport	6,833,234,006	61,200,074,734	68,033,308,740	6,833,234,006	61,200,074,734	68,033,308,740
	0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	1,535,977,991	2,119,327,461	3,655,305,452	1,535,977,991	2,119,327,461	3,655,305,452
	0203000 Rail Transport	608,021,481	51,214,281,780	51,822,303,261	608,021,481	51,214,281,780	51,822,303,261
	0204000 Marine Transport	16,781,924	7,400,000,000	7,416,781,924	16,781,924	7,400,000,000	7,416,781,924
	0216000 Road Safety	4,672,452,610	466,465,493	5,138,918,103	4,672,452,610	466,465,493	5,138,918,103
1093	State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	3,628,867,961	2,624,602,460	6,253,470,421	3,628,867,961	2,624,602,460	6,253,470,421
	0220000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs	3,628,867,961	2,624,602,460	6,253,470,421	3,628,867,961	2,624,602,460	6,253,470,421
1094	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	6,926,100,586	140,986,551,477	147,912,652,063	6,926,100,586	140,986,551,477	147,912,652,063
	0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement	4,527,329,848	128,219,100,776	132,746,430,624	4,527,329,848	128,219,100,776	132,746,430,624
	0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development	1,807,186,114	12,767,450,701	14,574,636,815	1,807,186,114	12,767,450,701	14,574,636,815
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	591,584,624	-	591,584,624	591,584,624	-	591,584,624
1095	State Department for Public Works	4,045,131,249	813,000,000	4,858,131,249	4,045,131,249	813,000,000	4,858,131,249
	0103000 Government Buildings	672,133,727	454,000,000	1,126,133,727	672,133,727	454,000,000	1,126,133,727

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access	107,217,373	309,000,000	416,217,373	107,217,373	309,000,000	416,217,373
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	425,513,929	-	425,513,929	425,513,929	-	425,513,929
	0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry	2,840,266,220	50,000,000	2,890,266,220	2,840,266,220	50,000,000	2,890,266,220
1097	State Department for Aviation and Aerospace Development	14,359,440,049	652,805,330	15,012,245,379	14,359,440,049	652,805,330	15,012,245,379
	0205000 Air Transport	14,359,440,049	652,805,330	15,012,245,379	14,359,440,049	652,805,330	15,012,245,379
	State Department for Irrigation	1,130,673,973	10,934,571,601	12,065,245,574	1,130,673,973	10,934,571,601	12,065,245,574
1104	1014000 Irrigation and Land Reclamation	903,579,849	9,645,030,925	10,548,610,774	903,579,849	9,395,030,925	10,298,610,774
	1022000 Water Harvesting and Storage for Irrigation	20,860,560	1,289,540,676	1,310,401,236	20,860,560	1,539,540,676	1,560,401,236
	1023000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	206,233,564	-	206,233,564	206,233,564	-	206,233,564
	State Department for Water & Sanitation	8,496,042,945	49,537,575,232	58,033,618,177	8,496,042,945	51,837,575,232	60,333,618,177
1109	1001000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	751,853,960	115,000,000	866,853,960	751,853,960	115,000,000	866,853,960
	1004000 Water Resources Management	2,061,153,385	10,878,897,000	12,940,050,385	2,061,153,385	10,878,897,000	12,940,050,385
	1015000 Water Storage and Flood Control	372,200,000	2,803,901,215	3,176,101,215	5,310,835,600	34,640,475,017	39,951,310,617

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	1017000 Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	5,310,835,600	35,739,777,017	41,050,612,617	372,200,000	6,203,203,215	6,575,403,215
1112	State Department for Lands and Physical Planning	5,606,974,348	7,701,590,000	13,308,564,348	5,606,974,348	7,701,590,000	13,308,564,348
	0101000 Land Policy and Planning	4,274,233,746	6,820,090,000	11,094,323,746	4,274,233,746	6,820,090,000	11,094,323,746
	0121000 Land Information Management	71,011,382	881,500,000	952,511,382	71,011,382	881,500,000	952,511,382
	0122000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	1,261,729,220	-	1,261,729,220	1,261,729,220	-	1,261,729,220
1122	State Department for Information Communication Technology & Digital Economy	3,627,927,301	8,587,200,631	12,215,127,932	3,627,927,301	8,587,200,631	12,215,127,932
	0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	410,428,424	-	410,428,424	410,428,424	-	410,428,424
	0210000 ICT Infrastructure Development	1,264,330,000	7,869,933,965	9,134,263,965	1,264,330,000	7,869,933,965	9,134,263,965
	0217000 E-Government Services	1,953,168,877	717,266,666	2,670,435,543	1,953,168,877	717,266,666	2,670,435,543
1123	State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	6,090,206,768	325,278,110	6,415,484,878	6,240,206,768	325,278,110	6,565,484,878
	0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	303,431,583	-	303,431,583	303,431,583	-	303,431,583
	0208000 Information and Communication Services	5,510,386,185	291,605,610	5,801,991,795	5,660,386,185	291,605,610	5,951,991,795

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## FIRST SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26

VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAM ME	REVISED I BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26			FINAL REVISED II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0209000 Mass Media Skills Development	276,389,000	33,672,500	310,061,500	276,389,000	33,672,500	310,061,500
1132	State Department for Sports	5,652,660,675	19,511,000,000	25,163,660,675	5,654,660,675	23,611,000,000	29,265,660,675
	0901000 Sports	5,652,660,675	19,511,000,000	25,163,660,675	5,654,660,675	23,611,000,000	29,265,660,675
1134	State Department for Culture, The Arts and Heritage	3,014,569,160	211,980,000	3,226,549,160	2,999,569,160	211,980,000	3,226,549,160
	0902000 Culture / Heritage	1,925,338,983	85,000,000	2,010,338,983	1,925,338,983	85,000,000	2,010,338,983
	0903000 The Arts	238,988,394	40,000,000	293,988,394	238,988,394	40,000,000	293,988,394
	0904000 Library Services	435,782,190	-	435,782,190	435,782,190	-	435,782,190
	0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	148,302,915	-	148,302,915	148,302,915	-	148,302,915
	0916000 Public Records Mangement	190,156,678	86,980,000	277,136,678	190,156,678	86,980,000	277,136,678
	0917000 Lottery Control, Licensing and Regulations	61,000,000	-	61,000,000	61,000,000	-	61,000,000
1135	State Department for Youth Affairs and the Creative Economy	2,877,252,840	1,286,276,325	4,163,529,165	2,892,252,840	3,226,276,325	6,103,529,165
	0221000 Film Development Services	833,153,224	34,700,000	852,853,224	833,153,224	34,700,000	852,853,224
	0711000 Youth Empowerment Services	352,801,955	259,769,867	612,571,822	352,801,955	259,769,867	612,571,822
	0748000 Youth Development Services	776,689,739	991,806,458	1,768,496,197	776,689,739	2,931,806,458	3,708,496,197

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0749000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	929,607,922	-	929,607,922	929,607,922	-	929,607,922
1152	State Department for Energy	12,270,628,638	50,357,369,823	62,627,998,461	12,139,628,638	50,488,369,823	62,627,998,461
	0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	373,382,331	630,000,000	1,003,382,331	373,382,331	630,000,000	1,003,382,331
	0212000 Power Generation	2,599,013,826	9,237,891,458	11,836,905,284	2,468,013,826	9,368,891,458	11,836,905,284
	0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution	9,230,236,289	38,662,178,811	47,892,415,100	9,230,236,289	38,662,178,811	47,892,415,100
	0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies	67,996,192	1,827,299,554	1,895,295,746	67,996,192	1,827,299,554	1,895,295,746
1162	State Department for Livestock	6,295,554,850	7,330,558,633	13,626,113,483	6,295,554,850	7,330,558,633	13,626,113,483
	0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development	6,295,554,850	7,330,558,633	13,626,113,483	6,295,554,850	7,330,558,633	13,626,113,483
1166	State Department for the Blue Economy and Fisheries	3,585,075,164	7,563,727,099	11,148,802,263	3,585,075,164	7,563,727,099	11,148,802,263
	0111000 Fisheries Development and Management	2,921,388,635	7,563,727,099	10,485,115,734	2,921,388,635	7,563,727,099	10,485,115,734
	0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	236,567,748	-	236,567,748	236,567,748	-	236,567,748
	0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy	427,118,781	-	427,118,781	427,118,781	-	427,118,781

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1169	State Department for Agriculture	24,351,719,705	48,864,911,411	73,216,631,116	24,351,719,705	48,864,911,411	73,216,631,116
	0107000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	14,834,453,604	24,114,000,000	38,948,453,604	14,834,453,604	24,114,000,000	38,948,453,604
	0108000 Crop Development and Management	3,945,624,281	24,229,911,411	28,175,535,692	3,945,624,281	24,229,911,411	28,175,535,692
	0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management	133,161,706	471,000,000	604,161,706	133,161,706	471,000,000	604,161,706
	0120000 Agricultural Research & Development	5,438,480,114	50,000,000	5,488,480,114	5,438,480,114	50,000,000	5,488,480,114
1173	State Department for Cooperatives	5,914,111,907	3,371,377,900	9,285,489,807	5,914,111,907	3,371,377,900	9,285,489,807
	0304000 Cooperative Development and Management	5,914,111,907	3,371,377,900	9,285,489,807	5,914,111,907	3,371,377,900	9,285,489,807
1174	State Department for Trade	5,083,018,276	299,845,500	5,382,863,776	5,083,018,276	299,845,500	5,382,863,776
	0310000 Fair Trade Practices And Compliance of Standards	192,341,760	-	192,341,760	192,341,760	-	192,341,760
	0311000 International Trade Development and Promotion	1,711,861,135	-	1,711,861,135	1,711,861,135	-	1,711,861,135
	0312000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	403,897,577	-	403,897,577	403,897,577	-	403,897,577
	0325000 Domestic Trade and Regulation	2,774,917,804	299,845,500	3,074,763,304	2,774,917,804	299,845,500	3,074,763,304
1175	State Department for Industry	4,734,237,400	5,690,083,310	10,424,320,710	4,734,237,400	5,690,083,310	10,424,320,710

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	815,336,806	-	815,336,806	815,336,806	-	815,336,806
	0320000 Industrial Promotion and Development	2,600,730,090	4,997,654,000	7,598,384,090	2,620,730,090	4,997,654,000	7,618,384,090
	0321000 Standards and Quality Infrastructure & Research	1,318,170,504	692,429,310	2,010,599,814	1,318,170,504	692,429,310	2,010,599,814
1176	State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	2,256,998,263	5,994,579,500	8,251,577,763	2,256,998,263	9,841,603,411	12,098,601,674
	0316000 Promotion and Development of MSMEs	969,016,368	5,589,579,500	6,558,595,868	969,016,368	9,436,603,411	10,405,619,779
	0317000 Product and Market Development for MSMEs	653,680,335	55,000,000	708,680,335	653,680,335	55,000,000	708,680,335
	0318000 Digitization and Financial Inclusion for MSMEs	335,630,000	350,000,000	685,630,000	335,630,000	350,000,000	685,630,000
	0319000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	298,671,560	-	298,671,560	298,671,560	-	298,671,560
1177	State Department for Investment Promotion	1,612,111,370	3,261,026,000	4,873,137,370	1,612,111,370	3,261,026,000	4,873,137,370
	0322000 Investment Development and Promotion	1,612,111,370	3,261,026,000	4,873,137,370	1,612,111,370	3,261,026,000	4,873,137,370
1184	State Department for Labour and Skills Development	4,986,186,400	852,601,830	5,838,788,230	4,986,186,400	852,601,830	5,838,788,230
	0910000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	739,410,174	84,000,000	823,410,174	739,410,174	84,000,000	823,410,174

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	0906000 Labour, Employment and Safety Services	1,569,164,757	212,601,830	1,781,766,587	1,569,164,757	212,601,830	1,781,766,587
	0907000 Manpower Development, Industrial Skills & Productivity Management	2,677,611,469	556,000,000	3,233,611,469	2,677,611,469	556,000,000	3,233,611,469
	State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	33,284,872,382	207,360,780	33,492,233,162	33,284,872,382	207,360,780	33,492,233,162
1185	0908000 Social Development and Children Services	1,974,917,271	49,230,000	2,024,147,271	1,974,917,271	49,230,000	2,024,147,271
	0909000 National Social Safety Net	30,880,349,431	158,130,780	31,038,480,211	30,880,349,431	158,130,780	31,038,480,211
	0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	429,605,680	-	429,605,680	429,605,680	-	429,605,680
	State Department for Children Services	11,941,011,616	183,630,000	12,124,641,616	11,941,011,616	183,630,000	12,124,641,616
1186	0908000 Social Development and Children Services	2,330,303,063	183,630,000	2,513,933,063	2,330,303,063	183,630,000	2,513,933,063
	0909000 National Social Safety Net	9,310,736,000	-	9,310,736,000	9,310,736,000	-	9,310,736,000
	0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	299,972,553	-	299,972,553	299,972,553	-	299,972,553
1192	State Department for Mining	2,193,541,987	267,171,968	2,460,713,955	2,233,541,987	267,171,968	2,500,713,955
	1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	483,967,973	-	483,967,973	523,967,973	-	523,967,973

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	1009000 Mineral Resources Management	1,054,757,910	41,190,000	1,095,947,910	1,054,757,910	41,190,000	1,095,947,910
	1021000 Geological Survey and Geoinformation Management	654,816,104	225,981,968	880,798,072	654,816,104	225,981,968	880,798,072
1193	State Department for Petroleum	25,030,336,525	5,291,000,000	30,321,336,525	25,030,336,525	5,291,000,000	30,321,336,525
	0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas	25,030,336,525	5,291,000,000	30,321,336,525	25,030,336,525	5,291,000,000	30,321,336,525
1202	State Department for Tourism	11,758,465,185	5,210,000,000	16,968,465,185	11,758,465,185	5,210,000,000	16,968,465,185
	0313000 Tourism Promotion and Marketing	1,069,236,000	584,000,000	1,653,236,000	1,069,236,000	584,000,000	1,653,236,000
	0314000 Tourism Product Development and Diversification	10,422,598,319	4,586,000,000	15,008,598,319	10,422,598,319	4,586,000,000	15,008,598,319
	0315000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	266,630,866	40,000,000	306,630,866	266,630,866	40,000,000	306,630,866
1203	State Department for Wildlife	13,565,797,441	3,529,080,668	17,094,878,109	13,565,797,441	3,529,080,668	17,094,878,109
	1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management	13,565,797,441	3,529,080,668	17,094,878,109	13,565,797,441	3,529,080,668	17,094,878,109
1212	State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	1,666,159,992	4,633,355,549	6,299,515,541	1,666,159,992	4,633,355,549	6,299,515,541
	0911000 Community Development	470,810,000	4,484,406,145	4,955,216,145	470,810,000	4,484,406,145	4,955,216,145
	0912000 Gender Empowerment	927,961,098	148,949,404	1,076,910,502	927,961,098	148,949,404	1,076,910,502

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	0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	267,388,894	-	267,388,894	267,388,894	-	267,388,894
1213	State Department for Public Service and Human Capital Development	22,056,139,995	2,024,182,111	24,080,322,106	22,254,139,995	2,024,182,111	24,278,322,106
	0710000 Public Service Transformation	10,318,378,504	1,909,182,111	12,227,560,615	10,318,378,504	1,909,182,111	12,227,560,615
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	1,618,047,732	-	1,618,047,732	1,816,047,732	-	1,816,047,732
	0747000 National Youth Service	10,119,713,759	115,000,000	10,234,713,759	10,119,713,759	115,000,000	10,234,713,759
1221	State Department for East African Community Affairs	1,146,235,139	-	1,146,235,139	1,146,235,139	-	1,146,235,139
	0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration	1,146,235,139	-	1,146,235,139	1,146,235,139	-	1,146,235,139
1252	The State Law Office	5,115,845,730	300,000,000	5,415,845,730	5,145,845,730	300,000,000	5,445,845,730
	0606000 Legal Services	4,364,118,984	50,000,000	4,414,118,984	4,347,818,984	50,000,000	4,397,818,984
	0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	751,726,746	250,000,000	1,001,726,746	798,026,746	250,000,000	1,048,026,746
1253	State Department for Justice Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs	1,063,722,234	-	1,063,722,234	1,063,722,234	-	1,063,722,234
	0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs	1,063,722,234	-	1,063,722,234	1,063,722,234	-	1,063,722,234

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1271	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	4,358,500,694	180,000,000	4,538,500,694	4,358,500,694	180,000,000	4,538,500,694
	0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption	4,358,500,694	180,000,000	4,538,500,694	4,358,500,694	180,000,000	4,538,500,694
1281	National Intelligence Service	61,447,229,480	-	61,447,229,480	64,947,229,480	-	64,947,229,480
	0804000 National Security Intelligence	61,447,229,480	-	61,447,229,480	64,947,229,480	-	64,947,229,480
1291	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	5,560,227,372	286,000,000	5,846,227,372	5,560,227,372	286,000,000	5,846,227,372
	0612000 Public Prosecution Services	5,560,227,372	286,000,000	5,846,227,372	5,560,227,372	286,000,000	5,846,227,372
1311	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	3,056,967,519	-	3,056,967,519	3,056,967,519	-	3,056,967,519
	0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties	3,056,967,519	-	3,056,967,519	3,056,967,519	-	3,056,967,519
1321	Witness Protection Agency	791,206,825	-	791,206,825	791,206,825	-	791,206,825
	0615000 Witness Protection	791,206,825	-	791,206,825	791,206,825	-	791,206,825
1331	State Department for Environment & Climate Change	4,142,148,200	1,703,702,439	5,845,850,639	4,142,148,200	1,703,702,439	5,845,850,639
	1002000 Environment Management and Protection	2,122,373,615	1,474,702,439	3,597,076,054	2,122,373,615	1,474,702,439	3,597,076,054
	1010000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	509,785,088	-	509,785,088	509,785,088	-	509,785,088
	1012000 Meteorological Services	1,509,989,497	229,000,000	1,738,989,497	1,509,989,497	229,000,000	1,738,989,497
1332	State Department for Forestry	11,087,544,588	6,462,041,057	17,549,585,645	11,087,544,588	6,462,041,057	17,549,585,645

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	1018000 Forests Development, Management and Conservation	10,823,741,680	6,462,041,057	17,285,782,737	10,823,741,680	6,462,041,057	17,285,782,737
	1024000 Agroforestry and Commercial Forestry Development	15,295,289	-	15,295,289	15,295,289	-	15,295,289
	1025000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	248,507,619	-	248,507,619	248,507,619	-	248,507,619
2011	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	521,334,902	-	521,334,902	521,334,902	-	521,334,902
	0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	521,334,902	-	521,334,902	521,334,902	-	521,334,902
2021	National Land Commission	5,553,230,215	556,104,101	6,109,334,316	5,553,230,215	556,104,101	6,109,334,316
	0119000 Land Administration and Management	5,553,230,215	556,104,101	6,109,334,316	5,553,230,215	556,104,101	6,109,334,316
2031	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	12,980,293,313	30,000,000	13,010,293,313	12,980,293,313	30,000,000	13,010,293,313
	0617000 Management of Electoral Processes	12,980,293,313	30,000,000	13,010,293,313	12,980,293,313	30,000,000	13,010,293,313
2061	The Commission on Revenue Allocation	488,188,526	-	488,188,526	488,188,526	-	488,188,526
	0737000 Inter-Governmental Transfers and Financial Matters	488,188,526	-	488,188,526	488,188,526	-	488,188,526
2071	Public Service Commission	3,597,062,711	-	3,597,062,711	3,597,062,711	-	3,597,062,711
	0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	988,556,452	-	988,556,452	988,556,452	-	988,556,452

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	0726000 Human Resource Management and Development	2,379,675,685	-	2,379,675,685	2,379,675,685	-	2,379,675,685
	0727000 Governance and National Values	168,512,866	-	168,512,866	168,512,866	-	168,512,866
	0744000 Performance and Productivity Management	39,269,892	-	39,269,892	39,269,892	-	39,269,892
	075000 Administration of Quasi-Judicial Functions	21,047,816	-	21,047,816	21,047,816	-	21,047,816
2081	Salaries and Remuneration Commission	869,463,435	-	869,463,435	869,463,435	-	869,463,435
	0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management	869,463,435	-	869,463,435	869,463,435	-	869,463,435
2091	Teachers Service Commission	410,622,082,376	671,000,000	411,293,082,376	410,622,082,376	671,000,000	411,293,082,376
	0509000 Teacher Resource Management	400,765,210,976	629,000,000	401,394,210,976	400,765,210,976	629,000,000	401,394,210,976
	0510000 Governance and Standards	1,092,232,527	-	1,092,232,527	1,092,232,527	-	1,092,232,527
	0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	8,764,638,873	42,000,000	8,806,638,873	8,764,638,873	42,000,000	8,806,638,873
2101	National Police Service Commission	1,455,398,649	-	1,455,398,649	1,455,398,649	-	1,455,398,649
	0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management	1,455,398,649	-	1,455,398,649	1,455,398,649	-	1,455,398,649
2111	Auditor General	8,359,032,880	330,000,000	8,689,032,880	8,359,032,880	330,000,000	8,689,032,880
	0729000 Audit Services	8,359,032,880	330,000,000	8,689,032,880	8,359,032,880	330,000,000	8,689,032,880

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## FIRST SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26

VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	REVISED I BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26			FINAL REVISED II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
2121	Controller of Budget	948,093,754	-	948,093,754	948,093,754	-	948,093,754
	0730000 Control and Management of Public finances	948,093,754	-	948,093,754	948,093,754	-	948,093,754
2131	Commission on Administrative Justice	666,212,573	-	666,212,573	666,212,573	-	666,212,573
	0731000 Promotion of Administrative Justice	666,212,573	-	666,212,573	666,212,573	-	666,212,573
2141	National Gender and Equality Commission	560,367,804	-	560,367,804	560,367,804	-	560,367,804
	0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination	560,367,804	-	560,367,804	560,367,804	-	560,367,804
2151	Independent Policing Oversight Authority	1,405,881,096	-	1,405,881,096	1,405,881,096	-	1,405,881,096
	0622000 Policing Oversight Services	1,405,881,096	-	1,405,881,096	1,405,881,096	-	1,405,881,096
	Sub-Total: Executive	1,960,424,830,717	876,219,675,346	2,836,644,506,063	1,968,043,830,717	886,837,699,257	2,854,881,529,974
1261	The Judiciary	25,637,400,000	1,513,258,328	27,150,658,328	25,637,400,000	1,513,258,328	27,150,658,328
	0610000 Dispensation of Justice	25,637,400,000	1,513,258,328	27,150,658,328	25,637,400,000	1,513,258,328	27,150,658,328
2051	Judicial Service Commission	940,710,000	-	940,710,000	940,710,000	-	940,710,000
	0619000 Judicial Oversight	940,710,000	-	940,710,000	940,710,000	-	940,710,000
	Sub-Total: Judiciary	26,578,110,000	1,513,258,328	28,091,368,328	26,578,110,000	1,513,258,328	28,091,368,328
2041	Parliamentary Service Commission	2,869,865,359	-	2,869,865,359	2,869,865,359	-	2,869,865,359

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## FIRST SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26

VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAM ME	REVISED I BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26			FINAL REVISED II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0765000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	2,631,865,359	-	2,631,865,359	2,631,865,359	-	2,631,865,359
	0766000 Human Resource Management and Development	238,000,000	-	238,000,000	238,000,000	-	238,000,000
2042	National Assembly	28,928,556,038	-	28,928,556,038	28,928,556,038	-	28,928,556,038
	0721000 National Legislation, Representation and Oversight	28,928,556,038	-	28,928,556,038	28,928,556,038	-	28,928,556,038
2043	Parliamentary Joint Services	6,948,110,806	1,565,000,000	8,513,110,806	6,948,110,806	1,565,000,000	8,513,110,806
	0723000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	6,724,110,806	1,565,000,000	8,289,110,806	6,724,110,806	1,565,000,000	8,289,110,806
	0746000 Legislative Training Research & Knowledge Management	224,000,000	-	224,000,000	224,000,000	-	224,000,000
2044	Senate	8,379,167,797	-	8,379,167,797	8,379,167,797	-	8,379,167,797
	0767000 Senate Legislation and Oversight	3,255,450,000	-	3,255,450,000	3,255,450,000	-	3,255,450,000
	0768000 Senate Representation, Liaison and Intergovernmental Relations	2,168,550,000	-	2,168,550,000	2,168,550,000	-	2,168,550,000
	0769000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	2,955,167,797	-	2,955,167,797	2,955,167,797	-	2,955,167,797
	Sub-Total: Parliament	47,125,700,000	1,565,000,000	48,690,700,000	47,125,700,000	1,565,000,000	48,690,700,000

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FIRST SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26							
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	REVISED I BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26			FINAL REVISED II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
Grand Total		2,034,128,640,717	879,297,933,674	2,913,426,574,391	2,041,747,640,717	889,915,957,585	2,931,663,598,302

SECOND SCHEDULE  
SUMMARY OF INCREASES/DECREASES IN THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR THE FY 2025/2026

SECOND SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1011	Executive Office of the President	-	-	-
	0603000 Government Printing Services	-	-	-
	0701000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0703000 Government Advisory Services	-	-	-
	0770000 Leadership and Coordination of Government Services	-	-	-
1012	Office of the Deputy President	200,000,000	-	200,000,000
	0734000 Deputy President Services	200,000,000	-	200,000,000
1013	Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary	-	-	-
	0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision	-	-	-
1014	State Department for Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-

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SECOND SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0759000 Parliamentary Liaison and Legislative Affairs	-	-	-
	0760000 Policy Coordination and Strategy	-	-	-
	0761000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
1016	State Department for Cabinet Affairs	-	-	-
	0758000 Cabinet Affairs Services	-	-	-
1017	State House	1,000,000,000	-	1,000,000,000
	0704000 State House Affairs	1,000,000,000	-	1,000,000,000
1018	State Department for National Government Coordination	-	-	-
	0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision	-	-	-
1023	State Department for Correctional Services	(30,000,000)	-	(30,000,000)
	0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0627000 Prison Services	-30,000,000	-	(30,000,000)
	0628000 Probation & After Care Services	0	-	-
1024	State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	-	-	-
	0605000 Migration & Citizen Services Management	-	-	-
	0626000 Population Management Services	-	-	-

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0631000 General Administration and Planning	-	-	-
1025	National Police Service	240,000,000	-	240,000,000
	0601000 Policing Services	240,000,000	-	240,000,000
	State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	1,550,000,000	-	1,550,000,000
1026	0629000 General Administration and Support Services	1,550,000,000	-	1,550,000,000
	0630000 Policy Coordination Services	-	-	-
	0632000 National Government Field Administration Services	-	-	-
1032	State Department for Devolution	-	-	-
	0712000 Devolution Services	-	-	-
	State Department for Special Programmes	-	-	-
1033	0713000 Special Initiatives	-	-	-
	0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development	-	-	-
	State Department for ASALs and Regional Development	-	-	-
1036	0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development	-	-	-
	0743000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	1013000 Integrated Regional Development	-	-	-

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1041	Ministry of Defence	-	-	-
	0801000 Defence	-	-	-
	0802000 Civil Aid	-	-	-
	0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0806000 Defence Industrialization	-	-	-
1053	State Department for Foreign Affairs	-	-	-
	0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy	-	-	-
	0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy	-	-	-
	0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Development and Technical Cooperation	-	-	-
1054	State Department for Diaspora Affairs	-	-	-
	0752000 Management of Diaspora and Consular Affairs	-	-	-
1064	State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training	-	-	-
	0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training	-	-	-
	0507000 Youth Training and Development	-	-	-
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1065	State Department for Higher Education	-	-	-
	0504000 University Education	-	-	-
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
1066	State Department for Basic Education	1,500,000,000	-	1,500,000,000
	0501000 Primary Education	-	-	-
	0502000 Secondary Education	-	-	-
	0503000 Quality Assurance and Standards	1,500,000,000	-	1,500,000,000
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
1067	State Department for Science, Innovation and Research	-	-	-
	0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	-	-	-
1071	The National Treasury	(650,000,000)	(1,800,000,000)	(2,450,000,000)
	0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(700,000,000)	-	(700,000,000)
	0718000 Public Financial Management	-	(1,800,000,000)	(1,800,000,000)
	0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
	0720000 Market Competition	-	-	-
1072	State Department for Economic Planning	-	-	-
	07710000 Monitoring and Evaluation Services	-	-	-

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0707000 National Statistical Information Services	-	-	-
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	077400 Macro-economic Policy, National Planning and Research	-	-	-
	077500 Sectoral and Intergovernmental Development Planning Coordination	-	-	-
1073	State Department for Investments and Assets Management	-	-	-
	0718000 Public Financial Management	-	-	-
1082	State Department for Medical Services	-	100,000,000	100,000,000
	0402000 National Referral & Specialized Services	-	-	-
	0410000 Curative & Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Adolescent Health RMNCAH	-	100,000,000	100,000,000
	0411000 Health Research and Innovations	-	-	-
	0412000 General Administration	-	-	-
1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	-	-	-
	0406000 Preventive and Promotive Health Services	-	-	-
	0407000 Health Resources Development and Innovation	-	-	-
	0408000 Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	-	-	-
	0412000 General Administration	-	-	-

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1091	State Department for Roads	-	-	-
	0202000 Road Transport	-	-	-
1092	State Department for Transport	-	-	-
	0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0203000 Rail Transport	-	-	-
	0204000 Marine Transport	-	-	-
	0216000 Road Safety	-	-	-
1093	State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	-	-	-
	0220000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs	-	-	-
1094	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	-	-	-
	0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement	-	-	-
	0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development	-	-	-
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
1095	State Department for Public Works	-	-	-
	0103000 Government Buildings	-	-	-
	0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access	-	-	-

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry	-	-	-
1097	State Department for Aviation and Aerospace Development	-	-	-
	0205000 Air Transport	-	-	-
	State Department for Irrigation	-	-	-
1104	1014000 Irrigation and Land Reclamation	-	(250,000,000)	(250,000,000)
	1022000 Water Harvesting and Storage for Irrigation	-	250,000,000	250,000,000
	1023000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	State Department for Water & Sanitation	-	2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000
1109	1001000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	1004000 Water Resources Management	-	-	-
	1015000 Water Storage and Flood Control	4,938,635,600	31,836,573,802	36,775,209,402
	1017000 Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	(4,938,635,600)	(29,536,573,802)	(34,475,209,402)
1112	State Department for Lands and Physical Planning	-	-	-
	0101000 Land Policy and Planning	-	-	-
	0121000 Land Information Management	-	-	-

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0122000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
1122	State Department for Information Communication Technology & Digital Economy	-	-	-
	0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0210000 ICT Infrastructure Development	-	-	-
	0217000 E-Government Services	-	-	-
1123	State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	150,000,000	-	150,000,000
	0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0208000 Information and Communication Services	150,000,000	-	150,000,000
	0209000 Mass Media Skills Development	-	-	-
1132	State Department for Sports	2,000,000	4,100,000,000	4,102,000,000
	0901000 Sports	2,000,000	4,100,000,000	4,102,000,000
1134	State Department for Culture, The Arts and Heritage	-	-	-
	0902000 Culture / Heritage	-	-	-
	0903000 The Arts	-	-	-
	0904000 Library Services	-	-	-
	0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0916000 Public Records Mangement	-	-	-
	0917000 Lottery Control, Licensing and Regulations	-	-	-
1135	State Department for Youth Affairs and the Creative Economy	-	1,940,000,000	1,940,000,000
	0221000 Film Development Services	-	-	-
	0711000 Youth Empowerment Services	-	-	-
	0748000 Youth Development Services	-	1,940,000,000	1,940,000,000
	0749000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
1152	State Department for Energy	(131,000,000)	131,000,000	-
	0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0212000 Power Generation	(131,000,000)	131,000,000	-
	0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution	-	-	-
	0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies	-	-	-
1162	State Department for Livestock	-	-	-
	0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development	-	-	-
1166	State Department for the Blue Economy and Fisheries	-	-	-
	0111000 Fisheries Development and Management	-	-	-

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy	-	-	-
1169	State Department for Agriculture	-	-	-
	0107000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0108000 Crop Development and Management	-	-	-
	0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management	-	-	-
	0120000 Agricultural Research & Development	-	-	-
1173	State Department for Cooperatives	-	-	-
	0304000 Cooperative Development and Management	-	-	-
1174	State Department for Trade	-	-	-
	0310000 Fair Trade Practices And Compliance of Standards	-	-	-
	0311000 International Trade Development and Promotion	-	-	-
	0312000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0325000 Domestic Trade and Regulation	-	-	-
1175	State Department for Industry	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
	0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0320000 Industrial Promotion and Development	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
	0321000 Standards and Quality Infrastructure & Research	-	-	-
1176	State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	-	3,847,023,911	3,847,023,911
	0316000 Promotion and Development of MSMEs	-	3,847,023,911	3,847,023,911
	0317000 Product and Market Development for MSMEs	-	-	-
	0318000 Digitization and Financial Inclusion for MSMEs	-	-	-
	0319000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
1177	State Department for Investment Promotion	-	-	-
	0322000 Investment Development and Promotion	-	-	-
1184	State Department for Labour and Skills Development	-	-	-
	0910000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0906000 Labour, Employment and Safety Services	-	-	-
	0907000 Manpower Development, Industrial Skills & Productivity Management	-	-	-
1185	State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	-	-	-
	0908000 Social Development and Children Services	-	-	-
	0909000 National Social Safety Net	-	-	-

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
1186	State Department for Children Services	-	-	-
	0908000 Social Development and Children Services	-	-	-
	0909000 National Social Safety Net	-	-	-
	0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
1192	State Department for Mining	40,000,000	-	40,000,000
	1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	40,000,000	-	40,000,000
	1009000 Mineral Resources Management	-	-	-
	1021000 Geological Survey and Geoinformation Management	-	-	-
1193	State Department for Petroleum	-	-	-
	0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas	-	-	-
1202	State Department for Tourism	-	-	-
	0313000 Tourism Promotion and Marketing	-	-	-
	0314000 Tourism Product Development and Diversification	-	-	-
	0315000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1203	State Department for Wildlife	-	-	-
	1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management	-	-	-
1212	State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	-	-	-
	0911000 Community Development	-	-	-
	0912000 Gender Empowerment	-	-	-
	0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
1213	State Department for Public Service and Human Capital Development	198,000,000	-	198,000,000
	0710000 Public Service Transformation	-	-	-
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	198,000,000	-	198,000,000
	0747000 National Youth Service	-	-	-
1221	State Department for East African Community Affairs	-	-	-
	0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration	-	-	-
1252	The State Law Office	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
	0606000 Legal Services	(16,300,000)	-	(16,300,000)
	0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	46,300,000	-	46,300,000
1253	State Department for Justice Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-

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SECOND SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-
1271	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	-	-	-
	0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption	-	-	-
1281	National Intelligence Service	3,500,000,000	-	3,500,000,000
	0804000 National Security Intelligence	3,500,000,000	-	3,500,000,000
1291	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	-	-	-
	0612000 Public Prosecution Services	-	-	-
1311	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	-	-	-
	0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties	-	-	-
1321	Witness Protection Agency	-	-	-
	0615000 Witness Protection	-	-	-
1331	State Department for Environment & Climate Change	-	-	-
	1002000 Environment Management and Protection	-	-	-
	1010000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	1012000 Meteorological Services	-	-	-
1332	State Department for Forestry	-	-	-

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SECOND SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	1018000 Forests Development, Management and Conservation	-	-	-
	1024000 Agroforestry and Commercial Forestry Development	-	-	-
	1025000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
2011	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	-	-	-
	0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	-	-	-
2021	National Land Commission	-	-	-
	0119000 Land Administration and Management	-	-	-
2031	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	-	-	-
	0617000 Management of Electoral Processes	-	-	-
2061	The Commission on Revenue Allocation	-	-	-
	0737000 Inter-Governmental Transfers and Financial Matters	-	-	-
2071	Public Service Commission	-	-	-
	0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0726000 Human Resource Management and Development	-	-	-
	0727000 Governance and National Values	-	-	-
	0744000 Performance and Productivity Management	-	-	-

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<b>SECOND SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26</b>				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	075000 Administration of Quasi-Judicial Functions	-	-	-
2081	Salaries and Remuneration Commission	-	-	-
	0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management	-	-	-
2091	Teachers Service Commission	-	-	-
	0509000 Teacher Resource Management	-	-	-
	0510000 Governance and Standards	-	-	-
	0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
2101	National Police Service Commission	-	-	-
	0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management	-	-	-
2111	Auditor General	-	-	-
	0729000 Audit Services	-	-	-
2121	Controller of Budget	-	-	-
	0730000 Control and Management of Public finances	-	-	-
2131	Commission on Administrative Justice	-	-	-
	0731000 Promotion of Administrative Justice	-	-	-
2141	National Gender and Equality Commission	-	-	-

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination	-	-	-
2151	Independent Policing Oversight Authority	-	-	-
	0622000 Policing Oversight Services	-	-	-
	Sub-Total: Executive	7,619,000,000	10,618,023,911	18,237,023,911
1261	The Judiciary	-	-	-
	0610000 Dispensation of Justice	-	-	-
2051	Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-
	0619000 Judicial Oversight	-	-	-
	Sub-Total: Judiciary	-	-	-
2041	Parliamentary Service Commission	-	-	-
	0765000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	0766000 Human Resource Management and Development	-	-	-
2042	National Assembly	-	-	-
	0721000 National Legislation, Representation and Oversight	-	-	-
2043	Parliamentary Joint Services	-	-	-
	0723000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-

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<b>SECOND SCHEDULE: SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26</b>				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2025/26 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0746000 Legislative Training Research & Knowledge Management	-	-	-
2044	Senate	-	-	-
	0767000 Senate Legislation and Oversight	-	-	-
	0768000 Senate Representation, Liaison and Intergovernmental Relations	-	-	-
	0769000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-
	Sub-Total: Parliament	-	-	-
	Grand Total	7,619,000,000	10,618,023,911	18,237,023,911

**THIRD SCHEDULE**  
**FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR**  
**THE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES II FOR FY 2025/26**

<b>THIRD SCHEDULE</b>								
<b>BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS</b>								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1	ADMINISTRATION & INTERNAL AFFAIRS		(50,000,000)	290,000,000	-	-	240,000,000	
1011		Office of the President	-	-	-	-	-	
1011		0603000 Government Printing Services					-	
1011		0701000 General Administration Planning					-	

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THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		and Support Services						
1011		0703000 Government Advisory Services					-	
1011		0770000 Leadership and Coordination of Government Services					-	
1012		Office of the Deputy President	-	-	-	-	-	
1012		0734000 Deputy President Services	-				-	
1013		Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary	-	-	-	-	-	
1013		0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision					-	
1014		State Department for Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	
1014		0759000 Parliamentary Liaison and Legislative Affairs					-	
1014		0760000 Policy Coordination and Strategy					-	
1014		0761000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1016		State Department	-	-	-	-	-	

THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		for Cabinet Affairs						
1016		0758000 Cabinet Affairs Services					-	
1017		State House Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	
1017		0704000 State House Affairs					-	
1018		State Department for National Government Coordination	(50,000,000)	50,000,000	-	-	-	
1018		0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision	(50,000,000)	50,000,000			-	Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) from refurbishment of buildings. Increase Ksh. 17.55 million (Recurrent) for domestic travel and subsistence expenses. Increase Ksh. 18.38 million (Recurrent) for settlement of foreign travel expenses. Increase Ksh. 5.35 million (Recurrent) for human capital development. Increase Ksh. 8.72 million (Recurrent) for rent obligations office of the Prime CS
1024		State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	-	-	-	-	-	
1024		0605000 Migration & Citizen Services					-	

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THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1024		0626000 Population Management Services					-	
1024		0631000 General Administration and Planning					-	
1025		National Police Service	-	240,000,000	-	-	240,000,000	
1025		0601000 Policing Services		240,000,000			240,000,000	Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for 221312 DCI Increase Ksh. 140 million (Recurrent) for 221312 DIG Kenya Police
1026		State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	-	-	-	-	-	
1026		0629000 General Administration and Support Services					-	
1026		0630000 Policy Coordination Services					-	
1026		0632000 National Government Field Administration Services					-	
2101		National Police Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2101		0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management					-	

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BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
2151		Independent Policing Oversight Authority	-	-	-	-	-	
2151		0622000 Policing Oversight Services					-	
2	AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK		-	-	-	-	-	
1162		State Department for Livestock	-	-	-	-	-	
1162		0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development					-	
1169		State Department for Crop Development	-	-	-	-	-	
1169		0107000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1169		0108000 Crop Development and Management					-	
1169		0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management					-	
1169		0120000 Agricultural Research & Development					-	
3	BLUE ECONOMY & IRRIGATION		-	-	(300,000,000)	300,000,000	-	
1104		State Department	-	-	-	-	-	

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THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		for Irrigation						
1104		1014000 Irrigation and Land Reclamation					-	
1104		1022000 Water Harvesting and Storage for Irrigation					-	
1104		1023000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1109		State Department for Water & Sanitation	-	-	(300,000,000)	300,000,000	-	
1109		1001000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1109		1004000 Water Resources Management					-	
1109		1017000 Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development			(300,000,000)	300,000,000	-	Reduce Ksh. 300 million (Development) from 1109130901 Water Security & Climate Resilience - Mwache Dam (External Funding A in A). Increase Ksh. 300 million (Development) from 1109130901 Water Security & Climate Resilience - Mwache Dam (External Funding Revenue).

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BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1109		1015000 Water Storage and Flood Control					-	
1166		State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	
1166		0111000 Fisheries Development and Management					-	
1166		0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1166		0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy					-	
4	COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION & INNOVATION		-	-	-	-	-	
1122		State Department for Information Communication and Technology & Innovation	-	-	-	-	-	
1122		0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1122		0210000 ICT Infrastructure					-	

THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		Development						
1122		0217000 E-Government Services					-	
1123		State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	-	-	-	-	-	
1123		0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1123		0208000 Information and Communication Services					-	
1123		0209000 Mass Media Skills Development					-	
5	DEFENCE, INTELLIGENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS		-	-	-	-	-	
1041		Ministry of Defence	-	-	-	-	-	
1041		0801000 Defence					-	
1041		0802000 Civil Aid					-	
1041		0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1041		0806000 Defence Industrialization					-	
1053		State Department for Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	

THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1053		0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1053		0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy					-	
1053		0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy					-	
1053		0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Development and Technical Cooperation					-	
1054		State Department for Diaspora Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	
1054		0752000 Management of Diaspora and Consular Affairs					-	
1221		State Department for East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	
1221		0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration					-	
1281		National Intelligence Service	-	-	-	-	-	
1281		0804000 National Security Intelligence					-	

THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
6	EDUCATION AND RESEARCH		-	-	-	-	-	
1064		State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	-	-	-	-	-	
1064		0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training					-	
1064		0507000 Youth Training and Development					-	
1064		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1065		State Department for Higher Education & Research	-	-	-	-	-	
1065		0504000 University Education					-	
1065		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1066		State Department for Basic Education	-	-	-	-	-	
1066		0501000 Primary Education					-	
1066		0502000 Secondary Education					-	
1066		0503000 Quality Assurance					-	

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BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		and Standards						
1066		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1067		State Department for Science, Innovation and Research	-	-	-	-	-	
1067		0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation					-	
2091		Teachers Service Commission		-		-	-	
2091		0509000 Teacher Resource Management					-	
2091		0510000 Governance and Standards					-	
2091		0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
7	ENERGY		(131,000,000)	-	(280,000,000)	411,000,000	-	
1152		State Department for Energy	(131,000,000)	-	(40,000,000)	171,000,000	-	
1152		0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	

THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1152		0212000 Power Generation	(131,000,000)			131,000,000	-	Reduce Ksh. 131 million (Recurrent) from 1152000603-2630100 Geothermal Development Company (Current Grants to Government Agencies and Other Levels of Government) Increase Ksh. 131 million (Development) 1152102200 Menengai Geothermal Development Project
1152		0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution			(40,000,000)	40,000,000	-	Reduce Ksh. 40 million (Development) from 1152112900 Electrification of Galana-Kulalu Irrigation Scheme (AiA from the 5% Rep Levy). Increase Ksh. 40 million (Development) for 1152104400 Electrification of Public Facilities (AiA from the 5% Rep Levy)
1152		0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies					-	
1193		State Department for Petroleum	-	-	(240,000,000)	240,000,000	-	

THIRD SCHEDULE									
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS									
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES						Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change		
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase			
1193		0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas			(240,000,000)	240,000,000	-	Reduce Ksh. 150 million (Development) from 1193100401-2211300 Lokichar - Lamu Crude Oil Pipeline (LLCOP) project (Other Operating Expenses) (A in A from the PDL) Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from 1193100405-2211300 LPG Distribution and Infrastructure-BETA (Other Operating Expenses) (A in A from the PDL) Increase Ksh. 200 million (Development) for 1193100404-3130100 South-Lokichar Oil Field Development project (Acquisition of Land) (AiA from the PDL)	
								Reduce Ksh. 40 million (Development) from 1193100408-3110500 Clean Cooking Gas (CCG) for Public Learning Institutions project (Construction and Civil Works) (AiA from the PDL) Increase Ksh. 40 million (Development) for 1193100405-2210800 LPG Distribution and	

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BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
								Infrastructure-BETA (Hospitality Supplies and Services) towards settling pending bills incurred in the realization of its mandate (A in A from the PDL)
8	ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND MINING		-	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000	
1331		State Department for Environment and Climate Change	-	-	-	-	-	
1331		1002000 Environment Management and Protection					-	
1331		1010000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1331		1012000 Meteorological Services					-	
1192		State Department for Mining	-	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000	
1192		1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services		40,000,000			40,000,000	Increase Ksh. 40 million (Recurrent) for Gold feasibility study - Migori - National Mining Corporation (NAMICO)
1192		1009000 Mineral Resources Management					-	

THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1192		1021000 Geological Survey and Geoinformation Management					-	
1332		1332 State Department for Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	
1332		1018000 Forests Development, Management and Conservation					-	
1332		1024000 Agroforestry and Commercial Forestry Development					-	
1332		1025000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
9	FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING		-	-	-	-	-	
1071		The National Treasury	-	-	-	-	-	
1071		0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1071		0718000 Public Financial Management					-	
1071		0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation					-	

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BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		and Management						
1071		0720000 Market Competition					-	
1072		State Department for Economic Planning	-	-	-	-	-	
1072		07710000 Monitoring and Evaluation Services					-	
1072		0707000 National Statistical Information Services					-	
1072		0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1072		Macro-economic Policy, National Planning and Research					-	
1072		Sectoral and Intergovernmental Development Planning					-	
1073		State Department for Investments and Assets Management	-	-	-	-	-	
1073		0718000 Public Financial Management					-	
2061		The Commission	-	-	-	-	-	

THIRD SCHEDULE									
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS									
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Gross Change	Notes
			Recurrent		Development				
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase			
		Revenue Allocation							
2061		0737000 Inter-Governmental Transfers and Financial Matters						-	
2121		Office of the Controller of Budget	-	-	-	-		-	
2121		0730000 Control and Management of Public finances						-	
10	HEALTH		-	-	-	100,000,000	100,000,000		
1082		State Department for Medical Services	-	-	-	100,000,000	100,000,000		
1082		0402000 National Referral & Specialized Services					-		
1082		0410000 Curative & Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Adolescent Health RMNCAH				100,000,000	100,000,000		Increase Ksh. 100 million (Development) for equipping Webuye level 4 Hospital
1082		0411000 Health Research and Innovations					-		
1082		0412000 General Administration					-		
1083		State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	-	-	-	-		-	
1083		0406000 Preventive					-		

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THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		and Promotive Health Services						
1083		0407000 Health resources development and Innovation					-	
1083		0408000 Health Policy, Standards and Regulations					-	
1083		0412000 General Administration					-	
11	HOUSING, URBAN PLANNING & PUBLIC WORKS		-	-	-	-	-	
1094		State Department for Housing and Urban Development	-	-	-	-	-	
1094		0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement					-	
1094		0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development					-	
1094		0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1095		State for Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	
1095		0103000 Government Buildings					-	

THIRD SCHEDULE									
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS									
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Gross Change	Notes
			Recurrent		Development				
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase			
1095		0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access					-		
1095		0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-		
1095		0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry					-		
12	JUSTICE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE		(90,500,000)	90,500,000	-	-	-		
1023		State Department for Correctional Services	(30,000,000)	-	-	-	(30,000,000)		
1023		0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-		
1023		0627000 Prison Services	(30,000,000)				(30,000,000)	Reduce Ksh 30 million (Recurrent) from the food and rations under the Programme of Prison Service	
1023		0628000 Probation & After Care Services					-		
1252		State Law Office	(60,500,000)	90,500,000	-	-	30,000,000		
1252		0606000 Legal Services	(46,300,000)	30,000,000			(16,300,000)	Reduce Ksh 46.3 million (Recurrent) from P.E Increase Ksh 30 million (Recurrent) for the National	

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BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS									
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Gross Change	Notes
			Recurrent		Development				
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase			
1252		0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(14,200,000)	60,500,000			46,300,000	Reduce Ksh 14.2 million (Recurrent) from P E Increase Ksh 46.5 million (Recurrent) for Domestic and foreign travel costs as well as rent arrears for CBK Pension Towers. Increase Ksh 14.0 million (Recurrent) for the Nairobi Centre for International Arbitration (NCIA) for completion of review and publication of revised NCIA Arbitration rules 2025.	
1253		State Department for Justice Human Rights and Constitutional Affairs	-	-	-	-	-		
1253		0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs					-		
1271		Ethics and Anti-Corruption	-	-	-	-	-		

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			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		Commission						
1271		0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption					-	
1291		Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	-	-	-	-	-	
1291		0612000 Public Prosecution Services					-	
1311		Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	-	-	-	-	-	
1311		0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties					-	
1321		Witness Protection Agency	-	-	-	-	-	
1321		0615000 Witness Protection					-	
2011		Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	-	-	-	-	-	
2011		0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights					-	
2031		Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2031		0617000 Management of Electoral Processes					-	
2131		Commission	-	-	-	-	-	

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			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		Administrative Justice						
2131		0731000 Promotion of Administrative Justice					-	
1261		The Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	
1261		0610000 Dispensation of Justice					-	
2051		Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2051		0619000 Judicial Oversight					-	
13	LABOUR		-	-	-	-	-	
1184		State Department for Labor	-	-	-	-	-	
1184		0910000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1184		0906000 Labor, Employment and Safety Services					-	
1184		0907000 Manpower Development, Employment and Productivity Management					-	
1213		State Department for Public Service	-	-	-	-	-	
1213		0710000 Public Service Transformation					-	
1213		0709000 General Administration					-	

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			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		ion Planning and Support Services						
2071		Public Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2071		0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
2071		0726000 Human Resource management and Development					-	
2071		0727000 Governance and National Values					-	
2071		0744000 Performance and Productivity Management					-	
2071		075000 Administration of Quasi-Judicial Functions					-	
2081		Salaries and Remuneration Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2081		0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management					-	
14	LANDS		-	-	-	-	-	
1112		State Department for Lands and	-	-	-	-	-	

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			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		Physical Planning						
1112		0101000 Land Policy and Planning					-	
1112		0121000 Land Information Management					-	
1112		0122000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
2021		National Land Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2021		0116000 Land Administration and Management					-	
15	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		-	-	-	-	-	
1032		State Department for Devolution	-	-	-	-	-	
1032		0712000 Devolution Services					-	
1033		State Department for Special Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	
1033		0713000 Special Initiatives					-	
1033		0733000 Accelerated ASAL					-	
1036		State Department for ASALS & Regional and Northern Corridor	-	-	-	-	-	

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			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		Development						
1036		0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development					-	
1036		0743000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1036		1013000 Integrated Regional Development					-	
16	SOCIAL PROTECTION		-	-	-	-	-	
1185		State Department for Social Protection, Pensions & Senior Citizen Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	
1185		0908000 Social Development and Children Services					-	
1185		0909000 National Social Safety Net					-	
1185		0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1186		State Department for Children Welfare Services	-	-	-	-	-	
1186		0908000 Social Development and					-	

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BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		Children Services						
1186		0909000 National Social Safety Net					-	
1186		0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1212		State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	-	-	-	-	-	
1212		0911000 Community Development					-	
1212		0912000 Gender Empowerment					-	
1212		0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1135		State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy	-	-	-	-	-	
1135		0711000 Youth Empowerment Services					-	
1135		0748000 Youth Development Services					-	
1135		0749000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
2141		National Gender and	-	-	-	-	-	

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Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		Equality Commission						
2141		0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination					-	
1213		State Department for Public Service	-	-	-	-	-	
1213		0747000 National Youth Service					-	
17	SPORTS AND CULTURE		-	-	-	-	-	
1132		State Department for Sports	-	-	-	-	-	
1132		0901000 Sports					-	
1134		State Department for Culture and Heritage	-	-	-	-	-	
1134		0902000 Culture/Heritage					-	
1134		0903000 The Arts					-	
1134		0904000 Library Services					-	
1134		0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1134		0916000 Public Records Management					-	
1134		0917000 Lottery Control, Licensing					-	

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BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		and Regulations						
1135		State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy	-	-	-	-	-	
1135		0221000 Film Development Services					-	
18	TOURISM AND WILDLIFE		-	-	-	-	-	
1202		State Department for Tourism	-	-	-	-	-	
1202		0313000 Tourism Promotion and Marketing					-	
1202		0314000 Tourism Product Development and Diversification					-	
1202		0315000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1203		State Department for Wildlife	-	-	-	-	-	
1203		1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management					-	
19	TRADE INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVES		-	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	
1173		State Department for Cooperatives	-	-	-	-	-	

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BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1173		0304000 Cooperative Development and Management					-	
1174		State Department for Trade	-	-	-	-	-	
1174		0309000 Domestic Trade and Enterprise Development					-	
1174		0310000 Fair Trade Practices And Compliance of Standards					-	
1174		0311000 International Trade Development and Promotion					-	
1174		0312000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1175		State Department for Industry	-	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	
1175		0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1175		0320000 Industrial Promotion and Development		20,000,000			20,000,000	Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for Kenya Leather Development Council Operation and Maintenance
1175		0321000 Standards and Quality Infrastructure					-	

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Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		re & Research						
1176		State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	-	-	-	-	-	
1176		0316000 Promotion and Development of MSMEs					-	
1176		0317000 Product and Market Development for MSMEs					-	
1176		0318000 Digitization and Financial Inclusion for MSMEs					-	
1176		0319000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1177		State Department for Investment Promotion	-	-	-	-	-	
1177		0322000 Investment Development and Promotion					-	
20	TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE		-	-	-	-	-	
1091		State Department for Roads	-	-	-	-	-	
1091		0202000 Road Transport					-	

THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1092		State Department of Transport	-	-	-	-	-	
1092		0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1092		0203000 Rail Transport					-	
1092		0204000 Marine Transport					-	
1092		0216000 Road Safety					-	
1093		State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	
1093		0219000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs					-	
1097		State Department for Aviation and Aerospace Development	-	-	-	-	-	
1097		0205000 Air Transport					-	
21	BUDGET & APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE		(460,000,000)	460,000,000	-	-	-	
		Parliament	(460,000,000)	460,000,000	-	-	-	
2041		Parliamentary Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2041		0765000 General Administration Planning and					-	

THIRD SCHEDULE								
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		Support Services						
2041		0766000 Human Resources Management and Development					-	
2042		National Assembly	-	-	-	-	-	
2042		0721000 National Legislation, representation and oversight					-	
2043		Parliamentary Joint Services	(460,000,000)	460,000,000	-	-	-	
2043		0723000 General Administration, planning and support services	(460,000,000)	460,000,000			-	Reduce Ksh. 210 million (Recurrent) from 0001-01-2110115 Increase Ksh. 210 million (Recurrent) to 0001-102211311- to settle KBC Bills. Reduce Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) from 0001-01-2110301 Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for 0001-052211304- to settle medical bills. Reduce Ksh. 70 million (Recurrent) from 0001-01-2110314 KES 70M Increase Ksh. 70 million (Recurrent) for 0001-032210401- to settle Kenya Airways bills.

THIRD SCHEDULE									
BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS									
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Gross Change	Notes
			Recurrent		Development				
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase			
									Reduce Ksh. 60 million (Recurrent) from 0001-01-2110323 Increase Ksh. 60 million (Recurrent) for 0001-03-2210401to settle Kenya Airways bills. Redcue Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) from 0001-01-2110320 Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for 0001-032210301to settle local travel costs (Kenya Airways bills).
2043		0746000 Legislative Training Research & Knowledge Management						-	
2044		Senate Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2044		0767000 Senate Legislation and Oversight						-	
2044		0768000 Senate Representation, Liaison & Intergovernmental Relations						-	
2044		0769000 General Administration Planning and Support Services						-	
2111		Auditor General	-	-	-	-	-	-	

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BUDGET COMMITTEE FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS								
Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2025/2026 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Gross Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
2111		0729000 Audit Services					-	
		Total Expenditure	(731,500,000)	900,500,000	(580,000,000)	811,000,000	400,000,000	
		Parliament	(460,000,000)	460,000,000	-	-	-	
		Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	
		Executive	(271,500,000)	440,500,000	(580,000,000)	811,000,000	400,000,000	

Hon. Speaker, the Supplementary Estimates were submitted just two weeks before the close of this financial year, and the Committee had very limited time to go through them. Therefore, we did not have an opportunity to invite Committee Chairpersons to appear before us. The Supplementary Estimates seek to address funding shortfalls in operations and maintenance, strengthen support for critical security interventions during the financial year, and provide for programmes to be financed through development partners' support.

It is important for the House to note that, under these Supplementary Estimates, the National Treasury has neither issued nor disbursed any funding under Article 223. This is a very good disciplinary measure that the National Treasury has adopted, given that over the years this House has complained that the National Treasury has been spending money that has not been approved by this House.

Hon. Speaker, I would like to highlight some of the key Votes affected by the Supplementary Estimates II. Firstly, there is an allocation of Ksh3.85 billion, which will be spent by the State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises; and, Ksh1.9 billion, which will go to the State Department for Youth Affairs and the Creative Economy, together with additional support for the National Youth Opportunities Towards Advancement (NYOTA) Programme. This Programme seeks to expand economic opportunities and improve livelihoods for young people across the country.

Secondly, there is an allocation of Ksh2.3 billion for the State Department for Water and Sanitation. The money is meant to support implementation of the Mwache Multipurpose Dam Project. This is a very big water project in the Coast Region, specifically in Kwale County, which is being funded jointly by the Government of Kenya and our development partners. This allocation is from our development partners.

Third, is an allocation of Ksh3.5 billion intended to support security operations and other security-related operations. There is another Ksh1.5 billion that will go to the State Department for Education to cater for arrears relating to administration of national examinations and assessments. When we passed the main Budget Estimates, there was uproar that we had not factored in the funds required to pay those who assisted in the invigilation of previous examinations. I wish to report to the House that this money has been factored in the Supplementary Budget that we are going to approve.

*[The Speaker (Hon. Moses Wetang'ula) left the Chair]*

*[The Temporary Speaker]*

*(Hon. Peter Kaluma) in the Chair]*

Hon. Temporary Speaker, there is an allocation Ksh150 million meant for acquisition of broadcasting rights for the 2026 FIFA World Cup through the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC). There is another allocation of about Ksh4.1 billion to the Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund for completion of the Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) training grounds. We have many AFCON training grounds under construction, but we did not have sufficient budgetary allocation to complete them in readiness for AFCON. We now have Ksh4.1 billion, which we will use to ensure that the construction of those facilities is completed.

The National Treasury has also undertaken some re-allocations. Some resources had been budgeted for personnel emoluments but it has since been realized that the funds will not be spent in the current financial year. Therefore, a sum of Ksh700 million has been cut from the Budget Estimates. There are other re-allocations within the National Treasury amounting to about Ksh1.8 billion. These funds will also help us to reduce the National Treasury's budget.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, since this is a very straightforward Motion and the amendments to the Estimates are very few, I do not wish to spend more time explaining them. I beg to move and request my able Vice-Chairperson to second the Motion.

**Hon. (Dr) Robert Pukose** (Endebess, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I rise to second the Motion on consideration of the Supplementary Estimates II for the Financial Year 2025/2026. As my Chairperson has stated, this is a very small supplementary budget affecting only a few State Departments. It re-allocates funds to areas we were not able to factor into the main Budget.

Some funds have been re-allocated to security agencies and to the NYOTA Programme to support our youth, who are expecting to get the second disbursement. We hope that when the youths get this money, they will be able to engage in business. We are also asking the Ministry concerned to do monitoring and evaluation to make sure that the money is used to achieve the intended purpose. This is because some of the youths have not used the money to start small businesses as intended.

There is also Ksh2.3 billion allocated to Mwache Dam in Kwale County. This is a very important dam for the Coast Region, especially for the people of Kwale County in terms of irrigation and provision of water for domestic use. They have also factored in money to cater for previous national examination invigilation. Every year, teachers undertake the marking of national examinations. During the debate of the main Budget Estimates of the current financial year, it was noted that there was no provision for payment of teachers who undertook invigilation duties during previous national examinations. This money has not been paid even as we approach the next national examination cycle. We have included the funds in these Supplementary Estimates to ensure that teachers who previously undertook invigilation and examination marking duties are paid by the closure of the financial year.

With those few remarks, I second.

*(Question proposed)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Leader of the Majority Party, proceed.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I rise to support the Motion for adoption of the Budget and Appropriations Committee on the Supplementary Estimates II of the Financial Year 2025/2026.

As the Chair and the Vice-Chair have articulated, this is the very last supplementary budget. It is a very short Bill, and the approvals being will not result in additional Exchequer expenditures since it just involves re-allocation of monies already contained in the main Budget. As we approach the end of the current financial year, it is apparent that some State Departments will not be able to absorb the monies that have been allocated to them. Therefore,

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through these Supplementary Estimates, we seek to re-allocate those resources to other deserving areas that will absorb that money.

Another reason as to why we undertake this very last supplementary budget in the financial year is to appropriate any additional Appropriations-In-Aid (A-In-A) monies that may not have been factored in the Supplementary Budget I. This applies to public organizations with the capacity to generate A-In-A over and above their projections. Leveraging on technology, a number of state agencies and government-owned enterprises now generate their own revenues. The actual actual monies collected in form of A-In-A sometimes exceed the projections factored in the Budget at the beginning of the financial year. We, therefore, need to realign our budgets to make sure that they absorb any additional A-In-A within the financial year. This will ensure that we do not cross over to the new year with misaligned budget lines. Where some State Departments have pending bills while other State Departments have surpluses within the same Ministry, re-allocation is undertaken to balance out expenditures.

With those remarks, I support the Motion and urge Members to also support it.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): The Leader of the Minority Party takes precedence.

**Hon. Junet Mohamed** (Suna East, ODM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I stand to support the Report of the Budget and Appropriation Committee on the Supplementary Budget II. I commend the prudent management of finances by the National Treasury. Having been in this House for a while, I have seen many financial years where we had up to four Supplementary Budgets. In this financial year, we have had only two Supplementary Budgets. The second Supplementary Budget seeks to make very minimal re-allocations. The Leader of the Majority Party will agree with me that during previous regimes, we used to have Supplementary Budgets I, II and III. There was even a time when we had Supplementary Budget IV. That tells us that the people running the National Treasury today know what they are doing. They know their work. That is the way to go.

Even in the next financial year, we want to have a maximum of one Supplementary Budget. Otherwise, we should just be implementing the main Budget Estimates as passed by the House. Supplementary Budgets disrupt the implementation programmes provided through the main Budget Estimates. I know that many needs crop up all the time in the middle of the year, but prudent financial management requires that you, as much as possible, minimize disruption of implementation of the main Budget. Supplementary Budgets disrupt implementation of well-planned programmes.

With those remarks, I support.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, before I sit down, allow me to make a rejoinder on what transpired in this House yesterday while I was away attending to personal issues. I was out of town yesterday. I had some personal issues to attend to. I am told that while I was away, my deputy sat here, masquerading to be the Leader of the Minority Party.

*(Laughter)*

I was shocked when I saw it in the evening news. I am just holding him because there are no numbers here. As you are aware, the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) has moved out of Azimio. I am trying to protect him and preserve him, but now *anamea pembe*. He is now saying that he can be the Leader of the Minority Party. We cannot be led by a party with 20 Members of Parliament. That is a very small number. They cannot even be the minority party. They can only be the minority of the minorities. Next time, let us not have that kind of confusion in the House. Constitutionally, under Article 108, I am the Leader of the Minority Party, as you know.

I am happy that the House has passed the Finance Bill because there was really nothing in it. It was just simplifying the tax processes. If you are still living in the days of the Finance Bill of 2024, you will be stuck there forever. The country has moved on. Even the war in the Middle East is ending. Iran and the United States of America (USA) are making peace. The prices of petroleum products will soon come down. Life will be fine and inflation will come down. I do not know what people will say next.

With those few remarks, I reprimand the Deputy Leader of the Minority Party by telling him not to attempt that kind of coup next time. Otherwise, there will be consequences.

*(Laughter)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): I hope *The Hansard* will be checked. If there is any such representation on change of leadership of the Minority Party side, it should be expunged straightaway. This is because the House is clear, under the Constitution, on who the Leader of the Minority Party is.

Hon. Irene Mayaka.

**Hon. Irene Mayaka** (Nominated, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I would like to support the Supplementary Estimates II for 2025/2026 Financial Year.

Among the proposed reallocation and additional allocation of funds, there are three very important aspects that I would like to highlight. The first aspect is that there are many cries from Kenyans that they are unable to watch the ongoing World Cup because Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) does not have airing rights. What the Budget and Appropriations Committee and the State Department have done is very important. Kenyans across the country will watch and follow all the World Cup games. You know how important soccer is to us.

Secondly, there is the additional expenditure towards preparations for our sports, especially for the upcoming African Cup of Nations (AFCON). We have seen what has been done by the United States of America (USA), Canada and Mexico. As East African Community, we want to have a fantastic tournament when the AFCON begins. So, the budgetary reallocation that has been made to this Fund is very important as it will enable us to prepare the stadiums and ensure that we are ready for AFCON next year.

The other reallocation that I applaud is the additional appropriation for the NYOTA programme. Sometime back, the president issued funds to our youths through the NYOTA programme, and we have seen how helpful those funds were to our young people. Therefore, the additional allocation given to the programme is very important. The young people who got the initial allocation were advised that once their projects become viable, they would get more money to expand what they are doing. This allocation encourages and ensures that this project is implemented.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I applaud the Chair of the Budget and Appropriations Committee and his team. I also support these additional allocations and reallocation of funds.

With those few remarks, I support.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe is recognised to contribute.

**Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe** (Navakholo, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. At the outset, allow me to appreciate the Budget and Appropriations Committee and thank Hon. Atandi for the good work he has done towards the Supplementary Estimates II for 2025/2026 Financial Year.

I would like to speak on two issues, namely; payment of teachers and facilitators of the the previous national examinations. I brought in this House the Kenya National Examination Council (Amendment) Bill of 2015 that empowered Kenyan children not to pay KNEC

examination fees. It calls on the facilitators to make sure that examinations are administered on time, and that they are not leaked. For you to do that, you should entice them by paying them on time. Whereas we applaud the government for allocating their payment in the Supplementary Estimates II, I request that next time, we consider this payment in Supplementary Estimates I. The teachers will administer the examinations on time, but we will not know the entire cost of the facilitation. Therefore, I thank the government, but also ask that next time we consider these payments in Supplementary Estimates I.

I also appreciate Supplementary Estimates II because of NYOTA. The country is outright with the youth. We have to call a spade a spade. The youth population must be considered. We must look at the youth with very open eyes, support their interests and making sure that whatever we budget considers them. Factoring in the remaining portion of the NYOTA programme is good. We encourage the government to continue with the spirit of supporting the youth through the NYOTA programme.

The final positive thing I have seen in this Supplementary Budget Estimates II is the facilitation of water programme. I note that a sum of Ksh2.3 billion has been allocated for a dam in Kwale County, which is a good thing. Let us call a spade a spade. Many people say that Kwale is near the ocean. So, it has water from the ocean, but that is not true. They deserve this dam. As Kenyans, let them have this dam. Through the main Budget, let us provide for the Kakamega-Bungoma Bulk Water Supply and Sanitation Project so that we can have access to clean water.

With those few remarks, I beg to support the Motion.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal is recognised to contribute.

**Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal** (Seme, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute. I rise to support the Supplementary Budget Estimates II. As we have noted, the time was short. However, our Committee looked through it and agreed that the sector was not affected in any way. We noted with concern that there is need to factor in Ebola preparedness funding. Even the Ministry had noted it. We raised this with the Chair of the Budget and Appropriations Committee. He said that would be taken care of in contingencies, emergencies and even in two to three provisions. So, we are satisfied.

We support and hope that issue remains active because it is something whose preparation needs to be done in time and properly.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon (Dr) Wilberforce Oundo.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. Let me also say a word on this Supplementary Budget Estimates II for 2025/2026 Financial Year. Ironically, as much as we want to be very polite, supplementary budgets basically indicate some kind of shortfall or failure to plan properly in terms of what is supposed to happen. Nevertheless, our Standing Order and laws allow it. We will let the Executive probably abuse that privilege and move on.

However, let me mention a few issues. On the issue of the NYOTA programme, I sit in the Departmental Committee on Trade, Industry and Cooperatives where the State Department is domiciled for oversight. We raised the issue with them. After the first disbursement, the second disbursement took too long. The youths, being who they are, became resentful. It almost became a political nightmare for everybody. It must be clear that we appreciate that support.

There are two curious increases that probably the Chair of the Budget and Appropriations Committee will be kind enough to explain to Members and the country. There is Vote 1017—State House—where the figure has increased by Ksh1 billion. At the end of this financial year, State House alone will have gobbled Ksh18 billion. In the fullness of time, when

he replies to the debate, he should explain what has necessitated such a huge consumption by State House to get to that level. It is unprecedented in the history of this country. It will be in the best interest of the country for them to explain exactly why that kind of expenditure has become necessary. We have not seen any serious development. I am sure that the *mabati* that have been changed at State House cannot take up a whole Ksh18 billion. Unless those long and endless, I mean....

**Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe** (Navakholo, ODM): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe is on a point of order. Hon. Oundo, take your seat.

**Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe** (Navakholo, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. With all due respect to our Professor of Economics, the great Member for Funyula, is he in order to say a parapet wall is equal to *mabati*?

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Let us have Hon. (Dr) Oundo.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): I do not know what is out of order, because it is my contribution, it is my debate. So, I do not know what is really out of order. Secondly, the country is going to host the AFCON. We must move with speed to make sure that everything is in order. Many of us are grappling to understand what is actually happening. Is the sports fund becoming another cash cow so that at any given time, we are doing things that are not necessary? Look at the calculations. They are getting close to Ksh4 billion additional funds. The question arises whether between now and the end of this financial year, we really have the capacity to absorb Ksh4 billion. Between today and 30<sup>th</sup> June, do we really have the capacity to absorb Ksh4 billion in various actual development activities?

This is not recurrent. I would request the Chairperson of Budget Appropriation Committee to just inform the people. You see, we are living in a transparent and accountable society. We need answers. We do not want to be seen as a Parliament that has become a mere rubber stamp to release funds that cannot be absorbed and which cannot be accounted for properly. There are already integrity issues concerning the real cost of Talanta Stadium. Those issues still remain unresolved. As the National Assembly, we are mandated by the Constitution to approve budgets after scrutinizing them to ensure that the country gets value for money for whatever is spent. It pains many of us to see the kind of, likely, wastage that is going to accrue.

Nevertheless, an increase of a whopping Ksh18 billion through this Supplementary Budget alone sends shock waves, given the short period of time left to the end of the financial year. I would have expected much more to be allocated to more priority areas. As it is, let me conclude by quoting the Swahili saying, *Wengi wape, wachache wasikize*.

I thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for the opportunity.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Mutuse.

**Hon. Mwengi Mutuse** (Kibwezi East, MCCP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I rise to briefly support the Report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, to which I am a Member, on Supplementary Estimates II. As has been explained by the Chairperson and the Leader of the Majority Party, the main purpose of Supplementary Estimates II is to align the expenditures with actual revenue collections, so that as we cross the year, our books are balanced. We are also providing funds, especially where we have development partner funded projects and the government has its own matching fund obligation, so that the matching fund obligations are provided for. We have ensured that that is done.

In terms of the monies that are being appropriated to the Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund, which Hon. (Dr) Oundo spoke about, a sum of about Ksh4 billion, we are in an era of transparency, like he has said. This is money which has been raised from A-in-A, in terms of monies and fees charged through betting. These monies are being appropriated

under the Sports, Arts and Development Fund to make payments in respect of completion certificates that are due for some of our stadiums.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Oundo, you know that you raised some fundamental issues around sports, which are being responded to. Can you attention to what the Hon. Member is saying?

**Hon. Mwengi Mutuse** (Kibwezi East, MCCC): Hon. Temporary Speaker, if I may repeat, the Ksh4 billion that has been appropriated through the Supplementary Estimates II to the Sports, Arts and Development Fund under the explanatory notes—I know that Hon. (Dr) Oundo is capable of reading and understanding—are monies that have been collected between the period of the passage of the first Supplementary Estimates and now, from betting, as A-in-A. The monies are being appropriated for purposes of paying completion certificates that are already due for stadiums that are going to be used for AFCON, both for competition and training purposes. The names of the stadiums have been appended. They are part of the beneficiaries of the Supplementary Estimates II. Therefore, it is wild to allege that the Sports, Arts and Development Fund is a cash cow. I support and I urge the House to support the Supplementary Estimates II.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, given that the mood of the House is that we are in support of Supplementary Estimates II, you may find it necessary to call the mover to reply.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Proceed, Hon. Jematiah.

**Hon. Jematiah Sergon** (Baringo County, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I also rise to support this Report.

I also want to declare that I am a Member of this Committee, like Hon. Mutuse. This is a Report on the Supplementary Estimates II to align expenditures to the main Budget. Considering the situation in Kenya today, I want to speak about the NYOTA programme. The government is trying its best to support our youths through this programme. The beauty about NYOTA is that it equips the youths with skill as it supports them financially. Whereas we understand that not everyone is going to benefit from the programme, a majority of the success stories out there is with continuous support through NYOTA. This programme will equip our young people with skills to enable them make ends meet.

This Supplementary Budget also gives a wide equity to the country. Through Supplementary Estimates II, we are able to bridge gaps where we were not able to provide enough funding. Some funds from the World Bank and other organizations have also been incorporated in Supplementary Estimates II. This is one of the most effective ways of developing the country.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. John Gitonga

**Hon. Gitonga Mukunji** (Manyatta, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity. I rise to support the Supplementary Estimates II.

This House approves budgets comprising of taxpayers' money and loans that Kenyans borrows at very, very painful interest rates. As we approve the Supplementary Estimates II, we need to identify areas where is over budgeting. Some Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) get more resources than they need. For the last few weeks, hotels at the coast have been fully booked as some MDAs try to utilize funds that have been allocated to them before the 30<sup>th</sup> June deadline of the current financial year. Life has been tough for Kenyans, businesses and mama mboga. It is not time for resources that come from taxes to be misused extravagantly.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, it saddens me when I see places where Kenyans are getting low value for money being given additional resources in the Budget. I know I am speaking on behalf of very many Kenyans. We see increments in the Budget for choppers for State House

and the Office of the Deputy President yet many Kenyans cannot even get good health care. They do not have resources to even put food on their tables.

Today, because we have passed the Finance Bill, I expected this House to take a reflection journey regarding the changes that we have made in the financial systems that have pressed Kenyans in a very tough way. When this House got into power in 2022, we first introduced a housing levy. On top of that, we increased the banding for PAYE, where people who were doing 30 per cent, if you earn around Ksh500,000, are now paying 35 per cent. We have also increased the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). People used to pay Ksh1,000 but now it is Ksh6,000 for someone earning Ksh100,000.

Therefore, we cannot sit here, as a House, and fail to discuss how these resources that we are now passing in the Supplementary Budget II are being used. As recently as yesterday, we read and even saw news that World Bank has denied Kenya an emergency loan to cushion our economy. It tells you that at some point, we have to live within our means. We have to use what we are collecting. Even as we are considering passing the status quo, I think we should have ensured that the Finance Bill of this year puts more money in Kenyan's pockets.

If you look at our revenue collection, you will find that while the normal Kenyan has had it rough with no resources and extra monies to utilise, there is a margin of only Ksh500 billion in collection between 2021 to the current financial year. It tells you that as you increase taxes, Kenyans adjust and deny you even more taxes. So, we need to reduce the Government's recurrent expenditure and be prudent with our resources. We need to live within our means and use what we have.

We know that the House as it is today... We saw it in the morning and I wish my Leader of the Minority Party was here. It is not that there is a problem with the people who are against the Finance Bill; rather, it is only that this House, as it is constituted today, the minority and the majority sides are speaking the same language. When the majority says something, the minority supports. That is not how this House was constituted to work. It was...

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Order, Hon. Mukunji. Hon. Mukunji, we are debating the matter under Order No. 14. It is a Motion for Consideration of the Supplementary Estimates II for the Financial Year 2025/2026. Could we just go back there?

**Hon. Gitonga Mukunji** (Manyatta, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I have not left my trail of contribution.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Mukunji, the Leader of the Majority Party is on a point of order. Just take your seat.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, first let me thank you for guiding the Member for Manyatta, Hon. Mukunji. Now that he mentioned me and the Leader of the Minority Party that if he says something, I must support, or if I say something, he must support, I just want to inform the Member that this is a House of debate. You debate based on your understanding of issues. Therefore, if I understand there is something good in a Bill to support, and my colleague... Let me not even mention my colleague, the Leader of the Minority Party. If Hon. Mukunji sees there is something good to support or if he says something good that I feel I should support, I will do so.

However, the problem is that some of us have taken this Chamber to be an avenue for propagating rumours that they collect out there. I said it yesterday that somebody was heard saying that the Finance Bill 2024 had provisions touching on land. Another one said it had provisions touching on *mitumba*. You could hear a number of these Members, who had congregated somewhere, raise the same issues as they sought to speak to the Gallery and the people out there.

This morning, it took the person who was in the Chair to correct the Member for Kabuchai, Hon. Kalasinga. He had purported that the Finance Bill had a Clause 169 while the Bill only has 57 Clauses. I heard another one here, yesterday, telling us: “Do not tell us to point to a clause. We know; we are not fools.” I ask myself, if you are not a fool, then you should be able to read a Bill and tell us that a particular provision is contained in Clause 1, 2 or 3.

Therefore, Hon. Temporary Speaker, thank you for guiding the Member for Manyatta to restrict himself to the Supplementary Estimates II of 2025/2026 and not to take us to that circus of just wanting to point fingers. I know some of them, like him and the Member for Kajjado North, Hon. Ngogoyo, if they do not mention the Leader of the Majority Party or Leader of the Minority Party, their leaders out there will whip them.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Mukunji, you can be sure you are protected from any whipping outside there.

*(Laughter)*

**Hon. Gitonga Mukunji** (Manyatta, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I will not respond to the Leader of the Majority Party simply because there was no point of order and he is just lucky that he caught your eye and got a chance to contribute.

My contribution was rightly put that as we pass this Supplementary Budget II, the Finance Bill is where the resources will be coming from. I was guiding this House, simply and clearly, that while we are passing these taxes and while the minority and the majority side of this House have combined efforts to ensure the Executive has its way, they must not forget that they represent the people of Kenya. We are the only representatives that have been given mandate to speak on behalf of the people of Kenya. So, I will repeat that this House has a responsibility.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Jared Okello is on a point of order.

**Hon. Jared Okello** (Nyando, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity. I would want to correct the notion that only those who oppose the Government speak for the people. Hon. Temporary Speaker, when a government is formed, be it those who voted for that Government or those who opposed it at the ballot, it then becomes one universal Government of the day.

To delude people into believing that there is a section that can only represent the wishes of the people—this is done to the detriment of those who are also in this House, but are supporting the cause of Government—is misplaced. We have constantly, right from the outset, seen a kind of desperation where people try to whip up emotions of the Kenyan citizenry, so that whatever they have planned, be it on 25<sup>th</sup> or 26<sup>th</sup>, I do not know when, must be achieved by giving the wrong information to the populace out there.

We have a document that all of us have read. We do know that the Government must run its programmes and it is not only restricted to the Republic of Kenya. Every government must mop up funds to run programmes, be it recurrent or development expenditure. When we have a document such as this that is before us, it has to be read with a fine-tooth comb and critiqued where necessary, but only based on facts and not conjecture.

Therefore, it behoves all of us in this House, who represent the wishes and the plight of the people out there, to be factual. That also helps our people make a deliberate decision, be it those who are in this House and those outside. Thus, I implore upon each and every individual here to restrict themselves to the confines of this document without necessarily being extra without understanding the depth and width of the document before us.

I thank you for the opportunity.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Mukunji, you have one minute to wind up.

**Hon. Gitonga Mukunji** (Manyatta, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, all these interruptions are meant to dissuade the alternative voice in this House. Nonetheless, I still insist, we are representatives of the people and I have to remind this House. In 2024, this House passed the Finance Bill, 2024. Almost 90 per cent of this nation was against that Finance Bill, 2024. It is the President who said that he would not sign it, but this House had passed it. We cannot ignore that fact. Hon. Temporary Speaker, at some point, you have to remind Members that they are representatives of the people out there.

In conclusion, we need to see and ensure that we do not over-budget for some offices so that Kenyans get value for money. Let us put our monies where our mouths are, as Kenyans. We do not need to have an almost sevenfold increment in the Budget to finance unnecessary sectors considering that from 2021 to 2026...

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto, the Member of Parliament for Tetu.

**Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto** (Tetu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I would also like to contribute to this Motion on the Supplementary Estimates, which seek to increase the overall Budget from Ksh2.913 trillion to about Ksh2.931 trillion, an increase of Ksh18 billion.

The concern of every Kenyan is that people are struggling to put food on the table. People are struggling to fuel their vehicles given the current increase in the price of fuel and the attendant cost of living. Kenyans have generally been crying that they wish to see a government that is more responsible when it comes to expenditure. They want a country that lives within its means.

We have continuously seen an expansionist Budget over the last few years, moving from a low of Ksh1.8 trillion, where Kibaki left us, to now Ksh4.8 trillion. A lot of this is coming with two costs: the first being the widening Budget deficit, which this year is estimated to move to about Ksh1.1 trillion; and, second, an increased debt burden to the country. We could be doing a lot of things at the expense of future generations of this country.

As responsible leaders, it is important that even as we think through the Budget Estimates and the expenditure for this country, that we spare a thought for the ordinary Kenyan as well as apply our money to the areas that directly benefit our people. It is difficult to speak to some measurable, direct benefits to the common mwananchi when considering the Ksh18 billion. We could make the President more comfortable in a better Statehouse; and, we could even build bigger stadiums, which are coming at a very huge cost to this country. But, to what extent is that really benefiting Wanjiku, as we always talk about the common mwananchi?

The other issue is our absorption capacity. Again, at the end of every financial year, you will find money that was appropriated not spent. Therefore, we long for the day the Chairman of the Budget and Appropriations Committee will come with a supplementary Budget that is reducing. Every time it is an increase from the last Budget Estimates. When will we tell Kenyans that we are now ready to cut our cloth according to our size? When will we tell them that we are ready to live within our means, and that we are ready to start making sacrifices on some of these non-essential items? The Office of the Deputy President has been added Ksh100 million. This is the same office that had overshot its transport budget because of the frequency of hiring choppers.

We have also been told by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) that approximately Ksh2 billion to Ksh3 billion is stolen every day. Now, considering the Ksh18 billion, is this theft for one week? So, we need to think about some of these issues.

Last week, I brought to this House...

**Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe** (Navakholo, ODM): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Emmanuel Nwangwe is on a point of order. Just take your seat briefly, Hon. Wandeto.

**Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe** (Navakholo, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. Will I be in order to ask my very good colleague, Hon. (CPA) Wandeto, to also mention that that statistic is as per the former president, Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta?

**Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto** (Tetu, UDA): Thank you. I can answer my Chairman. The latest EACC statistics shows that the country is losing Ksh783 billion to corruption. Thus, you can divide that by 365. I know my Chairman has a calculator on his phone. That will come to roughly about Ksh2billion to Ksh3 billion.

**Hon. George Murugara** (Tharaka, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Goeffrey Wandeto, just take your seat. The Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs is on a point of order.

**Hon. George Murugara** (Tharaka, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. On Standing Order No.83, Hon. Wandeto is required to substantiate what he is stating as a matter of fact. He knows that he does not have the facts. Any allusion to Ksh2 billion being lost in a day was actually made by the former president, Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta. We have not heard any other report whatsoever from anywhere else that we are losing money on a daily basis and at what rate. Therefore, if he is drawing an analogy from that statement, he has to say so. If he states it as a matter of fact, we require substantiation because we do not have any facts of any allegation that we are losing Ksh2 billion, less or more, per day as he alleges.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Wandeto, let me read for you the provisions of Standing Order 91(1). It says:

A Member shall be responsible for the accuracy of any facts which the Member alleges to be true and may be required to substantiate any such facts instantly.

You have just mentioned that the country is losing Ksh2 to Ksh3 billion. Would you substantiate so that we get over the matter?

**Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto** (Tetu, UDA): Yes, I would invite Hon. Murugara after this to come so that I can show him the latest report by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), which is also available online.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Wandeto, whatever you say before the Floor is not for...

**Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto** (Tetu, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I offer to bring the data.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Do not interrupt the Speaker. Did you hear the word “instantly”? That is what you are being required to do. If you cannot substantiate instantly, you withdraw that statement. You make it when you are able to substantiate.

**Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto** (Tetu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. Like I promised, I will bring the data. So, for now, let me withdraw the allegation but I will come back to this House with the report because I know this is a set up.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): That is very much in order. That statement is withdrawn and let it be expunged from the record. Hon. Wandeto retains his right as a Member to make that claim as and when, in the future, he will be able to substantiate.

**Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto** (Tetu, UDA): We will be able to substantiate. However, it would also not be honest for this House to say there is no corruption and wastage of public resources in this country. Anyway, we will deal with that later.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, more importantly, last week when we were debating the Estimates for the 2026/2027 Financial Year, I brought to this House proposals. I had a proposed reduction of the Budget by Ksh91 billion. Those proposals seem to have been lost somewhere. Hon. Atandi and I are still looking for them and, maybe, at the right time we will be able to expend them.

Generally, what I am saying is that, as a country, this is the time to start thinking about the future generation. It is about reducing our expenditure, and cutting waste and unnecessary fat. As a country, we cannot grow if we continue these expansions of the recurrent budget, even at the expense of our development budget.

The other thing is that we are hardly meeting our revenue estimates. I heard Hon. Mutunga saying we are adjusting this because we have realised we are going to meet the revenue. The year still has two weeks pending. How did he know that we are going to meet the revenue? I think we need to do a better job with these Supplementary Estimates.

Thank you.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu.

**Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu** (Kitui Central, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I will be very brief. Being a Member of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, I join my colleagues in supporting the Supplementary Budget, but I have to make the following observations. The originator of the Supplementary Budget is the National Treasury and with all due respect to this House, two weeks to an end of a financial year sends the wrong signals in terms of planning and budgeting. In the future, we should be firm as a House that the last Supplementary Budget to this House should be coming at least a month or two to the end of the financial year. We cannot stop it because it is a constitutional provision under Article 223, but I think two weeks to the end of our financial year is not good for the House.

The second item, as I conclude, and this is important, is that Members seem to have forgotten that the budget we are discussing, which is this year's financial Budget, had a huge deficit and many times in the past, I have talked about a moving deficit target. How I wish that some of these savings we are talking about, through A-in-A and other amounts not being utilised, would be pushed to reduce the Budget deficit so that we reduce our public debt. Public debt is a huge problem in this country at the moment. We always keep on talking about it being sustainable, but I think we need to make a very deliberate move to start reducing it.

Another statement of fact that Members have stated here is that the architecture of this House is such that we have a majority side and a minority side. The expectation is always that the majority side carries the voice of the Executive while the minority side provides an alternative voice to that of the Executive. In a situation where you find that, in many cases...

I want to challenge anybody in this House to tell me the last time we had the Leader of Minority Party of this House giving a different opinion from the Leader of Majority Party so that he can come here and try to harass his deputy by saying that he is taking over his position. It is not taking over his position. It is stating things as they are...

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Makali, do not go back there.

**Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu** (Kitui Central, WDM): No, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I think it is stating things as they are, but with those many remarks, I submit.

*(Laughter)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Lastly, Hon. John Kaguchia.

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker for the opportunity to contribute to this Supplementary Budget. Of course, I have made a few observations. For that reason, I want to oppose this Supplementary Budget.

If you look at the additional requests in Table 1, Vote 1012, the Office of the Deputy President, its allocation is being increased by Ksh200 million at this late hour. Under Vote 1017, the allocation for State House is being increased by Ksh1 billion. Vote 1026, the State Department for Internal Security and National Administration, is again receiving an additional Ksh1.55 billion in recurrent expenditure. Vote 1281, the National Intelligence Service (NIS), is being allocated an additional Ksh3.55 billion. The total amount of money that is being increased two weeks before the end of the financial year is Ksh6.3 billion and this is recurrent expenditure for the high and mighty of this Republic.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, considering that we are facing many challenges in this country as a people, it is unfair that this House should sit today to pass a Supplementary Budget that is increasing the comfort of the Executive to a tune of Ksh6.3 billion. This would be the most unfair thing that we can do in this country. Remember, we have very many people who are suffering and are not able to pay their hospital bills. We have very many schools that cannot run because they have not received their capitation, yet we want to pass this kind of Budget that is going to benefit only the Executive—the President and his deputy—and the NIS.

*[The Temporary Speaker  
(Hon. Peter Kaluma) left the Chair]*

*[The Temporary Speaker  
(Hon. Farah Maalim) in the Chair]*

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I also want to draw your attention to the way we have reversed the revenue downwards by Ksh153 billion, and as we are doing this, we are increasing the Budget by a whopping Ksh17 billion. Clearly, you can see the Budget being increased giving Ksh6.3 billion to the Executive. By doing this, we are now expanding our deficit.

**Hon. Fatuma Mohammed** (Migori County, Independent): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order. Hon. Member for Migori, what is your point of order?

**Hon. Fatuma Mohammed** (Migori County, Independent): Hon. Temporary Speaker, the Hon. Member has just said that the increment is for the President and his deputy. I would like to remind him that that office does not belong to His Excellency the President; it belongs to Kenyans. It is not a personal benefit to the President and his deputy. He needs to be very clear on that.

Just on a light note, I have been in the Opposition, and I urge that we oppose with sincerity, not just to make a name for ourselves. The way we are opposing things here is like we are playing a game. It is as if the aim is for the television cameras to capture you. I have opposed matters in this House, but I oppose matters that really concern wananchi, and I speak the truth. I do not just bring stories like this one about benefits to Hon. Ruto. How is he going to benefit. He earns a salary which he spends with his family. A person does not benefit directly, but the office benefits. Even the future President, whom you anticipate will occupy that office, will benefit in the same manner. Even the renovations at the State House are not for an individual office holder.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, there is disrespect from the Hon. Member. I am on the Floor, yet he is standing right behind me. He cannot behave in that manner.

*(Hon. Kaguchia John stood up in his place)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order, Hon. Fatuma. You have made your point.

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, the Member for Migori County is not on a point of order.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order, Hon. Kaguchia. Proceed. Give him the microphone. Please, prosecute the matter before you.

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, there is no cure for ignorance. When a Member of the National Assembly stands to say that the money appropriated for the State House should be allocated students in high school who are waiting for capitation....

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order, Hon. Kaguchia.

**Hon. John Kiarie** (Dagoretti South, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): That is when you realise that the Member is extremely ignorant and does not understand how public finance operates in this country.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order, Hon. Kaguchia. When Hon. Temporary Speaker calls you to order, you freeze. There is a Member on a point of order. When a Member rises on a point of order, he must be given an opportunity to prosecute it.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Hon. KJ, what is your point of order?

**Hon. John Kiarie** (Dagoretti South, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I thank you. We must remind first-term Members that this House is guided by the Standing Orders. They talk about the language that should be used when addressing fellow Members. The lady who was on the Floor is an elected representative of her people. There is no way the people of Migori can elect an ignorant person to Parliament. That kind of language should not be used among Members of this House. The remark must be withdrawn. Discipline must be restored in this House, so that we bring back the respect and ensure it is not a shouting banter in a market.

The matter is specified well in our Standing Orders. If Hon. Kaguchia does not know which Standing Order it is, I can cite it. He ought to withdraw the remark and apologise to the Hon. Member and the people of Migori. We do not have ignorant people in this House.

I thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

*(Loud consultations)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order, Hon. Members. The Member has raised a point of order, and Hon. Temporary Speaker will rule. Hon. Kaguchia used the word "ignorant" to describe the Member for Migori County.

*(Hon. Kaguchia John spoke off the record)*

Order. Hon. Temporary Speaker is managing the House. He does not need any support from anybody. Hon. Kaguchia referred to the Hon. Member for Migori as ignorant.

*(Laughter)*

*(Hon. Kaguchia John stood in his place)*

Order Hon. Kaguchia! When Hon. Temporary Speaker is addressing you, you do not stand. Sit down.

*(Loud consultations)*

**An Hon. Member:** Order.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Who has said that?

*(Laughter)*

Hon. Member, the word "ignorant" is unparliamentary. Please, withdraw it and proceed with your contribution.

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I said that ignorance has no cure. Anyone who has cure for ignorance might inform me. I said that ignorance has no cure.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order, Hon. Members. If that is what the Hon. Member said....

*(Hon. Fatuma Mohammed consulted loudly)*

Order, Hon. Fatuma.

**Hon. Fatuma Mohammed** (Migori County, Independent): Yes.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): You had sufficient opportunity to prosecute your point of order. Allow other Members of Parliament to prosecute the matter. If he said that ignorance has no cure, then he did not specifically refer to the Member for Migori County as ignorant. Proceed!

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for that protection. The Budget deficit has increased by Ksh170 billion, bringing it to Ksh1.3 trillion. From this Supplementary Budget II, I also realise that domestic borrowing has increased by Ksh162 billion, bringing it to Ksh1.13 trillion. The country is speaking from both sides of the mouth. On one hand, we say that we will not borrow and then we increase borrowing. I propose that the money allocated in this Supplementary Budget II to the State House, the Office of the Deputy President, the National Intelligence Service (NIS), and the Ministry of Interior and National Administration to the tune Ksh6.3 billion be redirected. These four offices will spend this money within the next two weeks.

I respectfully propose that this money be allocated to road construction, capitation for schools, provision of medicines in hospitals and agricultural subsidies, particularly for seeds, as we approach the planting season. This will enable our people to benefit from the reallocations done in our Supplementary Budgets, rather than benefit a few individuals who seem to be enriching themselves, living large and comfortable lives at the expense of Kenyans who are suffering.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order, Hon. Kaguchia. I direct the Clerks-at-the-Table that whenever Hon. Temporary Speaker calls a Member to order and they continue speaking, the microphone should be switched off. That is the rule.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): What is your point of order, Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah, Leader of the Majority Party?

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I rise on a point of relevance. I was listening to the Member for Mukurweini, Hon. Kaguchia. I wish to remind him that we are debating Supplementary Estimates II.

*(Applause)*

If, indeed, ignorance has no cure, then I do not know how we may cure what we hear in this House. How can one suggest re-allocating money, in a Supplementary Estimates II, when there are only 12 days remaining before the end of the financial year? Ignorance has no cure in that case. If ignorance has no cure....

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Ignorance has cure. If someone is ignorant, he gets informed or educated.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): If ignorance has no cure, you may not educate the ignorant. That is why some Members say certain clauses in a Bill have some provisions, but they do not have them. When you challenge them, they tell you that you should not refer them to the clauses in the Bill. I urge the Member for Mukurweini to remain relevant to the debate before the House and to be cognisant that this is Supplementary Estimates II and not Supplementary Estimates I which has been presented 12 days to the end of the Financial Year.

As the Chairman of the Budget and Appropriations Committee explained, most of these are re-allocations and re-alignments undertaken at the close of the financial year to ensure that resources are properly aligned across State Departments. There is no additional expenditure being introduced.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Proceed, Hon. Kaguchia.

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, arrogance is worse than ignorance. This Government has been misleading Kenyans by using Article 223 of the Constitution to spend money without approval of this House, and then bring it for approval at the last minute. That does not make the practice right. Why can we not spend this money in the right areas of our economy?

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order, Hon. Kaguchia. What is your point of order, Leader of the Majority Party.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, as much as we say ignorance has no cure, Article 223 is part of the Constitution of Kenya. The drafters of the Constitution had reasons to give the Executive those powers to utilise it. If that Article was not useful to the country, it would not have been included in the Constitution. Any expenditure incurred under Article 223 of the Constitution is overseen by this House to check whether the funds are used properly. I wish the Member would speak to those issues rather than tell us that Article 223 of the Constitution is not used well.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): You have made your point, Leader of the Majority Party. Allow Hon. Kaguchia to continue his contribution.

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, Article 223 would have been okay if we were using it to provide medication and drugs in hospitals, or if we were using it to build and construct roads, but not for hiring choppers, jets with massage seats, and for moving from...

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Hon. Atandi, is on a point of order. The Chairman of the Budget and Appropriations Committee.

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I know I will have my chance to respond when I reply, but I just wanted to inform the House that for this particular...

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): You cannot inform the House. Do you wish to inform the...

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): I wish to inform Hon. Kaguchia.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Hon. Kaguchia, do you wish to be informed?

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): I wish to be informed by Hon. (Dr) Oundo, please.

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, let me reframe my concern. Let me re-frame my concern.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): If it is a point of order and you want to clarify...

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Yes, it is a point of order.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Do you want to clarify?

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Yes, I would like to clarify. Even though the Hon. Majority Leader has explained the purpose of Article 223, which is in law and which we have used before, for the sake of the matter before the House, we are not regularising any expenditure under Article 223.

Therefore, Hon. Kaguchia is out of order to continuously talk about Article 223 as if it is something that is before the House. The Supplementary Estimates II before us has nothing on Article 223. So, let him be informed.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Hon. Members, for purposes...

*(Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo spoke off the record)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): What is your point of order? Who is out of order?

*(Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo spoke off the record)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): No, you cannot inform him because his time is up.

Order! Order! Hon. Kaguchia, I give you half-a-minute more, but, please, be relevant and use your time properly.

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I want to clearly put it that the Chairman of Budget and Appropriations Committee has talked about Article 223...

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order! Do you wish to be informed by Hon. (Dr) Oundo?

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Yes, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Proceed.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, the Leader of the Majority Party misled the House. This particular Supplementary Budget has an increase of Ksh18 billion above what was approved by this House. I just wanted that to go on record. I can inform him because he was given wrong information. This Supplementary Budget has an increase of Ksh18 billion and it is stated in Order No. 14 of today's Order Paper.

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Thank you, Hon. (Dr) Oundo, for the information. You can see the hypocrisy in the...

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order! Prosecute your point.

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, the point is that the Hon. Leader of the Majority Party is the one who alluded to Article 223, which the Chairman of Budget is talking about. The point is that we have Ksh6.3 billion being proposed in this Supplementary Budget for the four highest offices in this country. That is what we are opposing. We are saying that this money must be removed and given to the children of this country. Use it to buy drugs or to construct roads.

It is not right that we use a whopping Ksh200 million in the Office of the Deputy President; a whopping sSh1 billion in State House; Ksh1.55 billion in Ministry of Interior and

National Administration; and, in the National Intelligence Service, Ksh3.55 billion. This is wrong and Kenyans must know how their money is spent.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Time is up. Hon. Murugara.

**Hon. George Murugara** (Tharaka, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. We must always get these notions, which are wrong, out of the way. First, we are doing exactly what we are empowered to do, which is to approve Supplementary Estimates brought before this House. The only requirement we need from the Executive is exactly what the purpose of those Supplementary Estimates is.

Where it turns on Article 223, this House would be informed accordingly and may ratify the expenditure or decline to ratify it. As far as these Estimates are concerned, we have been informed that these are re-alignments and re-allocations. It is money that was budgeted for but has to be moved so that it is in tandem with what the country needs.

It is wrong for us to say that one State Department is not important and another State Department is more important, while in actual fact we do have budget allocations for each of these State Departments. It cannot be said that the Office of the President or State House is not important to this country. In fact, it is the seat, the unifying seat of the country and is located at State House, in the Office of the President.

You can imagine what would happen if we treated that office with the contempt as some Members are trying to show purely because they feel it is not in line with their political inclination. You can also imagine what would happen if any of the State Departments were underfunded and, therefore, had to be funded through a re-alignment. As far as this is concerned, we have pointed out that internal security is an important facet of this country. This is where we find our security agencies and this money is going towards our police service, the GSU and all those who provide us with internal security.

As for the National Intelligence Service, there is no way this country can survive without it. We would be foolish if we did that because we would be caught unawares, not knowing what is happening in our own country.

We have also talked about other very important matters that have not been mentioned, such as the National Youth Opportunities Towards Advancement (NYOTA) Programme, which is a turning point for our youth in Kenya. Nobody in this House would dispute the fact that the NYOTA Programme is one of the most important programmes in our country.

Ask any young person who has benefited from it. There are others continuing to benefit too. The money is being released in tranches. So, we cannot reject this Supplementary Estimates simply because some money has to be allocated to the youth. Therefore, we are doing what we are mandated to do under our Constitution today. Ours is either to agree or disagree, but not to make proposals and say that there is no money budgeted for health when we know there is a budget for it at the national level and at the county level.

You cannot say roads are not budgeted for. In fact, it is inappropriate for this debate because there is a budget for roads, both at the national and county levels. So, sincerely speaking, what we are doing today is confining ourselves to what has been introduced by the Budget and Appropriations Committee. Thank you very much, Hon. Atandi, because you went through this very quickly and aligned it with what the House requires. This is why we are saying that, in the remaining two weeks, if there is any money that is misappropriated or misapplied, that is our work. That is why it is called oversight. Identify it, bring it here, and we shall deal with it in accordance with the law of the country. Therefore, I support this Report and urge that we pass the Supplementary Appropriations Bill.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Member of Parliament for Gem.

**Hon. Elisha Odhiambo** (Gem, ODM): Thank you, I rise in support of the Motion. I know my colleagues who hold contrary opinions have targeted the Presidency, the Office of the Deputy President and the National Intelligence Service. The President is important to this

country. That is why the President of the Republic of Kenya today is in a meeting with the G7 (while other African Presidents are here in Africa), speaking on behalf of the continent.

More importantly, if you talk about the National Intelligence Service, gentlemen, all of us are here, safe and secure, because of the support of that agency. That money is not for an individual; it is for the institution. Therefore, we should be careful about what we say because the public is watching us as leaders.

Having said that, Hon. Temporary Speaker, I rise on a point of order under Standing Order 95.

*(Laughter)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order, Member for Gem! Hon. Members, why do you want to usurp the powers of the Temporary Speaker? Order, Hon. CNN!

*(Hon. Charles Nguna spoke off the record)*

Hon. CNN, does not need any assistance from you. You are a first-timer. I came to Parliament in 1992 and I have served as a Deputy Speaker. What assistance do I need from you? For the information of all Members who are either first-timers or who do not understand, you can only rise under Standing Order 95 if you have not contributed to the debate and if you are not doing so as part of your contribution.

*(Laughter)*

You can only rise under Standing Order 95 if you have not contributed to the matter under discussion and you feel that it has been properly addressed.

*(Hon. Elisha Odhiambo stood up in his place)*

You have already exhausted your time. Just sit down.

*(Hon. Justice Kemei stood up in his place)*

Are you rising on a point of order?

**Hon. Justice Kemei** (Sigowet/Soin, UDA): Yes.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Proceed with your point of order.

**Hon. Justice Kemei** (Sigowet/Soin, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. First, I confirm that I have not contributed to this debate.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Fair enough. It is understood. If you had contributed, the Clerks-at-the-Table would have informed me.

**Hon. Justice Kemei** (Sigowet/Soin, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I rise under Standing Order 95(1). I have listened carefully to my colleagues and it seems as though we have exhausted the substance of this debate. I request that the Mover be called upon to reply.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

*(Question, that the Mover be now called upon to reply, put and agreed to)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Let us have the Mover.

**Hon. Samuel Atandi** (Alego Usonga, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. First, I thank Members for the robust debate on the Second Supplementary Estimates. I did not expect a lot of interest in this Motion. I am grateful that Members have demonstrated that this is a Budget-making House.

I want to allay the fears of some Members who were questioning some of the allocations. We are approving very important allocations in this Bill. First, the allocations to the State Department for Sports are necessary because we will soon be hosting the Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) and we need to be well prepared. We need to prepare the training grounds where the various teams will train. We also need to complete the stadiums where matches will be played.

The Sports, Arts and Social Development Fund (SASDF) is funded through betting proceeds. Due to the recent interest in sports, this Fund has continued to grow. The collections have surpassed revenue projections. We have been able to raise more revenue, which we will use to complete the stadiums, so that we are ready to host the matches.

We have allocated funds to the National Youth Opportunities Towards Advancement (NYOTA) Project. These are donor funds, which will be disbursed as soon as we approve the Estimates. We have also allocated about Ksh2 billion to security operations. We should never compromise on the security of our country. Should an ugly incident arise, we will be told that we did not appropriate resources for the same. Therefore, I do not support Members who claim that the allocations towards security are unnecessary, yet we all need security. We want to be safe once we leave Parliament. This House should always support funds allocated to security.

There was an uproar when we passed the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2026/2027. Members claimed that arrears owed to examination invigilators had not been factored in the Budget. I confirm that we have allocated Ksh1.4 billion in the Second Supplementary Estimates to sort out those arrears.

The Second Supplementary Estimates are small compared to the annual Budget of over Ksh4.3 trillion. An amendment of about Ksh18 billion should not cause us to behave as if the country will lose a lot.

With those many remarks, I beg to reply.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

## BILLS

### *Second Readings*

#### THE PLANT PROTECTION BILL (National Assembly Bill No. 28 of 2025)

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Leader of the Majority Party, do you want to move the Bill?

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to move that the Plant Protection Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 28 of 2025) be now read a Second Time.

First, I want to thank the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock, which considered this Bill and conducted very extensive public participation. This a very critical Bill for our country since we pride ourselves on being an agro-based economy. Members are aware that food productivity is critical in an agro-based economy, not just to sustain our food security, but to also ensure our country's stability. Without food security, instability comes into play.

The Bill is quite lengthy, with 75 clauses. It is important that I continue to re-emphasise the number of clauses in the Bill. The Member for Kabuchai, Hon. Kalasinga, was purporting that the Finance Bill had 169 clauses, yet it only had 57 clauses. He was even referring to a non-existent Clause 169 of the Bill. This Bill only has 75 clauses. For those who are not very keen on reading Bills, you should go through all the clauses of a Bill, so that you are aware of their provisions as you legislate. That is what good legislators do. Good legislators do not listen to propaganda, watch TikTok clips, or other social media, then come to propagate the same on the Floor of the House. You make the House look un-serious. You are also exposing your own sense of ignorance and lack of wisdom. I do not want to say foolishness. It is lack of wisdom when you say things that do not exist while making the world believe so.

This Bill is repealing the Plant Protection Act (Cap. 324) which was enacted during the colonial government in the year 1937, principally to secure Kenya's agricultural value-chain. As I have said, we pride ourselves as an agro-based economy. Being an agro-based economy, a lot of legislative interventions have happened over the years since 1937. It is important we re-look at the Plant Protection Act that was enacted in 1937. Specifically, the Bill seeks to modernise our structures to handle the rapid transformation that we have seen in our agricultural sector and the global dynamics of agricultural trade.

There has been massive transformation in our agricultural sector. Three years ago, we were unable to feed ourselves. We were even importing sugar. If Kenyans have forgotten, sugar was trading at over Ksh500 per kilogram in our supermarkets. A packet of maize flour was trading at Ksh260.

*(Hon. Joshua Kimilu spoke off the record)*

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, protect me from Hon. Joshua Kimilu or Kimwilu, who is shouting.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order, Hon. Joshua. I am not going to mispronounce your name again.

**Hon. Joshua Kimilu** (Kaiti, WDM): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): What is your point of order?

**Hon. Joshua Kimilu** (Kaiti, WDM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I respect the Leader of the Majority Party, but does he have powers to abuse me by calling me Kimwilu? I am Kimilu. Kimwilu is an abuse and I want him to withdraw and apologise.

**Hon. John Kiarie** (Dagoretti South, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): We have a point of order from Hon. KJ.

**Hon. John Kiarie** (Dagoretti South, UDA): I do not seek to interrupt the Leader of the Majority Party but in this House, we represent different interests from our constituencies. The Temporary Speaker who is in the Chair himself is on record being unable to pronounce the name of the same Hon. Member. Therefore, we should not waste our time on such an issue on this Floor. The Leader of the Majority Party was making a great point on misinformation and heckling on the Floor of the House. Hon. Temporary Speaker, what he was calling you to do was to call him out on heckling while Members are contributing in the House.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): I have said it from the beginning. I will not make the mistake I made last time. I know the Member is called Hon. Kimilu.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. It may be difficult for some of us to pronounce names, but that is not an important matter.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Order, Leader of the Majority Party! You are the one who corrected me last time.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, last time, when you mispronounced the same name, he shouted from his place. Names are not important in this case and especially because they are not adding value to our debate.

We are debating the rapid transformation in our agricultural sector. A packet of maize flour that was selling at Ksh260 is now below Ksh200. Some brands sell at Ksh110, Ksh130 or Ksh140. That transformation has not come by mistake. It has come out of deliberate policy decisions that have enabled our huge investment in the agricultural sector. That investment is in seed inputs or the fertiliser subsidy programme which we just allocated another Ksh19 billion to ensure that this rapid transformation continues. Those of us who are fond of inciting people around the price of *Unga* will now have to get another agenda to ride on. Sometimes back, there was an *Unga* revolution. Just as you have seen today, unfortunately, there are a handful of Members, about 14 of them, who are trying to incite emotions in the country around the issue of the Finance Bill. This is because they could not articulate clear issues that were of concern to the people in the Finance Bill. Clearly, some have not read the Finance Bill.

The global dynamics in agricultural trade that I am speaking about are issues that touch on climate change, and the use of organic and artificial fertilisers. Those global dynamics are changing the way we manage the agricultural sector. We must be cognisant of these things to enable us create a legislation that speaks to the issues that the people are addressing around the world. Today, there are places where people insist on organic foods or foods that are grown using organic matter.

Therefore, part of what this Bill is speaking to, are global dynamics in agricultural trade to ensure that we align our country's agricultural sector with the changing world. This Bill repeals the old Act in order to align with the current Constitution and give clear roles to both levels of government in the sector. When we enacted the first Act of Parliament in 1937, there was one unitary national government. Now we have two levels of government: national Government and the county governments. You are aware that agriculture as a function of Government has since been devolved to county governments. Therefore, this Bill seeks to ensure that we have a harmonised way of relations between the two levels of governments. We have removed the historic regulatory duplication and friction that existed between the two levels.

The national Government is being given its mandate to retain border surveillance and international policy decisions. However, managing local plant clinics, building farmers' capacity and execution of ground pest management has been set aside for county governments.

The key objectives of this Bill touch on the management of pests. Many of us come from farming communities. Even if you are from Kikuyu, like myself, where food is not mostly produced in a large scale, we have subsistence farmers who grow crops. We are aware that invasive pests destroy close to 40 per cent of food crops globally every year. Therefore, this makes this legislative proposal an urgent priority for the country to ensure that we have proper pest management control.

When I spoke about the global trade dynamics in agriculture, I also spoke to how we manage our pests. There are certain pesticides that we could use which make our food crops and plants unable to access other markets around the globe. Therefore, we must ensure that we train our farmers on the pesticides they are using. That is why I said that the two levels of governments will handle international standards, international policy and border surveillance to ensure people do not bring pests into our country through plants. That is why the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) is established to ensure it controls the kind of plants that are coming into our country and how we do disease surveillance and pest control. It also ensures surveillance of pesticides that are coming into our country. That is why there is a clear dichotomy of roles.

The national Government will formulate and align the policies with international standards, policies and border surveillance, while we leave the county governments to be legally empowered to manage local plant clinics and build farmer capacity in terms of educating our farmers to know what pesticides to use. And if a farmer uses organic matter in growing crops, they would be guided on the type of food crops that are able to access markets globally. County governments will also be in charge of executing their on-ground pest management because they have extension officers on the ground. The key objective of the Bill, therefore, is to establish a very clear and comprehensive legal and regulatory framework, or an institutional framework that will handle modern agricultural challenges. Specifically, the Bill targets to do a number of things.

The first one is to prevent the introduction or the establishment and spread of destructive plant pests in Kenya. As I said, it is possible that if we do not manage this space, people can introduce destructive pests and plants. Remember the case of the *Mathenge* plant which made the people of Baringo and Northern Kenya suffer. There is also the water hyacinth in Lake Victoria and Lake Naivasha. Lake Turkana also suffered the effects of the hyacinth. Those are things that can come into our country and become a disadvantage to our food production cycle. Part of the key objective of the Bill is to ensure that we have proper mechanisms put in place on the introduction, management and establishment of destructive plant pests in the country.

Two, the Bill also aims to fully institutionalise and facilitate safe international and local trade in plants and plant products. In many jurisdictions, when you walk out of an aircraft to the terminals, you are asked to declare what you are carrying. Part of the things that you have to declare are plants or seeds. We want to ensure that even in our own country, because I have not seen that at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA), we will now have a legal framework that will ensure that people declare what they are carrying even if it is a flower. If you go to Tokyo or any other capital city and find a beautiful looking flower and you want to carry its seeds or that plant into your country, you must have approval from Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS).

The Bill also seeks to formally align Kenya with global standards by giving full effect to the International Plant Protection Convention, which we are a signatory to. Therefore, we will use the Bill to give effect or formally align our country to the global standards that we are signatories to, like the International Plant Protection Convention.

Further, the Bill seeks to effectively manage trans-boundary and migratory pests that threaten national food security. In 2019 or 2020, there was an invasion of locusts. I remember the then Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, I think it was Hon. Peter Munya, telling people to photograph the locusts and send the photos to the Ministry. That happened because we lacked effective trans-boundary and migratory pest management systems. Therefore, we want to create a mechanism so that the current Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, should there be an invasion from any of our neighbouring countries or from one county to the other, he will not tell us to take photos of locusts and send them to the Ministry to establish whether they are harmful or not. We will have a system which will enable us to manage trans-boundary migration of any harmful pests. We will be able to track them and know if there is an invasion of harmful pests that would diminish our food crops or plants and arrest it in time.

The Bill also establishes a very comprehensive institutional framework that coordinates plant protection across both levels of government. The Bill touches on matters of devolved levels of government. Therefore, even upon its passage in this House, we expect that it will be taken to the other House.

Clauses 7 and 8 of the Bill, designate Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) as a national plant protection organisation. By formalising KEPHIS through the Bill as our global inquiry and contact point, it ensures that the Kenyan Agricultural Exports

Command matches regulatory and trust across international markets. This is very important. This is because people out there are sensitive to the kind of plants or food crops they are eating; they want to be certain that if for example, they get tea from Murarandia Tea factory in Murang'a, it is grown in line with international standards in terms of the pest control mechanisms that have been applied on the plants; and in terms of whether people want organically grown tea; and if KEPHIS has certified it. KEPHIS now becomes a reference point for this and it becomes a global inquiry and contact point for our country. Any person out there will be confident that what has been certified by KEPHIS, is in line with the international standard that are set out.

This further strengthens our global agricultural markets; and we will be able to have our food and cash crops access international markets without having any non-tariff trade barriers because people are not certain whether we adhere to international conventions on pest control, and how plants are managed.

Clauses 11 to 14 create the specialised Kenya Technical Committee on Biological Articles and Control Agents to aggressively fast-track risk analysis and registration of eco-friendly bio-fertilisers and organic soil conditioners. If we lack a system and technical committee that handles biological articles and control agents, and we have no system of doing risk analysis and registration of eco-friendly bio-fertilisers and organic soil conditioners, we could find manufacturers of some of the bio-fertilisers and other organic soil conditioners producing products that may be harmful to our plants. The only way to safeguard that is to make sure that we have a technical committee of biotech specialists who will be able to analyse whatever is coming into our country to ensure that the bio-fertilisers and soil conditioners that we are using are not harmful to ourselves, to our soils and to our plants, and they will not, in any way, interfere with the ecological balance of our agricultural productive areas or our soils.

Biological warfare in today's world is real. You may find people who do not mean well for you sending you bio-agents or things that will come and spoil your soils or even spoil the variety of plants that we are using as food crops.

I spoke about border surveillance and enforcement powers, and I do not need to belabour that. The Bill has been designated to our national Government and the roles of the county government are also clearly stipulated.

Clauses 44(1) and 45(1) collectively establish a dedicated National and County Plant Health Emergency Response Committees to provide a highly synchronised and swift crisis management structure where bio-security breaches occur. Case in point is that issue of locusts. This had nothing to do with bio-security. It was just an invasive pest. We remember four or five years ago, there was absolutely no coordination between county governments of Isiolo, Marsabit and parts of Laikipia, where that invasive pest came from and the national Government. That is why we heard the Cabinet Secretary then telling members of the public to take photos of the locusts. The Bill seeks to have a coordinated way of working between county governments at the local level, and the national Government in Clauses 44(1) and 45(1).

If there is any bio-security threat anywhere in the country, county governments are able to detect it at the local level. They can then coordinate with national institutions to address it before it becomes catastrophic to our food security or food basket. As I have said, this Bill is very detailed. It is not one of those Bills that people can come here and contribute to without having read it.

The Finance Bill is often easy for people to contribute to because they can come here and say all manner of things without reading it, and without verifying whether what they have heard outside is actually contained in the Bill. That is why you heard a leader who ought to be a very serious leader in this country purport that the Finance Bill contained a clause that is converting all freehold land - and imagine even my small piece of freehold land - into leasehold land.

I pitied my good and learned friend because he is a Senior Counsel, a lawyer, a former Vice-President, and purports to be a presidential aspirant. When you aspire to be anything anywhere or lead anyone, you must have your facts at your fingertips. All it takes is simple reading, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

This Bill is very extensive. As I have said, it contains more than 70 clauses. The Finance Bill itself contains only 57 clauses. Yesterday, I was embarrassed when I sat here and listened to Members speak about matters that are not contained in the Finance Bill. I have seen the same people misinform members of the public during press conferences outside this House, telling Kenyans things that are not in the Bill.

I am waiting for the Committee of the whole House to see how those shameless people will treat Kenyans. Kenyans are now more intelligent. Some years ago, they were misled into believing that once a Bill passes the Second Reading, it was *fait accompli*, that the matter is concluded. They were made to believe that after the Second Reading, no amendments can be made. That is why we are being told to reject the entire Bill rather than amend it. We must continue educating Kenyans that when we debate a Bill at Second Reading, we are discussing the pros and cons of what is contained in the Bill. Thereafter, the Committee of the whole House considers amendments.

The Committee has also undertaken extensive stakeholder engagement. If you read the Committee's Report, you will see that it engaged the State Department for Agriculture, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), industry players including manufacturers of agro-products, producers of bio-fertilisers and soil conditioners, research institutions like Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO), seed producers like Kenya Seed Company Limited, private-sector players and agro-chemical associations. All this is done so that our legislative decisions are informed by facts and proper data. The same applies to the Finance Bill. We engage the public and listen to their views. The Committee then tables a report that informs our debate. As serious legislators and leaders that are elected by the people, the least we can do is spend 10, 20 or 30 minutes to read the executive summary of a committee report when it is tabled.

If you turn to the back of a Bill such as this one, you will find the Memorandum of Objects and Reasons. Therefore, I am ashamed when a Member of Parliament stands in this House and tells Kenyans that the Finance Bill is imposing VAT on mitumba and yet, the Bill is actually reducing VAT from 16 per cent to an exempt status.

The truth is that Kenyans have been paying VAT on imported mitumba. However, because it is politically convenient to speak to the gallery from the Floor of the House, some people choose to abuse that opportunity. You may appear intelligent while doing so, but once people discover the truth, you appear foolish.

We must safeguard the integrity and dignity of this House. I believe every Member who is elected to this House is a representative of his or her people. We must demonstrate that through our conduct. When a Member stands in this House and refers to Clause 169 in a Bill that does not contain such a clause, one must ask what that says about the people of Kabuchai? The people of Kabuchai have produced distinguished leaders in this country, including the Speaker of the National Assembly, who is a Senior Counsel. Therefore, such statements cannot reflect the quality of the people of Kabuchai. In fact, I must apologise to the people of Kabuchai because they have produced serious leaders and scholars who can read a Bill and confirm that it only contains 57 clauses and there is no Clause 169. I heard the Member claim that rental income tax was being increased from 7.5 per cent to 30 per cent under the Third Schedule.

**Hon. Joshua Kimilu** (Kaiti, WDM): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): What is your point of order?

**Hon. Joshua Kimilu** (Kaiti, WDM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, is the Leader of the Majority Party in order to use this platform to de-campaign our colleague by apologising to the

people of Kabuchai? It is not important to do so. Can we concentrate on the Bill because we also want to contribute? Stop de-campaigning colleagues in this House.

Thank you.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, that is not a point of order. If I wanted to de-campaign the Member, Hon. Joshua Kimilu knows I could do so and he knows what I could say about him. If he wants me to say it, I can go ahead.

*(Laughter)*

For sure, I do not think he knows what is contained in this Bill even now. That is why he is not paying attention to what is being said. I heard people being urged to remain in the House and a call for a division on every clause. Unfortunately, when they attempted to call for a division this morning, they could not even raise the required numbers. The people who are leading these Members from outside this House are more than the Members who are being led inside this House. If you want to call for a division on any of the 75 clauses of this Bill, at least undertake some basic research. Read the Report and see what members of the public have said. Align your proposed amendments with the evidence presented. We have serious legislators in this House.

When I look at a legislator such as Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu, the incoming governor for Kitui, I see a serious legislator who does not engage in superfluous matters. Whenever he moves amendments, they are based on actual work and research. I say this because I served with Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu in the Budget and Appropriations Committee. That is why you will not see him engaging in the theatrics we witnessed this morning or holding press conferences purporting there is a clause 169 or that rental income tax is being increased from 7.5 per cent to 30 per cent when no such provision exists. He knows the facts and he is a finance expert. In another life, if I were President, I would favourably consider Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu for an important role because of his expertise.

In conclusion, this is a very important Bill. It is an extremely important Bill. However, you will notice that some of those who speak loudly about it, are not even present in the House. Members know whom I am referring to. They are absent because this is not a matter they can easily use for politics. Yet this Bill affects the lives of all Kenyans, not only of farmers but also, consumers of food across the country. Look at the prevalence of cancer in our country. How do we ensure bio-security in terms of the inputs we use on our soils and the bio-fertilisers we apply, so that we do not use products that are carcinogenic, but not carcinogenic wheelbarrows?

*(Laughter)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Biosafety.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): It is on matters of biosafety. How I wish more Members of Parliament were present to contribute to this debate. I beg to move and urge those of you in the House, to support this Bill. It touches on the safety of the food we eat, our food security as a country, our health as a people, and our relations with other countries in global agricultural trade. Therefore, I urge you to support this Bill and encourage Kenyans to support it as well.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, allow me to use this opportunity, because it is not part of this debate, to thank Kenyans in a very special way. People in the Opposition attempted to incite Kenyans against the Finance Bill, 2026. Kenyans took their time to cross-check the facts against what is in the Bill. Even when their leaders were misleading them, I thank them because they called them out. I thank Kenyans who called out those who came to incite them on the

Floor of the House, without even knowing the colour of the Bill, the number of clauses it has, what is provided in the 57 clauses or the import of the provisions contained in the Schedules.

As I said, when Hon. Joshua Kimilu interrupted me on a point of order, the Member for Kabuchai alleged this morning that he could only see 30 per cent in the Third Schedule. He shouted it repeatedly. I watched that from my Office and said a quiet prayer for the people of Kabuchai. May God favour them and see them through, even with such leadership.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I beg to move and request the ever-serious agriculture expert, Legislator and Second-Term Member of Parliament, Hon. Justice Kemei, to second the Bill.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Proceed, Hon. Kemei.

**Hon. Justice Kemei** (Sigowet/Soin, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to second the Bill.

At the outset, I thank the Leader of the Majority Party for the remarks he has made in this House, and for the good compliments about me. As it is required by the Constitution, we subjected these legislative interventions to the experts and the people of this country. This is a very critical Bill. Therefore, Article 118 of the Constitution had to be fully complied with. The Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock began this process in August 2025. We received various presentations and memoranda on the Bill. We incorporated quite a number of the contributions by stakeholders. Public participation should not be an exercise in vain. It should enrich the legislative work of this august House.

*(Applause)*

Leader of the Majority Party singled out KEPHIS as a key reference institution on matters production, science, trade and issues related to crops that are produced in this country. We have many institutions that are involved in research, science and plant production. We have the National Biosafety Authority, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO) and many others. For anybody wishing to trade with Kenya, we thought it wise, as per the international conventions, to have the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) as the only reference institution, so that they do not go left, right and centre. On the other hand, KEPHIS will be required to acquire all information that is related to research, production and technology, then supply that information to the people we will trade with at the international space.

The Leader of the Majority Party has said that we are dealing with food production in this country. That produce should not be only used for the food security in this country. We must also occupy the global trade stage with products from this country. Designating KEPHIS as the single reference institution will make sure that whoever will have queries about any crop in the country will get the information at KEPHIS.

There are issues like traceability. For example, a person consuming a product in London would wish to know where that product comes from and the farmer who produced it. That traceability aspect of trade should be the responsibility of KEPHIS. It should acquire that information and make it available at the trading environment.

We cannot divorce science and research from today's production. Any scientific move, research and technology used for production in this country must be recognised when it comes to trading any plant that we produce in this country. The critical aspect is that whatever we produce must be safe for human beings and animals. It must be healthy for human beings and for our animals.

As we debate on this legislative intervention, I want to really appreciate the role that the stakeholders played. What we received from the stakeholders enriched this Bill greatly. It helped us ensure that whatever law we produce, is for posterity. I can see across the aisle a

Member of Parliament who helped us to have the Sugar Act in this country. A good amount of research went into it. I am glad that I participated keenly in the production of the Sugar Bill and its conversion into law. I want to appreciate the role it did. Stakeholders who gave us so much input when we were processing the Sugar Bill must also be appreciated. The appreciation does not end there. The Office of the Clerk and the Office of the Speaker in particular, gave us the opportunity to go out there and speak to the people of this country about this Bill. So, we appreciate all of you for giving us the required support such that when we came to the House, we gave a Report of substance from the great involvement of the people of this country.

As per the International Plant Protection Convention, the representative of this great international institution in the country will be KEPHIS. We are going through times of pests, pesticides and other harmful production techniques that KEPHIS must be fully alert of. We want to put Kenya on the international trade environment and we must be factual when it comes to what we are doing.

I do not want to belabour the objects and the reasons of the Bill. That has been heavily discussed by the Leader of Majority Party. However, I want to tell my colleagues in the National Assembly that this Bill is probably one of the most critical Bills that we will debate in the 13<sup>th</sup> Parliament. They should look at it very closely. I want to invite Hon. Joseph Wekesa Simiyu Majimbo Kalasinga to read the Bill carefully.

*(Laughter)*

Those are his names: Hon. Joseph Wekesa Simiyu Majimbo Kalasinga. He should read this Bill critically because it affects food production in Western Kenya, and he should be able to make a pronouncement on it if he has read it widely.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I do not want to belabour the point. There are many provisions in the 75 clauses. The Leader of the Majority Party has gone through them and I am sure, at some point, the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock will be able to make more contributions. The entire team is in Mombasa at the moment on official duty. So, I am the only one who is remaining behind, as required. You cannot have all Members of the House, or all members of society, away at any given time. I have been asked to remain behind so that I can provide some input on this Bill.

With those few remarks, I beg to second. Thank you.

*(Question proposed)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Hon. Kimilu.

**Hon. Joshua Kimilu** (Kaiti, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me the opportunity to contribute to this important Bill.

Before I make a few contributions, I want to say that Bills are very important to our country because this is a House of laws. When a Bill is brought before this House, it is important for us as Members to read it critically and understand, as we contribute, what it means for our country. This is not a bad Bill because Kenya is an agricultural country. Anything that improves food production in this country is something that we, as legislators, need to examine and support in one way or another.

When I went through the Bill, I noted some areas where I intend to propose amendments during the Committee of the whole House stage. Technology in farming is very important in this country. As we seek to improve the use of technology, we also need to keep pace with developments with the rest of the world so that we can increase our production. As a country, if we can achieve food security, some of the issues we are discussing and some of the problems we are facing can be addressed.

When we talk about low-income earners, particularly farmers in the villages, many are suffering because of challenges that are associated with pesticides. Improving pesticide control through technology can help farmers increase their yields. I have no problem with this Bill. It contains very good provisions, which I believe are important for this country because they will strengthen agriculture. The Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) is key to agriculture in this country. We already have systems for pesticide control in the country, but some farmers are complaining because, while there are genuine pesticides that do a very good job, there are also unscrupulous individuals who introduce counterfeit products into the market. Those products do not help farmers, and we need stronger controls to protect them. If a farmer invests millions of shillings in a farm and uses ineffective or counterfeit pesticides, it can be of great harm.

Fertilisers are doing a good job in our farms. If a farmer gets the planting right, he is assured of a good yield at the end of the day. That can also improve our farmer's earnings and give them their daily bread. Members of Parliament also need to think about how we can do this. Today, we were debating the Finance Bill and there were so many complaints including what we are talking about. Some of these issues cannot be resolved by pressing Kenyans to dig deeper into their pockets. If we came up with a formula where we first concentrate on improving agriculture in this country, financing our budget will not be a problem. If we come up with Bills that touch on the local farmers including the Government, we can be independent and avoid borrowing. Borrowing is becoming a headache to Kenyans because our children and we, are the ones who will pay that huge debt. It is a high time we start thinking of how this country can avoid borrowing.

When this Government came into power, it promised that there would be no borrowing. I am shocked that it is borrowing day and night. We need to sit down and go back to the drawing board to see how the Government can stop borrowing. One way of doing it, is improving agriculture. In Ukambani, there is Thwake Dam which can feed this country. We have good soil in our country. If we concentrated on this dam and did serious farming and agriculture in the country, I think we can stand on our own without borrowing.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I have no problem with the Bill but I will come up with some amendments during the Committee of the whole House. That is all for now.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Hon. Murugara, followed by Hon. Wangwe.

**Hon. George Murugara** (Tharaka, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. It is important for this House to debate such an important Bill because it touches on the safety of Kenyans in relation to the flora of this country.

As we constantly defend animals and the fauna, we must also know about our flora, which is a source of food and life because of the air we breathe. It is also the greatest saviour in the environment, which is very important for this country.

Just before I begin, it is good to give the examples that have been given by the Leader of the Majority Party when he ably moved this Bill. I am grateful to my neighbour here, Hon. Justice Kemei, who has seconded it so well.

There is a plant in Northern Kenya and North Eastern Kenya known as *Mathenge*. *Mathenge* is said to be named after Isaiah Mathenge, a former administrator in this country. I cannot remember whether he served in the Northern or North Eastern side of Kenya. It is said that when he went to Israel, he found that plant sprouting in that country. It had a very nice ever-green canopy and he thought this was the solution to our problems in the arid northern Kenya.

He brought the plant here without any studies or any form of authorisation. He simply brought it, planted it, and it started doing very well. Little did we know that, that plant, once it

starts generating, does not stop; it actually colonises. It has no shade because it has very sharp thorns. If it pricks you, you instantly develop gangrene, and you are likely to die if you are not amputated. When animals consume its seeds, they lose their teeth. It is such a dangerous plant that has now spread across our northern region, and we possibly do not know what to do with it. I am not so sure whether it is useful for firewood or has any other use apart from what Isaiah Mathenge imagined at that time. If it were today, and we had such an Act of Parliament, he would not have done what he did.

Hyacinth is another example. Nobody knows how it found its way to Lake Victoria. It is said that somebody brought it from Kagera Region, while others claim it flowed naturally. Nevertheless, we have a problem with it. Interestingly enough, someone from that area must have brought a shoot and thrown it into Nairobi Dam, the famous 'Lake Nairobi'. Not long ago, it was completely covered with that plant. This illustrates the dangers of not having plant protection and control.

The other example we can give as we continue this debate, is the cactus from the Kalahari Desert, which is also found in the arid regions of this country. The cactus, especially that of the Kalahari, produces a very succulent fruit. The San and the Khoikhoi, who were referred to as 'Bushmen' at that time, had discovered the use of the cactus fruit, which cures hunger pangs. They have been consuming it for their subsistence. Without any form of plant control and protection, individuals from America studied this plant and discovered that what cures hunger pangs is, in fact, extremely rich concentrated starch. They took the plant to their country under the guise of studying it, but it is now confirmed that they have it over there for starch manufacturing. To avoid such piracy and to ensure that our country is not invaded by undesirable plants, it is vitally important that this House passes this Bill.

This Bill aims to address bio-safety and bio-security, which are extremely important. Additionally, towards the end of the Bill, it deals with pesticides and possibly insecticides. As we continue to grow various crops in this country, as properly indicated by the Leader of the Majority Party, we lose up to almost 50 per cent to pesticide purely because we do not have a proper way of controlling those pests. The provisions of this Bill will ensure that the Government puts into place mechanisms to address pests and that we achieve gains from our agricultural production. Most importantly, let us look at what we are importing. Leave alone the suppression of noxious and invasive weeds or plants.

We also have the issue of managing toxic substances, which are brought into this country in the form of insecticides and pesticides. It is said that we continue to use some of the pesticides that were banned in European countries and America a long time ago because they were discovered to be dangerous to human health. It is also said that some of the drugs we use on our livestock, and possibly some of those we use to spray our crops, are banned in those countries. As a result, we rear our animals, but cannot export their products because we have used those drugs. We grow very good crops, but we cannot export them because we are told they do not meet the required standards, having been treated with pesticides that are banned in those countries and, therefore, they do not qualify.

Firstly, it is time for us to wake up as a country and put in place mechanisms to ensure that all our plants are protected. Secondly, all our products must also be protected to ensure they are fit for the market and human consumption. When those countries tell us that we cannot export our crops and animal products because they are not fit for human consumption, what happens in our own country, where, without much care or concern, we consume those products without questioning? This is one of the reasons we have a high prevalence of diseases, including the killer disease, cancer, which is worse than many other diseases that are known to mankind.

Indeed, whether we like it or not, in many cases, cancer is attributable to what we consume. Therefore, this law, which replaces an old, archaic Act that was used by the

colonialists in those days, is one that we should enact so that we have plant protection measures to safeguard our biosafety and biosecurity.

I beg to support.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Hon. Wangwe, followed by Hon. K.J.

**Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe** (Navakholo, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. At the outset, allow me to support the Plant Protection Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 28 of 2025). This Bill is long overdue. During the previous Parliament, while serving as a Member of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock, we attempted to introduce a similar Bill. However, those efforts were overtaken by another Phytosanitary Bill, which went through the House. At the time, we believed that Bill would adequately address the issues that were bedeviling the importation and use of pesticides, but it did not.

The Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) is one agency which has been empowered through this Bill to address the issues of plant health. We really have to know why we are addressing the issues of plant health. In simple terms, KEPHIS, I want to call it “doctors of plants”, diagnose what bedevils plants when they grow.

We are aware that what one eats ends up building their muscles. If you eat something that is not good, your muscles will be in danger. Similarly, this happens in plants through infusion; what goes into the plant equally ends up being the same substance it matures with.

We eat and consume vegetables, and they are leaves. This means that they are made of the input. Therefore, if we use the wrong pesticides, definitely, the greens that we get out of those vegetables automatically become unhealthy for us. Therefore, it is important that we take this Bill as a solution to what is likely to happen when we enforce it.

Why do I support this Bill in that direction? A few years back, in this House, we had a heated debate on the importation of banned pesticides. Allow me to say – and God rest his soul in eternity – that the late Hon. Jakoyo Midiwo really fought hard to make sure that the importation of bad pesticides was not entertained. Sometime back, the European Union banned the entire cache of pesticides. But because of our conventions and not having the right laws of Kenya, we accessed and used those pesticides on the soil of this country. Meaning that what we consumed was not good for us. Therefore, most of us could be subjects of cancer and that is why those pesticides were not entertained overseas.

Today, I thank the Cabinet Secretary for Co-operatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya. He has given us a chance to start planting coffee in the western region. As part of the success on how to grow coffee, there is a market survey where you are given choices to choose. For example: Do you want to grow organic coffee? If you choose yes, this structure is so detailed that you have to mention what chemicals you have been using. You are not supposed to even touch any chemicals as you produce organic coffee. It is out of this research that bad pesticides are on our counters and that the West, which imports our coffee, is cautious about. They do not want to consume anything that has been sprayed with pesticides because you end up producing non-organic coffee. When you spray pesticides, even if you get Grade A coffee, it does not fetch good money as organic coffee. It is my considered view that we support this Bill so that we give teeth to KEPHIS to oversee, check and ensure that there is no availability of pesticides that are not tested and not in line with the health of our products in this country.

The West has embraced GMOs which, to us, might not make that much sense because of who we are. We have enough land and space for production of organic food. But there will come a time when we will not have enough land to produce organic food and we want to plant GMOs. But still, with GMOs, they would want to be cautious with the pesticides that are applicable so that they produce the right input for their food. We have KALRO, which is an equivalent of Cambridge because I consider it as a research organisation that undertakes any kind of development in the research of plants and animals. KEPHIS are the doctors of the

plants. The two organisations should work closely together so that we have a very robust environment which can support the plant health in this country.

Looking at the structure of the Bill as it has been made, I want to impress and suggest that all this will be achieved if we support the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock to fund KEPHIS properly so that we do not have an institution which is only good on paper, but not good at implementation. KEPHIS reports to me in the Public Investments Committee on Social Services Administration and Agriculture. One of the issues that has come up during our deliberations is that, at the port of entry in Mombasa, they have been put on the sidelines. They have not been allowed to access the main control room to make sure that they check any entry of pesticides or any other substances that could be of importance for them to check.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, similarly, they have insufficient personnel at the border points. Let us support them by passing this Bill, but also through Budget, so that we do not have a good Bill without the budget to recruit staff to undertake this role. Therefore, I support this Bill. I know KEPHIS from the financial side. This is a good Bill that we should endorse and enable them to work. I wish the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of KEPHIS happy times because Prof Theophilus is one of the few professors of plant health whom we have in this country. If we give him this Bill at this time, I am pretty sure he will implement it and support this country. Whatever is brought to this country should not interfere with our health in future.

Thank you so much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I support the Bill.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Farah Maalim): Very well. Hon. KJ, Member for Dagoretti South.

**Hon. John Kiarie** (Dagoretti South, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. There are very amazing afternoons when you are in the Chair. As a ranking Member of this House and a man who has served this House for a good duration, we enjoy the sessions when you are chairing. I also note that we are in transition to another equally able Member of this House, who will take the Chair. As an accomplished lawyer, he is a good leader in this House. He performs the roles of the Speaker very well.

*[The Temporary Speaker  
(Hon. Farah Maalim) left the Chair]*

*[The Temporary Speaker  
(Hon. Peter Kaluma) took the Chair]*

Even in transition, I rise to support the Plant Protection Bill that has been brought before us. As a House, we note that we are passing this new Bill to replace the Plant Protection Act of 1937. This was during colonial Kenya. A lot has happened in this country, particularly in the sphere of agriculture, since that law was passed. I believe that this House is right to attend to this matter at this opportune moment. A lot is happening globally, especially given the scientific advancements and progress that have been made in agriculture up to date. In a sense, one of the things we are doing is bringing our agriculture, agricultural practices and trade to the times we are in and into the future.

This Bill seeks to establish a comprehensive legal, regulatory and institutional framework to handle modern agricultural challenges. This is the work of this House. As a country, we have found ourselves in a regime where we have suffered the misfortune of dumping. Crops, seeds and plants are introduced into the country in a manner that cannot be defined in a better way than dumping. Some of the crops that have been dumped here have been deteriorating the environment such as the *Mathenge* weed. You come from the lakeside.

You know the damage that water hyacinth has occasioned on the lake, its surrounding communities and the aquatic life within it. Therefore, this Bill is timely.

Based on the provisions in this Bill, I support it because it prevents the importation of dangerous plants and pests. More importantly, as I have said, it aligns Kenya with international standards and conventions, some of which this Parliament has already passed. If we intend to modernise agriculture, we must align with some of the international commitments we have made as a House. This Bill, does in part, speak to some of those international conventions that we have okayed in this House and giving them effect through this Bill.

1937 is a long time ago. We promulgated the new Constitution in 2010. Prior to that, the agriculture function was the mandate of the national Government. Today, we know that this role is divided between the National Government and county governments.

This way, we can establish a legal regime that presides over agriculture within the new timelines that the new Constitution allows us. We will also manage to share the functions between the National Government and the county governments. In every sense of the word, we are speaking to the Constitution of this country. I am sure you remember when we were passing this Constitution because you were a great agitator for this new Constitution. When we were on the roadshows and rallies out there campaigning for this Constitution, we would say to people that there shall be places where ‘Parliament shall’. We would emphasise that ‘Parliament shall’.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, you remember that a great person in this House called Hon. Kalembe Ndile, would question what that ‘shall’ is. He would say, “*mnasema shall, mnasema shall*”. This is the ‘shall’ that we are *shalling* now, by making sure that whatever we have put in our Constitution is supported by legislative framework. That way, we are able to align the functions of the county government; while making sure we leave the place for the functions of the National Government.

Agriculture is not just a trade. We must remember that we are in a situation where there are outbreaks of cancer and many other illnesses in this country. Some of those illnesses must be emanating from the food that we eat. There are some substances, including pesticides, that are used on our crops that are contributing to cancer. Therefore, when we put up a legal regime that will superintend over the chemicals, pesticides and farm inputs that are used on our crops, we are working in a big way towards reversing the trend of increased cancer cases in our country. In that sense, this is a Bill that comes to save lives. Not only does it save lives, we know the cost of treating cancer in this country. It is resources that would have otherwise gone to more progressive developmental goals. If we can man the gates and make sure that, that which comes into our country is safe for our people, then we are doing what our people sent us to do in this House.

We are following the global trends in agriculture. We are seeing how modern agriculture is done. Modern agriculture cannot be presided by laws that we instituted in 1937. I am supporting this Bill because in modernising the regime of laws that are presiding over agriculture, we are keeping up with the global trends. We are also winnowing to find out what works for Kenya and our people. This will enable us lock out that which is not beneficial to our people. I hope that the institutions that are mandated with the job of presiding over matters of agricultural input shall take it on from here. I pray that we shall see subsidiary laws up to and including regulations that shall speak to this Bill when we pass it. So, that is the detail of how we intend to make sure that we rein in on the ills that I have mentioned. They can be attended to through the subsidiary regulation. Just as this House has taken up the Constitution as the mother law and extract Bills and Acts out of it, we pray that the legislation that follows to this is true to the spirit of what has been put up here.

It is important to also note that where we are heading to, this Bill does not just speak to agriculture. Our country is running out of land. I come from a constituency called Dagoretti.

Dagoretti was traditionally an agricultural land. The farms of Muthangari, Kiawariwa and those that are today called Karen, were agricultural lands.

Today as we speak, we have built in all of Nairobi. We have also gone into Machakos and Kiambu counties. So, Hon. Temporary Speaker, we must, as a House, lead this drive on how agricultural practises in the future are going to be economical in how we use our land to ensure that even when we see programmes like affordable housing, they do speak to our agriculture. That all rich fertile land cannot be relegated to housing. In fact, it should be left for agriculture.

For those many reasons, I support and pray that we shall pass this Bill. I hope Members will be here when we are prosecuting in the Committee Stage, so that those inputs can be an additional build to this Bill as it exists. I support.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): That is very elaborate, Hon. Kiarie. Hon. Irene Mayaka is now recognised to make her contributions.

**Hon. Irene Mayaka** (Nominated, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I also stand to support this Bill especially because we are largely an agricultural country. This is very important. It is worrying that it has taken us several years to review this Bill because of the importance of agriculture and the place it has in our country and because we have had a lot of changes and revolutions that have happened in this country and in the rest of the world.

When my senior, Hon. KJ, was speaking, I was hoping that he would also touch on matters relating to technology, the Fourth Industrial Revolution and AI in relation to plant and pest monitoring. First, when you look at the specific weeds that really affect our country, we have talked about the *Mathenge* and hyacinth. But there is another weed called the *Donda* that has become very notorious, especially in the western region. It is affecting tea in our regions. I brought a statement to that effect because it is becoming quite a concern. Some of those interventions that have been mentioned in this Bill are very important because it is about time that we review how we are doing plant protection.

I just want to lay a bit of emphasis on Part V of the Bill, which speaks about border surveillance, control and monitoring. The reason why I want to emphasise on this - and I am also hoping that we will be able to bring amendments to this - is because it speaks about the use of machinery and equipment. However, if you look at our Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA), it is a bit limiting because right now in a lot of jurisdictions we have the use of drones by farmers so that they are able to monitor, especially in large farms, for them to do proper monitoring and spraying at a lower cost.

When you look at our KCCA law, it is limiting because it states that you can only use an aircraft operated certificate and it must be done by a pilot. Whereas, for example, if you look at what the European Union (EU) and the United States of America (USA) have done in terms of their safety aviation authority, they have done something called the Visual Line of Sight (VLOS). It allows smaller drones, 25 kgs to be used, that go up to 400 feet.

Those are some of the interventions and amendments that we need to do in this House so that it also allows our farmers to use similar interventions. In this day and age, our President is being invited to the G7 to make remarks about Africa. One of the things that he really emphasised, is that Africa is not a mistake.

Africa can also be a Continent that offers solutions. We need to lead from the front as the legislators of this country by supporting his prayers and interventions of saying that we, as Africans, can also have solutions that also make interventions and ensure that we are supporting our local people. That we are supporting the farmers and ensuring that even as we say that legislation has to work, it also has to be encompassed with interventions that are innovative, that allow us to even have more production, lower the cost of production and interventions that seek to ensure that our production is increasing and growing. Eventually, we will increase crop production and have more food for use in the country and for export.

With those few remarks, I support the Bill. I will prepare amendments to make it even better.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Let us have Hon. Jackson Kosgei.

**Hon. (Dr) Jackson Kosgei** (Nominated, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to also weigh in on the Bill.

At the outset, I support the Plant Protection Bill. We are late in coming up with it because agriculture is one of the mainstays of our economy. In the 1930s, the movement of human beings was limited. It is not like it is today. More people are coming into our country, and the possibility of polluting our plants is very high. The management and prevention of plant pests and diseases is a timely and very important undertaking. If we do so, we will safeguard agricultural production. We will produce the right plants and agricultural products for human consumption and protection of our natural ecosystem.

We also have to safeguard our trade as my colleagues have mentioned. Our plants and agricultural products should not be banned in international markets. The Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which gives certain African countries access to markets in the United States of America (USA), was renewed. What kind of products do we export? We do not want to limit our trade opportunities in international markets.

We should not only consider plants and pests. We should also ensure that we have a deeper understanding of imported seeds. I will propose amendments during the Committee of the whole House to protect our indigenous seeds. We should protect our indigenous plants from proliferation of exotic plants. We should also consider the pesticides that we use, many of which have been banned in the Global North. Majority of them are known, but others are hiding behind scientific names and yet, they are quite dangerous. Many of those chemicals continue to be exported to our country and, therefore, it is very important that we have an agency as proposed in this Bill in order to provide a scientific protection over people through research, and ban any product that has been banned elsewhere. Otherwise, Africa and Kenya in particular should not become a dumping site.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I come from Baringo County, where the notorious plant known as *Mathenge* is affecting our pastoralists. In fact, we must safeguard not only food, but also opportunities for trade. Food is a security matter and if anyone succeeds in destroying your food and you have nothing to eat, they will control you. You will be subject to others and your negotiation in any platform or region will be from a very weaker point. Therefore, it is a priority and I appeal to our colleagues that when we will be interrogating and contributing to this particular Bill, we pass it as soon as possible to help our people.

With that, Hon. Temporary Speaker, I support the Bill.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma). Hon. Jematiah.

**Hon. Jematiah Sergon** (Baringo County, UDA): Thank you so much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I also take this opportunity to contribute and add my voice to this very important and timely Bill. I agree with Bishop that it has taken quite some time. It should have been one of the important Bills that transcended into law when we were promulgating our Constitution 2010.

I have taken quite some time, though quite short, to read through this Bill. I heard the Leader of the Majority Party say that this is one the Bills that should be taken seriously and urged Kenyans to understand and support it wholeheartedly, because it reflects what is going to be Kenya in the future. This Bill will give us a breath of life and livelihood because it is connecting so closely to our day-to-day lives, specifically what we ingest, the plants we have in our environment and the effects of our environment in terms of flora and fauna.

We should be keen in the Committee of the whole House stage where we will be looking at the clauses so that we get it right. KEPHIS, in as much as it is not loudly considered as one of the progressive departments of Government in agriculture, plays a very important and crucial

role in every life in this country. Plants are like human beings because they breathe life. Without plants in our environment, we will not get one of the ingredients of our lives, that is, oxygen. When we have poisonous plants around us, the air would degrade, thus leading to diseases and other issues.

I want to speak highly on the matter concerning pesticides. We used to have the Kenya Pyrethrum Board which was converted to a company that today produces most of the insecticides we use in our homes to kill cockroaches and mosquitoes. I do not know the brand that we have today. We used to have *Doom* and it was very good for us because we used to produce it and we had control measures in this country. I want to believe this Bill is going to guide us on what we are going to import, specifically the phytosanitary measures that are going to be taken through this legislative Bill and the professional capacity of the people who handle most of the plants.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, in Baringo, someone, in 1984, decided that he was going to cure desertification. As a result, they introduced the *Mathenge* weed, *Prosopis Juliflora*. It *actually* helped to combat and curb desertification in that area, specifically the lowland part of Baringo, Marigat, which was mostly a desert. We would be advised by our mothers to take dinner very early because there would be a tornado any time. Sometimes, it could rip off the grass-thatched roofs and iron sheets in schools and houses. When *Mathenge* was introduced, it minimised the tornadoes we used to experience when we were small girls and boys. We would run into them and whirl in them thinking there was an animal like a snake inside. The *Mathenge* weed helped deal with tornadoes to some extent. However, it has ended up being problematic. The weed grows mostly in the dry seasons. That is the time it germinates better and grows better. Its seeds are highly resistant to the weather. Today, we are not able to farm because *Mathenge* has covered most of the land up to our houses. It has poisonous thorns that when they prick you, they are more poisonous than ingested bad fruits.

We also have problems because of the fertiliser that we use. Marigat or Perkerra Irrigation Scheme, which is located in Baringo also, has been experiencing a lot of problems of late. Suddenly, farmers there or people working in the farms are becoming sick and contracting cancer, mostly of the throat, oesophagus and gut or the stomach. This is because of using pesticides on the plants which we later on consume as food, mostly tomatoes. If you buy tomatoes today in the market and leave them on a table for one or two weeks, you are most likely going to find them still fresh. Conversely, if you put the tomatoes in a fridge to preserve them, they will go bad. However, if you leave them on a table or another surface, they may last for up to two weeks. This suggests that the pesticides we use may also be affecting those products.

With regard to the bread we consume today, someone observed that it may be linked to the yeast that is used in its preparation. I do not know whether that falls within the scope of this Bill, but yeast was traditionally derived from millet, barley and similar crops. Today, however, we face many challenges because we are consuming food products without always knowing the substances that are used to preserve them. I do not wish to belabour the point. I look forward to the Committee of the whole House stage, where we shall have an opportunity to discuss those matters further and propose amendments.

Another concern is the effect that many of those plants have on our environment. Some are invasive and can be harmful. They have contributed to the decline of the population of bees and butterflies because many are toxic and potentially dangerous. Therefore, as I support this Bill, I believe it will go a long way in advancing agriculture and supporting the country's development.

I thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): There being no other Member wishing to contribute, I now call upon the Mover to reply.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. Let me begin by thanking all the Members who have contributed to this Bill. As I stated earlier, it is an important piece of legislation for a country whose economy is largely agriculture-based. I have listened to the contributions made by Members, as well as the views submitted by stakeholders during public participation. I wish to assure the House that those views will be taken into account during the Committee of the whole House stage.

With those remarks, Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to reply.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

*(The Bill was read a Second Time and committed to Committee of the whole House)*

Next Order.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF KENYA (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(National Assembly Bill No. 27 of 2026)

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Leader of the Majority Party to move the Bill.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I beg to move that the Central Bank of Kenya (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 27 of 2026) be now read a Second Time.

This is a short Bill. Allow me to begin by thanking the Members of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning who considered the Bill and conducted public participation on it. As you are aware, while the rest of us were on the short recess, the Committee remained engaged over the last three to four weeks, conducting public participation on the Finance Bill, the Central Bank of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) Bill and the Sovereign Wealth Fund Bill.

In considering this Bill, the Committee engaged a wide range of stakeholders, including the Central Bank of Kenya, the Kenya Bankers Association, commercial banks and many other stakeholders who submitted their views before the Committee. This is a short Bill comprising of about eight clauses.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, this Bill has a few key objectives. One of them is to restructure the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) emergency lending framework, broaden its foreign reserve operations to include precious metals like gold, silver and platinum, and consolidate parliamentary oversight of top executive appointments solely within the National Assembly.

As you are aware, under the Central Bank Act, the Deputy Governor of CBK is usually vetted by both this House and the Senate. To align that process with what happens in the case of the Governor of CBK, Section 13B of the Bill requires that nominees for the position of CBK Deputy Governor to be approved strictly by the National Assembly. This aligns the vetting process with that of the Governor and eliminates the joint parliamentary vetting framework that previously included the Senate. Therefore, upon the passage of this Bill, the Deputy Governor of the CBK will be vetted solely by the National Assembly and not by a joint committee, as it has happened in the past.

Secondly, the Bill establishes a very clear distinction between the routine monetary operations of the CBK and emergency financial distress support, so as to limit the moral

hazards that exist. The Bank will now lend on an emergency basis to commercial banks and microfinance institutions for up to 12 months. We will allow CBK to issue loans and advances to commercial banks and microfinance institutions for a period of up to 12 months, bearing in mind the risks that are associated with that and after evaluating the institutions it is lending to, in line with the Banking Act.

There is also the discretionary Emergency Liquidity Assistance (ELA). The CBK is empowered to provide such temporary emergency liquidity assistance to institutions that are solvent and viable. It will not be allowed to lend to banks or financial institutions that are insolvent, those that do not appear commercially viable or institutions that are undergoing liquidation because the money being lent is public money. Once the Bank establishes that the overall financial stability of an institution is sound and it requires emergency liquidity assistance, it may provide it. As I have said, this will only happen after analysing the risks and ensuring that there are strict collateral safeguards. All emergency credit must be fully backed by acceptable collateral and undergo very strict risk management evaluation.

The CBK will also be permitted to extend credit lines to the Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC) formerly known as the Deposit Protection Fund for fixed terms of up to three years. Again, such facilities must be collateralised by Government securities, just in case KDIC needs that money to rescue institutions under its management.

As I have said, another objective of this Bill is to expand the reserve operations of the CBK to include precious metals trading. The amendment significantly widens the scope of the CBK's reserve management. Beyond the standard foreign exchange and gold, the Bank will now be authorised to buy, sell, import, export, transfer, hold and even refine gold coins, bullion, silver, platinum and other precious metals under terms that it determines.

The Bill further enables the CBK to formally offer training and capacity building programmes not only to its internal staff, but also to the general public. This includes staff of commercial banks and other financial institutions, insurance companies where necessary, and members of the public who may wish to be trained, for instance, on trading in Government securities or on how to buy and sell Government securities.

The Bank may also train domestic Government agencies and officials from other jurisdictions. Our economy is the strongest in this region and the biggest in the East and Central African region. Therefore, we also have some responsibility to train our neighbours. If people from other jurisdictions want their staff from their central banks or from their commercial banks to come and train in Kenya under the School of Monetary Studies under the Central Bank, we expand that training mandate to allow the Central Bank to do that.

Therefore, Hon. Temporary Speaker, as I said, this is a very short Bill - just eight clauses. I am now belabouring when I am moving Bills to insist on the number of clauses and what each clause is providing for largely to avoid the issues you saw in the Finance Bill. People claiming there is clause 169 and others claiming that land is being moved from freehold to leasehold. You can imagine, including people like the former Vice-President Kalonzo Musyoka was misled to believe. If the former Vice-President depended on some of those people you saw here to read the Finance Bill for him, you would understand why he was misled.

Unfortunately, the people misleading him want to know better that, that is why I am belabouring in every Bill that I am moving now to insist on the number of clauses so that they do not go and say the Central Bank (Amendment) Bill has clause 27 that is purporting to do this and that or shift this Bank from here to there. That is propaganda. It is the world we live in, the world of fake news, a world of leaders who tell outright lies all in pursuit of political expediency, cheap politics and cheap political scores and not educating the public.

This is why I am often belabouring the point that, as leaders in this country, we must use the Floor of this House. We are only 349 Kenyans who have been favoured or who are privileged to come and sit in this House while the rest of the millions of Kenyans listen and

watch us. They want to hear what we will give back to them. Therefore, as leaders, we use the opportunity that we are being given or granted by God and the people of Kenya to tell outright untruths. We should not misinform, disinform and propagate propaganda on the Floor of Parliament. Usually, I do not mind when people do it out there in rallies or in funerals like I saw them saying about rental income tax in a funeral somewhere. When I saw a former Member of Parliament from Mathira speak about rental income tax in a funeral, I forgave him because I said it is okay you can say whatever you want to say, probably you are speaking to the dead in the funeral and not the living because the living also can read and see.

When the former Vice-President, Hon. Kalonzo Musyoka talks about things that do not exist in the Bill in a political rally, I forgive him. He might have been misinformed by the leaders you saw here from his party who spoke about issues that do not exist in the Bill but, on the Floor of this House, we must remain honest and truthful. That is why our Standing Orders speak of the issue of statement of fact, under Standing Order 91 and also relevance. That is why maybe during the Finance Bill, we had to keep interjecting people to remain relevant, truthful and express themselves only on statements of fact. People wanted to use this Floor to propagate lies and propaganda for their audience out there so that when they go to their rallies and to funerals, they now feel like they are heroes because they propagated lies.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, we are lucky that this Bill is only eight clauses. So, even those who could not read, can, at least, read this one. You can even read it when you are seated here. It is not 57 clauses like the Finance Bill or the 75 clauses of the Plant Protection Bill. With that, Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to move and I request the very serious legislator in the name of Hon. Irene Nyakerario Mayaka to second. Hon. Irene Nyakerario Mayaka takes time to read. Hon. Temporary Speaker, allow me to shower her with a few accolades as she is a first-time Member of Parliament and is now the Chairperson of a Committee. Her party, the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM), recognised that she is a serious legislator, who deserves to chair a Committee. She is doing exemplary work as the Chairperson of her Committee. The business after the next one is sponsored by her Committee. Therefore, I invite her to second this Bill.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Let us have Hon. Irene Mayaka.

**Hon. Irene Mayaka** (Nominated, ODM): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. Thank you, Leader of the Majority Party, for giving me the opportunity to second this Bill and for showering me with accolades as well. We learn every day from Members like you.

As has been said by the Leader of the Majority Party, the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 27 of 2026), is a very short piece of legislation, but it is also extremely important. It gives clarity in distinguishing routine monetary policy operations from emergency liquidity assistance and providing for periods of financial distress.

The amendment Bill also has a clear provision for the approval process of the deputy governor of the CBK, which is now in line with the approval process of the governor of the CBK. It specifically allows the National Assembly to undertake that process and so, it is in line with the existing approval framework.

Clause 7 is also important as it touches on the defunct Deposit Protection Fund Board (DPFB), whose previous obligations now rest with the Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC). Clause 8 is also important as it focuses on prescribed capacity building and training through regulations for purposes of implementing the Act. Clause 3 speaks about providing training and capacity building for staff of the CBK, the general public, Government institutions and persons from other jurisdictions. Training of the general public is very important for Kenyans to understand the difference between the CBK and other commercial banks. Many people do not understand the roles of different financial institutions. For instance, the CBK no longer provides accounts for individuals to manage treasury bills and bonds. You can now open an account in a commercial bank. Therefore, the public should understand that you do not need

to open an account with the CBK; you can use commercial banks. I have highlighted specific reasons why this amendment Bill was necessary.

With those few remarks, I beg to second.

*(Question proposed)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Let us have Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu.

**Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu** (Kitui Central, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to say a few things about the Bill, which seeks to amend the CBK Act. As the Leader of the Majority Party has said, it only has eight clauses. These amendments are quite important for the country.

We all know very well that Kenya has become a financial hub in the region. If we are to rate countries on the basis of advances in financial issues, Kenya could be high there. That is why these amendments are aligned to make sure that we are also up to speed in terms of where we are. The work of CBK is normally supervisory and regulatory, and then it is always the last lender. I think it is on the basis that it is the last lender that the issue of lending to commercial banks on the basis of an emergency comes up. This is because it is the duty of the CBK to ensure that we have a stable and predictable financial system. In case of emergencies, banks have an opportunity to borrow from the CBK up to a period of 12 months. This is a very progressive amendment. We have seen banks going under but with this arrangement, it will be very difficult because now banks can fall back to the CBK, and it will bail them out in terms of lending. That will ensure we have no problem with our financial institutions.

On the issue of approval of the DG where we are saying we want to restrict it strictly to the National Assembly, I think it makes a lot of sense because there is nothing devolved with the CBK. The CBK is the bank for the country and there is no devolution in it and so, on that basis, I think the idea of pushing that to the Senate is far-fetched. The Constitution says the Senate was actually created for purposes of taking care of the interests of the counties. This is also aligned and I think it will make it easier for the DG to be approved in good time when that time comes and then they can serve the country.

There is the issue of the Kenya Deposit Insurance Corporation (KDIC), where we also are saying the CBK will lend to. Actually, the insurance sector is part of our financial ecosystem and it is just like an extension of the commercial banks. Therefore, we are saying that because our insurance companies also take care of our interests and more so when it comes to securing our future in terms of right policies and all that, then the bank should also be there to bail them out when there is need. That is another progressive amendment which I think we should support.

As I conclude, Clause 8 discusses the issue of training. This is a very interesting clause. As I indicated earlier, in a situation where the country has become a financial hub, then it means it is important that people are educated and trained on financial issues. In the past, the CBK was a bit restricted to train only their staff and staff from the National Treasury and Economic Planning.

However, what we are doing now is opening this space so that CBK can now train the general public. The general public has been very active in terms of buying treasury bills and bonds. That means it is really important to educate them on what we are doing and the benefits that will accrue to them once they buy those things.

They have also not been training the commercial banks staff but now, we are saying that with this intensive participation of financial institutions and even Government agencies, then it is very important that the CBK is given that mandate to train everyone in terms of knowledge so that they can be on the same page. By doing so, we can minimise the issue of people making decisions from an un-informed position. We can now increase that space so that

anybody who is going to interact with the CBK as a result of that training will make informed decisions and nobody will complain that they did not know. I think this is a very good amendment.

All these amendments are very progressive. They are just making the work of the CBK to be more central and allow Kenyans also to interact with the bank more. Actually, if you ask Kenyans, very few of them have visited the bank. But now, I can see an opportunity where the bank is now coming out to interact with the public and financial institutions. That participation will make them also feel like this is our bank as a country.

With those many remarks, I support the Bill.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon Peter Kaluma): Is there interest by any Member to contribute any further or this one is straight forward? I am not able to see that Member. The Member for Igembe Central is recognised to make his contribution.

**Hon. Daniel Karitho** (Igembe Central, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I rise to support the Central Bank of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 17 of 2026). In my lifetime, I have witnessed many banks collapse, particularly the small ones. Most of those collapses have resulted from lack of liquidity support. This Bill extends liquidity assistance to a period of up to 12 months and, where there is no evidence of mismanagement, the period may be extended further. This Bill means a great deal to local investors and to ordinary citizens who do not have substantial deposits in banks.

The Bill also addresses the office of the deputy governor. Previously, Parliament was involved in the approval of governors. Under these amendments, Parliament will be responsible for vetting the deputy governors as well. This will enhance harmony between the governor and the deputy governor, as both will have undergone a common parliamentary vetting process. The issue of the banking sector stability is important to all of us. For those reasons, this Bill is significant. We support it and will continue to support it.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Having no more interest, I will call upon the Mover to reply. Before I do so, allow me to recognise a delegation seated in the Speaker's Gallery. I welcome them to observe the proceedings of the House. We have a large delegation of young leaders drawn from across the country. Among them are Patrice Lumumba Kaluma, George Peter Opondo, Adrian Kimutai, Mr Ian Madu, Michael James and Seth Platter Kopany. They are all welcome to the National Assembly to observe the proceedings of the House.

Mover.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. Allow me to also welcome the delegation to the National Assembly, including George Peter Opondo and the other distinguished guests. They are great Kenyans, and we are pleased to have them with us. I have observed the discipline and studious silence they have maintained while following the proceedings from the Gallery. I am sure they may be wondering whether this is the same Chamber that, at one point, appeared like a war zone.

I also hope that, since many of them are young Kenyans who may aspire to serve in this House one day, they will become very diligent legislators who take time to read every clause of a Bill before, like this very short Bill which I am going to reply to. As I had indicated, it contains only eight clauses and is straight forward.

In replying, let me agree with the sentiments expressed by Members, particularly the points very well-articulated by Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu. The drafters of the Constitution largely envisaged the Senate as an institution that is concerned with matters affecting county governments.

The Central Bank of Kenya, however, is a national regulator. It regulates commercial banks and other deposit-taking financial institutions. While Senators may argue that these

institutions operate within counties, the regulatory function itself falls squarely within the mandate of the National Government. I, therefore, agree with Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu that, at the outset, it was a misnomer *ab initio* to place this function outside the purview of the National Assembly. Just as the vetting of Cabinet Secretaries is undertaken by the National Assembly and not the Senate, matters of this nature properly fall within the jurisdiction of this House.

It has always been my view that, if I were serving as a Cabinet Secretary, I would never appear before the Senate. They have no business calling Cabinet Secretaries to the Senate, unless it is the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning on matters touching on the division of revenue yet, I see Cabinet Secretaries for Roads and Transport being summoned to the Senate. I ask myself why they do not call the County Executive Committee Member (CECM) in charge of roads in the counties they represent. That is what the Constitution envisaged. This is timely, and I agree with Members that it is time we corrected this situation. If we allow such practices to continue, that is how they gradually encroach on the mandate of the National Assembly.

The other distinction that Hon. Irene spoke to and articulated very well is the need to distinguish the supervisory role of the Central Bank in the day-to-day operations of commercial banks from its role as the lender of last resort, particularly in instances of emergency lending. That distinction is very important. Equally important is allowing the additional period of up to 12 months, which is critical in such circumstances.

I thank Members and, I beg to reply.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

*(The Bill was read a Second Time and committed to Committee of the whole House)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Leader of the Majority Party.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I rise to seek your indulgence regarding Order No.17. We are still awaiting the report of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning on the Sovereign Wealth Fund Bill. I, therefore, request that the Order be stepped down until the Committee tables its report, hopefully, either tomorrow or on the next day of business thereafter, which will be Tuesday.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): I will direct that the Order be called first.

THE SOVEREIGN WEALTH FUND BILL  
(National Assembly Bill No. 7 of 2026)

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): The request by the Leader of the Majority Party is acceded to. The matter concerning the Bill appearing under Order No.17 is deferred to a future date, as and when it shall be scheduled for House consideration by the House Business Committee.

*(Bill deferred)*

Next Order.

## MOTIONS

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON INSPECTION VISIT TO THE  
EAST AFRICAN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COMMISSION AND  
THE EAST AFRICAN HEALTH RESEARCH COMMISSION

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Mover.

**Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah** (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Irene Nyakerario.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): The Chairperson, Committee on Regional Integration.

**Hon. Irene Mayaka** (Nominated, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. Before I move this Motion, allow me to welcome the young Kenyans who have joined us to follow these proceedings. Patrice is a very good friend of mine, and I am happy to see him in the House together with his friends. These are the future leaders and parliamentarians of our country. It is wonderful to see them here. I welcome them as they follow the proceedings of this House.

Secondly, before I begin, we are all in a World Cup mood at the moment. In the next 20 minutes, an important match is coming up between an African team, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Portugal.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): In fact, it is not just an African team. The DRC is also part of the larger East African Community.

**Hon. Irene Mayaka** (Nominated, ODM): Exactly. As the Chair of Regional Integration, I take this opportunity to wish them the very best against Portugal because I believe, with what we have seen the African teams doing, they can actually win this particular game and proceed.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Committee on Regional Integration on its inspection visit to the East African Science and Technology Commission in Rwanda and the East African Health Research Commission in Burundi, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 5<sup>th</sup> November 2025. The Committee on Regional Integration undertook an inspection and familiarisation visit to those EAC institutions between 27<sup>th</sup> July and 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2025. The visit aimed to assess the status of implementation of projects and programs, evaluate progress and identify challenges...

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Irene Mayaka, I know how you feel about the upcoming football match. However, I am being reminded that in keeping with the parliamentary tradition, you move the Motion first as printed in the Order Paper. Read it word for word, punctuation by punctuation as we normally do.

**Hon. Irene Mayaka** (Nominated, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I think it is the excitement of the upcoming match.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): The Leader of the Majority Party says: “*Ni mbio ya kwenda kuangalia mpira ya TV.*”

*(Laughter)*

**Hon. Irene Mayaka** (Nominated, ODM): The Leader of the Majority Party knows I am a soccer fan.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Committee on Regional Integration on its inspection visit to the East African Science and Technology

Commission in Rwanda and the East African Health Research Commission in Burundi, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 5<sup>th</sup> November 2025.

The Committee on Regional Integration undertook an inspection and familiarisation visit to those East African Community (EAC) institutions between the 27<sup>th</sup> July and 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2025. The visit aimed to assess the status of implementation of projects and programs, evaluate progress and identify challenges and intervention measures to promote the EAC integration agenda.

On the Committee's process and delegation, the Committee comprised of four Members of Parliament and it was supported by the Committee's secretariat. The team engaged with officials from the two institutions as well as the Kenya High Commission in Kigali and the Kenyan Mission in Bujumbura. The Committee reviewed presentations toward facilities and held discussions on the institutional mandate, achievements and challenges.

The objectives of that inspection visit were:

1. To formulate regional science and technology innovations, policies and frameworks which promote regional research centres of excellence in all partner states, mobilisation of resources for Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) development in the community and fostering Science, Technology, and Innovation in the partner States.
2. To establish an institutional governance management and operational framework.
3. To promote the One Health approach integrated research involving animal health, human health and the environment.

The key findings by the Committee Members were that the East African Science and Technology Commission (EASTECO) has developed regional policies on STI, intellectual property, bio-economy and indigenous knowledge system. It has launched research grants, organised regional conferences and supported entrepreneurship and technology transfer.

The East African Health Research Commission (EAHRC) based in Burundi has initiated regional research and capacity development programs, improved health research ecosystem and promoted the One Health approach integrating human, animal and environmental health. Both institutions face significant challenges including inadequate financing, staff shortage and inconsistent data and infrastructure across partner States.

Financial shortages caused by delayed partner States contribution and dwindling development partner support continue to adversely affect the performance of all the EAHRC institutions.

The digital reach initiative, a 10-year strategy plan, aims to transform health systems through digital technology, but requires sustained investment and policy support. Kenya's active participation and parliamentary support are essential for success of the regional STI and health research programs.

Observations by the Committee are as follows:

1. The Committee observed that the lack of a legal framework for the elimination of non-tariff barriers and the staff deficits in EAHRC institutions hampers the effective execution of their mandates.
2. The two institutions play a pivotal role in harmonising policies, fostering innovation and strengthening regional integration.
3. There is a need to review the current EAC Treaty and explore alternative financing mechanisms such as levies on imports into and exports from the EAC region, as well as contributions based on the ability to pay.
4. Kenya should align its STI and health policies with regional frameworks and support the spurring of regional innovation and joint research initiatives.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, the recommendations from the Committee are as follows. To address the challenges associated with delayed financing, the Council of Ministers is encouraged to creatively explore alternative financing mechanisms, such as establishing a levy on imports into the EAC region and exports from the region. We have regular meetings of the Council of Ministers, and I believe that once this Report is adopted by the House, it will be transmitted to them for consideration of the issues recommended by the Committee.

The Ministry of East African Community, ASALs and Regional Development, in collaboration with the National Treasury and Economic Planning, is directed to ensure that EAC institutions and organs, particularly the two institutions aforementioned, are adequately funded to advance the EAC integration agenda. The Council of Ministers is further urged to complete the ongoing staff recruitment process to facilitate appropriate staffing of EAC institutions and organs. Again, this is something that the Council of Ministers is already working on, now that we have a new Secretary-General of the EAC from Tanzania.

The Ministry of East African Community, ASALs and Regional Development should recommend to the EAC Council of Ministers the need to monitor the progress of EAC institutions and organs and foster accountability. The two institutions further recommend that all partner States should leverage regional centres of excellence and digital platforms to improve service delivery and research capacity.

In conclusion, Hon. Temporary Speaker, I would like to thank your Office and the Office of the Clerk of the National Assembly for extending to the Committee the necessary support to discharge its mandate.

I now call upon Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu, a member of the Committee, to second. I thank you.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu.

**Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu** (Kitui Central, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I want to start by thanking my Chairperson for moving this Report. She has done so very well, and that is why I agree with the Leader of the Majority Party that she fits the bill. We are very happy to have her as our Chairperson.

This visit was organised under the Committee on Regional Integration. We all know that this Committee oversees the integration of the East African Community. We also know the benefits that accrue from that integration. The reason we have these two institutions, one in Rwanda, the East African Science and Technology Commission, and the other one in Burundi, the East African Health Research Commission, is to promote the One Health approach and integrated research involving animal health, human health and the environment.

Those are what we call ‘centres of excellence’ in the region. Through the Community, partner States have agreed to establish centres of excellence in different countries so that, where a country has a comparative advantage, it can provide leadership in that particular area. Despite the good objectives of those two institutions, they are facing serious challenges.

One of the challenges is inadequate financing. You will realise that partner States are not contributing regularly. Some are actually in arrears, while others are not able to contribute at all. We all know that where there are no resources, it becomes difficult to realise effectiveness in such institutions.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, the other challenge is shortage of staff. We have very good institutions with very clear mandates, but we do not have the human resource to move them towards their goals. There is also inconsistent data from member countries. In that case, it makes the research a bit difficult.

Lastly, infrastructure across partner States is not adequate. We need to really think about what to do. During that visitation, the Committee realised that there is need for sustained investment and policy support, if those institutions are to achieve their objectives. We came up with some recommendations. We are thinking about how we can improve the financing of

those institutions. It is time the EAC comes up with ways of raising money other than the normal annual prescription. We are thinking about tariffs, that is, levies on imports and exports. It is similar to the Fuel Levy which takes care of some of our roads. EAC can introduce levies on our imports and exports and the proceeds channelled to those centres of excellence. That way, we will help them in their financing.

The other issue we have reiterated is countries contributing on the basis of their ability to contribute. We all agree that in this region, some countries like Kenya are bigger brothers. When you compare Kenya and Burundi, Kenya is a bigger brother. If Kenya is in a position to pay for Burundi, bearing in mind the benefits it accrues as a bigger brother from the region, we can support such initiatives. Those centres of excellence can assist in research and providing data which can be used in policy matters.

South Sudan is in problems. If you talk to our colleagues from the EAC, they will tell you that our colleagues from South Sudan do not attend meetings because of the same challenges. We need to think outside the box on how we can improve financing. We are happy because a decision has been taken. Each member country will be paying their country's Members of the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA). To some extent, that might be advantageous, but it can also be a problem. It means the bigger brother will pay their Members, but the small brothers will not pay them. At the end of the day, we will start questioning the effectiveness of the regional bloc.

As I conclude, I think all of us - and more so Members of the Committee - agree that EAC has huge potential which is untapped. If we have to tap it, we must be united, so that all the countries move in the same direction and have common policies and tariffs that will open this big market. As a Kenyan, I believe Kenya is one of the countries which is likely to benefit more than any other country from this integration. We need to provide leadership. That is why this Committee becomes very important. We passed this Report in August last year. Today is June. That is about 10 months with this Report ready for debate. As we move into the future, I wish that we create time, through the House Business Committee, so that within a short time, we discuss, adopt and pass these kinds of reports to other authorities which can implement them. That will help the country.

With those many remarks, Hon. Temporary Speaker, I second this Motion.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Thank you, Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu.

*(Question proposed)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Oscar Nabalindo, do you wish to contribute to this? Please proceed.

**Hon. Peter Nabalindo** (Matungu, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me a chance to contribute to this Motion. I thank the Mover, Mheshimiwa Irene Mayaka, for her eloquence and for the elaborate Report. I agree with the Leader of the Majority Party that she is a good legislator.

I will not say much, but I support the Report by the Committee on Regional Integration. One of the challenges I have noted from the Mover is the delayed funding of those precious research institutions. My colleague, Mheshimiwa Dr Mulu, has stated that, as a big brother, Kenya should support our struggling brothers by paying for them. Although that is a noble idea, I disagree because we must find another way of encouraging our brothers to pay instead of paying for their dues. If we pay for them, we are encouraging them to default even further in the coming years. Are we going to continue paying for them as Kenya? We might be a big brother, but we also have our financial commitments as a nation.

I also support the idea that we need to establish regional research centres. This is a noble initiative that should be encouraged. I hope the Committee will devise mechanisms to

implement these recommendations when the House adopts this Report. These regional centres for excellence will help our countries manage some of these challenges, such as the Ebola centre issue that everyone is discussing about. There is a lot of misinformation. If we had a regional centre in Kenya, perhaps, they would have explained to the public the importance of having isolation centres for diseases like Ebola. Right now, most Kenyans are saying no to that initiative because they do not have the right information, and no one has attempted to provide them with it due to our lack of such institutions.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, regarding the legal framework for this, I hope that, as soon as the House adopts this Report, the Committee will take a further step and develop the necessary legal frameworks that are needed to support those research centres in the East African region.

Lastly, it is important to note that, across the world, countries are increasingly coming together to promote economic research, education, agriculture and trade. We encourage our East African brothers and sisters, Kenya being the leader due to its economic power in the region, to come together and co-operate in doing business. Our biggest business should involve our neighbouring countries as opposed to Western countries. Regionally, our trade partners are not from Africa. We trade with China, Europe and various Asian countries. However, intra-regional trade leans towards one side, either exporting or importing.

In conclusion, this is a good Report, and I urge the House to adopt it. I further encourage the Committee to go a step further and come up with a law that will turn our recommendations into reality.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I support.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Member for Igembe Central, is recognised to make his contribution.

**Hon. Daniel Karitho** (Igembe Central, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I also rise to support this Committee on Regional Integration Report. East Africa is a community of brothers. Having common research that involves countries will be beneficial for East Africa.

You may recall that some time back, there was an incident where Kenyan chicks were burnt at the border because the other country believed they carried diseases. If there had been research conducted and shared across the East African region on animal health, such an incident might not have occurred. If a community is united and acts as one, then we need to speak with one voice in most instances.

We have many products that are available in Kenya, but are illegal in other countries. For example, we have miraa in Kenya, which is a legal and healthy product but, in Tanzania, it is illegal. If there was common research conducted by East Africa that reported objectively on such a cash crop, it could be of great importance to the Kenyan economy because it would facilitate trade in other East African countries, just as it is traded freely in our own country. Therefore, we need this integration in matters of science, technology and research to improve the welfare and well-being of the East African Community members.

When you come to Kenya, you will find communities that also live in Tanzania. We also have communities in Kenya that are found in Uganda. This means that we are brothers and, to be our brother's keeper, we must know what is affecting those brothers so that we can assist them when necessary. Likewise, they should know what is affecting us, and this can only be achieved through research that is undertaken collectively through the East African integration. Therefore, I support the Committee for bringing this Report. I support the Report because it will build the East African Community and reduce unnecessary conflicts and misunderstandings. For a long time, East Africa has discussed the issue of a common currency, which is yet to be realised. Through those institutions, we will have a standard for most of the affairs and East Africa will be a strong entity like other entities in the world.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I support.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): The Report appears very clear and certain on its recommendations. I cannot see any further interests. Accordingly, I will call upon the Mover to reply.

**Hon. Irene Mayaka** (Nominated, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I take this opportunity to, first of all, thank the following Members for their contributions: Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu, a very dedicated Member of the Committee, Hon. Nabulindo and Hon. Kiili for their contributions. I recognise the importance of integration, the EAC and the challenges that they have given us in terms of processing the recommendations into actual laws for EAC. As a Committee, we will take up the challenge.

I would wish to emphasise on the importance of the EAC and recognition of Kenya as a big brother within the EAC. I would also like to inform Hon. Nabulindo. I used to think that Kenya does a lot of trade outside the EAC, but I discovered that we make most of our money in terms of trade within the EAC. We are one of the biggest beneficiaries of that particular regional conglomeration that we have within the EAC. It is very important that we continue to ensure that we play the very important role of continuity in establishing and ensuring that the different institutions we have within the EAC are working not only for us, but also for the partner States within the regional block. This is also to encourage and ensure that our Council of Ministers and the Summit as well continue in its work to provide for us provisions and laws that we ratify in this House. We must seek to push and ensure that the regional integration that we have within the EAC works for us not just within the trade sphere, but also in terms of the institutions that support the partner States and their citizens. More importantly, EAC should work for the legislatures because in all those partner States we have committees that are relevant towards regional integration.

One of the things, if I mention, is that as we seek to amend the Standing Orders for the new parliamentary term, we translate this Committee into a departmental committee for the EAC because of the importance of the EAC within our country. Currently, as it stands, that State Department is covered under Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Affairs. One of the things that the Cabinet Secretary and the Principal Secretary have mentioned to us is that when they are having budgetary discussions, the Committee will begin with defence and then foreign affairs and then later in the day, is when they address the matters of EAC, which are very important. So, it is very important and I will push to ensure that we have a departmental committee that is dedicated to the EAC. The committee should take centre stage because of the importance of EAC within our country and the EAC.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, with those few remarks, I beg to reply. Thank you.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Thank you, Hon. Irene Mayaka.

*(Question put and agreed to)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Thank you, Members for staying this late. I request that you stay more, in as much as you want to go and watch that match between the DRC and Portugal, to enable me perform some parliamentary rites.

Next Order.

NOTING OF REPORT OF KENYA  
DELEGATION TO 151<sup>ST</sup> IPU ASSEMBLY

THAT, this House notes the Report of the Kenya Delegation to the 151<sup>st</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and related meetings held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 19<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 11<sup>th</sup> March 2026.

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**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): I have the request of the Mover of this Motion to have it deferred to the future for the House's consideration.

*(Motion deferred)*

Next Order.

ADOPTION OF 2<sup>ND</sup> REPORT ON STATUS OF REPORTS ON  
PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE

THAT, this House adopts the Second Report of the Committee on Implementation on status of Reports on Petitions and Resolutions passed by the House, laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, 26<sup>th</sup> October 2023.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Again, I have the request of the Chairperson, Committee on Implementation, to have this Motion deferred for parliamentary consideration to the future, which request I have acceded to.

*(Motion deferred)*

Next Order.

**BILL**

*Second Reading*

THE COMPETITION (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(National Assembly Bill No. 4 of 2026)

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): The Hon. Leader of the Majority Party, has requested - and I acceded to his request - to have this matter appearing under Order No.21 deferred for consideration by Parliament to a future date.

*(Bill deferred)*

Next Order.

**MOTIONS**

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON PETITION TO  
AMEND THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Public Petitions Committee on its consideration of Public Petition No.14 of 2025, regarding the proposal to amend the Consumer Protection Act to provide for the In Duplum rule, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 1<sup>st</sup> April 2026.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): The Chairperson, Public Petitions Committee, has requested me to defer consideration of this Motion to the future, which request

I have acceded to. It is so deferred to the future at such time as the House Business Committee will schedule it.

*(Motion deferred)*

Next Order.

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON AUDITED  
ACCOUNTS OF STATE CORPORATIONS  
IN THE ROADS AND TRANSPORT SECTOR

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Public Investments Committee on Commercial Affairs and Energy on its examination of the audited financial statements of selected State corporations in the roads and transport sector, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 14<sup>th</sup> October 2025.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Again, I have acceded to the request by the Chairperson, Public Investments Committee on Commercial Affairs and Energy, Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe, who has sat with us throughout this afternoon, to defer this Motion to the future.

*(Motion deferred)*

Next Order.

ADOPTION OF 8<sup>TH</sup> REPORT ON AUDITED  
ACCOUNTS OF SPECIFIED STATE CORPORATIONS

THAT, this House adopts the Eighth Report of the Public Investments Committee on Social Services, Administration and Agriculture on its examination of audited Financial Statements of the following State Corporations, laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, 12<sup>th</sup> March 2026:

1. Communications Authority of Kenya for the Financial Years 2019/2020 to 2023/2024;
2. Kenya Medical Training College for the Financial Years 2021/2022 to 2024/2025;
3. Kenya Medical Supplies Authority for the Financial Years 2019/2020 and 2020/2021;
4. Public Benefit Organization Regulatory Authority for the Financial Years 2007/2008 to 2023/2024;
5. Child Welfare Society of Kenya for the Financial Years 2019/2020 to 2023/2024; and,
6. Kenyatta University Teaching, Referral and Research Hospital for the Financial Years 2020/2021 to 2024/2025.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): I have the request of the Chairperson, Public Investments Committee on Social Services Administration and Agriculture that, due to his engagement in other parliamentary business, the consideration of the Motion appearing under Order No. 24 be deferred to the House's consideration to the future.

*(Motion deferred)*

Order! Hon. Members, please be upstanding. That marks the end of the business of the House today.

**ADJOURNMENT**

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Members, the time being 8.19 p.m., the House stands adjourned until Thursday, 18<sup>th</sup> June 2026 at 10.00 a.m.

*(The House rose at 8.19 p.m.)*

*Prepared by:*

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*\* \* \* \* \**

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