



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE HANSARD

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THE HANSARD**Thursday, 30th July 2026***(The House met at 2.30 p.m.)**[The Speaker (Hon. Moses Wetang'ula) in the Chair]***PRAYERS****QUORUM****Hon. Speaker:** Serjeant-at-Arms, ring the Quorum Bell.*(The Quorum Bell was rung)*

Hon. Members, we now have quorum to transact business. Clerk-at-the-Table, proceed.

MESSAGES**Hon. Speaker:** Members on your feet, take the nearest seats.*(Hon. Muchangi Karemba crossed the aisle)*

Hon. Karemba, taking the nearest seat and racing across the aisle are two different things.

*(Hon. Ali Raso and Hon. Millie
Odhiambo-Mabona entered the Chamber)*

Hon. Raso and Hon. Millie, take the nearest seats.

**NOMINATION OF PERSONS FOR
APPOINTMENT TO VARIOUS STATE OFFICES****Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Members, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 42, I wish to convey three Messages from His Excellency the President, seeking approval of persons nominated for appointment to various State Offices.

In the first Message, His Excellency the President conveys that, in exercise of powers conferred by Article 250(2)(b) of the Constitution and Section 8 (7) of the Teachers Service Commission Act (Cap. 212), he has nominated the following persons for appointment as Members of the Teachers Service Commission (TSC):

1. Ms Antonina Lentoijoni
2. Hon. Wilson Sossion.

(Applause)

Hon. Members, in the second Message, His Excellency the President notifies that, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the provisions of Article 233(2) of the Constitution,

as read with Article 250(2)(b) of the Constitution, he has nominated Ms Flora Mutua for appointment as a Member of the Public Service Commission (PSC).

In the Third Message, His Excellency the President notifies that, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 11(5) of the Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act (Cap. 86) he has nominated Dr Duncan Ojwang Oburu for appointment as the Chairperson of the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA).

Hon. Members, the President now seeks the approval of the said nominations by the National Assembly. Standing Order 45 provides that, upon receipt of notification of nomination for appointment, such nomination shall stand committed to the relevant Departmental Committee for consideration.

In this regard, with respect to the nomination of persons for appointment as Members of the TSC, I hereby refer the Messages from His Excellency the President, together with the Curriculum Vitae of the nominees to the Departmental Committee on Education.

Hon. Members, with respect to the nomination of a person for appointment as a Member of PSC and the nomination of a person for appointment as Chairperson of IPOA, I hereby refer the Messages, together with the Curriculum Vitae of the nominees, to the Departmental Committee on Labour and Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security respectively.

It is important to note that Section 8 of the Public Appointments (Parliamentary Approval) Act (Cap. 7F) provides that unless otherwise provided in law, the Committee to which such nomination is referred shall consider the matter and table a report to the House within 28 days. However, with regard to the nominees for appointment to the TSC, Section 8 of the Teachers Service Commission Act (Cap. 212) requires the National Assembly to consider the nominations within 21 days. In this regard, the Committee is expected to undertake the approval hearings and submit its report on or before Tuesday, 18th August 2026.

Further, Section 11(6) of the Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act (Cap. 86) provides that the National Assembly shall consider the nominee within 21 days. The Committee will undertake the approval hearings and submit its report on or before Tuesday, 18th August 2026.

With regard to the nominees for appointment to the PSC, the Public Service Commission Act, 2017 does not specify the timeline for consideration. The Committee is therefore expected to consider the nomination within 28 days, as per the Public Appointments (Parliamentary Approval) Act (Cap. 7F). However, in order for the House to consider the nominees alongside those of the PSC and TSC, the Committee is required to also table its report on Tuesday, 18th August 2026. The Committees to which the various nominees have been referred are, therefore, required to immediately commence the approval hearing process and notify the nominees and the general public of the time and place for holding the approval hearings and thereafter, table the respective reports as guided to enable the House to conclude consideration of the proposed appointments within the prescribed statutory timelines.

I thank you.

Next Order.

PAPERS

Hon. (Dr) Robert Pukose (Endebess, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following Papers on the Table, on behalf of the Leader of the Majority Party:

1. Legal Notice No.61 of 2026 relating to the Excise Duty, Remission of Excise Duty, Regulations 2026, explanatory memorandum and evidence of stakeholder consultation and the public participation report on the Regulations from the National Treasury.

2. The national Government budget implementation review report for the first nine months of the Financial Year 2025/2026 from the Office of the Controller of Budget.
3. Audit report on verification of liabilities and employee-related obligations for Chemilil Sugar Company Limited, 1965, from the National Treasury.
4. Reports of the Auditor-General and financial statements for the years ended 30th June 2021, 30th June 2022, 30th June 2023, 30th June 2024 and 30th June 2025, and the certificates therein in respect of the following:
 - (a) Kiambere School Complex;
 - (b) Kianjai Girls' Secondary School;
 - (c) Kyeni Girls' High School;
 - (d) Menengai High School;
 - (e) Our Lady of Mercy Ringa Boys' Secondary School;
 - (f) St. Anne's Girls' Kiriaeni Secondary School;
 - (g) St. John's Kiamuringa Secondary School;
 - (h) St. Luke's Boys' Secondary School;
 - (i) St. Teresa's Girls' Secondary School, Kithimu; and,
 - (j) Uringu Girls' Secondary School.
5. Reports of the Auditor-General and financial statements for the years ended 30th June 2021, 30th June 2022, 30th June 2023, and 30th June 2024, and the certificates therein in respect of the following:
 - (a) Pulesa Day Secondary School;
 - (b) Chelilis Girls' Secondary School;
 - (c) St. Charles Lwanga Otimong' Secondary School; and,
 - (d) Wamalwa Kijana Friends' Secondary School.
6. Reports of the Auditor-General and financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2024 and the certificates therein in respect of the following:
 - (a) Kaplelach Secondary School;
 - (b) St. Paul's Ikanga Boys' Secondary School; and,
 - (c) Tuyopoi Secondary School.
7. Report of the Auditor-General and financial statements of Bungoma High School for the year ended 30th June 2023, and the certificates therein.
8. Reports of the Auditor-General and financial statements of St. Anne's Girls Secondary School for the years ended 30th June 2021 and 30th June 2022, and the certificates therein.
9. Reports of the Auditor-General and financial statements of St. Sing'ore Girls' Secondary School for the years ended 30th June 2021, 30th June 2022 and 30th June 2025, and the certificates therein.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Pukose.

Hon. Members, before we call the next Order, allow me to acknowledge, in the Speaker's Gallery, Oreiyet Secondary School, Chepalungu Constituency, Bomet County; Kithaene Junior School, South Imenti Constituency, Meru County; AIC Sergoi Academy, Chesumei Constituency, Nandi County. In the Public Gallery, we have Utalii Comprehensive School, Njoro Constituency, Nakuru County; Tegla Loroupe Education and Peace Center, Kapenguria Constituency, West Pokot County.

On my behalf and on behalf of the House, I welcome the students, those accompanying them, and their teachers to the House of Parliament.

I thank you. Next.

QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

REQUESTS FOR STATEMENTS

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, the first request for Statement is from the Member for Laisamis, Hon. Joseph Lekuton.

INSECURITY IN LAISAMIS CONSTITUENCY

Hon. Joseph Lekuton (Laisamis, UDM): 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 an armed banditry attack in the Gudas area, Logo Logo Ward, Laisamis Constituency.

Hon. Speaker, on the night of 19th July 2026, at approximately 11.00 p.m., extending into the early hours of 20th July 2026, an estimated 20 to 25 heavily armed bandits raided the Gudas area in Logo Logo Ward. The attackers, who are reportedly from the neighbouring Chur area, stole a substantial number of livestock, including approximately 1,100 goats, eight cows together with their calves and seven donkeys.

This incident inflicted immense economic hardship on the affected families, whose livelihoods depend almost entirely on livestock as their primary source of income and subsistence. While acknowledging and commending efforts made by the security agencies in responding to the incident, it is regrettable that to date, only 255 goats have been recovered, with the majority of stolen livestock still unaccounted for.

It is claimed that command contradictions and lack of operational coordination have slowed the recovery efforts allowing the bandits time to disperse, transport, or even dispose of the stolen livestock thereby diminishing the prospects of full recovery. This has caused deep concern within the affected community on whether the recovery operation is being pursued with the necessary urgency. The alleged command and operational hindrances warrant an urgent and impartial investigation by the relevant Ministry to establish the facts and address any shortcomings to ensure swift response and recovery of the remaining livestock, the apprehension of those responsible, and forestalling recurrence of similar rates.

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 being taken by the Ministry of Interior and National Administration to address the rising cases of cross-border banditry among the communities living in Marsabit County.
2. Status of investigation into the banditry attack recorded in Logo Logo Ward, including any internal operational bottlenecks or command-level interventions that have hindered the full recovery of the livestock, and if so, disciplinary action being taken against those found culpable.
3. The timeline for the full recovery of the remaining stolen livestock and the apprehension of the perpetrators.
4. Action being taken by the Ministry of Interior and National Administration to provide long-term security measures in Logo Logo Ward and prevent recurrence of such attacks.
5. Plans being put in place for deployment of more security personnel, including aerial support, to flush out the bandits and secure the area.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Lekuton. Hon. Tongoyo, when can you bring a response on banditry in Laisamis?

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, allow me to bring it in two weeks' time.

It is just worth mentioning that the Member reached out to me immediately after the incident happened. There was a little bit of intervention that was taken.

Hon. Speaker: Excellent. Next is the Member for Lamu East, Captain Ruweida Obo.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW AGAINST POLITICAL
LEADERS MAKING INCITEFUL REMARKS

Hon. Ruweida Mohamed (Lamu East, JP): Hon. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Select Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity regarding enforcement of the law against persons making seemingly inciteful remarks at political rallies.

Hon. Speaker, as the country approaches the 2027 general election period, political activities and campaigns are expected to intensify. However, it is deeply concerning that some political leaders continue to make inflammatory statements which threaten the unity of the country. Such utterances threaten the peaceful co-existence of communities and may result in contempt, hatred, hostility, discrimination and in some instances, incitement to violence against individuals or communities on the basis of their ethnicity, political affiliation or regional origin. Notably, there have been grave and concerning utterances being made in cosmopolitan communities urging locals to shun non-locals despite having been born within and co-existing with these communities. In utter defiance, some of these perpetrators have dared the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and other relevant agencies to summon and arrest them. If left unchecked, this conduct risks heightening political tensions, deepening ethnic divisions and eroding public confidence in the democratic process.

Hon. Speaker, it is against this background that I request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Select Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity on the following:

1. The measures taken by NCIC against individuals who make inflammatory political remarks that may lead to incitement to violence against communities on the basis of their ethnicity, political affiliation or regional origin; and,
2. The measures put in place by NCIC to monitor political rallies, document and report incidences of hate speech and inciteful utterances, including any collaborations made with relevant agencies to ensure timely enforcement of the law.

Mhe. Spika, ikiwa watu watasema makwao, wanawake hawana matumbo ya kuzaa...

Hon. Speaker: Order, Hon. Ruweida. English is the language you started with. You cannot switch languages at will.

Hon. Ruweida Mohamed (Lamu East, JP): Hon. Speaker, if other leaders are saying that only the women from their areas should give birth to children who can become their Members of Parliament, what do we say in Lamu? In Lamu, and in particular the Bajuni community, do we not have women who can give birth to leaders? We have a Senator, a Woman Representative and a Member of Parliament for Lamu West whom are not members of the Bajuni community. They now want to contest to be governor.

(Loud consultations)

Is it only in Lamu where there is democracy? Are we not Kenyans?

Hon. Speaker: Order, Hon. Ruweida. You are out of order. Yes, Hon. Dawood.

Hon. Rahim Dawood (North Imenti, Independent): Thank you. Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Are you on a point of order or joyriding on the Statement?

Hon. Rahim Dawood (North Imenti, Independent): I am joyriding, Hon. Speaker. What Hon. Ruweida has mentioned is what, unfortunately, happened in my constituency last weekend during a political meeting where a former leader said a *muhindi* should not be elected because he is not from the community.

(Loud consultations)

Hon. Speaker, I have been elected four times. I was born there. My mother was born there in 1937. She went to Meru Primary School. We are so close to the elections. If we start inciting the populace, how are we going to go into the general election? I believe the NCIC does not have any teeth to bite. It is the wrong commission to be investigating such matters. Such matters should be investigated by the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), and not the NCIC because it is toothless. However, that does not mean that we cannot seek election anywhere in this country. I can even seek to be elected in Nairobi. For that matter, we have had people of other communities who have been elected in counties like Kajiado and Taita Taveta. I do not want to mention the tribes. We have had people who have been elected in different counties and different constituencies who are not indigenous to those places, but they were born and raised there. There is nothing wrong in them representing the people.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Point made. Hon. Keynan.

Hon. Adan Keynan (Eldas, JP): Hon. Speaker, I am surprised as an elder and as a person who has been around for a while, whether the law applies to particular individuals or fidelity to the rule of law, which is a constitutionally enshrined principle, is supposed to apply to everybody. There are ignorant people in this country who are not familiar with the making of the nation-state of the Republic of Kenya. Kenya is a collection of tribes and you know its history, Hon. Speaker. What is surprising is that there are individuals who have called leaders in this country a *muhindi*. We have been called *worias*, and others have been called all sorts of names. Where are these agencies that are supposed to deal with these individuals with criminal minds who are dividing Kenyans along tribal lines? Where are the entities, officers from the DCI, the police and NCIC? This is because at the rate at which we are moving, tomorrow someone will brand you a Bukusu, forgetting that you are one of the key leaders of the Republic of Kenya. This trend is being entrenched. Is it not high time the Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity brought a report to the House so that we adopt it and indict those individuals who are dividing our nation?

I want to stand here and support the Hon. Dawood as a gallant leader who has been elected many times by his constituents. Intimidation will not be allowed in modern-day Kenya. Continue to thrive, continue to function, and continue to attend to your constituents. We are here as law-abiding citizens to stand and support you within the confines of the law.

To those who are threatening people out there, I can tell you that modern-day Kenya has no place for tribalists, regionalists and evil-minded individuals. As I stand on the Floor of this House, I would not want to name an individual because I am a parliamentary practitioner. I just want to say, "Please, we are tired of your rhetoric. Give us peace. Let Kenya function. Let the country function. Let the President work for the people of Kenya and *Inshallah* in 2027 William Ruto will be re-elected for a second term."

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

(Applause)

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. KJ.

Hon. John Kiarie (Dagoretti South, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I am representing a constituency which in 1969 was in Kiambu County but today is in the City of Nairobi. In the history of my constituency, we have elected Members of Parliament from almost every part of the former Central Province, but that is not the point. It has to be said that in this country and in this Parliament, there are even Members of Parliament who have been elected in different constituencies.

When I was growing up, one of the founding Ministers during Jomo Kenyatta's government, who was originally from Rarieda, was elected in Rarieda, in Nakuru and even in Nairobi. That is the Kenya that we would want to go back to. We would not want to be in a situation where when you vie for an elective seat in a cosmopolitan city like Nairobi, you are asked where you come from. Meru is a cosmopolitan town. Hon. Dawood needs not make justification beyond being Kenyan. Being Kenyan, in itself, qualifies him to be elected in his constituency. It was extremely shameful for an individual seeking election as President of this country to oppose that principle.

Parliament did what it needed to do by impeaching that tribalist, and he stands impeached. Kenya ought to be reminded that Kenyans are very conscious about the unity of this country going forward. I must say that the gentleman I was referring to is Hon. Achieng Oneko. Hon. Kihika was elected in different constituencies during Hon. Achieng Oneko's political era.

In the same breath, the late Hon. Raila Odinga's father was elected in Siaya. However, when Hon. Raila Odinga chose to join politics, he contested in Lang'ata Constituency, which has now become Kibra. Therefore, Hon. Speaker, national unity must be promoted, starting with institutions like Parliament.

Hon. Speaker: Point made. The late Hon. Mwai Kibaki was elected in Bahati, which is now Kamukunji, and later on in Othaya. I do not want to escalate this matter.

Hon. Jayne Kihara, what is it? Do you want to joyride on this Statement Request?

Hon. Jayne Kihara (Naivasha, UDA): Yes.

Hon. Speaker: Go ahead and joyride.

Hon. Jayne Kihara (Naivasha, UDA): Not really to joyride but to state that the Statement Request by Capt. Ruweida goes against her subsequent comments. She spoke about cohesion and then went on to say why members of a certain community should not be elected in Lamu. I think that is contrary to what she had been saying.

Hon. Speaker: Order! Resume your seat, Hon. Jayne Kihara. You did not hear her well. What she said, although she got carried away towards the end, was that in Lamu, they have a Woman Representative who is not indigenous, not Bajuni; they have a Senator and the Member of Parliament for Lamu West, who are not indigenous. They have the right to be elected there because they are Kenyans. Then she burst out into something else.

Hon. Members, the point is that Hon. Dawood is a Kenyan. Under our Constitution, for purposes of citizenship, people from the Indian subcontinent—namely, Indians, Pakistanis, Sri Lankans and Bangladeshis—are commonly classified as Indians and are recognized as Tribe No.44 in Kenya. They are peaceful people.

(Applause)

They do not have any lesser rights than any other community whether Luhya, Kikuyu, Luo, Kalenjin, Turkana or any other. We are all people of this country.

Yes, Mama Zamzam.

Hon. Zamzam Mohammed (Mombasa County, ODM): Asante sana, Mhe. Spika kwa kunipa nafasi nami pia niweze *kujoyride* nikisema Kenya ni yetu sisi sote. Hivi majuzi, baada ya uchaguzi wa 2022, ndipo tumeanza kuona filfinyangi. Hivi majuzi kuna mtu alisema kwamba jamii yao iliitwa jina fulani la mnyama. Kila siku tunaona watu fulani wakimwita *President "Kasongo"*. Kasongo ni jina la utani linalomaanisha *warthog*. Hakuna hata siku moja walitoka kusema ni kwa nini Rais anaitwa hivyo.

Ukitaka kuheshimiwa ni lazima wewe pia uwaheshimu wenzako. Juji pia tuliskia watu wakiambiwa watoke Eastleigh waende mahali pengine. Hii Kenya ni yetu sisi sote. Ni lazima kila mtu aheshimiwe. Kwa hiyo, kama Mhe. Duale alikosea, aliona mwenendo uliokuwa unaendelea ambao hata sisi hatuukubali. Hatukubaliani na alivyosema, lakini aliona msururu wa matukio uliokuwa unaendelea haukuwa mzuri.

Kenya ni yetu sisi sote. Mimi ni wa Mombasa. Babangu ni Mkauma na mamangu ni Mbaluhya. Wakati mwingine naambiwa niende Western Kenya. Lakini ifahamike kwamba ndani ya Kaunti ya Mombasa hakuna mwanamke Kenya nzima aliyeweka historia katika uongozi kama nilivyoweka. Ninaweza kuwa Gavana au kushika nafasi yoyote mradi mimi ni Mkenya. Kwa hivyo, wale ambao wanategemea ukabila, *shame on you. This Kenya belongs to all of us.*

Ahsante sana.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Robert Mbui.

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I rise on a point of order. This is a House of record and, therefore, we must be very careful about what we do. I support the Statement Request that Hon. Ruweida has raised. However, we cannot breach our own rules by imputing improper motives on individuals. The former Deputy President has effectively been referred to on the Floor of this House.

Hon. Speaker: Order! Nobody has.

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM): He has been referred to.

Hon. Speaker: By whom?

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM): When Hon. KJ talked about impeachment, it was very clear whom he was referring to. We cannot speak against hate speech while at the same time displaying hostility towards an individual. Let us be careful about what we do in this House. Let us not use the Floor of this House to malign people who have no opportunity to defend themselves here.

Hon. Speaker: Obviously, Hon. Robert Mbui is the only stranger in Jerusalem.

(Laughter)

Yes, Hon. Twalib.

Hon. Bady Twalib (Jomvu, ODM): Mhe. Spika, mimi pia naungana na wenzangu kumuunga mkono Mhe. Dawood. Kwa sababu si vizuri, na haya si maneno ya leo. Hata kule Kisii, siku nyingine, Mhe. Zaheer Jhanda aliambiwa kuwa watu wa Kisii walifanya makosa kumchagua Mhindi. Kenya ni yetu sisi sote.

Leo Mhe. Dawood amesema kuwa amechaguliwa mara nne. Nachukua ushuhuda kwamba kuanzia mwaka wa 2007 hadi 2013, mimi na Mhe. Dawood tulikuwa madiwani. Tulijuana kupitia *exchange programmes*. Baada ya hapo, akachaguliwa mara tatu. Katika *constituency* yake hawaangalii rangi; wanaangalia kazi anayofanya mjumbe wao. Kwa hivyo, ukabila nchini Kenya ni jambo ambalo linapaswa kuzikwa kwenye kaburi la sahai.

Nampongeza Mhe. William Samoei Ruto kwa sababu katika Baraza lake la Mawaziri, utaona kwamba ameteua watu kutoka sehemu mbalimbali za nchi. Amezingatia uwakilishi wa maeneo yote. Hata kama kuna wengine aliowachagua kisha wakamtia kisu mgongoni, bado amesema ataendelea kufanya nao kazi kama wananchi wa Kenya. Mwananchi yeyote wa

Kenya, mahali popote alipo, mradi anafuzu kugombea kiti chochote, akigombee ili Kenya iendelee mbele.

Asante, Mhe. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi hii.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Members. We will stop there on this matter. Who is the Chairperson of the Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity? Hon. Yusuf Haji. Is he in the House? Who is the Vice-Chairperson? As we refer this matter to the Committee, Hon. Pukose, kindly inform him. I believe you are holding brief.

Hon. Members, as we head towards the elections, let us all try not only in this House but also outside it and among those with whom we associate, to lower our political temperatures. Bellicose statements and unhelpful rhetoric cannot help this country. During my time as a Member of Parliament, I served with Basil Criticos from Taita Taveta, a Greek; and Philip Leakey, a white Kenyan. I also served with Satish Gautama, Amin Walji, Sumra and Dr Swarup Mishra. Those four are Indians. I now serve with Hon. Dawood, an Indian; and Hon. Shakeel, an Indian of Pakistani extraction. They were all elected from constituencies where you cannot find even 100 Indian voters.

Therefore, let us respect the choice of our people and uphold the cohesion of our nation. We are a diverse people, and that diversity is something we should be proud of. We have the example of Hon. Barack Obama, who became the President of the United States of America.

(Applause)

Today we have Rishi Sunak, of Indian heritage. He is a Member of Parliament and former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. He was born in the United Kingdom to a father who was born in Kitale, a Kenya; and a mother who was born in Tanzania. He is one of many such examples. Let us not escalate issues that do not help our country. We urge politicians, both in this House and outside, to be careful about what they say because we can easily ignite problems for nothing. What is good for the goose is good for the gander. As your Speaker, I also listen to these matters. I was surprised by Hon. Robert Mbui's intervention. That is why I called you the only stranger in Jerusalem. I know you are playing to some gallery but facts remain facts, and they are very stubborn.

Hon. Members, allow me to acknowledge students from the following schools seated in the Public Gallery: Kinjo Girls' Secondary School from Central Imenti, Meru County; and Kangubiri Girls High School from Tetu, Nyeri County. In the Speaker's Gallery, we have students of PCEA Nyahururu Academy from Laikipia West Constituency, Laikipia County; and Kiriani Mixed Secondary School from Mathioya Constituency, Murang'a County.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the House, I welcome the students, their teachers, and those accompanying them to the House of Parliament.

Hon. Ndindi Nyoro, do you wish to welcome the students?

Hon. Ndindi Nyoro (Kiharu, UDA): Yes, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Which ones?

Hon. Ndindi Nyoro (Kiharu, UDA): There are two schools from Murang'a, especially Kiriani Mixed Secondary School.

Hon. Speaker: Go ahead.

Hon. Ndindi Nyoro (Kiharu, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. I take this opportunity to welcome all the students from across Kenya to Parliament. I know many of them aspire to be here in the future to do what we are doing. I wish them all the very best.

Hon. Speaker, if you allow me just one minute, based on the discussion that they have listened to earlier, it is important for all of us to know that there is a distinction between what we call a country and a state. A country is simply defined by boundaries. There is a distinction between a country and a state...

Hon. Speaker: Order, Hon. Ndindi Nyoro. You are out of order. I gave you an opportunity to welcome the students.

Hon. Ndindi Nyoro (Kiharu, UDA): I was in the process of doing so, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Order! That is not welcoming the students.

Hon. Ndindi Nyoro (Kiharu, UDA): I welcome them all. Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Well done. Take your seat. Hon. Catherine Omanyoo, make your Statement Request.

PLANS FOR KCSE CANDIDATES REPRESENTING KENYA
AT THE FIFA UNDER-17 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP

Hon. Catherine Omanyoo (Busia County, ODM): 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 plans put in place to ensure that candidates sitting the 2026 Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE) examination, who are representing Kenya at the FIFA Under-17 Women's World Cup in Morocco, are not disadvantaged on account of their national assignment.

The Harambee Starlets qualified for the 2026 FIFA Under-17 Women's World Cup, scheduled to be held in Morocco from 17th October to 7th November 2026. Following the conclusion of the African qualifiers, Kenya secured its second appearance at the tournament alongside other African football powerhouses, namely Ghana, Nigeria and Zambia. Notably, the Harambee Starlets squad includes high school students registered to sit for the 2026 KCSE examination as well as Grade 9 Kenya Primary School Education Assessment (KPSEA).

According to the timetable published by the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC), the 2026 KCSE examinations are scheduled to run from 19th October to 20th November 2026, a period that coincides with the duration of the tournament. This raises concerns that the talented candidates called upon to represent the country at the FIFA Under-17 Women's World Cup in Morocco may miss examination papers scheduled to be undertaken while they are away on national duty. In the absence of clear alternative arrangements and safeguards to enable them sit the papers that fall within the tournament period, they risk obtaining incomplete examination results, which may adversely affect their transition to further studies.

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

1. The number of candidates called up to the Harambee Starlets Under-17 squad who are registered to sit for the 2026 KCSE examination and the schools in which they are registered.
2. The arrangements put in place by the Ministry of Education and the Kenya National Examinations Council to ensure that the affected candidates sit any examination papers scheduled during the period they are away on national duty in Morocco, including whether KNEC will designate alternative examination centres with the security and supervision measures that will apply.
3. The safeguards in place to ensure that the affected candidates are not disadvantaged in their overall examination performance or their transition to tertiary education as a result of their national assignment.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Catherine. Hon. Irene Mayaka, do you want to joyride?

Hon. Irene Mayaka (Nominated, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for giving me an opportunity to joyride on this Statement Request. First, let me thank our Secretary General,

Hon. Catherine Omanyoo, for bringing up this important matter. I also wish to add that, beyond the Under-17 World Cup in October, the students are required to participate in various tournaments both within the country and across the East African region.

The Ministry of Education, together with the Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports, should find a formula that will enable the students to attend schools around Nairobi through partnerships with institutions in the city. We have students drawn from schools like Bunyore Girls and from Busia, Siaya and many other parts of the country. They are constantly travelling back and forth, which affects both their education and sporting commitments. If the two ministries collaborate to make such arrangements, it would greatly benefit the students.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Both you and Hon. Catherine Omanyoo know that when children are caught up in such circumstances, the law provides for them to sit special examinations. What you need to do, as I refer this Statement Request to the Departmental Committee on Education, is to engage your colleague, Hon. Julius Melly, to speak with the Ministry and the Kenya National Examinations Council. The students are representing the country. They are not wilfully absent from school or from their examination centres. They can be given special examinations, which is permissible under the law.

Hon. (Dr) Pukose, inform the Chairperson, Hon. Melly, to bring a response within two weeks. I also direct that the Statement sought by Hon. Ruweida be referred to the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security. Although it had initially been directed to the Committee on National Cohesion, the issues raised are more about security and breaches of the law than matters of cohesion. Hon. Tongoyo, your Committee should bring a response within two weeks.

Next is Hon. Mohamed Tubi, Member for Isiolo South. This is the Hon. Member's maiden speech in this House. Therefore, he shall read his Statement Request without murmurs or interruptions.

Proceed.

ELEPHANT ATTACK ON
MR WAKO TACHE GODANA IN ISIOLO SOUTH

Hon. Mohamed Tubi (Isiolo South, UDA): 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 Tourism and Wildlife regarding a fatal elephant attack on a resident of Garbatulla Sub-County in Isiolo South Constituency.

Hon. Speaker, on 27th July 2026 Mr Wako Tache Godana, a 60-year-old herder, was viciously attacked by an elephant while grazing his livestock at El Guda area along the Kinna Kula Mawe Road in Kinna North, Garbatulla, Isiolo South Constituency. The elephant got him on the left side of his chest killing him instantly. The deceased was the sole breadwinner of his young family. Officers from Kinna Police Station and officials from the Kenya Wildlife Services (KWS) visited the scene, processed it, moved the body to Nyambene Mortuary for preservation and post-mortem. This tragedy is not isolated since Garbatulla Sub-County continues to record recurrent elephant incursions along wildlife corridors bordering the Meru National Park.

Section 25(3) of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act, Cap 376, prescribes compensation of Ksh5 million for death resulting from wildlife attack upon submission of a claim. Further, Regulation 27 of the Wildlife Conservation and Management Regulations, 2017 provides a maximum of 60 days within which a verified claim for compensation ought to be paid. The family of Mr Wako Tache Godana lodged a compensation claim pursuant to the stated provisions, but are concerned by the inordinate delay likely to be experienced given that

some claims known to them, some dating back to 2014, are still awaiting settlement despite the applicable statutory timelines.

Hon. Speaker, it is against this background that I request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Tourism and Wildlife on the following:

1. The status of compensation of the family of Mr Wako Tache Godana following his killing by an elephant and the progress made to clear the backlog of compensation claims resulting from human-wildlife conflict in Garbatulla Sub-County and the larger Isiolo County specifying the number of pending claims and the timeline for settlement of each unpaid claim.
2. Measures put in place to ensure compliance within the 60 days statutory timeline for disbursing approved compensation under the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act 2025 given that the deceased family has lost its sole breadwinner.
3. The steps being taken by the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife through KWS to mitigate recurrent elephant attacks along the Kinna Kulamawe Road and other wildlife corridors in Garbatulla Sub-County, including deployment of rangers, erection of deterrent barriers, and early warning systems.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Mandazi, do you want to joyride on this?

Hon. Victor Koech (Chepalungu, CCM): Thank you very much. While I congratulate the Hon. Member from Isiolo for having raised the same issue on compensation, equally, one year ago a boy from a school called Nogirwet was killed by a crocodile while he was washing his clothes by a riverside. The family was promised immediate compensation but nothing has been done so far. As the Committee responds to that, I request that those of us who may be having challenges to do with compensation, be allowed to appear as friends of the Committee so that we can raise individual issues concerning our communities.

Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Emathe.

Hon. Joseph Emathe (Turkana Central, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I thank Hon. Tubi Mohamed for raising this issue.

In Turkana Central, due to the raising waters of Lake Turkana, crocodile attacks and killings are at an alarming rate, but compensation is not forthcoming. This needs to be urgently addressed. The youth are the ones attacked each and every time.

Secondly, there is a village in one of my wards called Dangyumere that has resulted to dispersal of people many of whom have resettled elsewhere just because of crocodile attacks. Compensation is one of the biggest issues. Even as this menace continues, compensation takes long to be processed and even to be paid. I do not know if KWS is aware of this because Lake Turkana as of now is a danger zone.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Bowen.

Hon. Kangogo Bowen (Marakwet East, UDA): Hon. Speaker allow me to support what Hon. Emathe has just said. In my constituency, Marakwet East, especially in Kerio Valley, we have hundreds of elephants. Last week alone, the elephants destroyed close to 50 acres of mangoes. It takes almost one week or two before KWS visits for assessment. The assessment of 10 to 20 acres of mangoes is first undervalued. Those who were affected three years ago are still awaiting compensation.

Hon. Speaker, as the Committee dispenses this question by the Hon. Member, it needs to look into the entire human-wildlife conflict so that we do not get another Member raising

the matter in future, for instance, from Narok or Turkana. Let them address this issue of human-wildlife conflict and if possible, there must be timelines for compensation of farmers.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Chairman, Departmental Committee on Tourism and Wildlife, Hon. Kareke.

Hon. Kareke Mbiuki (Maara, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Allow me, first and foremost, to appreciate the Statements which have been sought and the issues which have been raised by Hon. Members. Indeed, I acknowledge that we have a very big challenge within the sector. Because a number of issues have been raised, I humbly request for two weeks. We will have a special sitting within the next two weeks. We are going to invite the Cabinet Secretary, the Director-General of KWS, and other players within the sector so that they can respond comprehensively to all the issues which have been brought forth by Members. We are going to circulate the invitation to all the Members who have any concern on matters to do with wildlife.

Hon. Speaker: When did you say you will sit?

Hon. Kareke Mbiuki (Maara, UDA): Within the next two weeks. We are going to have a meeting whereby we are going to invite all the Members who have raised issues on the Floor of the House.

Hon. Speaker: That notwithstanding, bring a response to the House in two weeks.

Hon. Kareke Mbiuki (Maara, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Bady Twalib.

ACCESSIBILITY OF BUILDINGS IN MOMBASA CITY

Hon. Bady Twalib (Jomvu, ODM): Hon. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I wish to request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Housing, Urban Planning and Public Works regarding accessibility of buildings in Mombasa City.

Bima Tower on Digo Road, Mombasa City, is a 16-floor national Government office building under the Ministry of Lands. The building's lifts have remained non-functional for years forcing staff and members of the public to use staircases. In addition, there are other key Government buildings with similar issues within Mombasa City. They include Uhuru na Kazi Building under the Ministry of Interior; Mombasa Law Courts under the Judiciary; National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) Building under the Ministry of Environment; and, the Betting Control Building under the Mombasa County Government. For many years, these buildings have remained inaccessible to persons with disabilities contrary to their right to reasonable access to all places, public transport, and information in accordance with the provision of Article 54(1)(b) of the Constitution of Kenya.

Hon. Speaker, it is against this background that I request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Housing, Urban Planning and Public Works on the following:

1. A report on any arrangements being made to provide functional lifts at Bima Tower, Uhuru na Kazi, Mombasa Law Courts, NEMA Building and Betting Control Building in Mombasa City, including an indication on the timelines for installation and commissioning of the said lifts.
2. The measures put in place by the relevant Ministries in charge of the said buildings to guarantee access to the upper floors for persons with disabilities, the elderly and other vulnerable persons, pending installation of functional lifts in the buildings.

3. Steps taken by the Government to ensure private and Government buildings adequately provide accessibility for persons with disabilities in accordance with the provisions of Article 54 (1)(b) of the Constitution.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Bady Twalib. Yes, Mama Zamzam.

Hon. Zamzam Mohammed (Mombasa County, ODM): Asante sana, Mhe. Spika, Nami niweze kumpongeza ndugu yangu, Mhe. Bady Twalib, kwa kuleta suala hili ndani ya Bunge. Mhe. Spika, miaka mitatu iliyopita, nilifuatwa na watu wanaoishi na ulemavu kutoka Kaunti ya Mombasa pamoja na wale watu wanaofuatilia haki za binadamu wakilalamika kuhusu Bima Towers, Uhuru na Kazi Building na Mombasa Law Courts, yaani, majengo hayo yote aliyoyataja, isipokuwa *Mombasa County Assembly*. Ninapongeza Spika wa *Mombasa County Assembly* kwa kuweza kutengeneza na kufuata maagizo ya walemavu.

Mhe. Spika, Bima Towers katika kaunti ya Mombasa, ndiyo ambayo inatoa *birth certificates* na kuna ofisi nyingi za Serikali ambazo wananchi wanaweza kupata huduma. Hata hivyo, miaka nenda, miaka rudi, tumekuwa tukisikia kuwa wameweka *budget* lakini hakuna kitu kinachofanyika. Walemavu wamepata mtihamu sana. Kwenye majengo hayo, utapata mtu amebewa juu juu na wenzake. Ni aibu kuwa wakati huu ambapo tuko katika karne ya 21, kuna majumba makubwa ya Serikali ambayo hayana *lifts*. Yale ambayo yana *lifts*, utakuta hazifanyi kazi. Kwa hivyo, huduma kwa wananchi inakuwa ngumu sana.

Niweze pia kusesitiza kuwa wanaohusika na ujenzi huu wafanye haraka na wawekee hawa ndugu zetu wanaoishi na ulemavu *lifts*. Pia, waweke zile *passage ways* au njia zao wanazopitia. Ni vizuri pia wakiweka *wheelchairs* pale kwa sababu wengine wanakuja na magongo na wanashindwa kupita pale. Wanafaa kusaidiwa.

Asante sana, Mhe. Spika.

Hon. Speaker: Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Housing, Urban Planning and Public Works, Hon. Tonui. Hon. Pukose, continue holding brief. In two weeks, he should bring a response.

Hon. Members, in the Speaker's Gallery, we have students from St. Peter Sang'alo Central School from Mosop, Nandi and Hekima School from Kisumu Central, Kisumu. In the Public Gallery, we have students from Uhuru Estate Primary School from Embakasi West, Nairobi; Ilkerin Girls High School from Emurua Dikirr, Narok County; Chuna Preparatory School from Kajiado East, Kajiado County; Immaculate Heart Juniors from Ainabkoi, Uasin Gishu County; and, Itaaga Secondary School from Maragua, Murang'a County. On my own behalf and that of the House, I welcome all the students, their teachers, and those accompanying them to the House of Parliament.

Member for Emurua Dikirr, do you want to welcome a school from your constituency?

Hon. David Keter (Emurua Dikirr, UDA): Yes.

Hon. Speaker: Go ahead and on behalf of everybody else, welcome all the students.

Hon. David Keter (Emurua Dikirr, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to welcome all the students who have visited Parliament today. I recognise the presence of girls from Ilkerin in Emurua Dikirr Sub-County. Ilkerin Girls Secondary School is located in a remote village in Emurua Dikirr and they performed very well during last year's national examinations. I wish them well as they grow to be women of substance who will transform this country the way Dr William Somoei Ruto has transformed Kenya.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Ahmed Hassan, Member for Banissa.

(Technical hitch)

Give him the microphone. Is it malfunctioning? There is another microphone there.

Hon. Ahmed Hassan (Banissa, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. On a light note, the people of Banissa know how to wait.

Hon. Speaker: Clerk, ask the audio people to look at these gadgets. Even the Speaker's gadget is malfunctioning. Is that one working?

Hon. Ahmed Hassan (Banissa, UDA): This one is working.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker. As the Member of Parliament for Banissa, just like the people of Banissa, I have learnt to wait. Therefore, two minutes is not an issue. Thank you for allowing me to make a Statement.

Hon. Speaker: Are you making a Statement or requesting for a Statement?

Hon. Ahmed Hassan (Banissa, UDA): I want to make a Statement. I am requesting a Statement regarding cases of human trafficking in the country.

Hon. Speaker: Let us have *The Hansard* right. You are not making a Statement, Hon. Member, you are requesting for a Statement.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE COUNTRY

Hon. Ahmed Hassan (Banissa, UDA): Hon. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I rise to request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security regarding the alarming rise in reported cases of human trafficking in the country.

Hon. Speaker, in the recent past, there have been several reports of human trafficking syndicates targeting vulnerable young people through social media platforms and luring them with deceptive promises of employment opportunities abroad. It is reported that some trafficking routes transit through Kenya, Uganda, and South Sudan before ultimately converging in Libya. Once in Libya, victims are reportedly subjected to human rights violations, including forced labour, extortion, unlawful detention, and demands for ransom from their families. There have also been reports linking a criminal network known as Magafe, to the trafficking and smuggling of persons. These activities expose vulnerable young Kenyans to exploitation and abuse, causing immense distress to their families, and raising the occurrence of transnational organised crime.

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 regarding the following:

1. The measures being taken by the Government to identify, investigate, and prosecute individuals and criminal networks involved in the recruitment, trafficking, and exploitation of Kenyan nationals, including the Magafe criminal network allegedly operating through social media platforms.
2. The measures being taken by the Government, through its diplomatic missions, to trace, rescue, and facilitate the safe repatriation of Kenyan victims of human trafficking, including those believed to be held in the State of Libya.
3. The support mechanisms, including legal aid, psychological counselling and reintegration programmes available to victims of human trafficking and their families upon their return to Kenya.
4. The long-term plans to enhance cross-border cooperation with transit countries and international organisations in combating human trafficking and protect vulnerable migrants.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Hassan. Hon. Tongoyo, that is not yours. Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations. Yes, Hon. Kandie. That is your Committee.

Hon. Joshua Kandie (Baringo Central, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Yes, that is my Committee and we are aware.

Hon. Speaker: I can see he has directed the question to both your committee and the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security.

Hon. Joshua Kandie (Baringo Central, UDA): Yes, Hon. Speaker. We are going to deal with it.

Hon. Speaker: Liaise with the other committee and bring a response.

Hon. Joshua Kandie (Baringo Central, UDA): In two weeks.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Mandazi. What is it? Hold on, Hon. Kandie.

Hon. Victor Koech (Chepalungu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Of importance to note today, the Members for Banissa, Isiolo, and Emurua Dikirr have all spoken. We have 10 other Members of Parliament who are elected under UDA and the broad-based government. We do not speak or wear party colours, but we are proud of the Members who were elected.

Hon. Speaker: You are out of order. Where is that coming from? Hon. Kandie.

Hon. Joshua Kandie (Baringo Central, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. We are going to liaise with the Departmental Committee of Administration and Internal Security and bring the response in two weeks.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Tongoyo.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): I don't know, Hon. Speaker. I need your guidance.

Hon. Speaker: Is human trafficking a foreign relations issue or a criminal issue?

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): It is cross-cutting but considering that it is more cross-border, I think it would be more appropriate to be handled by the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations because it will look awkward. I do not know how we can do it unless through an Ad-hoc Committee.

Hon. Speaker: We will leave it to the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Affairs to bring a response.

Hon. Millie Odhiambo-Mabona (Suba North, ODM): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Millie.

Hon. Millie Odhiambo-Mabona (Suba North, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I was the sponsor of the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act. That is more of a criminal venture. So, the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Affairs, which I sit in, will do very little work there. This is barely a criminal matter and even repatriation is not for the Ministry. It actually should be solely under...

Hon. Speaker: In fact, human trafficking is carried out by international criminal networks and local criminal gangs and collaborators.

Hon. Millie Odhiambo-Mabona (Suba North, ODM): Yes, it is done by a criminal network and so it is a crime.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Tongoyo, that will fall on your desk. You bring a response in two weeks. Hon. Robert Mbui.

STALLED CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD IN KATHIANI CONSTITUENCY

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM): 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 Transport, Public Works and Housing regarding the stalled construction of Kenol - Ngoleni - Kaani Road in Kathiani Constituency. The Kenol - Ngoleni - Kaani Road is a critical infrastructure project intended to enhance connectivity between Kathiani, Mwala and Kangundo constituencies, thereby facilitating the movement of goods and people and accelerating socio-economic development within the region. However, despite public resources having been committed to the project since the Financial Year 2016/2017, the road has reportedly remained incomplete for years, denying the public and *matatu* vehicle operators the benefits of the project that was expected to transform mobility and livelihoods.

The continued delay has caused serious frustrations among area residents and local transport operators who have reportedly staged protests, blocked sections of the road, lit bonfires, and taken all sorts of actions demanding urgent action to address its poor state. Concerns have also been raised regarding suspended works, poor workmanship and the quality of materials used to construct the completed sections, which have since deteriorated. This has cast doubt on the effectiveness of the Kenya Rural Roads Authority in supervising the contractor and enforcing contractual obligations on the said road project.

Hon. Speaker, it is against this background that I request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Transport, Public Works and Housing on the following:

1. Reasons for the stalled construction of Kenol - Ngoleni - Kaani Road despite the allocation of funds.
2. Details of the funds allocated for construction of Kenol - Ngoleni - Kaani Road, including the disbursed funds and corresponding works undertaken, if any.
3. Timelines for completion of the named road.
4. Measures being taken to address the failure by KeRRA to execute the construction works.

Mr. Speaker, it is good for the Chairman to note that this project was actually launched by His Excellency the President almost 10 years ago and that it needs to be completed now before he can hand over power in 2027.

Hon. Speaker, I thank you for the opportunity.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Robert Mbui, when I give you an opportunity to seek a Statement, you read exactly what is in the request for a Statement. When I approved your request for a Statement, I did not say anything about handing over power.

The Chairman Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure, when can you bring a response?

Hon. George Kariuki (Ndia, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. In two weeks.

QUALITY AND STANDARDS OF ROAD PROJECTS UNDER PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Hon. Joshua Kandie (Baringo Central, UDA): Hon. Speaker. Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44 (2)(c), I wish to request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure regarding the quality and standard framework for public-private partnership road infrastructure projects in the country. The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) framework has over the years been embraced by the Government, which has resulted in the implementation of high-quality infrastructure projects, especially in the energy and road sectors, while easing pressure on public debt. A notable example of such a project is the Nairobi Expressway, which has enhanced the movement of people and goods across Nairobi City County.

More recently, the Government commenced the construction of Rironi-Mau Summit Road under public-private arrangement. However, there is concern regarding the quality and maintenance of roads constructed under PPP arrangements. In several instances, the roads have exhibited premature deterioration, including the development of potholes, pavement failures and poor drainage systems. The Nairobi Expressway, widely regarded as a flagship public-private partnership project, has been experiencing drainage challenges raising concerns on whether similar design and engineering issues are being adequately addressed in on-going projects under similar arrangements.

It is against this background that I request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure on the following:

1. Details of the policy and legal framework governing implementation and oversight of public-private partnership infrastructure projects, particularly compliance with industry standards and maintenance requirements.
2. Report on all road projects implemented under PPP arrangement in Kenya, indicating their respective contractual obligations, project status, and the agencies responsible for monitoring compliance with quality and maintenance standards.
3. The measures put in place by the Government to ensure that there is compliance with the prescribed engineering specifications, maintenance obligations and service level requirements.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Kandie. Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure, when can you bring a response?

Hon. George Kariuki (Ndia, UDA): In two weeks, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Jayne Kihara, Member for Naivasha Constituency.

UPGRADING OF KINUNGI - MARAIGUSHU ROAD IN NAIVASHA

Hon. Jayne Kihara (Naivasha, UDA): Hon. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure regarding the upgrading of Kinungi-Maraigushu Road to bitumen standards.

The Kinungi - Maraigushu Road is an eight-kilometre road in Naivasha Constituency that has, for many years, not been earmarked for upgrading to bitumen standards. Construction works commenced on 15th November 2022. However, to date, only two kilometres of the road have been completed, with the remaining section yet to be upgraded.

The prolonged delay has caused considerable inconvenience to residents, farmers, traders, and other road users, who continue to suffer due to the poor and deteriorating condition of the road. Further, routine maintenance has not been undertaken. In particular, clearing of the bushes has not been done resulting in overgrown vegetation encroaching onto the road and significantly reducing usable width of the road.

It is noteworthy that with the ongoing construction of the Rironi-Mau Summit Road, which is expected to occasion traffic disruptions and diversions, the timely completion of the Kinungi-Maraigushu Road would provide a suitable alternative route and help decongest the main highway. Not to mention, I have written to the Cabinet Secretary responsible but I have not received any response.

It is against this background that I request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure on the following—

1. The measures put in place to ensure the timely completion of the upgrading of the Kinungi - Maraigushu Road to bitumen standards, including the proposed timelines for completion.
2. The steps taken to ensure routine maintenance of the road, including clearing the bushes to improve accessibility for road users connecting Kinungi and Maraigushu markets pending completion of the upgrading works.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure, when can you bring a response?

Hon. George Kariuki (Ndia, UDA): Hon. Speaker, it will take three to four weeks to respond.

Hon. Speaker: I will give you three weeks from today.

Hon. George Kariuki (Ndia, UDA): Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: We can move to response to statements sought. Is Hon. George Murugara in the House? George Best.

Hon. George Murugara (Tharaka, UDA): Yes, George Best is here.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Sunkuyia. No, sorry. I meant Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo. Hon. Sunkuyia is still not a chairperson.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): Yes, Hon. Speaker. I have two responses for Hon. George Murugara.

Hon. Speaker: Please, give both in quick succession. If he wants any clarity, he will seek it thereafter.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I will begin with the Statement regarding the missing child. You will recall that yesterday we responded to a request for Statement concerning cases of missing children in the country.

Hon. Speaker: Yes.

STATEMENTS

DEMISE OF BABY SHERLY GATUMI IN THARAKA

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): This particular case concerns the disappearance and death of Ms Shirley Gatumi Mugendi.

On the 29th April, Ms Harriet Kagendo Majira, a resident of the Iriani Village, within Mukothima Location reported at the Makutano Police Station, *vide* OB No. 12/29/04/2026 that her three-year old daughter, Sherly Gatumi, had gone missing as from the 27th April at around 1400 hours. She stated that the child was playing outside the house while she kept watch from the house. Shortly thereafter, she noticed that her daughter was no longer within the site and could not be traced. The neighbourhood unsuccessfully conducted a more extensive search for the child on the following day.

Consequently, the Officer Commanding Station (OCS) in the said police station circulated a missing person signal to all police stations country-wide. On 29th April, 2026, additionally, the officers from the Makutano Police Station visited the missing child's home and surrounding area to assist in the search.

On May 2nd, Mr Geoffrey Mutinda, a resident of the area, reported at Makutano Police Station that while spraying an insecticide on his pigeon peas farm near Iriani Central School together with two casual labourers, they discovered the partially decomposed body of a minor beneath a mango tree. The officers documented the scene while Mr Abakuk Katherinya positively identified the body as of his daughter. The body was removed to Marimanti Level

IV Hospital for preservation and post mortem and the Sub-County Criminal Investigation Officers took over the investigation *vide* Inquest File No. 1 of 2026 and several persons of interest were summoned, interviewed and their statements recorded.

During the course of the investigation and based on the witness statements obtained, no link was established between any person and the disappearance and subsequent murder of the minor. Further, no evidence of probative value was obtained.

On 12th May, a post-mortem examination was conducted by Dr Richard Njoroge, the pathologist, who opined that the cause of death was asphyxia secondary to ligature strangulation. Specimens were collected for DNA profiling, though the analysis report is yet to be received. The investigations are still ongoing to determine the perpetrators of the heinous act.

The investigation file was completed and forwarded to the office of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), Chuka, on the 18th June, 2026. In response to the ODPP *vide* letter dated 22nd June, it was recommended that the matter be placed before a magistrate of competent jurisdiction to conduct a public inquest. I underline that. So far, no arrest has been made in relation to the matter and the case remains a pending court investigation.

I will stop there on that response.

Hon. Speaker: Go to the next one.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): The second Statement concerns allegations relating to the arrest and subsequent release of a suspect by the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI).

I will go straight to the response.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF A SUSPECT BY DCI

On 7th January, the complaint was lodged at the DCI Headquarter by Mr Eric Matakwa Okeno, who stated that he is a legal administrator of the estate of his late sister, Rosemary Ann Akinyi Okeno, which included land parcel number C.R. No. 51563, situated in Kikambala, Kilifi County. He alleged that the property has been unlawfully occupied by James Ovid Suggars Yhap, a British national, and his agent, Faruki Omar Mzee, and that the property's title deed has been fraudulently transferred using a forged document. He further stated that he had previously reported the matter at Mtwapa Police Station but alleged that no action has been taken on the complaint.

Pursuant to the complaint, the DCI directed the Land Fraud Investigation Unit (LFIU) at DCI Headquarters to take over the matter and conducted further investigation. During the investigations, the team recorded statements from relevant parties, including one James Ovid, who is outside the country, submitted a self-recorded statement together with a supporting document through a relative residing in the country, one Mr Faruki Omar, who claimed an interest in the property by virtue of a general power of attorney granted to him by James Ovid Yhap.

In addition, the investigation team obtained relevant documents from the Mombasa Land Registry and other institutions to facilitate the investigation. On analysis, the document revealed inconsistency in the land records, including discrepancies between the mother file deed and the Presentation Book entries, as well as an erroneous OB No. quoted in a police abstract relating to the loss of the original title deed.

The record further indicated that James Ovid, a non-Kenyan citizen, held an interest in the property under a freehold tenure, which is contrary to Article 65(1) of the Constitution of Kenya. Upon conclusion of the investigation, the duplicate file was forwarded to the ODPP for perusal and direction.

The ODPP recommended that Mr James Shugars Yhap, Farouk Omar, George Oduol, and Lucy Mumanyi be charged as follows:

1. Count I: Mr James Shugars Yhap, Mr Faruk Omar, Mr George Oduol and Ms Lucy Momanyi, jointly, with conspiracy to defraud, contrary to Section 317 of the Penal Code.
2. Count II: Mr James Shugars Yhap, Mr Faruk Omar and Mr George Oduol, jointly, with forgery of title to land, contrary to Section 351 of the Penal Code.
3. Count III: Mr James Shugars Yhap, alias Alva, with perjury, contrary to Section 113 of the Penal Code, with an alternative charge of fabricating evidence, contrary to Section 114 of the Penal Code.
4. Count IV: Mr James Shugars Yhap and Mr Faruk Omar, jointly, with intermeddling with the property of a deceased person, contrary to Section 45 of the Law of Succession Act.

After perusing the duplicate file, the ODPP, in a letter dated 9th February, directed that Mr Faruk Omar be charged with the offences of intermeddling with the property of a deceased person and obtaining registration of title by false pretences. Acting on the ODPP's directions, Mr Faruk Omar was arrested on 2nd April 2026 in the Hardy area and booked at Hardy Police Station vide OB/112124/2026. He was later escorted to DCI Headquarters for processing vide OB/1224/2026 and subsequently placed in custody at Muthaiga Police Station vide OB/2824/2026.

However, the suspect stated that crucial evidence relevant to the matter had not been considered during the investigations. I think this is where the controversy raised by my colleague arises. He requested a review of the case. In the interest of fair administrative action, he was released vide OB/2924/2026 and directed to present the additional evidence for consideration. The new evidence, namely the Court of Appeal judgment, was subsequently reviewed, following which the duplicate file was resubmitted to the ODPP for further review of the decision to charge, through a letter dated 11th June 2026. The review was informed by the existence of related civil proceedings before the High Court of Kenya at Mombasa, Civil Suit No. 2 of 2014, in which Mr James Ovid Shugars Yhap was the plaintiff while Mr Eric Okeno...

Hon. Speaker: Give him the microphone.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): I am trying to rush, it is a little bit long.

Hon. Speaker: Paraphrase.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, this is where Hon. George had an issue. In that matter, the court ruled in favour of the plaintiff and ordered the defendants to vacate and hand over vacant possession of Plot No. 5313, CR.51563, and to pay general damages for trespass amounting to Ksh1.2 million. The judgment was delivered on 9th October 2020. The defendants appealed through Civil Appeal No. E027 of 2020 before the Court of Appeal at Mombasa, but the appeal was unsuccessful. The Court of Appeal upheld the decision of the High Court.

The duplicate police file is currently with the ODPP for review in light of the new evidence presented. The police are awaiting the ODPP's directions and guidance, upon receipt of which appropriate action will be taken. To that end, I have just summarised what is important in the Statement. I submit.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you. Hon. Murugara.

Hon. George Murugara (Tharaka, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. These are extremely unsatisfactory responses from a serious body such as the Directorate of Criminal Investigations, the successor to the Criminal Investigation Department (CID). The CID was

loved and hated in equal measure because it did its work properly. The DCI, in this instance, appears to be muddling issues and not taking its work seriously for the following reasons.

First, regarding the child, Sherly Gatumi Mugendi, she was abducted on 27th April 2026 and, about seven days later, was found in the same village where police officers had been conducting searches. What is most disturbing is that, in a rural setting such as this, the DCI can come before us and say it does not know who committed this heinous crime and therefore has no one to charge in court. Instead, it calls upon the public in an inquest to go and provide evidence to enable it to act. I think the former CID officers, now serving under the DCI, would possibly laugh at this. In those days, even if you committed a crime while alone, it would not take long before you were arrested and charged. Today, however, a crime is committed in a rural village where everybody knows one another, but as we speak, we are now to cross our arms and pray that someone has information to give to the police so that there can be prosecution. This is unsatisfactory. Let the DCI do its work. That is what we pay them for.

Second, this other Statement is equally unsatisfactory. This gentleman was arrested on 2nd April and taken to Hardy Police Station. We are then told he was subsequently taken to DCI Headquarters and later to Muthaiga Police Station, all on the same day, judging from the OB numbers provided. This raises doubts as to whether he was handled properly, taken to any police station or this is a fabrication of the DCI. More importantly, if the DPP directed that he be arrested and charged, what authority did the DCI have to release him merely because he claimed to have additional evidence? Since when has the DCI reviewed information or evidence from the DPP? This is extremely curious.

Further, we are told that the new evidence relates to a civil case. Yet one of the proposed charges to the DCI in the first instance was perjury. Where was perjury committed? It is in the cases that are being cited. Another one is the alternative charge of fabricating evidence. Where was the evidence fabricated if it was not in those cases? This Statement is an afterthought. I am sorry to say that the Cabinet Secretary appears to be covering up for the DCI. The correct position is that the advice of the DPP has to be followed. The man has to be arrested, arraigned in court and allow justice to take its own course.

Instead, we are now told that the file is back with the DPP and has not moved to the DCI. I think it is purely because the DPP is getting frustrated. How can you recommend only for the file to be returned for further recommendations for them to act? This must come to an end. Hon. Tongoyo, as Chairperson of the Committee, should firmly direct the DCI to act with speed and implement the DPP's advice so that every Kenyan receives justice. It cannot be that a suspect is arrested, claims to have more evidence, is released, and then, four months later, no further action has been taken. Four months have passed without an arrest or prosecution. Sincerely, this is frustrating. It leaves every Kenyan wondering what exactly the DCI is doing.

Thank you very much.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Tongoyo.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I do not have much to add. You will agree with me that it is a complex situation. It is an issue between the Judiciary, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) and the Directorate of Criminal Investigations.

Hon. Speaker: He says you have given the most unsatisfactory Statement. Is that true?

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): I do not agree, Hon. Speaker. That is what I am trying to clarify. A complex situation like this, of land... A land case in Kenya can drag for up to 20-30 years. We have the Ol Kiombo land dispute in Narok which has dragged for almost 36 years now.

Hon. Speaker: Good. What we do then is to keep the file open. If you get additional information, furnish the Member of Parliament.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): I will, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: George Best, we will leave it there.

BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK OF
3RD TO 7TH AUGUST 2026

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Junet, you are from the House Business Committee. Do you have the Thursday Statement.

Hon. Junet Mohamed (Suna East, ODM): Yes, Hon. Speaker. Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(a), I rise to present the following Statement on behalf of the House Business Committee, which met on Tuesday, 28th July 2026, to prioritise business for consideration during the week and the business coming before the House in the next week.

I wish to formally welcome Members back from the just concluded short recess and urge that we all embark on the consideration of the upcoming priority business with rigor. As we approach the end of the Fifth Session, I urge Members to remain committed to plenary and committee proceedings in order to enable the House to maintain optimal performance in its consideration of business.

With regard to business scheduled for Tuesday next week, the House is expected to consider the following Bills at various stages, some of which are listed in today's Order Paper:

1. Second Reading of the following Bills—
 - (a) The Business Laws (Amendment) Bill (Senate Bill No. 51 of 2024).
 - (b) The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2026.
 - (c) The Books and Newspapers (Amendment) Bill, 2025.
 - (d) The County Library Services Bill (Senate Bill No. 40 of 2024).
 - (e) The County Assembly Services (Amendment) Bill (Senate Bill No. 34 of 2024).
 - (f) The Creative Economy Support Bill (Senate Bill No. 30 of 2024).
2. Committee of the whole House on the County Governments Additional Allocations Bill (Senate Bill No. 8 of 2026).

Additionally, debate will be undertaken on the following motions, should they not be concluded today:

1. Report of the Kenya Delegation to the 151st Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and related meetings.
2. Second Report on the Status of Reports on Petitions and Resolutions;
3. Report on the Audited Financial Statements of Selected State Corporations in the Road and Transport Sector.
4. Report on the Audited Financial Statements of Selected State Corporations in the Energy Sector.
5. Third Report on the Status of Reports on Petitions and Resolutions.
6. Seventh Report on the Audited Financial Statements for Various Funds.
7. Ninth Report on the Audited Financial Statements for Various State Corporations.
8. Fifth Report on the status of Reports on Petitions and Resolutions.
9. Report on Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2026 on the National Energy Policy.

The House will also prioritise the Motion and Committee of the whole House on the consideration of Senate amendments to the Kenya National Council for Population and Development Bill, 2023. The Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning, to which the amendments were referred for consideration is, therefore, urged to table its report to the House to guide the consideration of the Senate amendments.

With respect to the appearance of Cabinet Secretaries to answer Questions from Members and provide reports on matters under their charge, I wish to inform the House that Question Time will be resumed at an appropriate time to be notified.

In conclusion, the House Business Committee shall reconvene on Tuesday, 4th August 2026 to schedule business for the rest of that week. I now wish to lay this Statement on the Table of the House.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Junet. That is the end of Statement Time.

Hon. Members, on the Order Paper, I have been requested by the Chair of Budget and Appropriations Committee – and I have acceded to his request – that I reorganise the Order Paper so that we bring forward Order No. 10. Once we dispose of it, we will go on to Orders No 8, 9 and sequentially follow the rest.

Hon. Jared Okello.

POINT OF ORDER

STATUS OF BRITISH ARMY TRAINING UNIT IN KENYA

Hon. Jared Okello (Nyando, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker for the opportunity. Leaders are by nature judged by higher standards than any other ordinary mortal. Two or three weeks ago, a leader in this country asserted that the British Army Training Unit Kenya (BATUK) had decamped this country for Tanzania, without fact. Five days ago, BATUK Commanders came out to say that they have since resumed trainings within the country. It is also important to note that moving military trainees together with the artilleries that they have is not an easy exercise that can be done within a short period of time. We are privileged to have you in this House. You have been a Minister of Foreign Affairs and no one understands better diplomatic processes than you. Even if BATUK was to decamp, there are legal and diplomatic means that must be put in place before such movements are done.

So, what leaders from the United Opposition say is sensational and meant to instil fear in people, so that they judge Kenya as a failed State. However, that is far from it. There are many United Nations Organisations that are moving into this country and setting their base amidst the noise that comes from our political detractors. As leaders, it is important that we research on what we want to say and consider how we will say it because this country belongs to us all. If it collapses, it does with all of us. Not too long ago, the same leader was asking tourists not to step their feet into this country, yet tourism is our number two best income earner. If the tourists refuse to come, how many people who eke out a living from both tourism and the hospitality industries will lose their jobs and livelihoods?

We can play politics – and it is important that we play politics – however, it is important that we are careful with our utterances because they can get the attention of the international community. We have to step back, reflect and retool before we make any adverse assertions as leaders.

You sit at a vantage position to advise leaders from across the aisle to be very careful with the pronouncements that they make, particularly those that may aggrieve both the international and local community because the world has become a global village. What a leader says here does not end up at Wamunyoro Village; it gets the attention of everybody. So, I pass the button back to you to advise leaders to be very careful and not to become too sensational with their communication which can have emotive consequences that can burn the country.

Bad things happened during the 2007/2008 post-election violence as result of such careless pronouncements by leaders. Please direct our country. We have faith and confidence in you.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you. Yes, Hon. Junet.

Hon. Junet Mohamed (Suna East, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker for giving me the chance to say something. What is going on in this country is alarming. First, I want to buttress what my colleague has said about BATUK. I do not want to call him a leader. The person or the impeached leader said that the contract had been cancelled. He also alleged that there had been a demand of Ksh3 billion by people in Government, for BATUK to be allowed to do its work in Nanyuki, or in Kenya but a day later, the whole thing was restored.

What is happening in this country is really alarming. The gross violation of the Constitution by one man, who violated the same Constitution while in office and continues doing so after leaving office, raises serious concern. I do not know whether our institutions have stopped working—the NCIC, DCI and the police—because what that impeached leader is doing, is destroying the fabric of this country so that Kenyans can turn against each other.

I am sorry I came late to the House. With your permission, I am one of the leaders who was elected from a constituency where my community is not the majority. I have represented them for three terms. At some point, I was also a Mayor. You visited me many times while mentoring me in leadership, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Yes.

Hon. Junet Mohamed (Suna East, ODM): Hon. Speaker, those people did not look at my tribe, my religion, my colour, my appearance or even the shape of my nose. They looked at my capability and capacity to serve them. That Luo community living in that area, elected me because of my ability to serve.

What is happening in this country? The impeached leader goes to Meru and asks, "Have you missed somebody from here that you can elect an Indian?" He goes to Kisii and says, "Have you missed someone that you are electing another Indian here or Chotara?" When did we sink that low as a country? The same person is asking the courts to overturn his impeachment so that he can run for a higher office. He says he wants to become a President. Who will elect him? If he does not want an Indian to be elected in Meru, why should Kenyans elect him as their leader? A rogue person like him? That is a mental case. This is a psychopath.

With a lot of humility, if the institutions mandated to uphold and defend the Constitution do not take action against this rogue leader, do not be surprised if Kenyans start turning against each other. Look at what happened the other day. A fugitive group that ran away from Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) wanted to campaign for some candidate in the Ol Kalou by-election. They were told they could not go there. Is Ol Kalou not part of Kenya? Are Kenyans not free to go anywhere in this country?

This House exists to address matters affecting the people. That is why we are here. That is why we earn our salaries. Our work is to defend and uphold the Constitution. If the institutions of this country do not want to take action against the said individual, the relevant committee of this House should summon him. Parliament has the power to summon anyone, especially those whose actions threaten the country. I will give the institutions time to do their work. If they fail to act, I will file a Motion in this House to have that individual summoned to explain to Kenyans why he wants to destroy their country.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: We will stop there. Call out Order 10.

BILL*Second Reading*

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS BILL
(Senate Bill No. 8 of 2026)

Hon. Speaker: Chairperson of the Budget and Appropriations Committee.

Hon. Samuel Atandi (Alego Usonga, ODM): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker for accepting my request to be granted the early opportunity to move this Bill.

I beg to move that the House adopts the Report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee on its consideration of the County Governments Additional Allocations Bill, 2026 (Senate Bill No. 8 of 2026), laid on the Table of the House yesterday, Wednesday, 29th July 2026, and pursuant to Articles 191 and 202(2) of the Constitution.

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

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

This Bill was prepared by the National Treasury and submitted together with the Budget Policy Statement under Section 191 of the Public Finance Management Act. It was published on 16th March 2026, passed by the Senate with amendments on 17th June 2026 and read a First Time in the National Assembly on 30th June 2026 before being referred to the Committee.

I wish to highlight the contents of the Bill. It is divided into three Schedules. The First Schedule provides Ksh148.3 million for court fines and Ksh1.83 billion, representing 20 per cent of mineral royalties. The Second Schedule allocates Ksh16.46 billion from the National Government's share of revenue. The Third Schedule allocates Ksh53.82 billion from loans and grants provided by development partners.

Allow me to explain the main components. First, Ksh148.26 million is allocated to 29 counties from court fines, with Nairobi receiving the largest share of Ksh72.87 million, followed by Machakos County with Ksh19.17 million, Mombasa County with Ksh14.23 million and Uasin Gishu County with Ksh13.9 million. These are fines relating to offences committed within those counties, and they are shared with the counties where the offences occurred.

Second, Ksh1.83 billion has been allocated as mineral royalties. About 30 counties will benefit, led by Kwale County with Ksh804.28 million, Kajiado County with Ksh310.26 million, Kilifi County with Ksh240.8 million, Nandi County with Ksh121.48 million and West Pokot County with Ksh103.87 million. These are counties where mining activities are taking place. It is important to note that minerals are found in almost every county, including Siaya. If county governments work closely with the national Government to develop and exploit these resources responsibly, counties will receive even more revenue.

Third, Ksh3.23 billion has been allocated for monthly stipends for 107,831 Community Health Promoters across all the 47 counties. Under this programme, Community Health Promoters are supported by both the national and county governments. Each promoter will receive Ksh5,000 from this allocation.

Fourth, Ksh525 million in funding has been provided for county headquarters. The national Government is supporting the construction of county headquarters in five counties, namely Isiolo, which has been allocated Ksh158.8 million; Lamu, Ksh71.6 million; Tana River, Ksh95.3 million; Tharaka Nithi, Ksh30.5 million; and Nyandarua, Ksh166.8 million.

Fifth, Ksh3.25 billion has been allocated to 13 counties for County Aggregation and Industrial Parks, with each county receiving Ksh250 million. The beneficiary counties are Bomet, Elgeyo Marakwet, Isiolo, Kisumu, Lamu, Makueni, Mandera, Nairobi, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Tharaka Nithi, Turkana and West Pokot. It is worth noting that 16 Counties namely Bungoma, Busia, Embu, Garissa, Homa Bay, Kisii, Kirinyaga, Kwale, Machakos, Meru, Nakuru, Migori, Uasin Gishu, Kiambu, Trans Nzoia and Kakamega, have already completed their County Aggregation and Industrial Parks (CAIPs), and are only awaiting operationalisation.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, Ksh8.61 billion has been allocated for transition of Universal Health Care (UHC) workers into permanent and pensionable terms. This would interest Members of this House. UHC workers across the country have been campaigning for their confirmation into permanent and pensionable employment terms. I want to report that this Bill contains the resources that are supposed to be used for that purpose. Additionally, Ksh366.6 million has been allocated to supervise the Affordable Housing Programmes across the country. Each county is supposed to receive Ksh7.8 million for utilisation by the teams on the ground to check the progress of this programme.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, Ksh480.7 million has been allocated in this Bill for settlement of Meru County's arbitral award. The court awarded Meru County a settlement which the county paid a portion and the national Government also committed to assist them in paying the award. Additionally, Ksh53.8 billion has been allocated to multiple donors funded programmes which include; Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project II (KISIP II), Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLLoCA), National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP), Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP) and so forth. These are donor funds which should be implemented in the counties.

I want to make a few observations from the Committee. One, the county governments continue to benefit from conditional allocations financed through process of loans and grants from development partners. For example, in the Financial Year 2026/2027, the Bill proposes conditional allocations amounting to Ksh53.82 billion comprising financing from various development partners for implementing projects across 47 counties. However, the Committee is concerned that the disbursement and utilisation of these funds has consistently been delayed due to some county governments' failure to comply with the conditions required for the transfer of the resources. Consequently, this has undermined timely project implementation, slowed service delivery, and reduced the absorption of externally financed resources.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I observed that some counties are letting us down, where some governors are not focused on serving their people. The national Government engages donors who identify programmes and commit resources to be spent in counties but governors do not ensure the counties meet certain conditions. We observed that this is the reason for frequent delays in absorption of these critical funds which are supposed to support our people across the counties.

Secondly, conditions underpinning the access to development partners funds require counties to transfer money received from the national Government to the special purpose account. However, some counties are diverting funds from their respective special purpose accounts to cover other expenditures. These actions violate the terms of the Intergovernmental Participation Agreement. This is another case that is not isolated to donor funding. In some counties, after contractors have already finished their work, applied and met all the payment conditions, their names are used to access funds from Nairobi but the funds are not wired to their accounts. The funds are instead given to other politically correct expenditures. This House must ensure that governors are put to task. We have also asked senators to do their work properly of overseeing governors in respect to these funds.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, another observation we made is that the Bill proposes an allocation of Ksh3.25 billion to 13 counties for the construction of CAIPs. However, during the consideration and approval of the Financial Year 2026/2027 Budget Estimates, the National Assembly redirected these funds towards equipping and operationalisation of the completed operational agro-processing industries in 16 counties that had previously benefited from the programme. As I mentioned, about 16 counties have already completed construction of the CAIPs but they have not been operationalised. Therefore, the people who are supposed to benefit from this programme have not been able to do so. Therefore, it is in the wisdom of Parliament that the funds earmarked here, be directed to equipping and operationalising those 16 CAIPs.

We also observed that the Bill allocates Ksh480.7 million to Meru County to settle an arbitral award. I spoke about it but the only issue here is that when we went through the estimates, we realised that we did not allocate these resources. Even though the Senate had included them in this Bill, we did not have them in our estimates. This is an observation we want to put across. We are proposing that the allocation lacks budgetary provision. We will make a recommendation which I will also speak to.

Additionally, our eighth observation was that the Bill proposes allocation of Ksh850 million from the World Bank for the Water and Sanitation Development Programme. However, the Committee established that the entire allocation for the programme has already been transferred to the beneficiary counties, and that the project is scheduled to close in October 2026. Consequently, no further allocation should be made to the programme in this Financial Year.

In our ninth observation, the Committee noted that the request by the State Department for Housing and Urban Development to restructure the allocation of the Kenya Urban Support Project and the Urban Institutional Grant by separating it into loan revenue of Ksh684.7 million to be allocated to 45 county governments and grant revenue of Ksh260 million to be allocated to Garissa and Tukaana counties. The proposed restructuring is intended to align the financing of the project with the respective funding sources reflecting the loan finance and grant finance components of the programme. This is very clear; that we are separating the loan component and the grant component. The grant component will only be spent by Garissa and Tukaana counties. The rest of the loan will be spent in the remaining 45 counties.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, let me go through the recommendations by the Committee. Having deliberated on the provisions of the Bill and reviewed them against the approved budget estimates for Financial Year 2026/2027, the Committee recommends the Bill to be approved with the following amendments:

That:

1. Column D of the Second Schedule that provides for allocation of Ksh3.25 billion to construction of county aggregation and industrial parks and kites, be deleted from the Bill.
2. Column G of the Second Schedule that provides for allocation of Ksh480.78 million for settlement of the arbitral award of Meru County Government be deleted from the Bill.

I think I am clear that we do not have this in the Estimates, and therefore, it is not tenable in this Bill.

3. Column H of the Third Schedule that provides for Ksh850 million from the World Bank for the Water and Sanitation Development Programme, be deleted from the Bill because the programme has come to an end and the funds already released to counties.
4. Column I and column J of the Second Schedule, be amended to reflect the loan financing and grant financing components of the Bill.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, this Bill is as simple as I have highlighted. We already went through it when we were going through the Budget processes especially during in the first phase. I am sure most Members are conversant with this Bill. Therefore, I do not want to waste more time.

With your permission, I beg to move and ask my able Vice-Chairman, the Member for Endebess, Hon. (Dr) Pukose, to second.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Robert Pukose.

Hon. (Dr) Robert Pukose (Endebess, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I stand to second the County Governments Additional Allocation Bill (Senate Bill No. 8 of 2026). As my Chair has put it, this Bill was passed by the Senate and committed to the National Assembly. It provides the legal framework for transferring conditional allocations from the national Government and development partners to counties under Article 202 of the Constitution and the Public Finance Management Act.

This Bill transfers money from the national Government shareable revenue allocations of close to Ksh16.46 billion to county governments. It is also transferring Ksh53.82 billion from loans and grants provided by the development partners to county governments. This is in addition to the Ksh428 billion that the national Government allocated to county governments. This Bill includes allocations for UHC workers, which has been a very thorny issue. These workers are expecting to receive their payments by this July, and this urgency is why the Committee is keen to ensure the passage of this Bill, allowing county governments to pay UHC workers as permanent and pensionable employees. Each county has a specific number of UHC workers, and now that the National Assembly has passed this Bill, we anticipate that the Senate will not encounter any disputes regarding our recommendations. We expect the House to agree with our proposals so that UHC workers can receive their payments.

Under this Bill, we have also allocated funds for community health promoters (CHPs), which is a shared function between the county governments and the national Government. As noted, some counties like Lamu, have very few UHC workers, and thus the amount of funding they receive is lower compared to other counties.

This Bill also provides funding for other programmes, such as the Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project (KISIP II), FLLoCA) and County Climate Resilience Investment (CCRI). We now have funding for both FLLoCA I and FLLoCA II, aimed at climate resilience and other activities within county governments. We expect that the county governments will utilise this funding appropriately. As my Chairperson has pointed out, accountability is an important role for county governments. The Senate agrees with us on this. They must account for these funds to secure future disbursements, especially since these are donor-funded projects. Some counties have delayed in accounting for the funds, leading to delays in disbursement. We hope that county governments will perform their duties and account for this money, as these funds have conditionalities that must be met.

While debating the Budget Estimates, the committee allocated funds to complete some of the KISIP II projects in several other counties. Additionally, this Bill includes funding for KISIP II so that these industrial parks can be completed on time. This is a shared responsibility; the national Government is contributing Ksh250 million, and county governments must also contribute their share. However, it is concerning that some counties occasionally initiate programmes related to projects like KISIP II and at the end, withdraw their funding, leaving those projects incomplete. Therefore, we urge the governors to ensure they provide their share of funding, as it is a 50-50 arrangement. The national Government has now put in place its conditional grant, allowing counties to contribute Ksh250 million to complete these KISIP II projects on time, enabling the citizens of those counties to engage in meaningful development.

With those three remarks, I second.

(Question proposed)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal, Member for Seme.

Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal (Seme, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I rise to support this Bill. I would like to make a few comments. Firstly, this Bill is an extremely important means of ensuring that we provide counties with the resources they need. Furthermore, it allocates these resources according to their specific needs and the intended applications. Grants, loans and profits from mining that may arise after the implementation of the Division of Revenue Act (DORA) will be facilitated through this Bill.

Additionally, some of these funds, such as the proceeds from minerals and grants, may not fit within the County Allocation of Revenue Act (CARA), which normally has a fixed formula. Therefore, if there are funds required for specific activities in specific counties, the fixed formula does not accommodate them.

Again, conditional funds must be designated for specific purposes, as this makes monitoring easier. The Bill also considers unconditional components, which is justified. For example, if mineral revenues accrue and then go to the counties, those counties should have the right to use those resources as they see fit. This applies to court fines imposed on those liable for cases that occur within their counties. Thus, their unconditional nature is acceptable.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I will now make a few comments regarding the health sector, specifically concerning the Community Health Promoters (CHPs). This is an ongoing initiative, and payments are made by both the county governments and the national Government, resulting in a double payment system. In the best situation, we would have established a single payment system to avoid confusion. However, as we are aware, this does not work well. We must look forward to a scenario where, if funds are allocated, they should be utilised for their intended purposes. In the future, we may need to ensure that the CHPs are catered for in the Budget, allowing for full funding from the counties.

Secondly, UHC workers are extremely important. This is actually the second year we are allocating funds for this purpose. During the first year, there were challenges, as counties insisted, they needed assurances that this funding would be available annually before hiring these officers. Even now, there is an ongoing debate, as counties maintain that they can only employ these individuals permanently if the funding is guaranteed each year. They seek to include this funding in the DORA. However, if this is done, the formula used in CARA following DORA will not account for the specific numbers of health workers present in the various counties.

I am concerned that as we pass this Bill, which we have worked on diligently, the counties have raised the funds, and the workers are already in place; why can we not proceed with their employment? This country needs to find a way where institutions do not disobey the law. In my view, once this Bill is passed, it becomes an Act of Parliament, and disobedience of the law must come with sanctions. I would be very uncomfortable if, once again, the Ksh8.6 billion fails to address the issue of Universal Health Care workers.

I appeal to the counties, as this is the second time we are addressing this matter. What is the fear that this funding will not be provided a third time? If we include it in DORA, we will have to revise the DORA formula to allow for flexibility, enabling each county to apply a specific formula that divides funds according to the health workers present in each county. The dispute arises from fears among the workers; that if this funding goes through DORA, governors might utilise it to employ other personnel rather than those intended.

In conclusion, I support this Bill, but I once again appeal to our governors to use these funds to effectively resolve the issue concerning Universal Health Care workers. We have talked about it for two years; it is time to act. If that does not happen, we will have to look, as

a country, at whether we can amend the Division of Revenue Act or, in particular, the County Allocation of Revenue Act, so that we can use it in flexible ways, not just the formula we now have.

With that, Hon. Temporary Speaker, I support.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Thank you, Hon. (Dr) Nyikal. Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu.

Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu (Kitui Central, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I want to start by thanking my Chairperson and the Vice-Chairperson for this important Bill. The County Governments Additional Allocations Bill seeks to provide the legal framework for additional resources to the counties after the equitable share. These resources are in two categories. There are those coming from the Government, and there are those coming from the donors. For the ones coming from the Government, we have the court fines, which have not been shared with some counties. In the second category, we have royalties earned from minerals. There are also additional resources from the Government, including money for the health workers and that for the CAIPs.

This Bill originates from the Senate, and it proposes that there be money for the construction of the CAIPs. This was provided, overlooking the fact that it may have been taken away at the budgeting stage for equipping the already constructed CAIPs. That means the Senate was allocating money that is not provided for in the Budget. This calls for action to harmonise the final Budget with what the Senate is doing. A similar thing happened in Meru, where compensation arose from a court award in that county, yet the resources had not been provided for in the Budget. This means that we are proposing a Bill to the National Assembly, and if it is passed as proposed automatically, there will be no resources in the Budget to meet that allocation. I think that is a very tricky area. The Senate needs to be keen on what is passed as the final Budget by the National Assembly. It is this House that has the final word on the Budget.

Also, I must appreciate our development partners for providing resources to support development in the counties. However, we have realised that even when some of these counties get the money, they do not meet the minimum required conditions to access the funds, resulting in delays. The resources just sit in the accounts and cannot be accessed, leading to challenges in implementing the proposed projects and getting additional resources from the donors. As a House, we need to urge the county governments that by the time they get these resources, they need to have met the pre-conditions set by the donors. This way, when the money comes, it will assist our people.

Additionally, there is the issue of county headquarters. Having been in this House for quite some time, if you look back at our budgeting process since 2014, this House has been allocating resources for the construction of county headquarters in six counties every year. I would be very interested to get a report in this House addressing the progress after consecutively allocating the money for 10 years. I urge the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman that it is time we undertook physical visits to these county headquarters. We might be putting this money into a bottomless hole.

As Hon. Pukose mentioned, the issue of accountability in our counties needs to be enhanced. We need to see more accountability of the resources allocated to the counties. I wonder if the monies were diverted into other activities, misappropriated or ended up in people's pockets. These are critical issues. So, even as this House goes out of its way to allocate more resources to the counties, the counties must ensure that these resources are applied in accordance with the law.

I thank my Committee because we are debating this Bill early enough in the year. As a Committee, we have recommended the deletion of those areas where we think there is no budgetary provision in the Budget, and we hope the Senate agrees on the same; this way, and

this will become an Act of Parliament. On the contrary, if they reject our recommendations, it means we will once again proceed to mediation. Considering how long it takes to mediate some of these Bills, this will cause unnecessary delays in implementation. I, therefore, appeal to the Senate to agree with our recommendations and allow this Bill to become an Act of Parliament so that the counties can access these resources in good time for implementation.

With those many remarks, I support.

Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Bady Bady.

Hon. Bady Twalib (Jomvu, ODM): Asante sana Mhe. Spika wa Muda kwa kunipatia nafasi hii ili nichangie Mswada huu. Ni Mswada muhimu sana kwani ni mojawapo ya Miswada muhimu inayohusu pesa za ziada zinazoenda kwa kaunti zetu kando na *equitable share* ya kawaida.

Tumeona kuwa pesa hizi zinapatia kaunti zetu pesa ili ziweze kushughulikia shuguli zao. Mengi yamesemwa leo kama vile kuhusu CAIPs ambazo zimejengwa katika kaunti mbalimbali. Vilevile, pesa hizi za juu zinasaidia kulipia *locum* kwa wale daktari ambao wako katika sehemu mbali mbali na vile vile katika mambo ya *climate change*. Fedha hizi ni muhimu kwa sababu tunaona kuwa kando na zile fedha za kawaida, ni pesa za ziada ambazo zinafaidi kaunti mbali mbali. Kwa mfano, dadangu, Mhe. Umulkher, kule kwao Garissa, pesa hizi zinawasaidia sana na kuboresha maisha ya watu wetu.

Tukizungumzia kuhusu CAIPs, tunaona kuwa ni mambo ya kweli. Kule kwangu, wakati ule mradi huu ulianzishwa na Mhe. Moses Kuria, kule Mombasa, Jomvu, Miritini, mradi huu utatengeneza ajira kwa vijana wengi. Ombi langu ni kuomba kaunti ya Mombasa kushirikiana na mkandarasi ili kuhakikisha mradi huu unamalizwa haraka kwani vijana wetu wana kiu ya kazi. Tukiangalia, pale kutakuwa na *godowns*, *aggregation points* na pia wakulima wataleta mazao yao kufanyiwa *value addition*. Mambo kama haya yatakuza vijana wetu kwani hawatakuwa walingoja kupewa kazi ila watajiajiri wenyewe kutokana na facility ya CAIP. Kwa sasa nimebahatika kupata mradi kama huu katika eneo Bunge langu. Namshukuru Mhe. Abdulswamad Sheriff Nassir, Gavana wa Mombasa kwa kuwezesha huu mradi.

Vile vile, nachukua fursa hii kumshukuru Waziri Emily kwa sababu amesongamana na mambo ya *climate change* katika eneo Bunge langu pale Jomvu. Hata juzi, Mhe. Musa Sirma na Kamati yake ya *National Government Constituencies Development Committee* walikuwa pale kwangu kupanda miti. Leo, natangaza kwamba rekodi katika *The Guinness Book of World Records* ya kupanda mikoko *simultaneously* ilivunjwa wiki iliyopita na watu 5,000 pale Jomvu. Mimi mwenyewe nilishiriki katika kuvunja rekodi hiyo katika mambo ya *climate change*.

Accountability katika *county* zetu, kama alivyosema Mhe. Makali Mulu, ni muhimu sana. Ni vyema kila hesabu ya hizi fedha kuonekana imefanya kazi gani kwa sababu ni *donor-funded*. Tusipoweka hesabu nzuri ya hizi *projects* ambazo wafadhili wanatupa pesa, basi tutawekewa tashwishi nazo. Matokeo ya hizo tashwishi ni kukosa fedha na watu wetu watakosa kazi.

Ninapounga mkono huu Mswada, ni muhimu sana kuona kwamba hizi pesa ambazo zinatoka kwa *donors*, zikija kupitia Central Bank of Kenya, zisicheleweshwe. Yafaa zipite kwa haraka sana katika *transition point* ili zitumwe kwa *counties* ili waweze kufanya mambo yao ambayo wanahitaji.

Wakati uliopita katika kipindi cha *locum*, nilisaidia msichana mmoja kwa jina Shariffa, ambaye sasa amejiriwa kama daktari katika Jomvu Model Health Centre. Tulimfanyia bidii akapata kazi kupitia mpango wa *locum*. Kuna wengine wengi tuliwasaidia ambao tunajivunia leo. Hizi fedha tunazozungumzia ndizo zimesaidia mambo kama haya.

Katika mambo ya *climate change* pia tuko na mpango wa kazi mtaani. Mhe. Abdulswamad Sheriff Nassir anajaribu kusafisha mji wetu wa Mombasa kupitia huu mpango. Hawa watoto wanaofanya kazi mtaani yafaa walipwe pesa ili mji wetu wa Mombasa uonekane

uko sawa. Hizi pesa zisichelewe kwa sababu juzi tu delegates 6,000 wa Our Ocean Conference (OOC11), walikuja kule Mombasa. Hili ni kongamano ambalo liliongozwa ne Mhe. Ali Hassan Joho ambaye ni Waziri wetu wa Madini. Rais wetu, Mhe. William Samoei Ruto alihudhuria na vile vile Mhe. Mwinyi wa Zanzibar. Kuja kwa kongamano hili kule Mombasa ilikuwa ni fahari kwa sababu leo hata ukienda Moi International Airport, *VIP lounge* imebadilishwa kutoka wakati ule. Hivi sasa inaonekana ya kimataifa. Kutokana na hilo kongamano la watu wengi waliokuja, Mombasa inaonekana kuwa sawa.

Tunaomba wafadhili walete hizi fedha kwa wingi kwa sababu kuna mambo mengi zitasaidia. Na hata si *counties* tu wanaohitaji hizi fedha, kuna vikundi kama Bigship CBO na Bidii Youth Group ambao wana *proposals* nzuri sana. Hizi pesa zisiende tu kwa *county* kwa sababu zinaweza kutumika *kufund* mambo kama haya ikiwa serikali yaweza kuwasaidia hawa vijana wetu wenye *ideas* ili mawazo yao yawe *actualised* ama kuwezesha kupitia *direct* kwa *donors* ili waweze kukimu katika *projects*.

Kwa hayo mengi, Mhe. Spika wa Muda, nashukuru kwa kunipa hii fursa mimi Bady Twalib, kijana mwepesi, Garang De Mabior, mzee fula ngenge. Ahsante, Mungu akubariki. *Thank you my brother.*

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Ahsante sana, De Mabior, mzee fula ngenge.

(Laughter)

Hon. David Pkosing.

Hon. David Pkosing (Pokot South, KUP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this Bill as moved by our able Chairman. This afternoon I have heard that my friend is also called Mabior. That is not a Kenyan name but Sudanese. I am a neighbour to South Sudan and I can tell you the melanin of Sudanese people. They do not look like Hon. Bady. He is a fake Sudanese because the Sudanese are dark and taller than Hon. Twalib. But we are all Kenyans and so he is also a Kenyan.

As I support this Bill, I would like to raise three issues. The first one is about the proposal by our able Chair to delete the clauses which were contained in the Bill from Senate. I emphasise that and reiterate so that our colleagues in the Senate can understand that this is a clean-up, which I support. Senators should not take the deletions as amendments because, as a colleague said earlier, it will result into mediation which will delay the money being disbursed to our people and counties. So, I reiterate that our colleagues in the Senate understand that this is a clean-up. It has nothing to do with a deletion of what they proposed. No, it is a clean-up. I say this because in the last Parliament, when I was the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure, one of my Committee Bills ended up in mediation, a process which kills the Bill due to unnecessary delays. I hope that our colleagues in Senate understand that this is a clean-up Bill.

Number two, I am very glad I saw some money allocated to my county, the county of hidden treasure, West Pokot County. I can see some money from royalties, about Ksh103 million, will go to West Pokot County. By supporting this Bill, it means that we support the transmission of that money to our county. However, I would like to emphasise that this money is very little. Everybody in Kenya knows that West Pokot was a county of hidden treasure and now it is becoming a county of mining. It is becoming the headquarters of mining in this country. So, when I see little money like Ksh103 million going to my county, I believe that it would be vice versa of what I see in Kwale of Ksh800 million. As I support the Chair allocating this money to West Pokot, I believe that as we move forward, we will get more money.

I appreciate what my county governor, Hon. Kachapin, is doing, particularly in trying to promote local artisans. Where we come from, everybody thinks that these are counties of rustlers. But now, we can see that the future of West Pokot is mining. The people of West Pokot

do not go raiding because they like it. I challenge the House, and my colleagues here, nobody likes raiding. Maybe people do that because they do not have an alternative livelihood. And education has come in to provide an alternative livelihood. Farming is also an alternative livelihood. But when you look at places like West Pokot, which are basically dry, then the future is mining. As much as I agree with the Chair, maybe that was the money that was available, I still insist that this allocation be looked into at the national level, Parliament, so that counties can access such funding.

The future of West Pokot is mining. We should take our boys through the artisanal and local mining so that the few who are still available, can quit cattle rustling and find some alternative livelihood. We are a county of hidden treasure—our minerals. I propose to the Chair to ensure that in future, the allocation to West Pokot County is increased. And when it lands in West Pokot County, I persuade our county leadership that this money goes to the promotion of local artisans to do mining.

Even if it is in little works here and there, it will answer what I am trying to say. Which is that we should look for an alternative livelihood for our people in those regions. What will you do? You cannot take them into farming. There is no water for irrigation to enable farming. What happens then? We want to take them into mining. I, therefore, persuade our county leadership to take that opportunity to help in promotion of local artisanal miners particularly, along the areas where we see this gold. This will ensure that we do not only work for foreigners who come here to do mining. Our people should not only be workers. Just being a worker who digs the ground and crushes the stones, does not give us dignity. It will give us dignity if our people are the ones doing the actual mining and they can sell minerals internationally. Eventually, going forward, we might change the minds of the people from animal dependency to mineral dependency. I will emphasise what I said, that we take advantage of our county being a county of hidden treasures, and those hidden treasures are so many. One of the treasures that is available at the moment is gold.

The last point I want to add as I support this Bill is this issue of building of county headquarters. The Chairman said that he is giving money to some counties. I am not saying that we do not like those counties, but when I was Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure almost nine years ago in the last Parliament, we used to allocate money for building some of these headquarters. You mean you can build a headquarter for 20 years? What is going on? Is that still a headquarter? It is not. Therefore, as our colleagues said, and as the very able Vice-Chair Hon. Pukose who has just left out... He is a very serious leader whom sometimes people mistake for me because we almost share names; Hon. Pukose and Hon. Pkosing are very close. We come from close places. He is my neighbour so sometimes I can be mistaken for him. One day I was called and I almost took his gift. But I was fair. I just returned it to him because I respect him.

(Laughter)

The Committee that he now vice-chairs visits some of these county headquarters. Do they still exist or they have now become conduits for people to bite public resources? Maybe it is true. But I can remember what used to happen when I was the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure. I used to bring that Bill here during the negotiation for Budget. Those county headquarters were there and they are still here. I have seen the Bill here. They are receiving a lot of money. For what? Why do we not find something? It is now almost 15 years since the counties were established. If governors have not sat in that office, wherever they are sitting now should be the headquarters. We should not give money for that. We should now take the money to educate our children in the universities like the President is saying. That we give money to our students to go to school; colleges, Technical

and Vocational Education and Training (TVETs) and secondary schools. If the governor has been sitting under a tree as headquarters for 15 years, let him sit forever there. Do not waste our money. Hon. Pukose is listening to me and he is getting the sense.

Hon. (Dr) Robert Pukose (Endebess, UDA): On a point of information, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. (Dr) Pukose is asking to inform you.

Hon. David Pkosing (Pokot South, KUP): Absolutely. He is my namesake.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Yes, Hon. (Dr) Pukose.

Hon. (Dr) Robert Pukose (Endebess, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. You know Hon. Pkosing is the next Governor for West Pokot and I respect him.

(Applause)

I just wanted to let him know that as the Budget and Appropriations Committee, we have decided to also visit those counties that are still receiving money for building of county headquarters. We already have a plan. We want to see whether they are really constructing, whether the construction stopped, or what happened. We want to find out where the governor sits, just the way you are putting it. We have already done a programme, and we are expecting that the Speaker will approve our schedule so that we can visit those counties.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Or even better, Hon. David Pkosing, why do these governors not visit Homa Bay County and see how county headquarters can be built within a year?

(Laughter)

The Governor for Siaya has been doing that of late. I hope he will implement something on the other side.

Hon. David Pkosing (Pokot South, KUP): Hon. Temporary Speaker, based on what Hon. Pukose has said that he is seeking your permission to visit, can I move the Motion that they visit now? I thank you and I support it.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Thank you. Hon. Members, let me recognise a number of students, teachers and learners from various institutions across the country. In the Speaker's Gallery, we have Mustard Seed School from Emgwen Constituency in Nandi County. We also have Central Comprehensive School from Saboti Constituency in Trans Nzoia County. All the learners, teachers and the school communities are welcome to the House of Parliament to observe proceedings and to learn.

(Applause)

Hon. David Gikaria who is the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Energy will now make his contributions.

Hon. David Gikaria (Nakuru Town East, UDA): Thank you for this opportunity to support the county government additional allocation for the year 2026/2027. It is important for us as a National Assembly to note that as we approve this, we do it carefully just as Hon. Makali Mulu has indicated. This will ensure that the Senate does not have to take time with it again, and that we do not have disputes in this very important Bill that is before us. It is also important to note that we, as Parliament, try to allocate and agree with the Senate on how much should be sent to the counties. The counties must, therefore, understand that they should not only depend on what is coming from the national Government. They need try to efficiently generate revenue. I had an opportunity of being the Mayor of Nakuru Municipality at one time. It was

very vital for it to improve and enhance its own source of revenue. If they do not do this and they just sit back waiting for the national Government to allocate them money, then we will be doing a lot of injustice.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I remember since we came with you to Parliament, you have always been a very devoted proponent of devolution. In fact, at first, we never thought devolution was of any importance or purpose. But through the late *Mheshimiwa* and our brother Raila Amolo Odinga – may his soul rest in peace – we have come to see the importance and the value of devolution and what it can do in our counties at the *mashinani* level. We have seen the transformation in Nakuru County over the last about 13 years through what devolution has accomplished.

The additional revenue through this Bill will go a long way. However, it is important for us to understand that as we approve and disburse this money, it is the responsibility of the respective governors to accountably give feedback on how this money is spent. It is also the responsibility of the Members of the County Assemblies (MCAs) to do their due diligence. It was unfortunate that a few years back there was some monies of this nature which was being given to our city, but the process could not proceed just because it had not done any public participation. One of the issues that is very important here is the unconditional allocation that should be given. Clause 5(1)(a) of the Bill states that unconditional allocations are proceeds from court fines collected from the enforcement of county legislation, as set out in Column B.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, this is a very dangerous trend. We need to request our county governments to be careful about this. When a county government realises that they are not collecting enough money to increase their own-source revenue, they use unconstitutional means. For example, they arrest the bodaboda riders. Then, they tell the magistrate that the cut-off fine is around Ksh5,000, irrespective of what the law says. As much as we encourage money to be collected from the courts at the county governments level, it is also prudent for the governors and their respective Members of the County Executive Committee (CECs) in charge of enforcement and finance not to use this Clause to punish our local leaders.

Secondly, as the national Government collects money for mineral royalties, as indicated in Clause 5(1)(b) of the Bill, it is important to send it to the county governments. When I was a member of the Departmental Committee on Environment, Forestry and Mining, it was unfortunate that a lot of money was collected from titanium royalties in Taita Taveta County...

Hon. Bady Twalib (Jomvu, ODM): It was in Kwale County.

Hon. David Gikaria (Nakuru Town East, UDA): Thank you, Mheshimiwa. Yes, it was in Kwale County. They were given titanium royalties after four to five years. It is very unfair to the counties. We should make sure that the money collected from mining, as indicated by the incoming Governor of West Pokot County, benefits the counties. Mining is a great opportunity for county governments to collect royalties which are collected by the national Government, as per the different laws indicated in the Bill. County aggregation and industrial parks are very important. In Nakuru County, we already have one in Njoro Constituency. This will go a long way in creating employment for our youths.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, we will not forget the health function. As we speak, health workers in most of these counties are on strike. It is unfortunate that we are still dealing with that. We are still wondering whether we should bring this function back to the national Government. It is very unfortunate because most of these counties do not have good health facilities.

I once visited Tana River County in the last Parliament. I was so impressed with what it was doing. Whatever was collected in every health facility was being ploughed back into that health facility to enable them to provide good health services. I wish that instead of collecting money from our health facilities and then take it to the county government basket and then it disappears, we should take it back to the health facility to take care of our needs.

As we allocate money to the county governments, the county assemblies must make sure that there is convenient and effective public participation that involves people in making decisions of what is supposed to be done. Money is set aside in the county governments. Then, the supplementary budget is approved and changes 80 per cent of the budget. It is then approved without anybody asking. It is important that whenever we give this money to the county governments, public participation is conducted so that the people from those counties can resolve their issues.

Climate change is real. If you walk around this country now, it is very sad to see that we will have a problem with the maize production this year. Again, it is important that we consider climate change. People take it for granted, but it affects food security in this country. The counties must consider climate change so that we can have food security in this country. The value chain matters in agriculture are very important.

As I finish, as indicated, money will be disbursed depending on the feedback given by the citizen of a county government and the performance indicators as to whether whatever we intended to achieve was achieved. I emphasise to the counties that the allocated money should be used for the intended purpose.

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

*(The Temporary Speaker consulted
with Hon. Jared Okello)*

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Jared Okello, the man who speaks good English is now recognised to make his contributions to the Bill.

Hon. Jared Okello (Nyando, ODM): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. As you were inviting me to speak, I could see in the Speaker's Gallery, the indomitable Ogande Girls' High School entering the Chamber. It is the jewel of Homa Bay County and the pride of our Nyanza region. This school reminds me of my two very important schools as well: Ahero Girls' High School and Migingo Girls' High School. These three schools square at the level of academic prowess, but Ahero Girls' High School leads.

(Laughter)

I would like to encourage these students to remain focused, keep their eyes on the ball and never drop their ambitions to become whoever they want to be in future. Schools are where character is incubated. Once you drop the ball, you destroy your life. Therefore, I have a lot of confidence that Hon. Aida Odinga's alma mater will continue producing the best of our society.

(Applause)

Apart from now being the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Ambassador, Hon. (Dr) Aida Odinga, having learnt at Ogande Girls' High School, has also excelled in several spheres of life. Besides taking very good care of our recently departed former Prime Minister, she has always remained the beacon of hope to many children both here in Kenya and globally. She now sits at an advantaged position to even champion more and impact lives of many across the globe. Therefore, Ogande Girls' High School being the place where that character was brooded, we believe that these children, seated in the Speaker's Gallery, will continue emulating Mama Aida and become responsible people in our society.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Jared Okello, for the record, who has Ahero Girls' High School produced in the country whom you can mention?

(Laughter)

Hon. Jared Okello (Nyando, ODM): I know that Ogande Girls' High School sits in your constituency and you have done so much to mould it. I remember when you take us there to raise funds to build a resource centre, it not only benefits the school but also benefits the entire community. I hope that if there are a few touch-ups that need to be done in the resource centre that we helped you build, you will still call us once again to go to Ogande Girls High School and do what we should do and what we know best. I thank you Hon. Temporary Speaker.

Coming back to the matter at hand that has been brought forth by the Chairman of Budget and Appropriations Committee, Hon. Samuel Atandi, I support this Bill. However, stepping back and reflecting further, we ought to ask ourselves this question: Several years after the promulgation of our Constitution that gave birth to devolved functions and county governments, what are the success stories that we can write about our county governments? Today, in this particular Bill, we are striving to ensure they get additional funding, not just from the funds that follow functions, but also from fines by our courts of law in various jurisdictions. We are talking about grants that are extended to counties and that are outside the County Allocation of Revenue Act (CARA).

For example, Kisumu County where I come from, has seven constituencies. In total, if we go by the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF), collectively we get Ksh1 billion at the end of a year. This is just a paltry percentage of what goes to our counties. Kisumu County, for example, receives over Ksh11 billion straight from the national Government every year. If we juxtapose that with the only Ksh1 billion that goes to NG-CDF, at the end of the day, NG-CDF sponsors more projects to completion than the Ksh11 billion that we cannot really write home about. I do not know about other counties, but, I think, the story is the same.

If it were the NG-CDF getting Ksh11 billion at the end of a year, spread across our seven constituencies, we will be a model. Our constituencies will be the best in the world. With Ksh1 billion of NG-CDF for Kisumu County, we can count millions and millions of projects that impact positively on the lives of many. That includes bursaries that target low-income families. The bursaries have helped plug children in schools without which many would be falling by the wayside. Therefore, even as we give more monies to counties, we also have to ask them to wake up, smell the coffee and do what is right.

There has been an incremental desire and appetite for more monies. We know about the Equalisation Fund which was meant to bring at par counties that were considered very low, for instance, the North Eastern Region counties. Governors went to court and stalled Equalisation Fund for 10 years. For 10 years, it was a fight between who controls the Equalisation Fund. Whereas it was common knowledge that the Equalisation Fund was to be superintended by the national Government, counties went to court so that they could have absolute control over the funds. It took 10 years for courts to decide on the matter. At the end of the day, counties lost, and the money now has just been disbursed to the counties that need it. We ought to ask ourselves what we would have achieved in the intervening 10 years when the matter was before our courts of law.

To add to that, there is the Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) which is under contestation by the same governors. Governors have a huge appetite for finances. When they hear of any monies going anywhere, they rush to court so that they can control it. If we had projects that are worth talking about in counties, that would be a different ballgame. But here is a situation where there is no project we can really talk about in our counties, but any time they hear of any monies, they rush to court so that the money can be classified as a devolved fund under devolved functions.

We just finished doing the Sugar Act in which we suggested to have a road maintenance levy under it. The initial idea was to plug that money to the Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA) for sugar cane growing regions. When the matter was taken to the Senate, they chose to have it go to the counties. Counties already control huge sums of monies meant for roads, roads that are never done to completion. When the mediation team was formed, it was decided thereafter that the monies were to be kept by the Sugar Board so that they can have control over it as a middle ground. Otherwise, we were going to be stuck for another 10 years akin to what we saw with the Equalisation Fund. Therefore, we are asking, even as we put these monies in the pockets of our governors one year to the next general election, that they need to have projects that impact positively the lives of our people, but more

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): How long do you need to conclude?

Hon. Jared Okello (Nyando, ODM): I thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): How long do you need to conclude?

Hon. Jared Okello (Nyando, ODM): Two minutes.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Grant Hon. Jared Okello two minutes.

Hon. Jared Okello (Nyando, ODM): I thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

We need financial prudence and probity in the way we use our monies. Otherwise, left unchecked, we will lose a lot of money as a nation.

Senators drag governors to come and appear before them. We can see from their interrogation that monies are lost. But what then happens after they leave the Senate? The matter dies. I would have expected that there are certain very stringent recommendations made up to and including inviting the Directorate of Criminal Investigations to take up the matter so that the few crooked individuals, who are out to mess up our funds, are taken before a court of law, charged and languish in jails. Money gets lost according to records, and figures never lie, but these people go to the Senate and are cleansed and it becomes a common business of the day. So, we need to step up our efforts as a country if we really are interested in developing this nation so that funds that are meant to help our people are plugged inside the people's agenda.

As I conclude, I do not know why the formula through which NG-CDF is working was never considered for governors. The NG-CDF money goes straight to what it is budgeted for. You cannot deviate from it. Even if you have to make changes, you have to write a million letters to the NG-CDF Board, which must sit severally to come up with a decision to grant you permission to tinker with the project scope. If we have that also apply to our counties, we would have a rapid flight towards economic growth as a nation, and we would be very far at the end of the day.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Members, our attention has been drawn to the presence of students from various institutions of learning from across Kenya. We have, in the Public Gallery, Rero Boys National School, Rangwe Constituency, the great Homa Bay County. In the Speaker's Gallery, we have students and teachers from Ogande Girls National School, Homa Bay Town Constituency, which I am privileged to lead, in Homa Bay County. All the students, the teachers, and the school community leading them to the House are welcome to observe the proceedings of the National Assembly. We are at the Second Reading of a Bill concerning some additional allocations to the counties.

Hon. KJ, what is out of order?

Hon. John Kiarie (Dagoretti South, UDA): Hon. Speaker, it so happens that this most amazing school from your constituency comes to Parliament when you are in the seat, and you are leading the proceedings of Parliament. I wanted to request, if I could, on your behalf, welcome the amazing students from Orero Boys National School and Ogande Girls National School. As I said, they have come to Parliament on a very special afternoon where they get to know that their representative in Parliament is not only an elected Member of Parliament, he

also happens to be sitting on the Speaker's Panel, running and presiding over the proceedings of this House. If this is not role modelling, and if this is not an example of leadership, then I do not know what leadership is.

I would like to let the boys from Orero Boys know that this is the House of Parliament where they are represented by Hon. Lilian Gogo, who comes to this House to conduct the business that their parents elected her to do. To the amazing national school that is in the Speaker's Gallery, I would like to let them know that this is the House where all matters in this country that have to do with legislation or the making of laws. Your Member of Parliament may be a lawyer, but the laws are not made in the High Court, the Supreme Court or the magistrate courts; the laws are made in this House. What courts may do is interpret the laws that are made here.

I would like to challenge the two schools that have come into this House this afternoon to know that being a national school is not enough. Each of you must have your own personal ambition. You have seen how your Members of Parliament are doing, but you will also need to have your ambition to become the best that you can ever be, in whatever field you take up. As you can see, your elected Member of Parliament did not come to Parliament to be just a regular Member. He is actually the one leading the proceedings in this House, and this is the House where we conduct business for the welfare of society and the just government of the people.

The laws and the decisions made here apply to our country. Most importantly, the students ought to see that there is a gentleman by the name of Hon. Sam Atandi, who is the Chairperson of the Committee on Budget and Appropriations in this Republic. The budgets of this country are coined and made here. If there is something that you are looking up to do, if you are looking up to national leadership, you have got great role models in this House.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I was taking this opportunity to welcome them because you mentioned that Her Excellency Madam Ida Odinga went to that school. Coming out of this amazing national school, she ended up in Dagoretti as one of the most illustrious teachers at Kenya High School, another iconic national school in this Republic. So, your background does not matter. What matters is what you do for your future.

Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to welcome these most amazing national schools that are here to observe the proceedings of the House.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Thank you, Hon. John Kiarie. Before we joined Parliament, you were leading a team that was called *Redykyulass* and you have done very well. I would have not been forgiven if I did not allow you to recognise both Orero Boys' High School and Ogande Girls National School. Thank you for those compliments. When my sons and daughters from Homa Bay County, who are still learning, are in the Galleries, there is also another person I am seeing among them there who is called Susan Kaluma, a law student. I do not know when she joined Ogande Girls' High School because she is a law student. She is also welcome to the House, and indeed the entire team coming with her. There being no more interest in the Motion...

(Several Members spoke off the record)

I cannot notice you. Is that Hon. Pauline Lenguris? Please make your contributions. It appears there is a problem with the digital system. I am not able to see you on the screen.

Hon. Pauline Lenguris (Samburu County, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me a chance to add my voice to the County Governments Additional Allocations Bill. Let me first thank the Committee, led by the Hon. Chairman who is present here, for bringing up this Bill that will ensure there are additional resources to our counties. I

represent a county that has a lot of challenges and is marginalised. It actually requires to be supported and through this Bill, I know it is one of the counties that is going to benefit.

I thank the Committee for always ensuring that the counties get their allocation at the right time. I also want to thank the President of this Republic because he has always ensured that all the counties get their resource envelope at the right time so that the activities are not interrupted. Nevertheless, I think also you have heard from other Members that there are a lot of challenges from the counties. As much as we wish that a lot of resources go to our counties, I think we have a common problem of management of those funds at the county levels. This is because, since devolution, billions of shillings have gone to our counties but you try to assess and look at the impact that this money has created, you are shocked.

If you go to Samburu County today, the challenges that people or women have been facing for the last 20 years are still present today despite the millions of shillings that have been sent to the counties. You know different counties have different priorities. If you go to Samburu County that I represent, there are many problems with the health care system. You go to a facility, someone is treated and is requested to go and buy a drug at the chemist or sometimes there are even not enough health personnel and equipment in our facilities. Most of our patients are always transferred to Nakuru or to the Kenyatta National Hospital and that is many kilometres away. I think there is a gap and we need to help the Government close up this gap. As much as we are giving money, we want to see the real impact of this money to the counties.

Last week, I was attending a function in a place called Wamba, Lolkuniyani in particular. I do not know whether you are able to pronounce that word. When women were singing, they brought a bottle of water and you would think it is mineral water but it is brown water that I cannot even take unless I am not in my full senses. I think that is water taken by animals but women from that place are still drinking very dirty water. You can imagine what will happen to the children under five and the people who are using that dirty water. They will always get an outbreak of diarrhoea diseases and many other accompanying diseases as much as we are trying to help them this time.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I want to thank the Committee for ensuring that we get additional budget to the counties, but there is a big challenge. We want to see this money helping the people. We want to see counties allocating bursaries to our students because many of our students who are in secondary schools and even universities or colleges are facing a lot of challenges. I do not remember the last time our county disbursed enough bursaries for our students. We still have so many students dropping out of schools because the parents are not able to pay their fees. Even secondary school students are not receiving adequate support.

The only bursary currently accessible in Samburu County is the NG-CDF bursary, which is not enough. Samburu West Sub-County has more students than the other two sub-counties, yet it is unable to allocate sufficient funds to enable students to continue with their education uninterrupted. In fact, I would recommend that if there is anything that can be done, additional bursary funds be allocated through the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) so that its management committees can allocate adequate bursaries to our students. If we continue to depend on the counties, then everything will collapse in this country.

Another challenge is the lack of autonomy of county assemblies. Until they are given autonomy to effectively perform their oversight role and ensure that money allocated to counties is directed towards the right priorities, those funds will continue to be lost, as has happened before. Therefore, we need to ensure that county assemblies are empowered, both in financial management and in their oversight role, so that they can effectively oversee the use of those funds.

Another issue raised by a Member is that other Government departments also need to perform their duties as expected. The governors who have appeared before the Senate have

revealed that a lot of money has been lost. However, after they leave the Senate, we do not see any follow-up action to recover the lost funds or hold anyone accountable for the misuse of public funds.

We need the Auditor-General to do their work. If someone has misused county funds, they should be held responsible. We want to see action beyond just appearing before the Senate and then disappearing. There must be accountability, proper utilisation of public funds and tangible results. We need to see the lives of our people change, with students receiving bursary support and health facilities receiving drugs, equipment and adequate health personnel, depending on the numbers they are expected to serve.

Therefore, I thank the Committee for allocating these resources. However, as a recommendation, we want to see this money being utilised and the impact of these funds being felt in our communities.

Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Mary Emaase.

Hon. Mary Emaase (Teso South, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for the opportunity to contribute to this very important Bill. The County Governments Additional Allocations Bill, 2026, is very important because it seeks to provide additional funds to county governments. These funds comprise the national Government's share of revenue, drawn from the Consolidated Fund, as well as loans and grants from development partners. This is premised on Articles 190 and 202(2) of the Constitution. It is also based on the agreement reached between the National Assembly and the Senate during the Budget Policy Statement process that funds be transferred to county governments to support transferred functions.

Having said that, it is important that Kenyans understand what this Bill is all about. There are conditional funds transferred from the national Government. These include funds for Community Health Promoters, the construction of county headquarters, and County Aggregation and Industrial Parks being built across the country. There are also funds for the administration of county housing committees dealing with affordable housing matters, as well as funds for UHC workers' salaries. In addition, funds will be sent to the County Government of Meru to pay arbitral awards that have been granted.

Under unconditional funds, county governments will receive court fines. They will also receive additional funds in the form of mineral royalties, as provided under Section 183(5)(b) of the Minerals Act. All these are additional funds that will be sent to the county governments. Under conditional funds, I have mentioned loans and grants. We have loans from the World Bank, German Development Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

All these funds are meant to support development functions in the county governments in various sectors: climate resilience, agricultural value chain development projects, health projects to support health function in the county governments, urbanisation and urban roads within our towns. There is also money for livestock commercialisation. There are a number of development functions being supported within the county governments.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, the question we, as leaders, are asking is on accountability and transparency in the administration of these resources. I sit in the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) where we oversee public institutions. There is a county that was given money for urbanisation and roads, but it used it to pay salaries. When you look at some counties, you cannot find anything on agricultural value addition in the value chain.

I suggest that, in future, county governments should submit budgets with the specific projects they will undertake using this money, so that there is an audit trail. This money should also be ring-fenced around those projects. This will ensure that once money is sent for urbanisation, it is meant to improve roads within the towns in our county governments. That

money must be used to tarmac roads in towns within our counties. Those roads should be visible.

If money is allocated to improve health facilities, buy equipment or employ more staff, that money should be ring-fenced for that purpose. It should be traced by seeing the physical projects that have been undertaken within the county governments, otherwise, this is a very good Bill. Our counties need this money. Can the governors use it for the purposes intended and benefit the people, so that they get quality services within the county governments? People will not transfer every person from Busia County to Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital in Eldoret. Can this money improve the existing facilities so that there is value for money and Kenyans can get quality services within the county governments?

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Makilap.

Hon. Joseph Makilap (Baringo North, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute. First and foremost, I rise to support the County Governments Additional Allocations Bill (Senate Bill No. 8 of 2026).

Kenyans watching us in Parliament should understand that this House is appropriating additional money to counties. This means that other than the money that has already been allocated to county governments under County Allocation of Revenue Act (CARA), this House and the national Government are giving resources to our county governments to perform specific functions and run programmes that benefit the people.

As my colleagues have elaborated on this matter, county governments are given money to confirm and convert UHC health workers to permanent and pensionable terms. This group of workers provides primary healthcare services to the citizens of this country wherever they are. They are spread across the country. Therefore, we shall not have the ugly incidences of UHC workers going on strike every now and then, paralysing primary healthcare services in our county governments.

We also have unconditional grants from the proceeds of minerals. I can see my county will receive little amount of money, even less than West Pokot County. It means that West Pokot is now becoming a mining county. Baringo County has huge potential, but the Governor and his team are not utilising this potential, so that they can compete with small counties like West Pokot.

Under this County Governments Additional Allocations Bill (Senate Bill No. 8 of 2026), it is necessary to have accountability and proper usage of the programmes that will be funded using this money. Baringo County will receive over Ksh1 billion in these additional funds. If you add that to another Ksh8 billion, it comes to around Ksh10 billion. This County has only six constituencies. The total allocation for all the constituencies, on average, through the NG-CDF is less than Ksh1 billion. Today, if you go to those counties, it is these little monies, around Ksh180 million, Ksh170 million, or Ksh200 million, that are visible. Schools that are well built are funded by NG-CDF. Roads that have been well constructed are funded by the Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA). Programmes, including bursaries being distributed, are funded by the national Government.

Take my county, for example. If we were to subdivide the Ksh10 billion that goes to Baringo County, every constituency would get about Ksh2 billion in a financial year, and it would do wonders. So, we must have the county assemblies conduct proper oversight and hold governors to account, rather than allowing the Senate to oversee them every now and then, to the extent that it appears as though the assemblies are not doing their job.

In fact, the Senate has literally overrun the county assemblies in this country and is performing functions that the county assemblies themselves should be performing. Programmes under the Kenya Livestock Commercialisation Project (KeLCoP) and other donor-funded initiatives are financed through loans that Kenyans will eventually repay. We

need to see tangible results from these projects funded through loans disbursed to county governments. The same applies to climate change and urbanisation programmes. How do we continue allocating funds for urbanisation when towns remain filthy and have no street lights?

I urge those among us, including my good friend Hon. Pkosing, who aspires to become the Governor of West Pokot, to ensure that county governments do not become centres of devolved corruption. Make a difference. If you move from the National Assembly to serve as a governor, make a difference so that devolution succeeds.

I am one of the architects who went against the grain in agitating for a new constitution in Kenya. Why? We wanted to devolve power so that citizens could organise themselves. We wanted to devolve resources because devolution allocates resources without discrimination. Every county in Kenya is able to receive its resources regardless of which political party it supported or whether it is represented in the Government. The resources belong to the people of Kenya.

When resources are devolved, opportunities for the people are also devolved. We want to see development, opportunities, trade fairs, and economic growth in our counties, not counties becoming dens of corruption where nothing happens. We want every regime to hire more people instead of adding programmes. That will improve the economic status of their people so that we have progress. This country will not get to the first world if the counties are not doing their job properly. The President is interested in taking Kenya to the first world. Today, when you go around Kenya, including Nairobi, it is a construction site. It is like a workshop. All that is from the national Government. We want to see the county governments using these additional funds and the other regular funds to develop the counties so that when we lift ourselves to the first world, even the county governments are lifting the same and taking their people to prosperity.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I rise to support.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): The Chairperson of the Budget and Appropriations Committee will now reply.

Hon. Samuel Atandi (Alego Usonga, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. Before I reply, let me also take this opportunity to welcome our students from Ogande Girls High School as well as Orero Boys High School. It is important to note that these are our top schools from the Nyanza region. They are schools that continue to produce global citizens, global professionals and global leaders. I host Ng'iya Girls High School in my constituency, also a top school just like Ogande Girls and Orero Boys. I am proud of the students from these two schools. If you look at the performance of these schools in the recent past, they are top schools. They perform very well. They are always in the top 10 or top 20 nationally. Therefore, their presence here in Parliament is something that we all celebrate. I believe that they have taken time to learn and understand how Parliament operates because this is part of what I call civic education.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, with those many remarks, I also thank Members for their full support for this Bill and to our Report. I really have nothing to add except to request that I be given an opportunity to reply.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I reply.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Thank you, Hon. Atandi.

(Question put and agreed to)

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

MOTION

ADOPTION OF 2ND REPORT ON STATUS OF REPORTS ON
PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE

*(Moved by Hon. Raphael Wanjala
on 29.7.2026 – Afternoon Sitting)*

*(Resumption of debate interrupted
on 29.7.2026 – Afternoon Sitting)*

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Do you have any interest in this particular Motion? Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal, you are recognised to make your contribution.

Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal (Seme, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. May I also take this opportunity to welcome and appreciate the two great schools from the Nyanza region that are in the House. I call upon the students to use this opportunity to change something in their lives. Change something in the way you see yourselves growing and change something in your personality. It is only then that this visit will be of value to you. We appreciate these two schools.

This Motion is a Report of the Committee on Implementation on the implementation status of reports on petitions and resolutions passed by the House. I take this opportunity just to emphasise the value of petitions. This is a constitutional right that every Kenyan citizen, whether as an individual or as a group have to petition this House on any matter whatsoever that they feel action should be taken. Individuals have the right to do that. Groups also have the right to do that. Even proxies, that is, somebody else who feels something should be done even for the welfare of a totally different group, can petition. This is the only process that allows members of the public to involve this House in problems that they need to solve. It is, therefore, important that when reports are written from these petitions, they should make a difference. Once the Public Petitions Committee considers the petitions, they are sent directly to the petitioners or the relevant State Department. In some cases, they are discussed in the plenary in this House. The most important is the one that goes to the Committee on Implementation.

This Report has observations. The implementation of most resolutions passed by the House requires financial obligations. In the second observation, no adequate budget has been allocated to ministries and state departments to implement these recommendations. The committee's recommendations need to be specific, measurable, and achievable. In other words, they should be smart. The Ministry of National Treasury and Economic Planning should allocate funds to implement the committee's recommendations. Government agencies and state departments should incorporate this in their plans.

Members of the public and groups take their time, do their research, and bring issues they want us to address. The Public Petitions Committee reviews them and provides us with the report. We are aware that these reports are often not acted upon, which is a great disappointment to the people who bring these Petitions before us. We must create a process and framework that makes it mandatory for recommendations made by this Committee to be incorporated in the budget process and work plans, and then implemented. Should Government agencies fail to implement them, we must have a framework of sanctions for those who do not. If we do that, then this Committee will have the teeth that it deserves to deliver for the people who bring Petitions before us.

With those few remarks, I support the Report of this Committee.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Mhe. Bady ametambuliwa.

Hon. Bady Twalib (Jomvu, ODM): Asante sana, Mheshimiwa Spika wa Muda. Nachukua nafasi hii kukushukuru sana kwa kunipa nafasi wakati huu kuunga mkono Ripoti hii ya Public Petitions Committee na mapendekezo yaliyopitishwa.

Kabla niendeleo zaidi, ningependa kuwatambua wasichana wetu wa Ogande Girls' High School kutoka Homa Bay. Hii ni shule ambayo Mama Aida Odinga alisomea. Kesho saa nne, atakuwa pale Miritini katika Eneo Bunge langu. Amealikwa na Gavana Abdullswamad Sherrif Nassir kuanzisha a *state-of-the-art, Early Child Education (ECD) Centre*, ambayo ilianzishwa na marehemu Raila Amolo Odinga. Kesho, Mama ndiye anakuja kufungua. Nataka kuchukua nafasi hii kumuomba Mhe. Raila Amolo Odinga kwa sababu tungependa sana, sisi watu wa Jomvu, kuona kile alichokianza kuwa kesho amekuja kufungua.

Lakini Mama Ida atakuja. Mimi nina hakika. Mama wetu mpendwa ataweza kushikilia yale maendeleo na ile nyayo ambayo Mzee Raila Amolo Odinga alianzisha. Na tukiangalia yule Mama katika kupindishwa, kwa Kiswahili; yaani *to be molded*, kwa Kizungu; alipindwa hapa shule ambayo inaitwa Ogande Girls'. Hii ni shule ambayo Mhe. Kaluma, nataka tukienda *recess* wakati huu wa sasa baada ya mwezi moja, najitolea unipeleke nikaitembele. Ili pengine nione akina Ida Odinga wengine ambao watatoka katika shule hii pia waongoze hapa nchini.

Nataka kuambia wasichana wetu kuwa kila kitu cha wezekana. Nachukua fursa hii ili kuwapatia nasaha ya kuwaambia nawapatia moyo. Kwa sababu, huyu ambaye amesimama hapa mbele yenu ni kijana anayetoka katika familia maskini. Babangu mimi alikuwa *just a Clinical Doctor* akidunga watu sindano na kupeana madawa. Lakini, hakuna aliyedhani kama mtoto wake mimi leo nitakuwa Mbunge katika Bunge la Kenya. Nawapatia nguvu hiyo ya kuwaambia kila kitu kinawezekana. Maishani mwangu mwaka 2007 mpaka 2013 nilikuwa Diwani ambaye siku hizi anaitwa Member of County Assembly (MCA). Mwaka 2013 nikateuliwa Mbunge na pia mwaka wa 2017. Mwaka wa 2022, nikachaguliwa Mbunge na kule kwetu Jomvu tunasema mpango mzima ni *Fotam Bila Break*. 2027 nitarudi hapa, tutakuja onana vizuri. Naona Mhe. Pkosing anacheka sana.

Kwa hivyo, nataka niseme siku hii ya leo, mpango huu mzima ni muhimu sana kwa sababu katika Bunge la 12, nilileta *Petition* hapa ya Owino-Uhuru ambayo iliamuliwa na kortini walipwe Ksh2 bilioni ambao ni Ksh1.3 bilioni *compensation* halafu Ksh700 milioni ilikuwa ni *compensation* ya clean-up ya iyo sehemu ya hapo. Jambo hilo halijafanyika mpaka leo. Bajeti hiyo haiko mpaka leo. Kuna Mzee Ogola ambaye mpaka leo ako kitandani, anakufa akingoja *compensation*. Leo hii, nakumbuka aliyekuwa Spika, Justin Muturi alipigana akasema kwa lazima tulipwe. Mpaka leo, watu wa Owino-Uhuru hawajalipwa.

Vile vile kuna *petition* ya barabara ya Jitoni. Imepitishwa barabara itengenezwe. Hata wewe wajua niliweza *kuraise* jambo hili pale Mariakani tukiwa na Rais William Samoei Ruto. Kwa hivyo, mimi nataka kusema hapa Bunge kwamba *Public Petitions Committee*, makadirio yote yanayoletwa ni muhimu yaweze kutekelezwa kwa sababu wananchi kule nje wanaona tunasema mambo ambayo hayawi.

Mhe. Spika wa Muda, kwa hayo, nakushukuru kwa kunipa nafasi hii. Asante sana.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): *Asante sana*. The Committee on Implementation should take up the matter of the road you discussed with the President in my presence. Do we have any other Members interested in contributing to this Motion?

(Hon. Bady Twalib raised his hand)

No, Hon. Bady Bady. You cannot contribute again. Those are the procedures of the House. There being no more interests, the Mover is called upon to reply. Is the Chairperson of the Committee on Implementation in the House? Being that he is not in, he will be called upon to reply as and when this particular business is scheduled for further deliberations by the House.

(Debate on Motion adjourned)

Next Order.

NOTING OF REPORT OF KENYA
DELEGATION TO 151ST IPU ASSEMBLY

THAT, this House notes the Report of the Kenya Delegation to the 151st Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and related meetings held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 19th to 23rd October 2025.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): The leader of the delegation to move. Who was to move this Motion? Again, the Mover is absent. This is the last time we are postponing consideration of this business. The next time it comes before me, it will be dropped from the business of the House completely.

(Motion deferred)

Next Order.

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF
STATE CORPORATIONS IN THE ROADS AND TRANSPORT SECTOR

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Chairperson, Public Investments Committee on Commercial Affairs and Energy, to move.

Hon. David Pkosing (Pokot South, KUP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I really appreciate the opportunity you have given me. I have waited for it for the last two weeks. But as you said, Parliament has a schedule.

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

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.

As I move this Report on the transport sector, I wish to state that, as a Committee, we agreed to examine the books on a sector-by-sector basis. Today, I have the opportunity to move the report on the roads and transport sector. The report I tabled last time, and the one I have here, comprise 430 pages. It covers the following agencies for which I ask the House to agree with our recommendations:

1. The Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA);
2. The Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA);
3. The LAPSSET Corridor Development Authority;
4. The Kenya Ports Authority (KPA);
5. The Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA);
6. The Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA), which is responsible for national trunk roads, and
7. The Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NaMATA).

It will be important for Members to know that we have dealt with audit reports for several years. The report I have presented is a compilation of 20 years of the Auditor-General's

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examination of the books. This was a substantial undertaking. During that period, we went through several audit queries totalling 248 across the agencies that I have mentioned. Of these, 140 were resolved by the respective agencies and the Auditor-General. The remaining 108 queries were presented to the Committee for examination and determination. This is the summary of issues that came within this sector that I wish to present before this House. We did a great job examining the issues that came before us. I now wish to highlight some of the key issues that emerged during our examination.

The first is cross-cutting issues identified by the Auditor-General across the agencies. A major concern relates to land matters. The Auditor-General found numerous queries concerning land held by these agencies. Specifically, many of the agencies occupy land without the requisite ownership documents. They have no title deeds, no letters of allotment, in almost all of them.

First, the Auditor-General found that most agencies do not have title deeds for the land they occupy. Almost all of them do not have allotment letters, which poses a significant risk to assets. Given the growing concerns, land has become a fundamental issue in this sector. In my few years on this Committee, I have found that almost all public agencies lack land title deeds. That is what the Auditor-General flagged out as a fundamental issue before my Committee for examination.

Of importance to this House and the people of Kenya is the Kenya Ports Authority (KPA), among the other agencies I mentioned here. They have lost almost all their land because they do not have title deeds or ownership documents, even though they have buildings and other assets on those plots. That is a risk. We visited some of them and discovered that they have been grabbed by other citizens who are in cartels. They have lost their land. That is a serious concern I want to present to the House so that the people of Kenya can also join us in helping some of these institutions. KPA is in danger of losing its land. As we know, it is a very fundamental national infrastructure.

I want to say this so that the people, particularly the National Land Commission (NLC), can hear us. This is because the House resolves the issues that concern the people. Therefore, this is a fundamental issue that cuts across those agencies, and I have given an example with the KPA. What is our recommendation on the land issue across all agencies? The NLC must up their game. If it cannot secure the public land of our institutions, then there is no need for it to exist. We have a very tough recommendation to the agencies that are supposed to protect land.

A cross-cutting issue we saw across these agencies is the delay in projects, particularly in the roadside sector. If you look at the KeRRA, KURA, and KeNHA road projects, they have all stalled. The Auditor-General has flagged that as a fundamental issue in the road sector. We found out the reasons why some of these road projects are not being done. Of course, in your constituency and mine, the story is the same: the road projects are not being done.

The Auditor-General flagged them as a danger to resourcing in this country and value for money. Actually, the Auditor-General said there is no value for money in almost 60 per cent of the country's road network. In our evaluation visits, we found out that one of the biggest reasons for the stalling of road projects is pending bills. They contribute significantly to these roads being stuck. But why are they pending bills? Of course, you know the reasons, and I will espouse in a minute.

Two, as a Committee, we found that the identified contractors have no capacity. We have been asking whether some of these contractors are also part of the Government agencies or their staff, and that is probably why they cannot do their work. In most road projects, contractors have run away from the work. That is one of the reasons we have paid billions of shillings for value for money. Three, we found that the road subsector is not receiving sufficient

releases from the Exchequer. Even when it is budgeted, they do not receive their money on time.

So, what have we recommended in that sector to save money? Some of the losses we are incurring on road projects that are not being done are due to contractors claiming interest and damages. As Kenyans, we are paying billions of shillings for these reasons. We are, therefore, proposing to the House that the road agencies should blacklist a contractor who has defaulted on or subcontracted a road project. Such contractors should not be allowed to work in this country. If a blacklisted contractor gets a job, that should be considered corruption, and the agency's CEO must be taken to task to explain why, or taken to jail, because such people are causing us problems. If a CEO knows a contractor cannot do any meaningful work, why should they give them another contract? That is one of our recommendations.

The second recommendation relates to value for money. We found that once budgets have been approved and Exchequer funds for roads have been released, those funds should not be split into quarterly disbursements. It does not make sense to release the funds in quarterly instalments. The amounts released are too small to pay contractors. Our proposal to the House is that the roads sector should receive the funds in full when it requests Exchequer releases, rather than receiving them in four quarterly instalments. That is our recommendation as a Committee.

The third recommendation concerns the funding of roads. We agree with President William Ruto's proposal to securitise financing for roads. That is the future. I am happy, as Chairperson, to state before this House that when I chaired the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure in the last Parliament, we proposed that roads should be financed differently, rather than relying solely on the annual budget. We thank the President for spearheading an alternative approach to road financing, including the proposed Infrastructure Fund. Roads cannot be funded ordinarily. We must fund roads abnormally if we are to move this country forward.

The next area of concern identified by the Auditor-General relates to employment, particularly in national agencies operating at the regional level. We found that most regional agencies are staffed primarily by people from the communities where they are headquartered. If an agency is headquartered in Mombasa, most of its employees come from Mombasa. If it is headquartered in the North Rift, most employees are from there.

We found this to be a clear violation of the National Cohesion and Integration Act. We recommend that the law be implemented. In some institutions, meetings are conducted in the local language, and the minutes are later translated into English because everyone present speaks the same local language. This is a serious matter. Instead of promoting national cohesion, we are promoting regional interests. This was one of the issues highlighted by the Auditor-General across several agencies, particularly those headquartered at the regional level. We recommend strengthening the implementation of the law and ensuring that those managing these institutions comply fully with its provisions.

Finally, the Auditor-General flagged the dispute between the Kenya Airports Authority (KAA) and the Kenya Civil Aviation Authority (KCAA) over the administration and sharing of Air Passenger Service Charge revenue. Our recommendation to the House is that this matter be resolved by amending the relevant law. We propose that, once the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) collects the Air Passenger Service Charge, the portion due to KCAA should be remitted directly to KCAA. In contrast, the portion due to KAA should be remitted directly to KAA.

At present, as highlighted by the Auditor-General, the funds are collected by KRA and transferred to KAA before KCAA receives its share. The dispute arises during that transfer process, and the two agencies are now contemplating legal action against each other. We, therefore, recommend that the law governing the Air Passenger Service Charge be amended to provide for direct remittance of each agency's share, thereby eliminating the current dispute.

Having highlighted those points, we also believe that the Office of the Auditor-General should be adequately resourced. It is doing an excellent job. Having served as the chairman for some years, these people are saving Kenya billions of shillings. The Auditor-General must be properly resourced, particularly given the current devolved units. The Auditor-General is auditing all the devolved units. I say this because when they come before my committee, they are so stretched. That is why I propose that this House agrees with us that the Auditor-General needs to be properly resourced to save Kenya money.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, due to time and in the interest of the Members here, these are my few highlights in moving this Motion. I thank you and ask my colleague and friend, Hon. Sheikh Yussuf, to second the Motion.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): You are recognised to second.

Hon. Yussuf Farah (Wajir West, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I second my chairman on the third report of the Public Investments Committee on Commercial-Affairs and Energy. This is a very crucial committee that takes its time and does its work seriously. After deliberation, thorough investigation, and review of all queries brought before us, we identified two sets of queries that are general to all departments and Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) that presented their reports before us.

One of the queries that always comes before the committee is the pending bills, whether regarding roads, the KPA, or the KCAA. All of them have pending bills. They are becoming a monster in this country, where contractors and people who do business with Kenya are left with a burden, and nobody cares. An example is KeRRA. The Authority's accumulated pending bills were disrupting its operations and expenditure. The committee noted that the interest alone on delayed payments for this Authority amounts to Ksh 66 billion. This money would have gone toward health care services, education, or other critical infrastructure in this country. One entity paying Ksh 66 billion in penalties is no joke. This country needs to wake up, and this House must work hard to ensure there are no pending bills.

Secondly, the Committee also observed the issue of land. All these entities lack ownership documents for their properties. You will find that some of their office headquarters have no ownership documents, are in litigation, or are in court fighting to recover or gain legal ownership of those documents. This is a very serious issue for all departments. Every department presented that kind of query before the Committee.

The third issue is the KCA matter. The Committee noted a gap in the collection and management of air passenger service charges. The Committee was informed that the funds are collected by the KRA rather than by the KCA. The infrastructure is under the KAA, while KRA collects the funds. KCAA undertakes monthly reconciliations of air passenger service charge revenue to determine the amount receivable, but lacks full visibility into the actual allocation. This is an issue. One cannot account for something that has not been collected. Either the infrastructure shall be managed entirely by KRA, or the management and collection of the revenue should fall under KCAA. This mix-up is creating numerous queries with the auditors and problems for KCAA.

In conclusion, the Committee recommends an enhanced, integrated plan and collaboration between the NLC and relevant transport entities to streamline bureaucratic processes and speed up the processing of title deeds. Coordination between the two entities will help minimise litigation, blockages, and overcome legal hurdles. These two entities are government-owned; nothing prevents them from working together to find an amicable solution to issues involving Government land. We are not discussing private land but Government land, some of which is under investigation by the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC) for being grabbed by individuals.

With those remarks, I second the report. Thank you.

(Question proposed)

Hon. Peter Nabulindo (Matungu, ODM): On a point of order.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): What is out of order, Hon. Oscar Nabulindo?

Hon. Peter Nabulindo (Matungu, ODM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to move that the debate be adjourned. Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Members, Hon. Oscar Nabulindo, standing under Standing Order 96, has asked that the debate relevant to this Motion be now adjourned.

(Question, that the debate be now adjourned, put and agreed to)

(Debate on Motion adjourned)

So, the debate on that Motion is adjourned to such future date as it shall be scheduled for the House's consideration by the House Business Committee.

Next Order.

BILL

Second Reading

THE BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS (AMENDMENT) BILL
(National Assembly Bill No. 47 of 2025)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Members, for the convenience of the House, Orders No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 will be stepped down for the House's consideration and deliberations when they will be next scheduled for debate by the House Business Committee.

*(Orders No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,
17, 18, 19 and 20 deferred)*

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Be upstanding.

(A Member spoke off the record)

You cannot raise a point of order when the Speaker is on his feet.

Hon. Members, the time being 6.51 p.m., this House stands adjourned until Tuesday, 4th August 2026, at 2.30 p.m.

(The House rose at 6.51 p.m.)

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