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Wednesday, 4th November 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)

Okay. Members, we have a quorum to transact business. Clerk-at-the-Table.

PAPERS

Hon. Speaker: The Deputy Whip of the Majority Party.

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

1. Draft Judicial Service (Procedure for removal of a Judge from Office) Regulations, 2026, and Report of the public participation from the Judicial Service Commission.
2. Reports of the Auditor-General and Financial Statements for the year ended 30th June 2026, and the certificates therein in respect of the following:
   (a) Bishop Mahon Teachers Training College.
   (b) Bomet University.
   (c) Bungoma National Polytechnic.
   (d) Council of Legal Education Staff Car Loan and Mortgage Scheme.
   (e) Elwak Technical and Vocational College.
   (f) Information and Communications Technology Authority.
   (g) Kenya Industrial Property Institute.
   (h) Kenya Institute of Mass Communication Car Loan and Mortgage Fund.
   (i) Kenya Social Congress (KSC).
   (j) Kibabii University.
   (k) Loima Technical and Vocational College.
   (l) Meru National Polytechnic.
   (m) Nairobi National Polytechnic.
   (n) National Humanitarian Fund.
   (o) NEP Girls High School.
   (p) Nyandarua National Polytechnic.
   (q) Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary.
   (r) Political Parties Fund.
   (s) Special Economic Zones Authority.
   (t) Turkana North Technical and Vocational College.

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3. Reports of the Auditor-General and Financial Statements of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) for the year ended 30th June 2026, and the certificates therein in respect of the following constituencies:
    (a) Banissa.
    (b) Dadaab.
    (c) Mandera South.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker, and I beg to lay.

Hon. Speaker: The Chairperson of the Mediation Committee, Hon. Marianne Kitany. I hope you are ready today.

Hon. Marianne Kitany (Aldai, UDA): Yes, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Go ahead.

Hon. Marianne Kitany (Aldai, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following Paper on the Table:

Report of the Mediation Committee on the Co-operatives Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 7 of 2024)

Hon. Speaker: Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture, Hon. Daniel Wanyama. Give him the microphone.

Hon. Daniel Wanyama (Webuye West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following Paper on the Table:

Report of the Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture on the consideration of the Anti-Doping (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No.66 of 2026).

Hon. Speaker: Chairman of the Committee on Members' Services and Facilities, Hon. Karani.

Hon. Wachira Karani (Laikipia West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following Papers on the Table:

Reports of the Committee on Members' Services and Facilities on its inspection visits to:
    (a) Constituency offices in Embu and Kirinyaga counties, conducted from 5th to 6th May 2026.
    (b) Constituency offices in Migori and Homa Bay counties, conducted from 12th to 13th June 2026.

Hon. Speaker: Next Order.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Hon. Speaker: Chairperson of the Mediation Committee on the Co-operatives Bill, Hon. Marianne.

APPROVAL OF THE MEDIATED VERSION OF THE CO-OPERATIVES BILL
(National Assembly Bill No. 7 of 2024)

Hon. Marianne Kitany (Aldai, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

THAT, pursuant to the provisions of Article 113(2) of the Constitution and Standing Order 150(3), this House adopts the Report of the Mediation Committee on the Co-operatives Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 7 of 2024), laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 4th November 2026, and approves the

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mediated version of the Co-operatives Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 7 of 2024).

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Marianne. Hon. Karani, Chairman of the Committee on Members' Services and Facilities.

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON INSPECTION VISITS TO CONSTITUENCY OFFICES IN EMBU AND KIRINYAGA COUNTIES

Hon. Wachira Karani (Laikipia West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Committee on Members' Services and Facilities on its inspection visits to the constituency offices in Embu and Kirinyaga counties, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 4th November 2026.

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON INSPECTION VISITS TO CONSTITUENCY OFFICES IN MIGORI AND HOMA BAY COUNTIES

Hon. Wachira Karani (Laikipia West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Committee on Members' Services and Facilities on its inspection visits to the constituency offices in Migori and Homa Bay counties, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 4th November 2026.

I thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Next Order.

QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

REQUESTS FOR STATEMENTS

Hon. Speaker: Are Hon. Gitonga Mukunji and Geoffrey Wandeto in the House? Hon. Dawood. Leader of the Majority Party, we are expecting the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration. Ascertain his presence in the precincts of Parliament and his readiness to appear before the House in the next couple of minutes.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES AT NKABUNE TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

Hon. Rahim Dawood (North Imenti, Independent): Hon. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I rise to request for a statement from the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Education regarding alleged irregularities in the management, finances, governance, operations and development of Nkabune Technical Training Institute in North Imenti Constituency, Meru County.

For many years, the institution has offered technical and vocational education which has supported employment, businesses and other enterprises, serving students and staff.

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However, the community has raised concerns regarding the reported decline in student enrolment, institutional governance, financial accountability, procurement practices, management decisions and the apparent decline in the institution's economic contribution to the area.

Of particular concern are allegations that the institution may have reported approximately 7,000 students for purposes of Government funding, whereas the actual student population may have been less than 1,000. Further concerns have been raised regarding general mismanagement of funds and revenue, misappropriation of assets such as farm inputs, machinery and livestock, flouting of procurement processes, mismanagement of the operations of the town campus and hotel, and alleged abuse of office and interference in institutional management. Those issues, if substantiated, raise serious questions regarding the prudent management of public resources, institutional accountability, the quality of training and future sustainability of the institution.

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

1. The actual student population against the enrolment figures submitted by the institution for purposes of Government capitation for the last five years, and whether any irregular claims or payments were made, the amounts involved and the corrective measures taken.
2. A comprehensive forensic audit of the institution's finances, procurement of assets, and whether any public funds have been misappropriated, diverted or lost.
3. The operations and oversight of the Board of Management, including allegations of abuse of office, intimidation and victimisation of staff and students, conflict of interest and possible improper interference in the transfer and reinstatement of the Principal.
4. An assessment of the adequacy of trainers, staffing levels, employment terms and working conditions, and the adequacy of the learning facilities.
5. Measures that are being taken to restore public confidence and strengthen the institution's relationship with its host community.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Melly, when can you respond to that request for statement?

Hon. Julius Melly (Tinderet, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I will respond in two weeks.

Hon. Speaker: Two weeks. For the second time, is Hon. Gitonga Mukunji in the House? The request for a statement is dropped. Is Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto in the House? The request for a statement is dropped.

(Requests for statements by
Hon. Mukunji and Hon. Wandeto dropped)

(Hon. Charles Nguna and other
Hon. Members stood in the gangways)

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members on your feet, take your seats. Obviously, Hon. Nguna, your ears have taken leave today.

(Laughter)

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COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

HEALTH STATUS OF SEN. (DR) OBURU OGINGA

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, I have a very short Communication to make. As you may be aware, our colleague from the Senate, Sen. (Dr) Oburu Oginga, CBS, MP, Senator of Siaya, has been unwell for some time. Senator Oburu, who is also the Party Leader of the Orange Democratic Party (ODM), has been receiving treatment both locally and abroad, to which he has responded well.

Hon. Members, I wish to inform the House and the general public that Senator Oburu Odinga has now been discharged from hospital and is recuperating at his residence. Indeed, this morning, the Speaker of the Senate and 'yours truly' had the opportunity to visit him, and I am delighted to report that he is well and in good spirits.

Hon. Members, despite the illness, Senator Oburu has not abdicated his parliamentary duties and is working from home. We wish him a quick recovery so that he can resume his normal duties from the office.

The House is accordingly informed.

I also thank the Members who accompanied me. They are Hon. Millie Odhiambo, Hon. Commissioner Mishi Mboko and Senators Dan Maanzo, Wafula Wakoli, Kisang', and one or two other Members. Who else? The Member of Rangwe Constituency, Hon. Lillian Gogo, and several other Members. We are happy to inform the House that our colleague, the youth leader, Oburu Odinga, is well and in very good spirits.

Thank you.

(Applause)

Yes, Hon. Osoro. What is it?

Hon. Silvanus Osoro (South Mugirango, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. That is great news. You will remember there was a lot of speculation, and some bloggers wrote stories, when Hon. Senator Oburu was admitted in hospital. These stories created unnecessary tension across the country. It is time this House raised serious concerns about how some people misuse social media, send wrong signals about others' health without regard for their families and, at times, create unnecessary political tension.

We saw one blogger, who is far away from this country, saying that Senator Oburu had passed on. It was very unfortunate. It is time this House reviews cyber laws so that we can put such characters to book. It is completely wrong, especially during periods of political tension. Above all, we appreciate your visit to Hon. Senator Oburu. We pray that he eventually gets out of the house to proceed with his duties as the Party Leader of ODM.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Indeed, Hon. Osoro. In fact, I spoke to Hon. (Dr) Oburu when he was in Cromwell Hospital in London. I saw a blogger posting that he was dead a minute after speaking to him and yet, I had just spoken to him and he was well and in good spirits. That is the Kenya we have.

Yes, Member of Kathiani, Hon. Robert Mbui.

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM): Thank you for your Statement. That is excellent news. I think it is important to note that the Senator of Siaya has been our very long-time ally and a good friend. In fact, I remember my Party Leader attended, as a chief guest of honour, to commemorate his 80th birthday. It is very good news. I think Kenyans need to learn from this. The speculation we see on social media all the time is bad. You know, talking about somebody and even sending them to their grave is very unfortunate. As a country, we must be humane and have the moral aptitude to do the right thing. For somebody to write that someone is dead

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when they do not have the facts, they must remember that, that person has a family. They have friends, neighbours and business associates. It is a very unfortunate thing.

When it comes to cyber-bullying and cyber operations, Kenyans have to learn that we cannot continue in this manner. We are a laughing stock of the world when we keep on saying that our leaders are dead when they are alive. That speculation has continued even on the political scene. Now they have been saying that Wiper has joined the Broad-based Government. We have not.

(Loud consultations)

They have to be very careful not to speculate. Let them wait for an announcement, if there is one. They can relax and keep their cool if there is none. Otherwise, thank you. We are happy that Oburu is back.

(Laughter)

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Member of Nyando Constituency, Hon. Jared Okello.

Hon. Jared Okello (Nyando, ODM): Thank you for giving me the opportunity. I was, indeed, in your office when you called Dr Oburu Odinga. Within two minutes, I came back to you. I told you that some people were spreading certain speculations about the person you had just spoken with. That did not really merit the stature and position of our dear Party Leader.

The Party Leader stayed home for a few days after he jetted back into the country, then went for additional reviews at Nairobi Hospital. I was with him at Nairobi Hospital when someone called and told me: "*Poleni sana* for having lost your dear Party Leader." I was present with the Party Leader at his hospital bed. I do not know who benefits from those kinds of misinformation. In the end, the Party Leader himself came out and addressed the nation in good health.

Our people tend to abuse gadgets. Gadgets were not meant to subvert our laws, but to facilitate communication. Let us be responsible even as we communicate. Let us remember that those people have people who depend upon them. Therefore, we should not abuse gadgets that are meant only to share information with the world.

We also understand that such challenges come as the world advances. It is important and incumbent upon us all to always review. Just ask whether the information you are about to send is factual. Otherwise, it puts people in a very bad light. People have ended up in court over these matters, and the courts have pronounced themselves. People have been jailed and fined for sending false information.

We thank you for this guidance and for always putting this country on the right path, even when things become so difficult. You have been the voice of reason in this country. We hope and pray for you as we enter the next round of elections. We hope to elect you again as our Speaker when we return in September 2027, because we must!

(Laughter)

I thank you.

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

Hon. John Kiarie (Dagoretti South, UDA): Thank you very much. We must thank you for issuing this Communication and for the clarity that you have brought to the House and to the country. One of the bigger issues at play here is how Kenya is communicating today. We have to admit that the Government, and even Parliament, might never be able to oversee everything that is happening on social media.

Therefore, Kenyans are called upon to be responsible even in how they use the gadgets that they carry. As it were, families should be the ones to break the news on what is happening

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in their midst. The race by bloggers to break news, and the race to break news by people using social media, can be remedied if our media houses step up to the call of journalism, if there is an untidy trend on our social media.

The mainstream media are purveyors and carriers of truth. We, therefore, call on media houses in this country not to let the tail wag the dog, where they collect news from bloggers instead of the other way around. Some places take communication seriously. For instance, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is a source of credible information and truth. Before the BBC publishes anything, it verifies and fact-checks. Therefore, there is a place not only for the public who use social media, but also for established mainstream media houses to be the source of truth in news.

Hon. Speaker, I thank you. This is great news. I was recently with the Party Leader, and what a great mind he is! I think the youth of this country have a lot to learn from people who have walked the path they are now trying to follow. We should be speaking to those who have been there before us, like you, Hon. Speaker. I would describe you as a reservoir of knowledge and intelligence. These inter-generational conversations could help improve the way we communicate in this country.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Melly.

Hon. Julius Melly (Tinderet, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for giving me this opportunity. Social media is a very important means of communication. However, it has also been characterised by irresponsibility and poor communication practices.

In today's society, we rely on social media to get facts, information, and ideas about what is happening around us. Unfortunately, social media has become a den of misinformation and bad-mouthing. More importantly, it misleads the public. Even when a death occurs, I have seen very disturbing pictures of accident victims being posted carelessly on social media. An accident may have occurred, and someone may have lost their life, but the parents or relatives may not yet have been informed. Yet, irresponsibly, individuals post it on social media.

This sector needs to be regulated. We need to establish clear rules for how we use social media. On some occasions, people have even announced that someone has died when, in fact, no such thing has happened. This sector needs responsible communication and clear regulations on how we use it. It is an important sector that we cannot do without, but we must ensure that it is properly regulated.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Mandazi, do you also wish to speak to this?

(Hon. Victor Koech spoke off the record)

Yes, Hon. Mandazi.

Hon. Victor Koech (Chepalungu, CCM): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker, for the good news that you have brought to this House. Growing up and to date, for our children, it is unacceptable and the last thing to wish a living person is death. It is one of the worst things one can wish another person. We may be speaking about young people, but bad behaviour is not confined to them. Older people also use social media irresponsibly. It is time this House took charge and enacted laws to regulate social media use.

As we wish the ODM Party Leader, the ‘youth leader’, good health, we also urge Kenyans to become responsible citizens. They should not wake up every day to post bad news or wish misfortune upon other peoples’ families.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Gladys Boss (Uasin Gishu County, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. First, I wish to thank you for that very important Communication. It sets the record straight and puts

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rumour-mongers to shame. However, I request that the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation that is chaired by Hon. John Kiarie to work together with the Committee on Delegated Legislation, chaired by Hon. Chepkong'a, to develop appropriate regulations and ensure that this behaviour comes to an end.

As useful as social media is, if unregulated, it can do more harm than good to the society. We have had situations where members of certain families have been rushed to hospital after suffering minor strokes because of the information that is circulated on social media. We are endangering peoples' lives. People keep spreading falsehoods, unverified information, and rumours on social media because they do not care. The consequences are not severe enough.

I once asked someone about this, and they said that, as long as something trended for the day, they did not care whether what they posted was true or false. This problem is not confined to social media. It also occurs in media houses and at various public forums. It is, therefore, important, and, indeed, necessary, that we regulate it and impose serious consequences that make it not worth doing. To allege that either someone has died or been hospitalised before their family gets the information, is the worst damage you can do to any person.

As Parliament, we should not simply complain. We are the lawmakers; we can legislate on these matters and ensure that this does not happen. I remember when we lost the Governor of Nyeri. His own son, who was at school, saw a photograph of his father following a gruesome accident on social media long before his mother could reach him. Traditionally, as Africans, when a death or tragedy involving a family member occurs, relatives have a particular way of breaking the news. They ensure that the person receiving the news has a support system, with people around to counsel, comfort and support them. Today, however, social media is doing it without any regard.

I urge the relevant committees to sit together and develop regulations. Remember, we can develop regulations from time to time whenever they are required. As this misconduct continues, we must keep strengthening the regulatory framework to ensure that we do not become a lawless society. A society that is non-factual. I have even heard Members of this House announce that certain amounts of money are owed to the University of Nairobi when that is not true. When I sought clarification, I was told it was not true. That all he needed was to trend. We must stop this. It is our responsibility as the National Assembly.

Finally, we wish Hon. Oburu Odinga a quick recovery and look forward to having him back in the Senate in person very soon.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Zamzam.

Hon. Zamzam Mohammed (Mombasa County, ODM): Ahsante sana, Mhe. Spika. Nami pia nikupongeze kwa Ujumbe uliotuletea leo katika Bunge hili. Ni dhahiri kuwa taifa likichomwa huwa halianzi kwa *streets*. Huanzia kwenye mitandao ya kijamii. Tumekumbwa na maafa mengi kama taifa kutokana na uchochezi, uongo, *propaganda*, ufidhuli na hasira zinazopandishwa na watu.

(Hon. John Koyi and other Members consulted loudly)

Hon. Speaker: Order, Members. Member for Sirisia, that *kamukunji* is illegal. Can you disband it? Proceed.

Hon. Zamzam Mohammed (Mombasa County, ODM): Ahsante, Mhe. Spika. Nilikuwa nikisema kuwa watu huchochewa hasira na kujazwa chuki kupitia mitandao ya kijamii, kisha wanaelekezwa kuamini habari za uongo. Kwa mfano, hivi majuzi, tuliona taarifa zikisambazwa kuwa mzee wetu tunayempenda, ambaye tunaendelea kumuombea afya njema

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na maisha marefu, na ambaye ni *Party Leader* wa ODM, Mhe. Oburu, amefariki. Inaenda kwa mitandao kila mahali ilhali yuko hai. Hili ni jambo la aibu na fedheha kwa taifa letu.

Kwa hivyo, nataka kusema kuwa sheria kali zinapaswa kuwekwa. Niliona picha za Mhe. Rais wetu na za Mama Samia Suluhu Rais wa Tanzania zikiwekwa kwenye jeneza. Vijana wanatumiwa kufanya vitendo hivyo kwa malipo ya Ksh500 au Ksh1,000. Nataka kuwaambia vijana wa taifa hili kuwa mkono mmoja una simu, na huenda mkono mwingine una shahada. Kwa hivyo, mnapotumia simu zenu, kumbukeni kuwa dakika 30 tu mnazotumia kuchapisha taarifa kwenye mitandao zinaweza kuharibu maisha yenu. Unaweza kwenda kutafuta kazi katika sekta ambayo wewe ni mweledi, una ujuzi na uzoefu, lakini mwajiri akiangalia *social media* tu pekee na zile vitu ulikuwa unaweka, unakosa ile ajira. Kwa hivyo, vijana wetu wasitumike vibaya.

Mhe. Spika, hata wewe niliona ukitukanwa sana kwenye mitandao ya kijamii. Mimi pia nimetukanwa sana. Navishwa nguo, na hata kuwekwa kwenye uteo na kupaa kama mwanga. Watoto wanafanya vituko sana kwenye mitandao.Watoto wetu wanaweza wakafaidi na mtandao. Kuna ajira, masomo na mengine mengi ambayo wanaweza kufanya na iwafaidi kuliko kuingia kwa mambo machafu.

Kwa hivyo, hili Bunge linafaa litunge sheria na kila wakati tuwe tunairekebisha, ili sheria hiyo iwe thabiti. Watakaotumia mtandao vibaya wawekwe ndani kama adhabu kwao na wale watakao watuma. Kwa mfano, mtu anaweza kuandika kwa mtandao wa kijamii kuwa watu wanapigwa mapanga na kuuliwa Likoni, kisha vijana wajitokeze kwenda kuvamia wasiowajua. Kuna *messages* ambazo huwa zinafowadiwa *100 times* na watu hawajui kama *source* yake ni sawa.

Watu huwa hawajui ukweli wa hizo *messages* lakini wanazipokea na kuamusha mihemko. Jana nilikuwa pamoja na Waziri Joho kule Technical University of Mombasa (TUM). Tulizungumza na vijana juu ya haya maswala. Tunazidi kuhamasisha vijana wetu watumie mitandao vizuri ili mambo yao yaenda shwari. Wakitumia mtandao vibaya, hata sisi tunaweza kuhudhuria matanga yao baada ya kufanyiwa vibaya na wafe au waende jela na watake kuletewa sabuni ama maisha yao yaangamie kwa kuzunguka zunguka tu kutokana na kutopata kazi.

Ujumbe kwa viongozi wenzangu ni huu: Tukae na vijana wetu. Hakuna mtu ambaye hana Gen Z anaoweza kuwazungumzia. Kila mtu ana watoto ambao wanamsikiliza. Kwa hivyo, tuanze kuzungumza na watoto na tuwaeleze sheria imetungwa Bungeni. Wakipatikana wakifanya hili na lile, mambo yao yatakuwa mabaya.

Rais amefanya mambo mazuri sana. Amejenga barabara na hospitali. Nashangaa kuwa watoto wetu wa Gen Z huchukuliwa na watu ambao wanaeneza chuki. Kitu ambacho hao watu hawawaambii hawa watoto ni kuwa Rais amefanya hiki na kile na wao wanakuja kufanya mbadala. Kama ni ajira, kuna barabara ambazo hazijengwi na mchwa bali zinajengwa na vijana. Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) inajengwa na vijana, *Affordable housing* inajengwa na vijana na zote zinatoa nafasi za ajira.

Kule kwetu Pwani, Rais amemleta Dangote atakayetuletea shilingi trilioni mbili na kuajiri vijana zaidi ya elfu 60. Ikiwa wanasema Rais ni mbaya, ni sawa. Lakini mimi huwauliza hao vijana watu wao wamekuja na mambo gani mazuri ambayo yameinua hisia zao na kuwajaza chuki mpaka wakiwaona wenzao wanataka kuwapiga wawaue. Vijana huambiwa: “Hapa mumeniona na pale mumeniona” ila hawaambiwi baada ya kumwona mtu huyo watafanyiwa kitu gani. Kwa hivyo, tuweke sheria ya kulinda Taifa hili ili liende sawa.

Ahsante sana.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, we will stop there. Hon. K.J. Kinyanjui, I will advise you to look at comparable jurisdictions and recent legislative developments in Australia, France, the European Union (EU), Denmark and the United Kingdom (UK). They are mature democracies, but they are dealing with fake news, irresponsible social media, and all manner

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of anti-social behaviour. I can sponsor you to visit those jurisdictions if you have time. Hon. Millie Odhiambo, go ahead. I had already acknowledged that you accompanied me to see the Party Leader, Hon. (Dr) Oburu Odinga.

Hon. Millie Odhiambo-Mabona (Suba North, ODM): Hon. Speaker, I thank you for organising us, as a House, to go and see our Party Leader, Hon. Oburu Odinga. I listened to Members as I came here, and I agree with all that has been said.

We need responsible social media. Often, people do not understand the impact misinformation can have on family members. When one sees that their family member is dead, they can react… It is Hon. Gladys who has said that a family member can react and die as a consequence of fake news on social media. One issue you raised is young people engaging with social media. Sometimes, when you look at people engaging on social media, they look 14, 15, or 16 years old. The fact is that some parents are failing to take care of their children. However, other parents may not do so because they are not conversant with social media. So, as a House, we must find a way to address this issue.

I am especially concerned about - as a child's rights lawyer – that I cannot mention the name of a young girl who lost her mother, and she is always on social media. One of the things I will be calling on the Children's Department to do is to look into her case. This case involves a known person in society. The mother of that girl died, and she is always on social media. What she is saying is not good for her. Peoples' comments about her are not helpful. She may not notice now, but they are not good for her personal development. It is up to us, as a House, to decide how much young people should engage with social media. It may not be popular because young people do not like it when you regulate social media. It may not be a popular thing, but the same way we look at...

Hon. Speaker: What is right does not have to be popular.

Hon. Millie Odhiambo-Mabona (Suba North, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. As children rights advocates, we consider children evolving capacities. When courts decide children matters, they consider a child's evolving capacity. It does not look at what a child thinks they want. When we were young, we wanted things that, looking back now, seem stupid, although at the time we thought they were very sensible. More worrisome is when adults misinform and disinform, which can harm others. I know this because, on social media, defamation laws are not enough. You have to prove you were defamed. Some cases involve no defamation, but someone else is still injured. So, there must be criminal consequences for cases like that.

We wish Hon. Oburu Oginga a quick recovery. He is doing very well. That was the third time I saw him since he got unwell. He is doing very well. I was amused by how people were arguing with me when I wrote that I had seen him and he is well. They were saying I am cheating them and he is in the morgue. I saw him, but they say he is in the morgue. You know, people are just...

Hon. Speaker: Tell them we had lunch with him.

Hon. Millie Odhiambo-Mabona (Suba North, ODM): Yes, people are utterly ridiculous. So, let us be a bit more humane. You know, social media does not take our *utu;* it does not take our humanity. Let us be more humane even when we are on social media. The fact that social media obscures our identities does not make us any less human.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you. We will go back to two quick requests for statements. Hon. Mukunji.

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REQUESTS FOR STATEMENTS

IMPACT OF TEA LEVY ON TEA PRICES AND FARMERS' EARNINGS

Hon. Gitonga Mukunji (Manyatta, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Pursuant to...

Hon. Speaker: Apologise to the House. I called you twice and you were not here!

Hon. Gitonga Mukunji (Manyatta, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I apologise. I was handling constituency matters.

Hon. Speaker: That is not true. You told me you were having lunch.

(Laughter)

Hon. Gitonga Mukunji (Manyatta, UDA): No, Hon. Speaker! I told you I was actually at the Table Office following up on a Motion that was supposed to come in the morning, and it did not come. It was the MSME Development Amendment Bill.

Hon. Speaker: Yes.

Hon. Gitonga Mukunji (Manyatta, UDA): Hon. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I wish to request for a statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock on the implications of the 0.8 per cent tea levy and its effect on tea sales prices and farmers' bonuses.

The 0.8 per cent tea levy is a statutory charge that was introduced under the Tea Levy Regulations, 2026. The Kenya Tea Development Agency KTDA reportedly commenced payments of September 2026 monthly earnings and annual bonuses to smallholder tea farmers on 12th October 2026. However, farmers have expressed concern over reduced bonuses and disparities in payment rates across factories. Reported bonus rates for the Financial Year 2025/2026 range from Ksh12 to Ksh50 per kilogram, with farmers reporting lower returns compared to the previous year.

Tea farming remains a major source of livelihood in Embu County and the wider Mount Kenya region. Reduced earnings have frustrated farmers, with some reportedly uprooting their tea bushes. This threat affects the farmers' livelihoods, the sustainability of tea production and their earnings from the sector.

It is against this background that I request for a statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock on the following:

1. A report on the impact of the 0.8 per cent tea levy on tea sale prices and the extent to which it has contributed to the reduced bonus payments to farmers.
2. A breakdown of the levy and other deductions and charges that are applied to tea proceeds, indicating their respective effects on farmers' net earnings.
3. The measures that are being put in place by the Government to ensure that the levy and other charges do not unduly reduce farmers' earnings or undermine efforts to improve returns from tea production.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Mukunji. Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock? Is there any Member from that Committee? Deputy Whip of the Majority Party, inform the Chairperson to bring a response in the next two weeks.

Hon. Naomi Waqo (Marsabit County, UDA): I will do so. Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto.

Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto (Tetu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I also profusely apologise to the House. The lunch was sweeter than usual today. I had seen that the matter was listed under Order No.7.

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Hon. Speaker: You are more honest. You were having lunch.
Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto (Tetu, UDA): Yes.
Hon. Speaker: Okay.

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF KENYA'S GOVERNANCE AND CORRUPTION DIAGNOSTIC REPORT BY IMF

Hon. Geoffrey Wandeto (Tetu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I rise to request for a statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning regarding the International Monetary Fund (IMF) Governance and Corruption Diagnostic Report for Kenya.

The Government of Kenya, as part of its ongoing engagement with the IMF under various economic reform programmes, invited the IMF to undertake a governance and corruption assessment for Kenya. The Governance and Corruption Diagnostic (GCD) Report is a comprehensive review that is intended to identify systemic governance weaknesses, corruption vulnerabilities and institutional gaps that affect the management of public resources.

Following a scoping mission in March 2025, an IMF technical assessment mission undertook the substantive assessment in June 2025. The assessment involved extensive consultations with Government agencies, oversight institutions, civil society organisations and other relevant stakeholders, making the resulting report significant to the wider national governance and accountability framework.

The Governance and Corruption Diagnostic Report is believed to have been completed and formally handed over to the Government of Kenya around June 2026. However, despite the assessment having been undertaken with extensive public engagement, the Report is yet to be made publicly available, notwithstanding the significance of its subject matter to the management of public resources and public institutions. This raises concerns regarding compliance with the constitutional principles of access to information, transparency and accountability under Articles 35 and 201 of the Constitution.

It is against this background that I request for a statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning on the following:

1. The status of the development of the Governance and Corruption Diagnostic Report for Kenya, confirmation of whether the International Monetary Fund has handed the Report to the Government of Kenya, and the steps that are being undertaken to publish the Report.
2. A clarification on the framework of engagement between the Government and the IMF regarding the publication of the Report, including any conditions, limitations and restrictions imposed by the Fund on its public disclosure.
3. The timeframe within which the Government intends to publicly release the report, including details of any portions proposed to be withheld or redacted and the legal basis for such withholding or redaction.

I thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Wandeto. Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning. Where is Hon. Kimani Kuria? Is there a Member of that Committee? Deputy Whip of the Majority Party, instruct the Chairperson to bring a response in two weeks.

Hon. Naomi Waqo (Marsabit County, UDA): I will do so. Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Deputy Whip of the Majority Party, will you now search for and find the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration and bring him to the Chamber?

Are the following Members present: Hon. Martin Owino and Hon. Robert Basil? Hon. Jackson Lentoijoni? You indicated that you are not pursuing your Question. We will drop it.

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Hon. Abdul Haro and Hon. Mark Mwenje. You are sitting in a different place. I had not noticed you. Hon. Patrick Munene?

(A Member spoke off the record)

You cannot stand in for him unless you have a written request to the Speaker to allow you to do so. Do you have one? If you do not, you will not.

[The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen) was ushered into the Chamber]

Cabinet Secretary, welcome to the House. As usual, your docket attracts the most requests for statements and questions, apart from health and roads. You are welcome to respond to the questions. As I always say, answer questions precisely and concisely. For those Members who want to joyride on any Question, I will allow an average of two per Question. We will start with Hon. Martin Owino, Member for Ndhiwa. Hon. Martin Owino is absent. The Question is temporarily stayed, but will be dropped if he does not show up.

Next, Hon. Robert Basil, Member for Yatta.

Question 26/2026

PROGRESS REPORT ON STATUS OF RECOGNITION AND REMUNERATION OF VILLAGE ELDERS

Hon. Robert Basil (Yatta, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I rise to ask Question 26 of 2026 to the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration:

> Could the Cabinet Secretary provide a progress report on the status of the recognition and remuneration of village elders who are serving under the *Nyumba Kumi* Framework?

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Cabinet Secretary.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Once again, I am very happy to be here to undertake a very important constitutional responsibility of accountability, which is the hallmark of our democracy. I know that I have been asked to answer a number of questions that you have presented before this House. However, could you give me three minutes to make an opening statement?

Hon. Speaker: Go ahead.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. First, let me assure this House that our country remains peaceful and secure and that the Government is firmly committed to safeguarding the progress that we have made. While we acknowledge the security challenges that persist, it is important that public discourse be informed by facts and a balanced appreciation of the situation.

As the country prepares for the 2027 General Election, the Government is taking deliberate measures to ensure that the electoral process is peaceful, secure and all-inclusive. The National Police Service has developed a 16-month election security roadmap that is covering September 2026 to December 2027. The roadmap comprises 28 activities across six phases, from stakeholder engagement and preparatory work to operational planning, training, election operations and post-election review. The Service is strengthening intelligence-led and

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preventive policing, mapping security hotspots, deepening inter-agency coordination and preparing officers to protect voters, candidates, election officials and electoral infrastructure.

These efforts will be guided by political neutrality, professionalism, accountability and respect for human rights. The National Cohesion and Integration Commission has an equally important complementary role. Through public education, monitoring of hate speech and action against ethnic incitement, the Commission is working to counter divisive political mobilisation and promote peaceful coexistence. Initiatives such as *Uchaguzi Bila Noma* are central to those efforts. Our objective is not merely to prevent electoral violence. It is to create an environment in which every Kenyan can participate freely, safely and without intimidation.

In this regard, I urge the IEBC to enforce the electoral code of conduct firmly and without favour. Candidates who engage in violence and intimidation or who are implicated in such conduct through their agents or supporters must face the consequences that are provided by the law. Where the evidence and statutory conditions warrant it, the Commission should institute proceedings before the High Court, which has the power to disqualify candidates.

The Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) must also investigate those responsible for criminal offences and prosecute them. Electoral violence should not go unpunished. As leaders, we bear a particular responsibility for shaping our political culture. Law enforcement can prevent violence and restore order, but building a stable and prosperous society requires a broader national commitment to tolerance, civility and the rule of law. Let us rise together to that responsibility.

Hon. Speaker, may I also speak briefly about the fight against illicit alcohol, drugs and substance abuse. I seek the indulgence of the House because this menace poses a grave threat to public health, the safety of our communities and the future of our young people. Over the past year, the Government has intensified this campaign, with a particular focus on identifying and dismantling the networks that are involved in the manufacture, distribution and sale of illicit and adulterated alcohol products.

Under the coordination of county commissioners, county security and intelligence committees continue to lead multi-agency enforcement operations against illicit alcohol and drugs. Those operations have resulted in the seizure of substantial quantities of adulterated alcohol, illegal ethanol and other harmful substances, and disrupting the supply chain that sustains that threat. Authorities have arrested suspects and taken them through the criminal justice process, while closing non-compliant outlets, including bars. The Government has also commenced a nationwide re-inspection of alcohol manufacturing premises to establish compliance with applicable laws and standards. Factories that are found operating outside the law will face appropriate enforcement action, including closure and withdrawal of license, while those responsible will be held accountable. I now seek your indulgence to respond to the specific questions raised by the Hon. Members, starting with the one by Hon. Basil.

On 4th August, 2026, His Excellency the President launched the National Government Village Administration Policy, which aimed to recognise and facilitate village elders formally. The policy facilitated the on-boarding of an estimated 106,000 National Government Village Administration elders across the Republic as part of the national administration structure, and aligning them as official administrators of the village unit.

This initial onboarding of the National Government Village Administrative Elders attracted a budget of Ksh3.9 billion, appropriated under the Personal Emolument Vote for the State Department of Internal Security and National Administration. My Ministry spearheaded this final product, but I want to pause to thank various Members of Parliament who are seated here, including you, the late Malulu Injendi and Members of the Senate, who for years continued deliberating on the matter of facilitating village elders. I remember when we were in the Senate, you were very vocal on this matter. I am privileged to have eventually become Cabinet Secretary and to have the opportunity to operationalise the same. Many people take

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credit, including Members of the National Assembly who provided the budget and His Excellency the President, who gave us the final go-ahead to implement it.

For the first time in the history of the Republic of Kenya, our village elders are now formally recognised and supported by the Government through an honorarium. This is a wonderful step. I am very proud of this process. Hon. Speaker, if you want to know the sentiments, when you go for public engagement, as you often do, you will realise that when you mention this subject, ordinary citizens appreciate that this is the administration that implemented it. As I went around the country during the *Jukwa la Usalama forums,* every forum asked us to implement this process. I am glad we kept our promise, and I thank Hon. Basil for bringing this matter for deliberation here.

Subsequently, the State Department for Internal Security and National Administration undertook nationwide data capture for village elders, resulting in a national register for the recognition and facilitation of elders. To institutionalise the recognition and facilitation program, the State Department established a data processing and management unit comprising the National Standing Advisory Committee, the National Government Village Administrative Elders Secretariat, eight regional management units, and 49 county sub-regional management units for village elders.

This register was transmitted to Safaricom M-Pesa Services for payment of a Ksh3,000 monthly stipend, which began promptly on 4th August, 2026. To date, Safaricom M-Pesa Services has processed 96,566 records and paid the elders through the *Tunza Vijiji* Wallet, with the rest referred back for reconciliation of data mismatches, including names, identity cards, numbers and phone numbers. The data update and reconciliation process is on-going and will be finalised within a month to ensure the remaining elders are paid their stipend in arrears.

Hon. Speaker, His Excellency the President, while addressing the elders at State House, Nairobi, on 4th August 2026, directed that the National Government Village Elders Policy be converted into a Sessional Paper and elders be provided with smartphones for ease of reporting. He further directed that they be onboarded onto the Social Health Authority (SHA) Medical Scheme Cover and trained on governance matters to improve service delivery. These directives were justified as follows:

1. Preparation for a Sessional Paper on the Government policy to be converted from an administrative tool into a legal document for posterity and to give an opportunity to this House to deliberate and put this on record.
2. Enumeration and unmapped villages and reconciliation of data to create a comprehensive database and reliable village units record for gazettement.
3. Procuring ICT equipment to promote digitisation of the National Government data for ease of access and retrieval and reporting.
4. Procuring smartphones to enhance coordination and communication within the security sector and training of the village elders to enhance governance and understanding of key roles assigned to the elders.
5. Procuring uniforms and identity badges to promote distinct identity during service delivery and medical cover per annum for every elder to promote their welfare; and finally.
6. Monitoring and evaluation to assess the performance of the policy and the impact on service delivery.

Hon. Speaker, this matter is being canvassed between my Office, the Attorney-General's Office, and my colleague, the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Planning. It also requires your input and support to ensure the recognition and facilitation program for the National Government village elders attains its intended purpose of enhancing delivery of premier services to citizens. In the same breath, once the sessional paper and policy are approved and adopted by the Cabinet, it will be transmitted to the Departmental Committee

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of the National Security and Administration for appraisal before tabling in the House Plenary. We seek your support.

As I conclude, I want to clarify that the National Government Village Elders Administration Recognition and Facilitation Program, as documented in the policy, targets the village elders, not the *Nyumba Kumi* cluster elders who form the support system for the engaged village elder. It prioritises the spirit of voluntarism over compensation for services that are offered to citizens.

It prioritises the spirit of voluntarism rather than compensation for service offered to citizens at that level. The village elder, therefore, by deed, becomes the chairperson of existing *nyumba kumi* clusters in their villages for purposes of coordinating service delivery.

Finally, the process of onboarding all engaged national Government village elders is underway. I wish to assure this House that within the next two months, all elders will be fully captured in the national database, and their stipend in arrears will cover the months that have passed since the inception of the programme.

I thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Basil.

Hon. Robert Basil (Yatta, WDM): Thank you, my brother, Cabinet Secretary. Allow me to thank the President too. I believe he has made history as the first President to recognise village elders. I have a question regarding the gazettement and operationalisation of Yatta South Sub-County. You have already done what was required, but I would appreciate knowing when the gazettement and operationalisation will be completed.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: There is a supplementary question by Hon. Mathenge, the Member for Nyeri Town.

Hon. Duncan Mathenge (Nyeri Town, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. First, I would like to congratulate the President and the Cabinet Secretary for coming up with this initiative, as it has been on the lips of many elders for quite some time. But two issues arise. Ordinarily, the *nyumba kumi* has supported the national Government Administration Office. What, therefore, is the distinction between the elders and the *nyumba kumi*? If I heard correctly, he has stated that the elder becomes the *de facto* chairmen of the *nyumba kumi* cluster. Did the n*yumba kumi* elders, as we knew them, automatically transition to become eligible for this stipend, or was there a selection process? If there was a selection, what criterion was used?

Secondly, what is the methodology for identifying or designating an area as a village, thus qualifying it to have a village elder? In Nyeri, those who were left out are being told that their area had not been designated as a village by the time the cut-off date was set.

Hon. Speaker...

Hon. Speaker: You said you had two issues. This is now the third one.

Hon. Duncan Mathenge (Nyeri Town, UDA): Hon. Speaker, allow me just one more. There is the identification of the elders by members of the public because they are rendering a service. A good number of them also serve as community health promoters (CHPs). Is this duplication permitted, and how will it be resolved? Additionally, what approach will be used in presenting those elders to the villagers, so that the villagers can know them?

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Gladys Boss (Uasin Gishu County, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for giving me the opportunity. I would like to ask the Cabinet Secretary about the many cases of individuals who have served as village elders for over 15 or 20 years, without being paid. When the time came for the payment to be processed and for individuals to be confirmed, new persons were recruited as village elders, thus excluding those who had served voluntarily for many years and had shown great dedication without complaint. One good example is Ms Atieno in Langas Ward, Uasin Gishu County. She was deliberately left out because the Deputy County

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Commissioner does not like her. This case is just one of many that I have, and I have written to your Office regarding this issue and yet, nothing has been done.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Robert Mbui.

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for giving me the opportunity. Is the Cabinet Secretary aware that many village elders are not receiving the funds? After the identification process, it appears that while some of those identified are receiving the money, others are not. I have visited my constituency several times and this is the case. Is he aware of this situation, and what is he planning to do about it?

Secondly, moving forward, could we consider the possibility of putting them on a minimum wage instead of providing this very minimal stipend? We know that those individuals are actually providing a service. They are employees of the Government in one way or another. In fact, they are often the first to be contacted even before the assistant chiefs and the chiefs are involved. Is it possible to consider paying them a proper salary in the future?

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Taitumu, Member for Igembe North.

Hon. Julius M'Anaiba (Igembe North, UDA): First, I would like to thank the Cabinet Secretary for the initiative and, in particular, the Government for ensuring that village elders are given a stipend for the work that they do. My question is this: What mechanism do they have in place, aside from the use of the chiefs in identifying the elders? For example, in my area, the actual village elders, who previously volunteered their services, were overlooked because the chiefs and assistant chiefs mostly favoured their friends and relatives when they realised that village elders were to receive something from the Government. Do you have any alternative mechanisms for identifying the genuine village elders who were working for the Government prior to the distribution of stipends?

Hon. Speaker: The last on this is Hon. Parashina, Member for Kajiado South.

Hon. Parashina Sakimba (Kajiado South, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. While I appreciate the response the Cabinet Secretary has provided on the Floor of the House, could he table the report regarding the selection criterion. Each constituency faces numerous issues. When the chiefs were selecting the village elders, some picked their own cousins and relatives. Therefore, we would like to know the criterion that the Cabinet Secretary approved for this process in our constituencies. Furthermore, what is the role of Members of Parliament in this selection? Even now, we do not know who has been selected and who has not. For those who have been chosen, was there any indication of favouritism? Those who have been left out and who have been serving our constituencies and communities, is there any hope for them? Is there any assurance that, in the future, they will also be considered? If we could receive a report on Kajiado South or even on every constituency, we would debate it and assess whether the criterion used was genuine and in line with the interests of our communities.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Cabinet Secretary, can you respond to those questions? They are quite brief.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Let me start with the question about administrative units raised by Hon. Basil. There are, indeed, a number of administrative units that are yet to be gazetted. As I promised, we will gazette those by the end of this year, including Yatta South Sub-County and several others. If I answer for one county or one constituency, there will be questions from many others, as there are more than 3,000 in total. Therefore, to address the concerns of many leaders here, you may always come to the relevant office to verify whether public participation was completed in your county and whether it was transmitted back to

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Nairobi. We are currently finalising the verification process before we can gazette by the end of this year.

Regarding the question about elders, remember that, as everyone has mentioned, village elders were volunteering until, of course, it became known that we would start paying individuals. We anticipated that those problems would come up. Now that it involves money, everyone wants to become a village elder, and it is fashionable to become one. In fact, some of the people claiming they were village elders, some are saying the truth and some are not. Others are just projecting themselves. Suddenly, people are suggesting that a village should be divided into two, and so forth. So, the first question one asks is what is a village? There was already a record that was used during the identification process, where villages had already been captured in the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) reports on censuses for the last many years, which identified what a village is.

In 2009, when we conducted a census, I was an enumerator. I walked around with the village elder. A number of places already had a definition of what a village is. That is where we started from. Then, we progressed from a village; we did another assessment using the barazas that were held and used the administrative structures that replaced the previous ones until we settled on 106,000 villages across the country. But what is the situation on the ground? The report I presented here already indicates that, of the 106,000 we identified, when we presented their names for payment, only 96,000 were verified to be genuine. There are about 10,000 people who are yet to be paid.

As per my report, and to answer Hon. Mbui's question, you will definitely find some people who have not received their payments because either their numbers were wrong or the ID numbers were not the ones presented. The verification process is ongoing and, as I captured in the statement, in the next two months, we should be able to reach all the 106,000 villages that were already identified and the persons who are serving in those villages.

There is a question raised on the same by Hon. Mathenge, on what defines a village. As I have highlighted the process, we concluded that, of course, in the same way that Members come to our office now and tell us they want another sub-county, location, or sub-location. The next frontier is that complaints will now be coming in saying that some villages are too big and they would like them divided into three or four. Such proposals will then be assessed as we progress. It is better to start with 106,000 than to have absolutely nothing to start with, and then refine places where you realise that you need more villages.

As for the Community Health Promoters (CHPs), before we came in, there were already some village elders who were engaged because they were very useful in the village. More importantly, they did not expect to be remunerated at any point. So, there are some village elders who double as CHPs. Is that something wrong? I do not think there is anything wrong. It is similar to one being a pastor and a village elder, or somebody who is a farmer and a village elder. That is his side hustle. It does not change the fact that he is still a village elder. I do not think there is a conflict between his roles as a village elder and a CHP; he is a village elder who also does health promotion. In the same way, there are older people in their 60s and 70s who are receiving cash transfers by virtue of their age, but will also receive something by virtue of the responsibilities they carry out as village elders. I do not think there is any conflict if that is the case.

Regarding the question asked by the Deputy Speaker, I am glad she has raised a specific question. This is something that can be sorted out by the County Commissioner in Uasin Gishu. If it becomes a problem, it can be escalated to the Regional Commissioner or the Office of the Principal Administrative Secretary to follow up from there. We will definitely follow up. I have, however, not seen a letter. If I had seen a letter, I would have acted a long time ago.

On the question of the minimum wage, as I said, we will bring the policy here so that we can make it a sessional paper. During the debate, it will be up to this House to determine

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whether you really want to make village elders an outright employment arrangement, whether we can actually have a minimum wage, and whether the budget can sustain it by engaging the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) and other teams to determine whether we can employ another set of 106,000 people and whether we will withstand the test of young people telling us that we are creating jobs for older people and denying them jobs. That is why we call this an honorarium, to support their responsibilities. If this House guides us and provides the resources, we will be more than happy to implement accordingly. I think, as such, I have also answered Hon. Julius Taitumu's question in the process.

On Hon. Parashina Samuel's question, I think the take-home from your statement is that we should give you the names of the recognised village elders and then you can use them to identify whether there was favouritism or whether some people were left out. At some point, we should be able to make this information available in all the county commissioners' offices or the deputy county commissioners' offices as a formal record that can help any Member of Parliament who wishes to follow up.

I encourage all Members of Parliament, because of your oversight responsibilities, to help us refine this report so that finally in the few cases where we have problems and complaints, we can address them through your offices. In any case, you are the ones who have been following up on locations, sub-locations and sub-counties. There is no reason why you should not work with us to refine the village elders' structures. I think that is all I can say on this.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, *Waziri.* Hon. Abdul Haro, Member for Mandera South, on Question 28.

Question 28/2026

DISAPPEARANCE OF
MR ALI ISSACK ABDULLA IN MANDERA COUNTY

Hon. Abdul Haro (Mandera South, UDM): Hon. Speaker, I rise to ask the Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Interior and National Administration the following Question:

(a) State the status of investigations into the disappearance of Mr Ali Isaack Abdulla, a National Police Reservist Officer, in Elwak Town, Mandera County, including the circumstances under which he went missing?

(b) Provide a report on the number of persons reported missing under unclear circumstances in Mandera South Constituency in the last six months, and the status of investigations into the cases.

(c) Outline the measures that have been put in place to address incidents of possible arbitrary abductions or enforced disappearances and to ensure there is security in the region.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Cabinet Secretary.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): The Member of Parliament for Mandera South Constituency, Hon. Abdul Haro, has requested us to respond to three questions. I will proceed to part one, which concerns the status of investigations into the disappearance of Mr Ali Isaack Abdulla.

On 13th September 2026, at about 2.30 p.m., four National Police Reservists (NPRs) were manning Bura Hache when two motor vehicles, a white Toyota Land Cruiser and a Toyota Hilux Double Cab, both without registration numbers, approached the roadblock at high speed and stopped abruptly. Four hooded and armed men alighted from the vehicles and went straight

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to NPR Mr Ali Issack. They forcefully bundled him into one of the vehicles, together with the AK-47 rifle he had.

The assailants also confiscated the mobile phones belonging to the other three officers before speeding off towards Elwak Town. The remaining officers proceeded to Elwak Police Station, where they reported the incident vide OB No.11/13/09/2026. A multi-agency security team was immediately deployed to pursue the abductors, but the effort did not yield any positive results.

Pursuant to the report, the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), Elwak, commenced investigations vide inquiry No. 2/2026, during which statements from key witnesses were recorded. The Officer Commanding Police Station (OCS), Elwak, also circulated a missing person report signal with the particulars of the abducted officer to all police stations country-wide. Investigations are ongoing, with the police pursuing all available leads to establish the victim's whereabouts and identify those responsible for his abduction.

Requests for phone location data and call data records have also been submitted to the relevant mobile service providers to support the efforts to trace and rescue the victim and apprehend the perpetrators, but their feedback is still being awaited. So far, no arrests have been made in connection with the matter and the victim's whereabouts remain unknown.

Number two is to provide a report on the number of persons missing in Elwak for the last six months. During the period under review, other than the above case, one other case involved Adan Abdullahi Isaac alias *Mungiki*. He was reported missing at Elwak Police Station vide OB Number 8/14/3/2026. However, he resurfaced on 16th March 2026 and was reunited with his family. The case is pending investigations.

Hon. Speaker, allow me to say that the National Police Reservist (NPR) are not supposed to man any road-block. So, it was unfortunate that the NPR were left to man some roadblock. That is not their responsibility. Also, when I enquired from the Director of Criminal Investigation (DCI), he said that part of the investigations is on the issues related to why such a responsibility was on NPR. The questions are: Had the NPR been deployed to man the roadblock? Did they do it on their own? Why and for what benefit or purpose did they do that?

Number three was on the measures that have been put in place to address incidents of possible arbitrary abductions or enforced disappearance and to ensure security in the region. The security agencies remain firmly committed to upholding the Constitution of Kenya and safeguarding the fundamental rights and freedoms of all citizens. To investigate incidents of abduction, prevent arbitrary action and enhance public safety and security in the country, the National Police Service has instituted the following measures:

One, established a dedicated anti-abduction investigation unit to specifically handle cases of abductions and kidnappings. Two, introduction of a free hotline number to allow the public to report criminal activities anonymously, thus ensuring confidentiality and encouraging information sharing. Three, all suspects found culpable in abduction or kidnapping cases are being thoroughly investigated and arraigned before court to ensure justice is served. Four, reactivating community policing committee to improve collaboration between the police and the community, fostering information sharing and early identification of security threats.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Haro.

Hon. Abdul Haro (Mandera South, UDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. While I thank the Cabinet Secretary for the answer, I think the response from the Ministry is a bit evasive and does not give comfort to the family of Mr Ali Isaak Abdulla or the people of Mandera South. It is almost two months since the abduction happened and the response we are getting from the Ministry is the standard answer that the investigation is still going on without necessarily giving us concrete progress that has been achieved. Two vehicles without registration plates carrying four hooded armed men drove up to a police roadblock and abducted Ali Issack. There was no

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response from the officers at the roadblock. How could that possibly happen? The abductors took the officer's AK-47 away with him. We are not being told what happened to that firearm. Has it been traced? Has it been found? My last question to Waziri is this: Is the Ministry ruling out the involvement of State security agency actors in that abduction? And if yes, on what basis?

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Weytan.

Hon. Hussein Weytan (Mandera East, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. To add on to what my colleague has said, after the cases of abduction are reported to DCI, there is no response. I have a case where I brought a request for statement here six months ago on Mohammed Shina, who was abducted at Kariokor by six people with covered faces.

Hon. Speaker: Kariokor in Nairobi?

Hon. Hussein Weytan (Mandera East, ODM): Yes, Hon. Speaker. Kariokor in Nairobi. Unfortunately, six months down the line, there is no response at all. There is no information at all. Parents are undergoing a lot of pain. In fact, I have a clip where someone was saying that Mohammed Shina will be abducted in a few weeks and it happened. The clip is available. I have forwarded it to the DCI. The person is known but, unfortunately, there is no response. The whereabouts of Mohammed Shina remain unknown. That is a politician who ran as an MCA in Eastleigh and an MCA aspirant under UDA. I ask the Cabinet Secretary to explain what exactly is going on around the issue of disappearances in our country.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Nabuin, Member for Turkana North.

Hon. Paul Nabuin (Turkana North, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for allowing me to joyride on this Question. Kibish is a border town between Kenya and Ethiopia. The security situation in Kibish is extremely worrying. The Cabinet Secretary should be aware of this because even last night, I sent him a text message. Today, we had three waves of attacks to the only police station in that sub-county from the Ethiopian youth. That is a police station that only has five police officers. Fortunately, the OCPD had mobilised the NPRs to support the station. What is the Ministry doing about this situation? In the last two weeks, the station has not been very good for the local people.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Mukunji.

Hon. Gitonga Mukunji (Manyatta, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I would like to ask the Cabinet Secretary to clarify the surge and the increment in abductions since 2024, when he took the mantle as the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration. There has been a serious surge in abductions across the country, from Embu to now Mandera and other places. I would like clarification on that. Is there an involvement and some sort of concealment from the Ministry of Interior and National Administration on those abductions? This is because the abductions have been too many without answers and any clarification to the families.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Member for Emuhaya.

Hon. Omboko Milemba (Emuhaya, ANC): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, and thank you, Waziri. I am a joyrider and would want to indicate that in my constituency, Emuhaya, which is in the Vihiga County, my OCPD has been using a motorbike for more than enough years. More than three years to be precise. Yes, that is why joyriders are there and so, just take it as it is. We have been trying to get a car for him but even the one that was brought finally, was taken away by a senior officer in the county called the county security officer. So, we have a whole constituency that has no single car. We would like to know why Emuhaya would lack just one Land Cruiser for policemen and security officers to take care of the population there.

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Number two, the abductions that the Member for Mandera South is talking about have now gone beyond just normal abductions. I know when a Member speaks about abduction, he just thinks possibly it is ordinary people or politicians. But now, even policemen are being abducted. I do not know if you are aware that one of the police officers in my constituency was abducted.

Hon. Speaker: A policeman?

Hon. Omboko Milemba (Emuhaya, ANC): I am telling you and you have to listen to me! Those are the facts on the ground. That is why Members of Parliament are there to represent the people. That abduction happened about 10 days ago. The body was later found in River Yala. We are pursuing the matter. Please, help us have security in my constituency, Emuhaya, particularly in a place called Ebuyangu.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Member for Banissa.

Hon. Ahmed Hassan (Banissa, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to joyride on the Question that has been raised by Hon. Kore. I would like to ask the Cabinet Secretary about the National Police Reservists (NPRs), who work under very harsh conditions in Mandera County. It is not a wonder that they have been posted to Borohache Road. I studied in Elwak, where my honourable friend comes from, and I know that Borohache is close to the Kenya-Somalia border. Those are the kinds of challenging duties that are assigned to our NPRs.

Despite working under such harsh conditions, I visited Banissa last month and heard numerous complaints from NPRs that they had not been paid for the last six months. I would like the Cabinet Secretary to clarify why they have not been paid for that long, considering they are working under such harsh conditions. Thank you very much.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Mulyungi, Member for Mwingi Central.

Hon. Gideon Mulyungi (Mwingi Central, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I thank the Cabinet Secretary and would like to ask him whether he is aware that four bodies were found buried in a mass grave in Mwingi Town. I brought a request for a statement before this House asking for the identification of the four bodies because nobody around Mwingi has claimed those bodies. Could it be possible that those people who were abducted from Mandera, it is their bodies that were buried in Mwingi Town in my constituency? Could the Cabinet Secretary confirm whether that is true?

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Rindikiri, Member for Buuri.

Hon. Mugambi Rindikiri (Buuri, UDA): Hon. Speaker**,** I would also like to joyride. In May, a circular was issued from the Office of the Cabinet Secretary to the effect that if you want to become a chief or an assistant chief, you must possess a diploma. I do not think this is good for serving assistant chiefs who are waiting to become chiefs whenever vacancies arise. It also does not take cognisance of the fact that some serving chiefs are pursuing higher education. What is the Cabinet Secretary doing to ensure that this does not demotivate assistant chiefs who would want to move to a higher level? Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Jaldesa, Member for Moyale.

Hon. (Prof.) Guyo Jaldesa (Moyale, UPIA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I would like to joyride on those questions too. First, I hope the Cabinet Secretary is aware of the war situation around Moyale Town, especially considering the major crisis that is going on in our neighbourhood.

Secondly, a young man from Moyale, who is known as Shukri Hassan Ali, was abducted in Nairobi six months ago, and his whereabouts remain unknown. I would like the Cabinet Secretary to reassure us that Shukri Hassan Ali from Moyale is alive wherever he may be. Thank you.

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Hon. Speaker: Point made. Last one, Hon. Karitho then *mama* Zamzam. Hon. Saney, you also want to joyride?

(Hon. Ibrahim Saney spoke off the record)

Hata Hon. Dan Wanyama?

(Hon. Daniel Wanyama spoke off the record)

Wow. One minute each.

Hon. Daniel Karitho (Igembe Central, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I would like to enquire from the Cabinet Secretary whether he knows about this Special Operations Group (SOG) team operating beyond Kiutine Town.

Hon. Speaker: A case of ?

Hon. Daniel Karitho (Igembe Central, JP): A SOG team; the operation team that covers their faces.

Hon. Speaker: SOG?

Hon. Daniel Karitho (Igembe Central, JP): Yes. They are in Kiutine. Last time we held a security meeting, I went there and informed the Cabinet Secretary that, that team was terrorising my people. Last week, they arrested a motorcyclist, took his motorcycle, destroyed it and demanded its logbook. When the young man brought the logbook, he was senselessly beaten and detained. He was released the following day, but the officers retained his logbook. That is not the first such case. Those officers are so ruthless. They do not even respect the Officer Commanding Station (OCS) or anyone else. They claim that their command comes from "above," Hon. Cabinet Secretary. They do not even listen to me when I try to plead on behalf of my people when they arrest them illegally. They have been doing this for the last two months.

Hon. Speaker: What is the meaning of the SOG?

Hon. Daniel Karitho (Igembe Central, JP): Special Operations Group.

Hon. Speaker: Okay.

Hon. Daniel Karitho (Igembe Central, JP): I do not know what their role is and they are operating within Igembe Central when they are not even stationed along the border. We have a Police Station, a Deputy County Commissioner (DCC), an Officer Commanding Police Division (OCPD) and all the operations of Government administrators who should be running the constituency, and not that rough team. Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Dan Wanyama.

Hon. Daniel Wanyama (Webuye West, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. My concern to the Cabinet Secretary is this: I have three assistant chiefs and two chiefs who did their interviews about four months ago. To date, nobody knows who is now the assistant chief because they have not received their appointment letters. This is raising eyebrows in the villages, and they are thinking maybe, some other things are being cooked behind the kitchen. *Waziri*, kindly expound on that.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Saney. *Waziri*, those are small questions. You will answer them very quickly.

Hon. Ibrahim Saney (Wajir North, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I first wish to acknowledge that, under the Kenya Kwanza Government, there has been a significant reduction in extra-judicial killings and enforced disappearances. However, there are a few isolated cases. Could the Cabinet Secretary inform the House about the abduction of one, Malele Abdi Hassan, an NPR officer in Isiolo, who was abducted on 20th December 2025, and that of a citizen, Yahya Mohamed Abdullahi, who was abducted on 15th October 2026 in the Lanbib area of Wajir County? Thank you.

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Hon. Speaker: Hon. Zamzam.

Hon. Zamzam Mohammed (Mombasa County, ODM): Ahsante sana, Mhe. Spika. Ningependa kumpongeza Mhe. Waziri. Alivyokuja Mombasa juzi na kuyachoma madawa ya kulevya, ulitupatia faraja kubwa sana. Lakini pia, kuna wakati hapa nikakuambia hali ilivyo Mombasa, sana sana Likoni, kuhusu wale "Panga Boys". Wiki iliyopita, wameua pale katika *barrier*, kijana wetu moja anayeitwa Omari Said Mzerera na wengine wako pale Makadara ambao wameumizwa vibaya sana.

Mlikuja mkaweka *curfew*, lakini baada ya siku mbili ama tatu, mulivyotoka tu hivi, walimpiga Pastor Oware ambaye alikatwakatwa na panga pale. Baadaye, mwanafunzi msichana wa miaka 12, alikatwa na panga pia. Baada ya *curfew* kuondolewa, kuna *watchman* ambaye pia jana amepigwa na kuumizwa vibaya sana.

Nakuomba Waziri, urudi Mombasa kama ulivyofanya wakati ule mwingine tuangalie hao "Panga Boys", Wajukuu wa Babu na Wajukuu wa Bibi. Utamalizana nao vipi kwa sababu wananchi wameshindwa kutembea na kufanya kazi zao baada ya saa kumi na mbili. Wale watoto wanakata watu pia pale Dongo Kundu *Bypass*. Ingekuwa vyema kama pia unaweza kutuwekea *security* pale. *Motorists'* pia wanapigwa mawe na kushikwa na kufinywa.

Ahsante.

Hon. Speaker: There are too many joyriders. I wish to stop there. You are asking the same things.

(Hon. Caroline Ng'elechei raised both her arms)

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Ng'elechei, you are out of order for raising both arms. However, stand up and ask your question.

Hon. Caroline Ng'elechei (Elgeyo Marakwet County, Independent): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I want to find out from the Cabinet Secretary for Interior... I had the privilege of visiting several counties, the Civil Registration Department and Government and Citizen Services, and there is something that I noted which I believe I should bring to the attention of the Cabinet Secretary. You find that in a county where there are several constituencies, there is a tendency for civil registration officers and those issuing identity cards to concentrate in towns, particularly in major towns within the constituencies.

For example, in Elgeyo Marakwet County, you find that there is a constituency whose headquarters is in Keiyo North. In the Civil Registration Department, there is only one civil registrar in Kerio Valley Sub-County. Marakwet West has five, while Marakwet East has only two. On the other hand, Keiyo North has 15 officers, while Keiyo South has six officers. At the end of the month, the number of documents produced by those officers is almost similar. The 15 officers in Keiyo North and the one officer serving Kerio Valley produce almost the same number of identity cards. The same applies to the National Registration Bureau (NRB). Keiyo North has 35 officers, Keiyo South has 22, Marakwet West has 25, Marakwet East has only seven, while Kerio Valley has only 11.

When I sought to find out why this was the case, I was informed that most officers or employed persons do not want to work in the interior constituencies or sub-counties and, instead, opt to work in towns. I went ahead and called the persons in charge of the NRB and Civil Registration, but the answers I received were not satisfactory. I was told that the person who is supposed to respond to the matter was the Principal Secretary. I found this very inappropriate because, if the Cabinet Secretary is expected to respond to such matters, yet the people at the grassroots who are supposed to give feedback to the Principal Secretary cannot do so, I do not know how the situation will be addressed.

My suggestion, or rather, my question to the Cabinet Secretary is whether the staffing or posting of staff can be decentralised so that each department is able to distribute its staff instead of having this done by the Principal Secretary. If this is done through the Office of the

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Principal Secretary, departmental heads might not be able to have a say or exercise control over the process.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Caroline, you are making a speech. Please ask a question.

Hon. Caroline Ng'elechei (Elgeyo Marakwet County, Independent): No, I am explaining, Hon. Speaker. It is not a speech. It is a concern, and it is a question. I was suggesting what I felt should be done. If this is left to the principal secretaries, the heads of departments are left without a solution. My suggestion is that the Cabinet Secretary should decentralise staffing or devolve the posting of staff to the heads of departments.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you. That is good. I want the Cabinet Secretary to answer those now. I see so many hands. Cabinet Secretary, you may respond in the shortest time possible so that we can proceed to other questions. Many of them are tautologous.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Not to challenge your authority, some of the questions are related to statements that I am yet to read. For example, the issues relating to the National Registration Bureau (NRB) are covered in a statement. We also have a statement on alcohol. Therefore, I will quickly address the questions that are related to the matters raised.

First, on the question of abductions, any person who abducts a citizen cannot be a security officer. Even if that person is serving within the security service, that person is a criminal because there is no Government policy that allows the abduction of anybody. Let us start with the basics. Where there is an arrest, there is a procedure in law on how a person should be arrested and produced in court within the next 24 hours.

Any process that does not comply with the constitutional requirements under Chapter Four of the Constitution is not lawful. A person who engages in such acts is a criminal, not a security officer. This should apply to everybody. The Government does not abduct people. The police do not abduct people. However, rogue police officers may work with rogue criminals to abduct people.

To start with, there is no such policy. There is no Government office that abducts people. There is no policy in the Ministry, no directive and nothing of that nature. All those are criminal acts that are committed by persons who misuse their authority, whether they are in Government or outside the Government, to abduct people.

Regarding the specific cases, including that of Mohammed Ismail in Kariokor and the others, I do not have the investigation status because I was not fore-warned about this question. We may, therefore, write back to Parliament to provide the status of investigations in each of the cases, including those that have been raised in Banissa, Isiolo and Mandera by Hon. Weytan. I believe Hon. Weytan also raised the case in Nairobi.

All those cases where people suspect that there have been abductions are investigated individually on their own merit. It will, therefore, be important to provide an update based on facts so that I do not generalise the matter.

Hon. Nabuin has raised the question of Kibish, which was also alluded to by Hon. (Prof.) Guyo from Moyale. The security situation in Ethiopia has led to some security concerns on the part of Kenya. The influx of people who are affected by the conflict between communities in Ethiopia, particularly in the Somali region and the Oromo region, has had a negative impact on our security situation in Turkana, particularly in Kibish, and also in Moyale.

We are handling the matter diplomatically by engaging with the Government of Ethiopia. At the same time, the multi-agency team, including the Defence Forces, are doing everything possible to ensure that our borders are secured against those incursions.

Regarding the number of police officers, we have enough police officers. Perhaps, they had gone on leave or were not at the station. However, wherever there is a concern, we will ensure that the number is increased because our young men and women recently graduated

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from police training. We should be able to increase the number of police officers in many parts of our country, including Kibish.

Regarding Hon. Mukunji, I think this statement is hyperbolic. It is mere guesswork, with no data or information to support it. It is speaking out of imagination. There has never been an increase in abductions since 2024. On the contrary, the statistics, as fairly captured by Hon. Saney, clearly show that since this administration took office in 2022, there have never been bodies floating in River Yala, as was the case before, or cases of crocodiles eating people in River Tana. Those cases came to an end. There were also cases of wild animals eating people in the Aberdares and other places.

The Government's policy was clear during the campaign period. We undertook to end cases of extra-judicial killings and abductions. The cases of abductions raised by Members are also thoroughly investigated. I wish Hon. Mukunji would listen because what I am about to say is very important. All cases involving abductions, suspected abductions or missing persons are thoroughly investigated to ensure that the perpetrators are arrested. There have also been cases of fake abductions, particularly in the formation that Hon. Mukunji serves. There have been a number of such cases, including false reports of people being taken to hospital. Some people have even stammered and have been unable to speak.

Hon. Speaker, all those cases were faked. Those politicians were taken to court and dealt with according to the law. There are also political leaders who were arrested, including Hon. Mukunji, for acts of terror because they were organising violence and burning of property, including in Embu. I wonder why people would like to burn property of the people they represent! I wonder why people confuse the exercise of civil rights exercise with burning of property. That was unfortunate. Hon. Mukunji was taken to court and charged. Unfortunately, he got a lot of leniencies. At the time, it was said that they were abducted, but it was mere arrest and presentation in court. We will continue being very serious on this matter to ensure that this country protects its own citizens from rogue politicians who would like to ruin our nation.

On the issue raised by Hon. Omboko Milemba, the true fact is that the police…

Hon. Gitonga Mukunji (Manyatta, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: He is responding to your question. Just take your seat.

Hon. Gitonga Mukunji (Manyatta, UDA): Hon. Speaker, the Cabinet Secretary is lying in the House. I was not charged in court. I was let free because there was no evidence whatsoever. Actually, I did not take plea.

Hon. Speaker: Take your seat.

Hon. Gitonga Mukunji (Manyatta, UDA): He came here...

Hon. Speaker: Take your seat.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administrations (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Speaker

Hon. Speaker: Order Hon. Mukunji. Avoid any direct exchanges with the Cabinet Secretary. Speak through the Speaker.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administrations (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Speaker, I am glad that the Member is saying he was finally set free. That does not mean in our security records that he was not …

(Hon. Mukunji interjected)

Hon. Speaker: Order Hon. Mukunji. Go on Cabinet Secretary.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administrations (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Speaker, I will go to the next question by Hon. Milemba. Hon. Milemba raised the question of a police officer who was finally found dead and his body

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dumped. He was not on duty. The police officer was on leave. Circumstances under which he was attacked and killed are still under investigations.

Hon. Speaker: Have you opened an enquiry?

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administrations (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Yes, and it is ongoing. Again, as I promised in the other cases, I can give a specific response on the issues that have been raised here in writing through the Office of the Speaker so that it can update the Hon. Member and the House.

When it comes to vehicles, at least, you got one that came to serve the entire Sub-County. Hon. Members will bear me witness here. We have begun replacing one police vehicle after another. We are asking our officers to share. The procurement process is ongoing. We will continue replenishing as we progress, but the pressure has gone a little down. I hope that by January or February latest, we would have covered, at least, every sub-county to have a motor vehicle. We increased the number of police stations, sub-counties, sub-county police officers because you are the ones who requested for them. It strained the security resources. As the procurement process is going on, we will be able to deal with that issue.

On the question of payment of National Police Reservists (NPR), as raised by the Banissa Member of Parliament, I will follow up to find out exactly why that particular cohort of NPR have not been paid. They are now supposed to be paid monthly. Hopefully, we will bring the budget request here during Supplementary Estimates. We would like the NPR not to be paid Ksh5,000, but Ksh10,000 from January next year. That will be done through mobile payment mechanism to make sure that everyone gets their money directly and avoid situations where middlemen on the way reduce the amount due to every officer. We will also ensure that they will all be enlisted in the Social Health Authority (SHA) so that they are protected also like other police officers.

I would like to inform Hon. Mulyungi that, that specific case is under investigation. The assumption that it would be bodies of persons who have been abducted is just an assumption. It is now a requirement through Public Service Commission that a chief should have a diploma. But there is a waiver on the part of assistant chiefs who have served for a long time. They are given time. Even if they are an assistant chief and they do not have the diploma and they want to progress to become a chief, there is a waiver at the moment. They will be given a period of time to upgrade their educational standards.

There is also another waiver that covers marginalised areas, where it may become difficult to find persons who have those specific qualifications. Where that waiver is sought, we work together with the Public Service Commission to waive those requirements, particularly, in areas that we have very few people who are serving inside the community who have the relevant qualifications or diploma to become a chief.

I think I have answered the question by Prof. Guyo concerning Mr. Shukri. I said those are specific cases that we need to respond to.

I want to ask Hon. Karitho… Oh no! Not to ask because I have no latitude to ask the Member any question. The truth is that the Special Operations Group (SOG) is responsible for a massive reduction of almost 70 per cent of banditry in the country, particularly in the Kerio Valley region. We are now putting measures in place to protect the people of Meru. That is why the SOG group is there. The Member, on one hand, says that they feel harassed but, on the other hand, he is happy that cases of banditry have reduced. He does not want to thank the SOG for the massive reduction of cases of banditry in Meru area, which is the most important thing to be discussed here.

There will, of course, be one officer doing this or the other. This is a highly trained and highly disciplined police formation that is doing a fantastic job in our Kenyan border with Somalia and also hinterland where it deals with acts of banditry. We would like to appreciate them. It is a small team, but they do a fantastic job because their work is intelligence-led.

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Sometimes, some of the cases that were mentioned by Hon. Karitho may not be committed by them. Many people just like attributing or using them as an excuse that it was SOG that did this or that. Sometimes, it is not with utmost certainty that it is them. So, on the specific cases, I can assure the Member that we will investigate that specific case and make sure that a report is given.

I give my highest commendation to SOG for the work that they do. I have promised the people of Isiolo, Samburu, Turkana and West Pokot that an enhancement of that operation soon will also bring to a stop banditry. In less than six months, thanks to the work of SOG working together in multi-agency level, we were able to collect 2,300 firearms. Some of them very sophisticated. We believe that in our next phase, we should even collect up to 5,000. Therefore, they can only receive my commendations, not condemnation.

On the question by Hon. Wanyama, we can follow up specifically in his constituency on the delay. Sometimes, the delay is caused by verification of papers. The Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC) sometimes takes a long period of time. The communication between Ministry of Interior, KNEC and Public Service Commission, sometimes occasions a delay. I will check that case specifically.

I have already answered Hon. Saney's question. I truly agree with Hon. Zamzam that there has been a small resurgence, some kind of incidences in Mombasa recently. We have put in place measures to make sure that there is no recurrence of the attacks that are perpetrated by those "Panga Boys"

On the question of Hon. Ng'elechei, it is true that county headquarters like Iten, Eldoret Town, Mandera Town and Garissa Town tend to concentrate public officers there and some of them prefer to go and operate from the county headquarters and yet, they serve in the hinterland that is very far. This is not just an issue of deployment but also of supervision. I take it positively. The relevant officers will be informed to ensure that their officers are supervised, so that they are on site and available where they are needed most, not just in the county headquarters where life is better and easier. They must serve every corner of the relevant counties that we are discussing.

Hon. Speaker, to the best of my knowledge, those were the issues that were raised.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Mark Mwenje.

Question 29/2026

VIOLENT DISRUPTION OF MASHUJAA DAY CELEBRATIONS IN EMBAKASI WEST

Hon. Mark Mwenje (Embakasi West, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Could the Cabinet Secretary:

(a) Provide the circumstances surrounding the invasion and violent disruption of Mashujaa Day Celebrations in Umoja 1 in Embakasi West Sub-County on 20th October 2026?

(b) State the status of investigations into the identities of the perpetrators and those who allegedly mobilised, transported, or financed them, including any evidence of political sponsorship?

(c) Provide a report on the security arrangements made for the celebrations and actions taken by the security and administrative officials present to prevent and contain the violence?

(d) Outline the measures that are being taken to protect residents and business owners and prevent recurrence of similar incidents at public events?

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

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Hon. Speaker: Cabinet Secretary. It is very straightforward.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Yes, this is a very straightforward question on an incident that happened just a few weeks ago.

The Mashujaa Day Celebrations in Embakasi West were held at Umoja 1 Primary School Grounds. A security plan was prepared to cover the event involving officers drawn from the Buruburu Police Station under the supervision of the Deputy Officer Commanding Station (DOCS). The celebrations commenced at about 10.00 a.m. However, at about 1.00 p.m., one person threw a bottle of water towards the main dais, hitting Mr. Jimmy Mwangi Gathoni, the Embakasi West Constituency National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) manager, who was representing the area Member of Parliament. This led to a brief commotion, but police officers moved swiftly to restore order, allowing the celebrations to continue uninterrupted.

Later, Mr. Jimmy Gathoni proceeded to Buruburu Police Station, where he made an assault report under Occurrence Book (OB) No.34/20/10/2026. Pursuant to the report, the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) Buruburu immediately commenced investigations. Persons of interest were summoned, interviewed, and their statements recorded. Police also retrieved the CCTV footage from the venue to assist with the investigations. The investigation established that the attack was linked to a local political rivalry and that the suspect was identified as Branton Ajigo, who is still at large. Police are making efforts to trace, arrest, and arraign him before court to face appropriate charges.

On the status of the investigation, the investigation identified the accused person as Branton Ajigo, who is still at large. Police officers drawn from the Buruburu Police Station under the command of the Deputy OCS put in place security measures to cover the event. The officers were able to move swiftly to restore order, allowing the celebrations to continue uninterrupted.

On the measures being taken to protect residents and business owners and prevent recurrence of similar incidents at public events, the National Police Service (NPS) remains committed to protecting lives and property, safeguarding businesses and ensuring that members of the public can go about their daily activities without fear or intimidation throughout the country through the following measures, among others:

1. Enhanced collection and analysis of information on planned political meetings and funerals that are likely to attract rival political groups to facilitate early identification of potential threats and timely preventive action.
2. Adequate police personnel deployed during public events and political gatherings based on the assessment of threat levels to secure venues, protect participants, strengthen operational readiness, and maintain law and order, including separating rival groups where necessary.
3. Early coordination with event organisers, families, local administrators, and political leaders on programme access and emergency arrangements. I want to emphasise that whether you support the Government or the Opposition, you should share your programme of events with the authorities, so that police officers can provide security and encourage political leaders not to use goons.

On a light note, I am very happy that it is Hon. Mwenje who is bringing up this statement. His pursuit of order in public meetings is a departure from the past, where people used to have *Jeshi la Mzee na Jeshi la Mheshimiwa* so-and-so. I do not want to mention names. Hon. Speaker, you served in those days and so, you know what I am saying.

(Laughter)

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Hon. Speaker: Hon. Mwenje *anajua.*

(Laughter)

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): I can see him smiling. He understood what I was saying.

4. Prioritisation of the prompt and efficient handling of reported cases, identification of suspects, and expeditious completion of investigations to ensure that suspects are arraigned in court without undue delay and enhance effective case resolution.
5. Intensified operations to dismantle and neutralise criminal gangs through targeted security operations, resulting in several arrests and disruptions of criminal networks and activities.
6. Strengthening community engagement and intelligence-led policing to facilitate early identification of political tension and potential confrontation, thus enabling timely intervention to prevent the occurrence.

Hon. Speaker, you must have noticed of late that public meetings are being held very peacefully. As I promised the country, the NPS has worked very hard to deploy officers to ensure that criminals who are suspected of possibly infiltrating public meetings are dealt with beforehand. We will continue in that trajectory until order is restored in all public meetings. The co-operation of political leaders from both sides will allow us to cater for everybody.

I also noticed another phenomenon that when meetings are peaceful, persons who were previously attracting huge crowds at their rallies have fewer attendees. So, we will work very hard to ensure that those meetings are peaceful.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Mwenje, is that clear? Do you have any follow up questions? Go ahead.

Hon. Mark Mwenje (Embakasi West, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. If the Cabinet Secretary still has the same phone number, I have just sent him a video that was done by Gen Z's and collected by various CCTVs that were around the event. If you watch the videos, you will realise that there are parts of this Statement that are incorrect. His Statement claimed that police officers were present and restored order. You will see in that video that there was no order. There were no uniformed police officers. Only the Deputy County Commissioners (DCCs) and the chiefs were present.

I also raised the issue of who mobilised and financed the fracas. You have mentioned a suspect, whom you claim was a political rival. None of those people have been summoned. I was not in attendance, but other politicians were. One officer in that video works in the Cabinet Secretary's Office and is an aspirant. So, if you need to summon all those people to record statements...

Hon. Speaker: Were those your opponents?

Hon. Mark Mwenje (Embakasi West, JP): Well, I am not sure if they were because some of them are still public officers. I am just sharing the information with the Cabinet Secretary. I am raising this issue because goonism will destroy this country. It will cause problems if we do not arrest it.

The Cabinet Secretary also mentioned something to do with abductions. I was present when Leslie Muturi, the son of Hon. JB Muturi, was abducted. He is your predecessor, Hon. Speaker. Hon. JB Muturi was the Attorney-General. He contacted the President for Leslie to be released. The Cabinet Secretary is now telling us that the Government is not abducting anyone. I was there. I saw the vehicles which abducted him, which I know to be Government vehicles.

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The Cabinet Secretary must admit that this is happening and we need to deal with it. We need to call out those actions. The issue the Cabinet Secretary has mentioned on a light note was in reference to my father. Unfortunately, we have...

Hon. Speaker: I was in this House with your father and Hon. Gumo.

(Laughter)

Hon. Mark Mwenje (Embakasi West, JP): There was *Jeshi la Mzee* and *Jeshi la Embakasi* and we do not want to go back to those days. However, if the Cabinet Secretary can give us an assurance and a plan to deal with those issues, including arresting those involved, regardless of whether they belong to the Opposition or the Government, I can assure him that we will have a peaceful election if he deals with those matters decisively and without favour.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Very good. Hon. Karemba.

Hon. Muchangi Karemba (Runyenjes, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I would like to ride on the same question and matter raised by Hon. Mwenje.

Hon. Speaker: Go ahead.

Hon. Muchangi Karemba (Runyenjes, UDA): Not forgetting that, most recently, in Embu, there was a political gathering that was invaded by goons, thus resulting in loss of lives of two people and the burning of several cars. To date, no one has been arrested in connection with that incident. We would like the Cabinet Secretary to tell us what he is doing regarding the investigations and whether anyone has been arrested, if any.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you. Last one. Hon. Lilian, then I will give you.

Hon. (Dr) Lilian Gogo (Rangwe, ODM): Thank you very much, *Papa.* I want to ride on the question that has already been asked. I want to thank the honourable Cabinet Secretary for the work that he is doing. Thank you for coming through, especially when I reached out to you. I also appreciate that you normally receive our calls and return them whenever you are unable to pick them. I thank you.

Honourable Cabinet Secretary, in Rangwe, I have chiefs and assistant chiefs, some of whom have worked for more than two years without pay. They have families to support. In fact, there is a particular woman assistant chief who has worked for three years without pay. I do not know whether you are aware of those cases.

Another issue is this: I do not know whether you are aware that there are people in your office who interfere with the employment processes of chiefs and assistant chiefs. They interfere with the system to the extent that the best-qualified candidates, who emerge successful in interviews that are conducted at the grassroots level, particularly at the Sub-County Commissioner's Office, are overlooked, especially if they come from poor backgrounds. Kindly follow up on that matter because there are two pending appointments of chiefs, or rather, promotions, which have been withheld. I am told that they have been withheld because certain individuals have vested interests. I do not know what interest anyone would have other than merit. Kindly follow up on that matter for me.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Robert Mbui.

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. This culture of goonism is becoming a real problem. The Cabinet Secretary has indicated that he seems to have sorted it out. However, you will remember that just over the last weekend, there was an Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) rally that was disrupted towards the end by the same goons.

In September, I went to Garissa with my Party Leader.

Hon. Speaker: Your Party Leader was also harassed?

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM): Yes! That is what I am talking about. In September, we were in Garissa with my Party Leader and some youths pelted our cars with

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stones for absolutely no reason. I want the Cabinet Secretary to assure this country that he has what it takes to deal with those political goons as we approach the next general elections because we do not want a repeat of the 2007 post-election violence.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Farah Maalim. There is a microphone there.

Hon. Farah Maalim (Dadaab, WDM): I also want to appreciate the efforts that are being made by the Ministry of Interior and National Administration in maintaining security. There has been a lot of improvement lately. However, the Kenya Police Reservists (KPRs) are now under the police and, sometimes, they do not get paid for a long period. I thought we were trying to bring back the old provincial administration system in a manner that is as effective as it used to be.

Let those people be accountable to the county commissioners, deputy county commissioners and chiefs, rather than being placed under the police. That way, you can carry out an operation at the spur of the moment. You receive information and you act immediately. Having to go to the police station, make a report and wait until the culprits have disappeared is a problem. Therefore, put the police reservists under the provincial administration, including their recruitment and payment as well. Sometimes, they go for long periods without being paid. We also have a feeling that the officer commanding police divisions (OCPDs) and officer commanding stations (OCSs) are the ones who are playing certain games with them.

On the issue of hooliganism, only the Government should have a monopoly to violence. Firepower is what the Government is about: the ability to maintain law and order. If you do not install sufficient Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras and make examples of those who engage in such acts, the situation will persist. We fled for our lives right here in Parliament the other day. The Supreme Court was attacked and the State House was attacked. There can be no Government under such circumstances. Therefore, the Cabinet Secretary must assure us that, going forward, particularly as we approach the elections, he will be firmly in charge. There should be CCTV cameras everywhere, and nobody should be allowed to take the law into their own hands.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Shinali.

Hon. Bernard Shinali (Ikolomani, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I thank the Cabinet Secretary for the *Jukwaa la Usalama* Programme, which was conducted across the country. However, I would like to ask the Cabinet Secretary whether he is aware that his predecessor visited the Kilingili area, specifically Gwanaswa Village, when there was a wave of crime and promised to establish a police post there. The constituency's NG-CDF went ahead and bought land for that purpose but, to date, we have not seen any action from his office. There is a wave of crime in that area because about four constituencies converge there; namely, Ikolomani, Khwisero, Emuhaya and Sabatia. We need a police post to help curb crime in that area.

Hon. Speaker: Cabinet Secretary, as you respond, I think Hon. Farah is spot on. You have done so well in battling organised criminals, but you must do much more as we approach the elections. Do not just go after the young people who are being used by politicians; go after those who sponsor them as well.

(Applause)

If you want to kill a snake, hit it on the head and not the tail.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I totally agree with you, Hon. Speaker, and I also agree with Hon. Mark Mwenje that the reason the particular person is being sought is that his arrest will help lead to the next stage of the investigations and subsequently to other developments. I must say that I have reviewed the video he shared. In this day and era of Artificial Intelligence

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(AI), it is very difficult to know the authenticity of any video. That is even more challenging because I am not an investigating officer. However, I will forward the video to the investigating…

Hon. Farah Maalim (Dadaab, WDM): On a point of order.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Farah, what is your point of order?

Hon. Farah Maalim (Dadaab, WDM): My point of order is that the security machinery and experts in Information Technology and Artificial Intelligence are able to distinguish between what is Artificial Intelligence (AI) and actual facts. Some time back, somebody alleged that I wanted 3,000 Gen Zs or 5,000 to be killed. I cannot remember the exact number. However, when the matter was investigated, it was discovered that the video had been edited. That is why I did not pursue the matter further. The National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and the Communications Authority of Kenya (CAK) discovered that the video had been edited. Therefore, when such incidents occur, there are ways of finding out what is genuine and what is not. That is why I never bothered with the nonsense about Farah wanting to kill 5,000 Gen Zs. It was absolute nonsense. The only thing I want to say is that, even if it means sending 5,000 people to jail every day, the Government has a serious responsibility to ensure that there is law and order in the country.

Hon. Speaker: Point made. Cabinet Secretary.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Speaker, I know Hon. Farah wanted to use this forum to clear his name.

Hon. Speaker: He wanted to absolve himself.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): He wanted to take the opportunity to do so, but I agree with him. That is exactly what I was saying. I cannot stand here and declare that the video shared by Hon. Mark Mwenje is authentic. It has to go through the process that Hon. Farah has described. However, let me make this promise: There is no justification, nor is there any benefit, in sacrificing the security of our country for political support. As you all know, politics in this country keeps changing, with people moving from one political formation to another.

Hon. Speaker, as a person who has interacted with all of us here and understands how this country operates, I see no value in helping anyone to carry out acts of hooliganism simply because they support the Government. That will continue to be dealt with. In fact, Members should appreciate that hooliganism is not limited to situations where politicians who are supporting the Government and those in the Opposition come together. It also occurs when politicians from the Opposition are together or when those from the Government are together. It is simply about politicians selfishly finding ways of attacking their neighbours.

Hon. Speaker, as you have directed that we must rightly address this matter in our Ministry, I wish you would also emphasise this point to the Members of Parliament. Without them and without politicians mobilising those people, there would be no violence. It, therefore, cuts both ways. There is a responsibility on our part, as well as on the part of aspiring politicians and those who are already elected leaders, to ensure that there is law and order.

Hon. Speaker, I am glad that Hon. Farah Maalim has raised this issue. The incident that occurred in this Parliament on 25th June was an act of terror. In any other country in the world, a special committee of Parliament would have been established to investigate the events of 25th June as serious acts of subversion, destabilisation of law and order and an attempted coup against a democratically elected Government. If we had taken the events of 25th June seriously, we would have moved far beyond them by now. What happened after 25th June? First, some elected Members of Parliament were seen in videos opening the gate for goons to enter Parliament. Some were directing them on where to enter, including areas they did not understand, while others were glorifying those young people. Some were young, while others were older, but all were goons. Churches were celebrating, and bishops were saying: “Leave

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our young people alone! Those are our young people whom we are celebrating." Some people addressed them and referred to them as our young people.

However, it was only two years down the line when all of us started reaping the fruits of that kind of political action, that we realised that it was not President William Ruto alone who was being attacked. The consequences had reached the doorstep of a Member of Parliament, a Member of County Assembly (MCA) and a governor. That was when people woke up and started saying that goonism was bad. Churches began preaching against goonism. That is because they had felt the pinch. Until then, a number of people had celebrated 25th June as an act of democracy. That was the lowest moment of shame in the history of our country's democratic governance, and we must condemn it for what it was. We must also redirect history and recognise it for what it was: the worst part of our country's history. Some characters were even walking around the Chamber and sitting on the seat of the Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: There was a goon who sat on this chair.

(Laughter)

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Speaker, we are laughing now because of what it is…

Hon. Speaker: With a light touch, Cabinet Secretary! There is a Member who was so boisterous about what was happening such that when he met the goons out there, he said: "I voted 'No'". *Alipata kichapo cha mbwa.* They did not care which way you voted. They were just beating anybody from this House.

(Laughter)

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): That is really what violence is all about.

Hon. Samuel Chepkong'a (Ainabkoi, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Chepkong'a, what is your point of order?

Hon. Samuel Chepkong'a (Ainabkoi, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I just wanted to confirm that I was also chased down by goons around here while taking lunch. I agree with the Cabinet Secretary that it is just that I do exercises! Otherwise, I would have collapsed on the way. In fact, my neighbour here is warning Hon. Mukunji, on a light note, not to walk around with the goons unless he registers them.

(Laughter)

Hon. Speaker: Go on.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Speaker, allow me to run through this. Hon. Karemba has mentioned the issue of Embu where vehicles were burnt. As you know, the Deputy President and the Governor of Embu were present in that meeting, and some politicians incited members of public to join a meeting that they were not supposed to attend. Investigations were conducted and, as usual, they rushed to court to obtain orders to avoid being charged. Hon. Karemba, the answer is just near your nose. I know what I am saying.

(Laughter)

There has been general collaboration among some magistrates and judges in shielding political leaders from accountability.

Hon. Muchangi Karemba (Runyenjes, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Karemba, what is it?

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Hon. Muchangi Karemba (Runyenjes, UDA): Hon. Speaker, what does the Cabinet Secretary mean when he says that the answer is just near my nose?

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Karemba, you are above average. I am sure you know what it is.

Hon. Muchangi Karemba (Runyenjes, UDA): Why can he not come out clearly?

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Karemba, you are above average. I am sure you know.

(Laughter)

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Speaker, the last time I interacted with Hon. Karemba, who is my friend and who was a very good goalkeeper for the football team when I was captain, he was a very intelligent man.

Hon. Speaker: I know him as such.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Do you remember what the Deputy Speaker, was it Hon. Keino, said? Is that so? I think it was when Hon. Shikuku was asked to substantiate a matter.

Hon. Speaker: It was not Hon. Keino; it was Hon. Jean-Marie Seroney.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Seroney, sorry! Why am I confusing the names? Hon. Seroney once said in this Chamber: ‘‘How can you substantiate…

Hon. Speaker: He said that no Member has the obligation to substantiate the obvious.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Yes, Hon. Speaker. I only have a problem with one matter. There is a particular notorious group of politicians who, when they are about to be arrested, are able to procure court orders and are shielded from accountability. Why do judges shield us from producing suspects, including suspects of terror, before court, so that then they can go through the court processes and be held to account? That matter is still alive. The person who sent goons to invade a meeting of the Deputy President, unfortunately, obtained a court order, which I do not agree with, and was protected from accountability.

Hon. Gogo has raised the issue of…

Hon. Gitonga Mukunji (Manyatta, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Mukunji, what is it?

Hon. Gitonga Mukunji (Manyatta, UDA): Hon. Speaker, it is good for the Cabinet Secretary to clarify whether the court order stated that the Member or anybody who was involved should not be called upon to appear anywhere, or whether they wanted to abduct them.

Hon. Speaker, the morning after that meeting, a hundred police officers came to my home. When they arrived, I texted the Cabinet Secretary and told him that I do not need police officers in my home. He could actually tell me to turn myself in at any police station and answer any questions if there was a need. The Cabinet Secretary…

Hon. Speaker: Order, Hon. Mukunji.

(Hon. Gitonga Mukunji spoke off the record)

Just take your seat. Hon. Mukunji, apart from some earlier comments by the Cabinet Secretary… Hon. Mukunji, take your seat.

(Loud consultations)

Order, Hon. Members. Hon. Mukunji, I am protecting you from yourself.

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(Hon. Gitonga Mukunji stood up in his place)

Can you take your seat? Take your seat first. I will give you an opportunity. Take your seat. Hon. Mukunji, from the community I come from, we have a saying that a dog that steals starts crying and running when you raise a stick.

(Laughter)

At no time has anybody said that you are the person who is being referred to. If the Cabinet Secretary attempts to do so, I will stop him. When Hon. Karemba attempted to ask who was necked to his nose, I stopped him. I will not allow anybody to discuss you without a substantive Motion. But in the event your intuition or inner feeling tells you that you are the person being talked about, that is entirely up to you.

Cabinet Secretary, go on.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Speaker, Hon. Gogo asked the question on….

Hon. Speaker: Take your seat, Cabinet Secretary. Hon. Mukunji, we are in Question Time. The Cabinet Secretary is answering questions on security issues. He has said several things. Being a former Member of this House and a good lawyer whom I know, he is very careful on matters of innuendo, libel and defamation. As Chinua Achebe said, old women feel extremely uncomfortable when dry bones are mentioned in a proverb.

(Laughter)

I do not want us to give meaning to Chinua Achebe's writing. Go on, Cabinet Secretary.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. The question of chiefs has been raised persistently. As Hon. Lilian Gogo has indicated, the vetting process for some chiefs took a long time. There are some chiefs who have not been paid for one or two years. When I went round during *Jukwaa la Usalama,* that issue was brought to my attention. When we came back, a good number of them were paid. If there are remaining cases, I have consulted with the Principal Secretary who has informed me that we have fast-tracked the process. Because you have raised this matter, as soon as I leave here, I will engage the Public Service Commission to ensure that the matter is completed quickly.

There is also no reason for the Kenya National Examinations Council (KNEC) to take more than two years to verify academic qualifications of a chief or assistant chief. I promise that all chiefs who were hired many years ago, but have never been paid their salaries, will be paid. I will do everything possible to ensure that they celebrate Christmas happily. The good thing is that they will be paid their salary arrears for the entire period they have served. Therefore, they will take a lump sum home.

Hon. Speaker, regarding interference with the hiring of chiefs, I am aware that complaints are raised sometimes concerning attempts by certain individuals to interfere with the recruitment process. Such interference may occur at the county commissioner's office, the deputy county commissioner's office or even at our offices where individuals try to change the person who was recommended as the best one to become a chief.

There are also cases where a person who was ranked as the first one is found to have adverse report on their integrity or academic qualifications when they are veted. In some cases, chiefs are arrested when they are being promoted from assistant chief to chief because the certificates they presented were forged.

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There is a particular case of some chiefs whom I am trying to defend because the certificates they presented were not entirely their mistake. There is a conman who travelled around the country, including to various colleges, claiming to represent an accredited institution offering some courses. They called the chiefs and informed them that the institution offered accredited courses in various fields. The chiefs attended training sessions at their respective county headquarters. In fact, that case occurred in Nandi County. The chiefs attended the training and were issued with certificates. They truly thought that they had attended a proper college and were awarded diplomas. They presented those certificates happily. When they applied for promotion, the certificates led to their suspension from work. I am working with the Public Service Commission to assist the affected officers because, in my view, they were victims of an unfortunate situation. Some people were running a programme and awarded the chiefs fake diplomas.

Hon. Speaker: Have you prosecuted the criminal?

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): We are working on the matter. From the Public Service Commission and the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) perspectives, the characters who were running those collages have already been investigated. I think some of them have been charged. I need to verify the same facts because I left the matter at some point.

Hon. Mbui has talked about goons. I have summarised the matter. We must deal with it, regardless of whether those involved support the Government or the Opposition. Let us also not exaggerate certain incidents. For instance, there was an incident that happened towards the end of an ODM rally. Sometimes, excited young people may run around and scare people. Sometimes, thieves infiltrate political rallies, cause a stampede and then they scare people.

There was an incident in Garissa where I agree that Hon. Kalonzo Musyoka raised genuine concerns. We will update the public on the progress of the investigations.

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

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Millie, what is it?

Hon. Millie Odhiambo-Mabona (Suba North, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I am sorry for interrupting the Cabinet Secretary. I am listening to the Cabinet Secretary keenly. Indeed, it is true sometimes thieves take advantage of political rallies. I have attended many rallies and witnessed this. However, I am concerned that we are not dealing with goonism seriously. If we do not address it, it will affect us seriously.

An incident occurred in my constituency, which I shared in this House. I did not even bother reporting it because of the casual manner we deal with those issues. Some goons came to my constituency, but we chased them away. Two hours later, while I was in the middle of the lake, my boat exploded. I almost died. I cannot swim in the middle of the lake, which is in the deep waters. You are 30 minutes away from either side of dry land and it was at night.

I highly suspect that the incident was caused by the people we had chased away. I was told that you only need to pour salt in the boat to cause an explosion. I did not bother reporting the incident because we do not treat those issues seriously. If we do not treat them seriously, we will have a lot of fatalities. I do not care which side of the political divide is involved. A lot of goonism is fuelled by us, the politicians. Arrest them, including Members of Parliament. If we are creating problems in this country, then we must be arrested and prosecuted. Let it be known that the officers of the courts are not doing their work. Do your work and arrest us, as politicians. Hon. Lilian told me that Hon. Reuben Ndolo said something that was totally outrageous. Why do we let such things go? In Homa Bay County, I buried someone from my constituency.

(Hon. Millie Odhiambo-Mabona spoke off the record)

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Hon. Speaker: You have made your point. Yes, Leader of the Majority Party.

Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah (Kikuyu, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I have a point of clarification. I will pick up from what Hon. Millie has said. The Cabinet Secretary has said that, at times, thieves take advantage of political rallies. Is he telling us that it is okay for thieves to take advantage of political rallies? What is the work of the police officers and other security agencies in ensuring that there is law and order in political rallies?

Secondly, I would like to borrow from what Hon. Millie has said. The former Member for Makadara, Hon. Ndolo, confirmed that they had mobilised their boys— which is the Christian name for goons— to do the good work. He even praised them.

Hon. Cabinet Secretary, your police do nothing about it. They watch and let it pass. I know you may tell us that maybe Hon. Ndolo will rush to court to obtain a court order. However, we have not seen anything being done about that former Member of Parliament, Hon. Ndolo, who confirmed on television that they had mobilised goons. I remember the Member for Embakasi looking very bewildered when that was said in his presence because he was part of that team. But this is the reality.

Hon. Speaker, over the weekend, I saw a certain character at a shopping centre called Kamangu in Kikuyu. He had said *wantam* while those in my constituency had said *tutam* and *fotam.* He was telling people who were making noise: "You people who are making noise, this is not a Kasongo or Ichung'wah meeting. I can order you to be removed from there". He said this publicly, over a microphone. The next minute, goons emerged from vehicles carrying batons and began beating people. Yet nothing was done.

Cabinet Secretary, I join Hon. Millie Odhiambo in saying that we must take the issue of goons more seriously. It is we politicians together with you as people in the Executive who are allowing it to become what it is. You have told us that those who mobilised the goons against the Deputy President rushed to court. But, Cabinet Secretary, you also know that the same characters are merchants of killer brews in Embu and across the Mount Kenya region. I heard you say in Nyeri that you are dealing with those killer brews. I am yet to see any real action being taken against those who are selling killer brews. There is a very strong correlation between those who are mobilising goons and the brewers of killer brews.

Hon. Speaker: Woman Representative of Trans Nzoia, do you also want to say something on this?

Hon. Lillian Siyoi (Trans Nzoia County, UDA): Thank you. I just wanted to add something regarding the arrest of goons and sponsors of goons. We had a very embarrassing incident in Trans Nzoia two or three days ago. I ask the Cabinet Secretary to talk to relevant police officers. Files of arrested goons or sponsors of goons should be beefed up. It is very embarrassing to arraign someone in court only for it to be alleged that there is nothing or that there is no evidence on the entire thing.

On a lighter note, Hon. Speaker, the Cabinet Secretary has spoken about the cases he has presented in court, but the Judiciary or let me say the courts, have released them unconditionally. The Judiciary is also one Arm that is messing up this country. I do not know what we are going to do about that.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Cabinet Secretary, go on.

The Cabinet Secretary of Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Contrary to the assertion by the Leader of the Majority Party, let me first say that, maybe, you will see the progress we have made the day I bring a proper report on goons. We have made very, very big progress.

Hon. Speaker: Cabinet Secretary, I innocently went to the burial of the mother of one of my Members, Hon. Jared Okello. I nearly lost my life to goons.

The Cabinet Secretary of Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Speaker, let me talk about the progress we have made in Kitale before I

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come to Kisumu. Matisi and Tiwani Hospital wards are examples. People never used to walk there. We have made great progress. When we went to Kitale with you, you saw how the community is truly appreciating the work that we are doing. The idea is to remain and sustain that progress.

If we go to Homa Bay, after an incident that happened in Homa Bay Town, more than 100 goons have been arrested and charged in various courts across Homa Bay. If you come to Nairobi, a good number of them were arrested. Over the past two *maandamanos*, more than 3,000 goons were arrested across the country. The majority were from Nairobi, and the Mount Kenya and Central regions. Most of them were presented before court. Maybe, the investigators have not tied to their cases and they are released. There are cases where even with the very evidence presented before court, including the burning of Kikuyu Law Courts, they were released on very paltry bail terms. Some of them were released on personal assurance of their lawyers or themselves. Of course, they went back to be mobilised again by the same financiers.

Hon. Speaker, remember a Member of Parliament was supposed to be arrested at that time for what he exactly did in Juja. He obtained a court order despite the fact that the charge against him was of terrorism because peoples' properties were burnt. A number of political actors were arrested and charged in court. Their cases dragging in courts up to now. But, at least, something was done. The problem in Kenya is that cameras move away from incidents very quickly. After that, there is no publicity that comes with it.

Let me also say that this is continuous and it is straining the security sector. For example, ODM had a huge rally, and to assure the Leader of the Majority Party, the National Police Service did a very good deployment in that rally. Those who went to that rally will tell you that there were more than 2,000 police officers that were protecting citizens from criminals, thugs, pickpockets and robbers. The sheer numbers of that rally were also huge and, therefore, we still found cases of thieves. Even such cases are investigated and culprits arrested and charged. Usually, it is not a very easy exercise considering circumstances under which the police are operating. That is why we are moving towards technology. I think it was Hon. Mwenje or Hon. Mbui who mentioned that we need to make sure that we have more cameras in urban areas to assist in collecting evidence to ensure that we have proper evidence that will help us to deal with the issue of goons.

I want to thank Hon. Millie for having raised that issue. She has been consistent on the question of goons. I see her posts on social media. I wanted to borrow from her how they were able to chase goons. She said that they chased them. I hope they did not use goons to chase other people, unless she meant that they worked with the police to make sure that the place was safe. I agree with the Leader of the Majority Party that this must be sustained.

The Leader of the Majority Party also raised the question of illegal traders of ethanol or illicit alcohol and the link between the same and financing violence. That is true. There was an investigation in Embu that showed a number of the persons who are trading in illegal ethanol and illicit brews are actually sponsors of political violence. The investigation is ongoing, and therefore, I do not want to mention anybody's name at this point in time. When I read the next statement that talks about that issue, you will see that it is work in progress. For the information of the Leader of the Majority Party, sometimes, the complainers let us down. That is because they say that they are not willing to record a statement and that they have made peace with the situation and that they do not want to escalate the political situation because they have a political environment to manage. That makes it difficult for the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) to continue carrying out their responsibility because, perhaps, the evidence is not properly collected. So, we want full co-operation from the complainers.

Hon. Members, let me go back to the other subject.

Hon. Speaker: Finish quickly, because we have one last Question.

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The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Maalim talked about the payment of the National Police Reservists (NPRs). I will be repeating myself on that because I had already raised it before he came. We are working to make sure that they are paid directly.

We cannot remove the NPR from the police because the constitution says that anybody who is carrying out a police responsibility must be under the command of the Inspector-General of Police. But there is also a role that is played by the National Government Administration Officers (NGAO) across the security sector, including the NPR at the local level. We have also said that all NPRs must be attached to the nearest police post or the nearest police station. This is because if that is not done, they will become rogue. They must be under the command of an officer in charge of a police post or the officer commanding a police station (OCS) so that they can be held accountable. Their recruitment is done transparently in public *barazas.* That has helped a great deal. There is a vetting exercise that is taking place, particularly in counties such as Garissa, Mandera, Wajir and Tana River, where some National Police Reservists (NPRs) are very old and the records have not been updated. We need to ensure that we update and establish how long an NPR officer can serve and to what age. We also need to determine how they can transition out of service so that the community can continue to have someone who is helping.

Hon. Shinali, I have heard you. I will follow up on the question of Kilingili and the promise made by the Deputy President when he served in this office, to ensure that the matter is also addressed. I think, Hon. Speaker, those were the supplementary questions raised in relation to the main question. I believe Hon. Lilian addressed the question of Kitale, particularly the role of the Judiciary. We will continue sensitising the Judiciary on this matter. I saw the Chief Justice in a forum with the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI), explaining to the DCI what they should do regarding the issue of goons. This is not a matter of the police versus the Judiciary. I believe the Judiciary has a role to play, and the police also have a role to play. Instead of blaming each other, we must have a consensus on dealing with this matter. It is of grave national importance, particularly in relation to the security of the nation.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Farah Maalim (Dadaab, WDM): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Farah. What is your point of order?

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): We still have so many statements.

Hon. Speaker: We have one last Question. Finish quickly.

Hon. Farah Maalim (Dadaab, WDM): Hon. Speaker, my point of order is this: The national security, the stability of this country and its territorial integrity are superior to the Constitution. We used to have administration police officers who served under the Provincial Administration. That arrangement was changed by the Constitution of 2010, which has several issues that we may need to correct in the future. For now, however, at the very least, put them under the Administration Police. When you place them under the regular police, it becomes a problem.

The other issue is the discipline of chiefs. I want the Cabinet Secretary to listen to me.

Hon. Speaker: He is listening.

Hon. Farah Maalim (Dadaab, WDM): Chiefs are also disciplined officers. Now that you have started taking them to the Administration Police Training College (APTC), I believe they will be carrying firearms in the future, as they did in the past, and they performed that role very well. However, when you are recruiting them, subject them to drug tests in the same way you do with other officers. If a chief is already involved in *chang'aa* and is appointed to that position, he will not only become a chief who drinks all the time, but he may also engage in the illicit brew trade, making it difficult to address the problem of illicit brews.

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Even within the Police Force and among chiefs, there must be a regular process of testing for drugs, including bhang, miraa and other substances, because only a sober force can perform its duties effectively. We have a serious social problem within the disciplined forces themselves.

Hon. Speaker: Your point has been made. Cabinet Secretary, that is a point for you to ponder and take home.

I have a letter from Hon. Patrick Munene nominating Hon. Mathenge to ask a Question on his behalf. Hon. Mathenge, are you ready? It is Question 30/2026, by the Member for Chuka/Igambang'ombe.

Question 30/2026

DELAY IN THE GAZETTEMENT AND OPERATIONALISATION OF KATHANJE POLICE STATION.

Hon. Duncan Mathenge (Nyeri Town, UDA): Hon. Speaker, on behalf of the Member for Chuka/Igambang'ombe, Hon. Patrick Munene, I rise to ask the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration the following Question:

Could the Cabinet Secretary—

(a) State the reasons for the delay in the gazettement and operationalisation of Kathanje Police Station, four years after its construction using NG-CDF funds?

(b) Outline the measures that are being undertaken by the Ministry to expedite the gazettement, staffing and operationalisation of the police station, including the specific timelines for completion?

(c) Provide the interim security measures that are being put in place to enhance public safety, protect businesses and encourage investment in Kathwana Town, pending the operationalisation of the police station?

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: The Cabinet Secretary.

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): This is very straightforward. Part I of the National Police Service Act 2011, under Section 10(1)(f) and Section 40, provides that the establishment and gazettement of the police stations fall within the mandate of the Inspector-General of Police. Accordingly, the National Police Service should be engaged before the inception of such projects to provide input on the proposed establishment, assess prevailing security needs, advise on the suitability and specifications of that proposed facility and guide the development process in line with the service operational requirement. Such engagements ensure that facilities that are intended for police use meet the requisite standards and can be appropriately integrated into service command and operationalisation structure. Those processes are essential in facilitating the necessary administrative approvals, formal designation through gazettement and subsequently operationalisation of the station.

However, the National Police Service did not receive formal notification on the initiation, implementation or completion of the Kathanje Police Station Project, which was reportedly funded through the NG-CDF. The National Police Service is, however, ready to engage the relevant NG-CDF authorities and other stakeholders to establish the status of the project, facilitate its formal handover and undertake the necessary process towards gazettement and eventual operationalisation.

Let me just emphasise that we now have designs in the National Police Service of what is a police station and a police post, and what is an urban police station and a rural police

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station. So, we need to work together with the NG-CDF members and Members of Parliament to ensure that the standard police station has been built. Before starting any police station – you cannot just start a police station – the IG must first gazette it as a police station and then you build the infrastructure.

On part B, the service will engage the NG-CDF and other relevant stakeholders to undertake a joint technical evaluation of the facility to establish its completion status, structural and operational suitability and compliance with the requisite standards for use as a police station.Upon satisfactory completion of the technical evaluation and formal handover of the facility, the service will initiate the necessary administrative processes for gazettement, deployment of officers and subsequent operationalisation of the station. The specific timelines for gazettement, staffing and operationalisation will be determined based on the findings and the recommendations of the technical evaluation report, the completion of outstanding requirements and the formal handover of the facility to the service.

Finally, there is an existing gazetted and operational Kathwana Police Station within Kathwana Town, which continues to provide security services to the town and its surrounding areas.

I thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Mathenge, do you have the capacity to follow up with that?

Hon. Duncan Mathenge (Nyeri Town, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I want to thank the Cabinet Secretary for the response. However, it has been the tradition of the NG-CDF and it is one of its mandates in terms of supporting development projects that are the preserve of the National Government. The issue of security and security infrastructure is well known to the Ministry. The Ministry is aware that it does not have sufficient funds. The process ought to be much more seamless. It should not be that we have a situation where a complete police station is built and the Ministry is not aware. I am glad that the Ministry now has a prototype of different levels of police stations. I wish the Ministry could do the same and produce a prototype for the offices of assistant chiefs, chiefs and assistant county commissioners that are also supported by the NG-CDF.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: That is a fair comment. George Best.

Hon. George Murugara (Tharaka, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. Thank you very much Cabinet Secretary for the response on Kathanje and Kathwana. Kathwana is the county headquarters and it suffers when it does not have a functional police station. For Kathanje, I am not sure. What I am sure that the NG-CDF does is that most of the time it establishes police posts and not police stations.

We all know very well that police stations have to be gazetted before we start constructing them. Our hue and cry have been about cases where the NG-CDF, after consulting the locals and established Government entities, establishes that a police post is required. We go ahead and put it up but later, it is not manned by the Inspector-General or the National Police Service. This is what we have been asking. All the police posts and police bases, including mobile bases, which the NG-CDF has put up, must be manned and supplied with police officers, so that the security that people have been asking for is provided.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Ngogoyo.

Hon. Onesmus Ngogoyo (Kajiado North, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. The last time the Cabinet Secretary was here, and you were present, Hon. Speaker, I asked about administrative units for Kajiado North Sub-County that were gazetted in 2022, shortly before the elections. Seven assistant chiefs' positions and two chiefs' positions in Lenana and Olepasha, which are well known to the Cabinet Secretary, have been the subject of two letters that were written to your predecessor and to you. Neither has been acted upon.

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My question is this: Now that this Kenya Kwanza Administration is nearing its end, will you do this during this term? If it is not possible, may you please let me know so that the people of Kajiado North will know that you will not operationalise those units?

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Wakili.

Hon. Wakili Edward Muriu (Gatanga, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. On this matter of police posts, it would be prudent for the Ministry to provide some guidelines to the NG-CDF Board so that, when NG-CDF committees come up with proposals for building police posts, they can be given those guidelines from one centre. Otherwise, it will be very cumbersome for each Member of Parliament, on behalf of the NG-CDF committee, to keep requesting them from the Ministry. That would be all right, because some of those projects usually arise from public participation, which is a legal requirement in every constituency after every two years. I believe it is incumbent upon the Ministry to provide those guidelines, now that it has already given what is required. But this was not within the knowledge of the NG-CDF committee.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Raso.

Hon. Ali Raso (Saku, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. What I wish to put to the *Waziri* is this: This Government has operationalised more sub-counties, locations and sub-locations than any other in the history of this country. That is good for governance. I think one concern, even as a Committee, is the issue of the budget. There is also the issue of offices and vehicles. It is good to ask for those units, but we must go further than that to make them effective and available to the people of Kenya.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Minister, can you respond to those?

(Hon. Moses Kirima spoke off the record)

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Speaker, let me start by saying…

Hon. Speaker: Just hold on now, *Waziri*. Who is that? Is that Kirima?

Hon. Moses Kirima (Central Imenti, UDA): Yes, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Wakili. Go ahead.

Hon. Moses Kirima (Central Imenti, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker, for giving me this chance. First and foremost, we thank the Cabinet Secretary for making the country governable as it is today, despite the challenges that we are facing. But my question to the Cabinet Secretary is this: In Central Imenti, we have police officers who have been in that constituency for more than 15 years at various stations. I have complained several times to the Inspector-General of Police, asking why those police officers, mainly the Administration Police ones and even the regular ones, are not transferred.

Hon. Speaker, a policy had been brought here a while ago requiring that a police officer serves at one station for about three years and, thereafter, be transferred. How come police officers in Central Imenti Constituency have stuck there for 10 years to 15 years? Some of them have even decided to collaborate with badly behaved citizens. They even promote local brew making. When new officers go to the area and try to wipe out illicit brew, seasoned officers inform the locals that they are about to be arrested, thus making it impossible to wipe out that kind of crime.

Additionally, Waziri, you created a station called Kauthene Police Station about five years ago. To date, the station is awaiting the appointment of an officer commanding station (OCS). You have also not provided the station with a vehicle. Can a fully-fledged police station run without a vehicle? Finally, as you promised a while back, when will you provide security

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to the adjudication and land officers to enable them demarcate the boundary between Tharaka and Central Imenti constituencies to stop the chaos that are regularly created and perpetrated by someone under your nose, who is a warlord?

Hon. Speaker: Order, Hon. Kirima. Do you need police to demarcate a boundary?

(Hon. Moses Kirima spoke off the record)

I have discouraged you and your colleagues from Tharaka-Nithi from importing parochial politics to this Floor.

Hon. Mishi, you will be the last one on this matter.

Hon. Mishi Mboko (Likoni, ODM): Ahsante, Mhe. Spika. Kwanza, nasimama kuunga mkono swala la Mhe. Mathenge - kwamba tunapojenga vituo vya polisi, tuweze kufanyiwa stakabadhi ambazo zinahusika kwa haraka kwa sababu hata mimi nimemaliza kujenga kituo cha polisi sehemu ya Inuka. Waziri, pia nitakualika uje ukifungue rasmi.

Pili, nakubaliana na Waziri kwamba shambulizi lililokuwa Likoni sio la *panga boys* kama tunavyosema. Vile Waziri alivyosema, ni kundi la *insurgents* ambalo si la vijana wa Likoni peke yake. Ni vijana ambao wanatoka katika Coast Region, na ni kama wamekuwa *radicalised*. Naomba Serikali iangalie swala hili kwa sababu limetupatia kumbukumbu ya mambo ya Kaya Bombo na Mombasa Republican. Kwa sasa, nawapongeza maafisa. Wamefanya kazi nzuri na tumeanza kuona matokeo. Tumeona kwamba kwa wale walioshiriki katika lile jambo, wameweza kupatikana. Nakupongeza sana Waziri kwa kuchukua hatua za haraka sana kuhakikisha kwamba genge hilo la *insurgents* lililohusika na matukio ya hivi majuzi katika sehemu ya Shika Adabu, Likoni, halitaweza kuendeleza vitendo hivyo.

Ahsante sana, Waziri.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Rindikiri, what is it? Is it in response to Hon. Kirima?

Hon. Mugambi Rindikiri (Buuri, UDA): No, Hon. Speaker. It is a concern that police are never given protection when matters arise. I have decided to bring to the notice of the Cabinet Secretary that officers from the Independent Policing Oversight Authority (IPOA) are harassing police officers along the Northern Corridor in my constituency. That is a grazing zone where there are many bandits. The OCS of Kathare Police Station is being threatened and harassed by IPOA. Why? Because someone was caught with stolen goats and he went to complain that he had been harassed by the police. He is now a victim, playing politics. Instead of listening, the IPOA has been harassing and intimidating that officer, who is very effective. He now feels that he should not be allowed to operate in that place. What is the Cabinet Secretary doing to protect our officers against the intimidation by IPOA?

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Cabinet Secretary.

(Hon. Julius M'Anaiba spoke off the record)

Hon. Taitumu, I am afraid I must stop here. Is it really burning? Go ahead.

Hon. Julius M'Anaiba (Igembe North, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. The uniqueness of the security situation in Igembe North is well known to the Cabinet Secretary. We have a number of police stations, but the number of police officers is very minimal. It is skeletal. I would like to know what your Ministry is doing to increase the number of police officers. In terms of geographical location, we are seeing a surge in criminal activity in Igembe North at the moment.

The other thing I would like to raise is with regard to the factors you consider when deciding on the amount of fuel that should be allocated to a police station. For example, in areas like Igembe North, the police commanders constantly complain about receiving very little fuel. You are aware that the area likely requires a maximum fuel allocation due to the issues…

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Hon. Speaker: Point made. Cabinet Secretary, can you respond now?

The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Hon. Speaker, I agree entirely with Hon. M'Anaiba that there needs to be a conversation between the NG-CDF Board and the NPS. Let me start by saying that I advocate for the NG-CDF to build as many police stations as possible. Some constituencies are doing better than others. In some constituencies, we do not have a single police station, or police post that is established by the NG-CDF, which is a mess. In some places, particularly in marginalized areas, the police stations are dilapidated and yet, the legal and constitutional justification for the existence of the NG-CDF is rooted in its role in running national Government projects that are related to education and security, among others. Therefore, I encourage a very close working relationship between the constituency security committee, which is the sub-county security committee, and the NG-CDF, to ensure that we improve our security infrastructure.

Consequently, there should be no reason why we should have a situation like that of Kathanje where, independent of the sub-county security committee, a police station is established and then the police are told: "*Nimejenga, sasa kujeni*." It should be the other way round. All of us should sit together and agree that a police station is, indeed, needed in a particular area. In any case, public participation will be carried out. The necessary documents are prepared, the sub-county police commander escalates it to the national level, and the Member of Parliament, of course, in their advocacy, communicates with the Inspector-General or the Cabinet Secretary. Eventually, a police station involving all players is established.

The second issue is that it is not just the police station for which we have a prototype. We also have office prototypes for sub-county, assistant county commissioners, chiefs, and assistant chiefs. All those have been prepared, and we shall ensure that they are sent to the county security team and the sub-county security team, so that if a sub-county wants to establish something, they do not need to come all the way to Nairobi. This can also be shared with the NG-CDF Board to ensure that, as many offices as possible are involved, thus preventing the possibility of establishing a structure that may not be functional in the end. This applies to both cases raised by Hon. George.

Hon. Onesmus Ngogoyo raised the question of operationalisation of locations and sub-locations in his constituency. The process is ongoing. If you have noticed, we are starting with places such as Marsabit and other vast counties because of accessibility challenges. For example, a ward in North Horr is twice the size of Nyeri County. Therefore, we are starting with areas where accessibility is a major challenge as we come closer. Your county is not so badly off, but we will ensure that the administrative units are operationalized soon. We are also pushing for the budget.

I can assure you that this will be done during the tenure of the Kenya Kwanza Government and the presidency of President William Ruto. I can assure you that it will be done during his presidency, whether before the end of 2027, in 2028 or even in 2029. However, I would want it to be done as early as possible. Perhaps, the better question you should have asked is whether it will be done while you are still a Member of Parliament during this term.

We will ensure that, that is done before you go for another election. You are my friend, and you know that when I assure you of something, I mean it. It is not, however, being done out of friendship. I am simply telling you the truth as a friend - that, it will be done before the next election. Even though somebody was whispering here that it can wait, it cannot wait because services are needed in your constituency.

Hon. Raso's question regarding the budget is an extremely weighty matter. I am not aware of a constituency that does not have a location or sub-location that has not been operationalised across the country. First of all, let me tell Hon. Ngogoyo that this is not a challenge affecting his area alone. The reason it has become easy for us to operationalise

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divisions and sub-counties is that the staff are already available. We already have assistant county commissioners (ACCs) and deputy county commissioners (DCCs). So, we simply post them. However, when it comes to chiefs and assistant chiefs, we are employing new personnel, and we must provide for their salaries. We are starting from zero. We must ensure that the person is hired and paid a salary.

In the case of divisions, where an ACC may be serving in another ministry, he can simply be transferred to establish a division. All we need is the Authority to Incur Expenditure (AIE) since there are certain allowances to enable them to operate. For chiefs and assistant chiefs, what makes the process difficult is the budget. Hon. Raso has captured it well. If we can work together with Parliament to increase the budgetary allocation and ensure that as many locations and sub-locations are operationalised, local communities will have access to governance at a local level.

The same applies to vehicles. As you know, we must have seen this in the *Jukwaa la Usalama* everywhere. The ACCs, formerly known as district officers in the old days, used to have white Land Rovers. That is what they keep telling us. They are now using bodaboda riders and they rent rooms behind kiosks because we have increased the number of administrative units without providing offices, infrastructure and vehicles for their use. Consequently, some survive on motorbikes while others use bodaboda riders to move around. That is why we need a sufficient budget allocation.

If we were to operationalise all the sub-counties and administrative units that Members have approved, we would need Ksh2.5 billion to finish what we have. In addition, the new ones that Members have requested us to gazette going forward are approximately 3,000, and that would require a further Ksh3 billion. Therefore, let us have an honest conversation and see how we can progressively address this matter. During the Supplementary Estimates I, we can provide an additional allocation for administrative units. It will be very useful to everyone. It will benefit all of us.

On the issue raised by Hon. Kirima, of police officers over-staying at particular stations, I gave a policy directive to the Inspector-General that a police officer should serve at one station for three to, at most, five years. In your case, perhaps, the complaint is not from those officers staying in your constituency. The complaint could be from you. Just imagine an officer who has served in an operational area for 15 years in our borders with our neighbours in Ethiopia, South Sudan and Somalia. Somebody has been along those borders for 20 years. He went there as a young man. Even for him to come back home and get a wife becomes very difficult. Of course, I am not saying there are no wives there. Sometimes, those police officers end up getting married there and live there. It becomes very difficult for them because they are in an operational area. Since we recruited 10,000 police officers recently, I told the Inspector-General to take advantage, from a policy perspective of the recruitment, and reshuffle the police officers across the country. The officers who have served over five years in operational areas should be the first ones to move, followed by the officers in all the other parts of the country. At least, even if you move someone from Meru to Embu, it will be a change instead of being in Imenti Central for 15 years, establishing a home and starting to support local brewing industry illegally.

The other issue was on the question of land adjudication between Meru and Tharaka-Nithi. You know that, that is a very hot potato. It has been like that for a long time. We should not even talk about it, especially now that we are nearing the elections. To be very honest, that is an issue that requires delicate handling not just by our Ministry, but also the Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development. We have canvassed this with the Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development. There will come a time when all of you, as leaders from the two counties, will agree that we do the land adjudication and do it peacefully. I know Sir George here is a very peaceful man who supports the process

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of units. So, all of us need to sit down and agree. We are still talking about the Zachary Ogongo Report, which has not been implemented up to now and yet, it was released many years ago. We need to deal with this issue.

Hon. Mishi, I want to assure you that we will protect Mombasa from criminal elements. The Inspector-General has ordered a special operation to take place to make sure that, as they say in Kiswahili, t*umeziba ufa*, so that we do not *jenga ukuta*—which means that a small crack must be dealt with before it becomes a huge hole.

On the officers harassed by IPOA, I think whereas citizens can complain to IPOA, the police do not usually feel that they can complain to IPOA, which is a paradox. So, we have been discussing with the IPOA commissioners that it is important that they listen to both sides so that the police do not feel like it is a one-sided commission. The Commission got a new Chair recently, who has assured me that he will look at both sides and build a good working relationship with the NPS. This will not only ensure that citizens feel comfortable to complain to IPOA when there are rogue police officers, but also police officers will feel secure and safe that if their complaint comes in, they will be given a fair hearing and will be treated fairly. So, maybe, on the specific case, let us take it up together.

Hon. Taitumu asked about the police strength. Again, the same answer I had given earlier applies to this question. Since deployment is ongoing, strengthening certain police stations, including Igembe North, should be a priority. We can follow up on that matter together. The fuel allocation is 450 litres per month. For vast places like Kibish in Turkana North or places like Marsabit, it is very difficult. Four hundred and fifty litres of fuel is nothing. The police sometimes go pick the fuel, come back and do about two rounds and by 10th of the month, the fuel is finished. As I said before, the police then wonder how they will operate without fuel.

We are working on a new model. We are discussing with the Inspector-General on how best to do so. That model of 450 litres per month was negotiated together with the leasing of the vehicle, in the hope that it would curb corruption in the distribution of fuel. However, there is a challenge with the period of time or the operations that are taking place. The matter is being handled. It was a very thorny issue during *Jukwaa la Usalama*. It was conversed across the country, and the Inspector-General is working on it. We agreed to move to 650 litres per month first to see if that will be good enough, and then perhaps we give them a card that they can use.

However, as you know, corrupt people are very creative. They will go to a petrol station, tell the attendant: "Here is the card. Can you fuel this car and these others, then we share the money?" We must put in place various measures that will ensure that corruption is curbed in that area.

Hon. Speaker, on the matter of fuel, that is the summary of my responses today.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you. We are done with the questions of the day. Hon. Martin Owino was not here.

Hon. Farah Maalim (Dadaab, WDM): Can I have the microphone? What about the need for police officers, on recruitment, being tested for drugs and subsequently have periodical tests for drugs so that we have a clean force?

Hon. Speaker: I had directed that he notes that and he implements it.

Hon. Farah Maalim (Dadaab, WDM): Okay. You are going to come back to that.

Hon. Speaker: I directed that he notes it.

(Hon. Dekow Mohamed spoke off the record)

Hon. Weytan, what is it? I am sorry, Hon. Dekow. You look alike.

Hon. Dekow Mohammed (Garissa Town, UDA): Do I?

Hon. Speaker: Yes, you do.

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Hon. Dekow Mohammed (Garissa Town, UDA): Hon. Speaker, sometime in April of this year, I raised an issue on the Floor of this House regarding a police officer who was missing and whose case was reported to the police station in Garissa. The Cabinet Secretary gave a response. However, the response was not read here because you directed, in consultation with Hon. Tongoyo, who is the Committee Chairman, that the response given was not adequate. It was your judgement, us included, that the Cabinet Secretary was supposed to come and respond on the same. I have raised this issue a number of times and yet, we have not had a response on it.

Hon. Speaker: To be fair to the Cabinet Secretary, it was not part of our listed issues. This could be some form of ambush.

Hon. Dekow Mohammed (Garissa Town, UDA): The Cabinet Secretary had been given the response to come to this House on the same a number of times, but he failed to appear even in the Committee.

Hon. Speaker: We are on the same page. What he has been responding to is what we had asked him to come and respond to today. I will direct him to go and check out the facts and write to my office so that we can pass it on to you. If it requires further interrogation, I will ask Hon. Tongoyo to call the Cabinet Secretary to the Committee. Then you can further interrogate the matter. I remember the issue, but it was not listed for today.

Cabinet Secretary, unless you are otherwise lawfully held, you are free to leave.

The Cabinet Secretary for interior and National Administration (Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. Thank you for your time.

Hon. Speaker: Next Order.

(The Cabinet Secretary withdrew from the Chamber)

MOTIONS

ADOPTION OF 16TH REPORT ON AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF NG-CDF BOARD AND NG-CDF FOR FYS 2022/2023 TO 2024/2025

THAT, this House adopts the Sixteenth Report of the Decentralized Funds Accounts Committee on its consideration of the audited financial statements of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board & the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) account for the Financial Years 2022/2023, 2023/2024 and 2024/2025, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 6th October 2026.

(Moved by Hon. Gideon Mulyungi on 3.11.2026)

(Debate concluded on 3.11.2026)

(Several Hon. Member remained upstanding)

Hon. Speaker: Order! Hon. Members on your feet, take the nearest seats. Hon. Lilian, take your seat.

(Question put and agreed to)

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Hon. Speaker: Next Order. Yes, Leader of the Majority Party, this is very simple. Move, second, then we put the Question. Hon. Robert should be ready to second. This is something we passed in the House Business Committee. Go ahead.

RESOLUTION TO SUSPEND A SPECIFIED SITTING

Hon. Naomi Waqo (Marsabit County, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

> THAT, notwithstanding the Resolution of the House of 11th February 2026 and pursuant to the provisions of Standing Orders 28(4) (Calendar of the Assembly) and 30(3) (Hours of meeting), this House resolves to alter its Calendar so as not to hold a sitting on the afternoon of Tuesday, 17th November 2026.

This is because we need to allow the Chamber to be used for an international summit, which is the Third Global Parliamentary Summit Against Hunger and Malnutrition, which will take place on 16th and 17th November 2026. If we do this, we will allow the meeting to go on.

I beg to move and request the Deputy Leader of the Minority Party to second.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Robert Mbui.

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM): Hon. Speaker, I second.

(Question proposed)

Hon. Speaker: Do I put the question?

Hon. Members: Put the question.

(Question put and agreed to)

Hon. Speaker: Next Order. The Chairperson of the Committee on Delegated Legislation. Hon. Gichimu, is it you moving the Motion? Go ahead.

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

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

APPROVAL OF EXCISE DUTY
(REMISSION OF EXCISE DUTY) REGULATIONS, 2026

Hon. Gichimu Githinji (Gichugu, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

> THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Committee on Delegated Legislation on its consideration of the Excise Duty (Remission of Excise Duty) Regulations, 2026, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 3rd November 2026 and, pursuant to the provisions of section 7(3A)(a) of the Excise Duty Act, Cap 472, this House approves the Excise Duty (Remission of Excise Duty) Regulations, 2026 (Published as Legal Notice No.193 of 2026).

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The Excise Duty (Remission of Excise Duty) Regulations, 2026 were made by the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning on 27th August 2026 under Section 7(2) of the Excise Duty Act, Cap. 472. They were published as Legal Notice No.193 of 2026 in the *Kenya Gazette* Supplement No.235 of 29th September 2026, and were laid before this House on Tuesday, 13th October 2026 when they were referred to the Committee on Delegated Legislation.

Section 7(2) of the Act empowers the Cabinet Secretary to grant remission of Excise Duty wholly or partially on beer, spirits, or wine made from sorghum, millet, cassava, or any other agricultural product other than barley that is grown in Kenya. Section 7(3) requires the notice to specify the qualifying products and the conditions to be met, while Section 7(3A) requires the notice to be laid before the National Assembly without unreasonable delay and empowers this House to approve or annul. It is on the basis of Section 7(3A)(a) that the House is now invited to approve the Regulations.

Remission of Excise Duty simply means that the duty otherwise payable is waived in part. In this case, a qualified manufacturer pays a reduced amount of Excise Duty on beer, spirits, or wine made from locally grown produce. The policy behind Section 7(2) is to encourage the production of alcoholic drinks from alternative local crops. Historically, those drinks were made mainly from sugar and barley, leaving little commercial demand for sorghum, millet and cassava that is grown by our small-scale or smallholder farmers. The earlier Regulations of 2025 extended a remission on beer only. The gap was closed by the Excise Duty (Remission of Excise Duty) Regulations, 2026, Legal Notice No.61 of 2026, which brought in wine and spirits. The Regulations before the House revoke and replace Legal Notice No. 61 of 2026 while retaining the remission for all three classes of drink.

The Objects of these Regulations are:

1. To promote the use of locally grown agricultural products in the manufacture of beer, spirits and wine.
2. To support local farmers by creating a reliable and sustainable market for their produce.
3. To reduce reliance on imported raw materials.
4. To reduce illicit trade in beer, spirits and wine.

The last objective deserves particular attention. A study by Euromonitor International commissioned by the Alcohol Beverage Association of Kenya found that in 2024, Kenyans consumed an average of 3.6 litres of pure illicit alcohol per adult compared with 2.5 litres of legal alcohol. Illicit alcohol in that study covered drinks that escape regulation and tax, including unregulated home brews, counterfeit spirits and smuggled products. Many of our people turn to those drinks not out of ignorance of the danger, but because they are cheaper and easier to find. The cost has been measured in blindness, kidney damage, and too often, loss of life. By lowering the duty on safe regulated products that are made from local crops and capping their sale prices, the regulations aim to make the legal option affordable, thereby ensuring that the benefits of the remission reach the consumer.

The Regulations comprise 10 Regulations. I will give a summary of the Regulations as follows:

1. Regulations 1 to 3 provide for the citation, interpretation of the terms “compounder” and “distiller” and the Object of the Regulations.
2. Regulation 4 requires the Cabinet Secretary, upon application by a licensed manufacturer or distiller, to grant an 80 per cent remission of Excise Duty on beer, spirits or wine made from sorghum, millet, cassava or any other agricultural produce grown in Kenya, other than sugar-cane and barley. It also identifies the products to which the remission does not apply.

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3. Regulation 5 sets out the conditions for granting the remission. These include tax compliance, use of the electronic tax invoicing system under Section 23A of the Tax Procedures Act, Cap. 469B, possession of a valid Excise license, installation of an excisable goods management system, a minimum local content of 75 per cent and compliance with the prescribed packaging and labelling requirements. It also provides for maximum selling prices and a list of contracted farmers, together with a framework for verifying the local provenance of the agricultural produce. There are distinct conditions applicable to manufacturers of beer, distillers and manufacturers of wine.
4. Regulation 6 extends the remission to illicit distiller who is also a compounder, in respect of spirits compounded from the distiller's own distillate, subject to the prescribed packaging, labelling, raw material and price conditions.
5. Regulation 7 requires the submission of quarterly returns to the Commissioner detailing the raw materials used, products manufactured and sold, flow meter readings and quantities of produce that is brought from farmers.
6. Regulation 8 provides for the revocation of the remission in cases of non-compliance and the recovery of the full amount of Excise Duty remitted, together with applicable penalties.
7. Regulation 9 preserves remissions granted before the commencement of the Regulations, subject to compliance with any additional conditions within six months of notification.
8. Finally, Regulation 10 revokes Legal Notice No. 61 of 2026 since these are new Regulations and the earlier Regulations ought to be revoked upon their commencement.

Hon. Speaker, pursuant to Section 16 of the Statutory Instruments Act, Cap. 2A, the Committee met with the Ministry of National Treasury and Economic Planning on Thursday, 22nd October 2026 and examined the Regulations against the Constitution, the Interpretation and General Provisions Act, the Statutory Instruments Act, Cap. 2A and the Excise Duty Act, Cap. 472 and made some observations.

On the statutory timelines, the Regulations were laid before the House within the period required by Section 11(1) of the Statutory Instruments Act to avoid unnecessary delays as contemplated by Section 7(3)(A) of the Excise Duty Act.

On public participation, the Committee observed that this is one of the key areas in its scrutiny of statutory instruments, including timelines. The Committee observed that the National Assembly, through the Kenya Revenue Authority, published a Public Notice on 9th September 2025, inviting comments on the draft by 26th November 2025. This was followed by a virtual stakeholder engagement held on 2nd October 2025, after which submissions were reviewed at the National Treasury on 21st October 2025. During the consultations, stakeholders sought the inclusion of sugar-cane as a qualifying product for the extension of the remission to the compounders, while others opposed the branding requirements on cost grounds.

As published, the Regulations exclude sugar-cane, extend remission to distillers who are compounders, and retain the packaging and labelling requirements. The Committee was satisfied that the requirements of Articles 10 and 118 of the Constitution relating to public participation, as well as Section 5 of the Statutory Instruments Act, had been complied with.

On the regulatory impact assessment, which is another key aspect that the Committee usually looks at, the National Treasury explained that such an assessment was not required in this case as the regulations arise under a legislation that is subsidiary, uniform or complementary to national legislation and are in line with the Excise Duty Act.

On constitutionality and consistency with the parent Act, Article 210 of the Constitution provides that no tax may be imposed, waived or varied except as provided by legislation. This

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remission is a partial waiver that is expressly authorized under Section 7(2) of the Excise Duty Act. Further, in line with Section 7(3) of the Act, the Regulations specify the qualifying products and the conditions to be met.

The Committee did not identify any provision of the regulation that offends the Constitution, the Excise Duty Act or the principles of scrutiny in Section 13 of the Statutory Instruments Act as enumerated above. These regulations strike a careful balance and offer a real incentive to manufacturers who source raw materials from Kenyan farms, while creating a steady market for farmers of sorghum, millet and cassava in our rural areas. At the same time, they protect public revenue through firm safeguards, electronic invoicing and Excise Duty management system, quarterly returns, verification of local content and the power to revoke the remission and recover the duty with penalties where a manufacturer falls short.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, above all, the Regulations respond to a public health concern that affects families in every constituency across the country. A safe, affordable and regulated product is the most practical answer to the illicit brew problem that continue to claim lives. It is for those reasons that the Committee recommends that the House approves these Regulations.

I thank the Office of the Speaker and the Office of Clerk of the National Assembly for the support accorded to the Committee. I thank Members of the Committee on Delegated Legislation for their commitment. I thank the Ministry of the National Treasury and Economic Planning and the Kenya Revenue Authority for their engagement. Thanks to the Committee Secretariat for their diligent support.

With those remarks, I beg to move and request Hon. Robert Mbui, Member for Kathiani, to second the Motion.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Farah Maalim): Proceed, honourable Deputy Leader of the Minority Party.

Hon. Robert Mbui (Kathiani, WDM): Thank you. I rise to second the Motion that this House adopts the Report of the Committee on Delegated Legislation. The Statutory Instruments Act, which is like a Bible of that Committee in handling regulations that are brought by regulation-making authorities, guides the Committee on Delegated Legislation.

Some of the things that the Committee will look at include whether regulations have been brought on time because there are statutory timelines. These Regulations came at the right time. We also check whether adequate public participation was undertaken. We recognised that public participation was undertaken. We check whether they conform to the relevant Acts of Parliament because Regulations are drawn from Acts of Parliament. We can confirm that these Regulations conformed to the parent Act. We also check whether they are constitutional in nature. These Regulations are constitutional. The Committee looks at an array of things. Basically, these Regulations passed the test of the Committee.

What are the Regulations about? This is a reduction of tax. For the first time, I am very happy to stand on the Floor of this House and talk about reduction of tax. The Regulations propose a remission of Excise Duty. It means reduction of tax, to waive in part or reduce the Excise Duty that is supposed to be paid. Basically, it means that manufacturers will pay a reduced amount of Excise Duty as they manufacture alcoholic products from local agricultural produce. This is a good thing that will help to bring down the cost of alcoholic beverages that are consumed in this country.

What conditions are given for one to qualify? Everybody will jump in if you do some of these things without Regulations. Conditions are provided in Regulation 5, including tax compliance. Any manufacturer who wants to participate has to be tax compliant. They have to use Electronic Tax Invoice Management System. They must have valid Excise licence. They also have to install the Excisable Goods Management System (EGMS). Their labelling must

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indicate and ensure that they use 75 per cent local content in the manufacture of drinks. Basically, those are the conditions.

Why should this House approve these Regulations? I will talk about only two things. Obviously, it is beneficial to local farmers of sorghum, millet, cassava and other agricultural products that are used to manufacture alcohol. We should, as a House, approve the Regulations because they are beneficial to our farmers. For a long time, Kenya has been grappling with the fight against illicit brews. Illicit brews seem to be winning this fight all the time because of the cost. If we are going to reduce Excise Duty and make the alcoholic drinks that are made through these Regulations cheaper, it basically means that those who would otherwise buy cheaper and dangerous drinks will have an alternative. They will be able to buy properly manufactured products at a cheaper price. Once we get safe alcoholic products through these Regulations, we will have dealt with the public health menace that is posed by illicit drinks. We have seen people whose kidneys have failed and people who went blind because of consuming illicit brews. Many people die as a result of those drinks. Therefore, we will also make the country safer. The public health menace of illicit brew consumption will also be dealt with.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, this is a very progressive piece of legislation. I, therefore, urge the House to support it.

I second.

(Question proposed)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Farah Maalim): Who is interested? Is that Hon. Dan Wanyama? Why do you choose to go very far? Please, proceed.

Hon. Daniel Wanyama (Webuye West, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I appreciate the Committee for bringing this subsidiary legislation. There are two things that this legislation will achieve. It will encourage local manufacturers to be in business. Alongside that, it will aid reasonable creation of jobs for young people who lack employment. This is because it is an incentive to business people who deal in alcohol. It will give them an even bigger market for their products.

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

[The Temporary Speaker
(Hon. Omboko Milemba) in the Chair]

Another thing it will achieve is addressing the menace of illicit brews. The issue is not just that people want to take that alcohol. Those who are able to go to the main hotels and have fun can afford it. However, people who earn very little also want an opportunity to enjoy their weekends. That is how they find themselves taking illicit brews, which actually wreaks havoc on their lives. Therefore, reducing Excise Duty will allow local factory business people who deal in alcohol to create an opportunity for low-income earners. They will be able to take alcohol that has substance, alcohol that is measurable and alcohol that is quite healthy. Therefore, it will be a good thing for this legislation to go through. We will encourage Kenyans to take alcohol that is healthy.

It will reduce the health menace. It will also help Kenyans not to engage in illicit brew drinking. I support the Committee. I also encourage the House to pass this law so that we save Kenyans who are getting lost in taking illicit brews.

Thank you.

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The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Is there any further interest in this Motion? In the absence of further interest, I call upon the Mover to reply. We have been told that these are very good Regulations that are seeking to reduce taxes.

Proceed and reply.

Hon. Gichimu Githinji (Gichugu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I take this opportunity to thank the Members who have contributed to this Motion. The Government is very concerned about the consumption of illicit brews in this country. This is the right trajectory. Apart from trying to create affordable local drinks, the Government will also be supporting sorghum, millet and cassava farmers. Once we improve on production in terms of quantities and manufacturing, we will create jobs and reduce the amount of money that is spent on importing drinks into the country.

I thank the Members and the House for agreeing with the Committee that the Ministry of National Treasury and Economic Planning, which developed the Regulations, has taken a good step. The Committee only looked at whether the Regulations meet the legal and constitutional requirements.

Without much ado, I beg to reply.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Next Order.

BILLS

Second Readings

THE SACCO SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL
(National Assembly Bill No. 32 of 2026)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Shinali is the Chairperson.

Hon. Bernard Shinali (Ikolomani, ODM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to move that the Sacco Societies (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No.32 of 2026) be now read a Second Time.

The Bill, sponsored by Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah, seeks to amend the Sacco Societies Act, Cap 490B, to provide for the establishment of secondary Sacco Societies and regulate the conduct of central liquidity and shared services business by secondary Sacco societies. The Bill also proposes to amend the principal Act to facilitate the operationalisation of the Deposit Guarantee Fund and align the appointment of members of the Board of Trustees of the Fund with international best practices.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, the primary objective of the Sacco Societies (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 32 of 2026), is to establish a regulated framework for central liquidity and shared services business. It also seeks to provide the Sacco sector with access to the inter-bank market through licensed secondary co-operative societies and to introduce governance reforms for the Board of Trustees of the Deposit Guarantee Fund, in conformity with the *Mwongozo.*

The Bill seeks to operationalise the Deposit Guarantee Fund and introduce criminal liability for conducting unlicensed central liquidity and shared services business. The Sacco Societies (Amendment) Bill will have a significant impact on Saccos by creating a new centralised framework for managing liquidity and shared services through the following mechanisms:

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First, the formation of secondary co-operative societies. The Bill allows 30 or more Saccos to form a secondary co-operative society. Secondly, it provides for centralised financial services. A secondary co-operative society will be able to perform several functions for its members, including holding and maintaining a liquidity reserve account for each member Sacco, receiving deposits and offering short-term loans to member Saccos, facilitating inter-Sacco lending and payment settlements, and investing in Government securities.

The Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA) will have expanded powers to license, regulate and supervise the secondary co-operative societies. Those powers will include setting capital and liquidity requirements, approving the appointment of board members and senior officers, and regularly collecting data. The Bill also seeks to amend the Sacco Societies Act to change the qualifications for the Chairperson and other members of the Board of Trustees of the Deposit Guarantee Fund. The Chairperson must now have at least 15 years of professional experience in fields such as banking, law or economics.

Saccos are critical to Kenya's economy because they promote savings and provide affordable credit, primarily for development, education, housing and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Saccos contribute directly to economic growth, poverty reduction and wealth creation at the grassroots level. Collectively, Saccos in Kenya hold assets exceeding Ksh800 billion, making them a dominant force in the co-operative financial sector. More than 14 million Kenyans are members of Saccos, representing approximately 25 to 30 per cent of the adult population. Despite the importance of the Sacco sector in the country, Saccos experience the following challenges, which this Bill seeks to address:

1. Stiff competition from traditional banks, microfinance institutions and FinTech companies;
2. Technological and infrastructure gaps particularly for smaller SACCOs;
3. non-performing loans and member defaults especially during economic downturns, impacting Saccos' cash flow and financial stability;
4. With increasing digitalisation, Saccos are more vulnerable to cybercrime and fraudulent activities; and,
5. Saccos are currently unable to directly engage in cross-border remittances due to regulatory constraints, losing a potential revenue stream and opportunity to serve their members more effectively.

Pursuant to Article 118(1)(b) of the Constitution and Standing Order 127, the Committee subjected the Bill to public participation, thus receiving submissions from 22 stakeholders drawn from the Sacco sector, co-operative movement, consumer representatives, Government agencies and members of the public.

The Committee considered the proposed regulatory framework for secondary co-operative societies, including the safeguards required to protect member Saccos' deposits, enhance governance, strengthen supervisory oversight and ensure the effective operationalisation of the Deposit Guarantee Fund.

The Committee has proposed amendments to the Bill to ensure that it aptly addresses the challenges that have been experienced in the sector. Some of the amendments include:

1. Provision that the Authority shall be guided by the principles of proportionality, transparency, accountability and promotion of corporate economy in exercising its functions. This is to check the regulatory powers of SASRA and ensure accountability by the Authority.
2. Provision that a secondary co-operative society shall maintain member deposits in a segregated trust account at all times, and that member deposits shall not be collected or held together with the society's operational funds, deployed into equity investments and subsidiaries or associated entities or used as collateral for the society's borrowings without written approval from SASRA and

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disclosure to the affected member Sacco societies. This is to prevent deployment of member deposits into non-core investments and protect members' funds in secondary Saccos.

3. Requirement for Sacco societies to adopt and enforce a policy to manage conflict of interest.
4. Increased general penalty from a fine of Ksh3 million to Ksh5 million and from a term of imprisonment of 5 years to 7 years to discourage malpractice in the sector.
5. Increased maximum protection of members of Saccos from Ksh100,000 to Ksh500,000, if a Sacco is dissolved.

Currently, if your deposit is Ksh100,000 and another shareholder has a deposit of Ksh20 million, in case the SACCO goes under, you will both be paid Ksh100,000. So, the larger deposits suffer. The Committee is seeking to increase the amount to Ksh500,000 so that it can cater for both small and larger deposits and provide something substantial in case of the dissolution of a SACCO. Those are some of the amendments that the Committee will propose during the Committee of the whole House and ask the House to support.

With that, I beg to move and request the Vice-Chair, Hon. Marianne Kitany, to second.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Marianne Kitany, you have the microphone on your right.

Hon. Marianne Kitany (Aldai, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I stand to second the Bill, which was sponsored by the Leader of the Majority Party, Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah. As I second, allow me to mention a few salient issues that are already being proposed in this Bill. We will note first that the SACCO Societies Act was enacted in 2008, and that is the Act that has been in use all through. We know that SACCOs in this country hold deposits of over Ksh800 billion. If they are not properly regulated, many depositors, savers, and co-operators may end up losing money.

We have had many cases in the past, the most recent being the secondary co-operative called Kenya Union of Savings and Credit Co-operatives (KUSCCO), which went down with almost Ksh13 billion worth of savings belonging to co-operatives. It fell because KUSCCO did not have proper regulation. It was caught somewhere between the Commissioner for Co-operatives and SASRA, which regulates those SACCOs. That is why it fell through the cracks, and many co-operators lost a lot of money. We have had many other co-operatives, and even deposit-taking SACCOs, lose a lot of money because of the non-stringent regulations in the Act. Those particular amendments have come to save the very savers, who are the majority of Kenyans who save and do business through SACCOs.

If we go to countries outside Kenya, many of those SACCOs are used as credit unions. I think we hear many people saying, "We have never opened a bank account; we only have a credit union account." Those credit union accounts have helped members of those particular unions to grow, and they trade through them like banks.

Here in Kenya, although you may have a SACCO, you may also be required to have a bank account. Transacting within SACCOs has always been a hindrance because we do not have a central facility that would allow trading between SACCOs and the movement of money from one SACCO to another. When we do not have money moving from one SACCO to another, that restriction forces SACCO co-operators to also interact with banks. When they interact with banks, it becomes very expensive for them. First, the cost of doing business and the cost of money become expensive. Second, the time taken to trade increases. If you are moving your money from, say, Mwalimu SACCO to Police SACCO, the transfer between those two SACCOs will take longer than if you had made a transaction within the banking sector. That has really hindered a lot of transactions within the SACCO movement. The other major issue this Bill is looking at is the deposit guarantee fund. While it was in the previous

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Act, it had many challenges in terms of implementation. One of the issues it had was the type of regulation to implement the deposit guarantee system. This Bill is coming in to make the deposit guarantee system more efficient so that if a Savings and Credit Co-operative Organization (SACCO) goes down or is liquidated, then the depositors do not lose a lot of their money because it will have been insured, just like in the banking sector where customers' deposits are already secured under a deposit guarantee system.

Those are some of the amendments that the Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA) Act that is coming into place will carter for. There are many other issues that will be catered for in this particular Act. One of them is to do with the membership of the board of directors. We are recommending that the board of directors cannot serve more than two terms. This will ensure that we do not have the same directors over and over, who then can collude to take depositors' money. Other issues are to do with auditing of accounts in those SACCOs. Every year, we should have an independent auditor whose audits shall also be scanned by the Commissioner of Co-operatives. We are also in the process of amending the Co-operatives Act. The Co-operatives Act, which is now the mother to this SASRA Act, also has clauses that will ensure that co-operators who run SACCOs comply and conform to certain co-operative movement activities. In case there is a dissolution or recommendation for a dissolution of a SACCO, there will be many checks and balances in the process. This will ensure that not only the Commissioner of Co-operatives or powers given to one person can decide to dissolve a co-operative. We have recommended checks and balances that will be put in the SACCO Societies Bill and the Co-operatives Bill that will ensure that the Commissioner of Co-operatives, who attends annual general meetings of the SACCOs and looks at the books of accounts from the external auditor, will have a county and a national auditor who looks at the books and recommends before any such recommendations are done.

We have put checks and balances on many issues because depositors have lost a lot of money. We have seen people who just create SACCOs for the sake of defrauding unsuspecting clients. We have examples of SACCOs that did purchasing and selling of land. Unsuspecting buyers would buy shares in those SACCOs and within no time after they have made deposits, the SACCOs collapsed. Those people with ill motives and intentions make away with the monies belonging to those depositors. You remember, some time back, the country also introduced the matatu sector into what they call SACCOs, which they run today. But, by the nature of the business which they run, are they really SACCOs? These amendments are meant to give us clear guidance on how those SACCOs should run. The transport sector has now been properly categorized to enable them run business as the Bill or Act guides. This will ensure no business or person loses money to SACCOs.

Finally, I would like to state that the salient feature in this Bill is the introduction of central facilities that will enable the operation of SACCOs without necessarily going into the banking sector. My grandmother in the village does not need to have both a bank account in a commercial bank and a SACCO account in a deposit-taking SACCO. Now, there will be ease of transfer and use of facilities within the SACCOs. This means that one account is sufficient. This arrangement would make the cost of borrowing fair and affordable. If she is in a SACCO, the rules are lenient compared to commercial banks. This will enable my grandmother to borrow loans, grow her business, and repay within a manageable framework. Furthermore, we are proposing in the SACCOs Bill that real persons attend the Annual General Meetings (AGMs) instead of delegates who could potentially defraud the companies.

Secondary SACCOs are a combination of multiple primary SACCOs, thereby creating a larger capital base. One cannot form a secondary SACCO without authority from SASRA. This is what led to the downfall of Kenya Union of Savings & Credit Co-operatives (KUSCCO) Ltd previously. There was a lack of regulation because SASRA was not involved. We are proposing an amendment to ensure that any secondary SACCO that is established now will be

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overseen by SASRA; they will need to obtain licensing from SASRA, and will be regulated by it. The primary SACCOs that form the secondary SACCO will not lose out in this process. The creation of secondary SACCOs is important as they provide the capital base from which primary SACCOs can inter-borrow, just as banks engage in overnight lending among themselves. We are giving SACCOs the opportunity to inter-borrow and continue running their businesses.

Finally, on the issue of dividends, many SACCOs have been distributing dividends at the end of the year from borrowed money rather than from actual earnings because they want to please their members. One of the conditions we have proposed is that they cannot borrow money to pay out dividends. Those are some of the proposals that have been put forth in this Bill.

I beg to second.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Very well and very strong seconding.

(Question proposed)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Members, you should take keen interest in this matter because it affects many of your constituents. As the Seconder has said, I know of a board that has served for 42 terms, perpetually revolving. The chairperson becomes the secretary, the secretary becomes the treasurer, and they serve indefinitely. I wish for an opportunity for all of us to serve. We also have the issue of in-lending.

On the list here is Hon. Naomi Waqo.

Hon. Naomi Waqo (Marsabit County, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me the opportunity to add my voice to this important Bill, the SACCO Societies (Amendment) Bill, National Assembly Bill of 2025.

I have gone through the Bill. Many of us are familiar with SACCOs. Those of us who have a background in teaching and those who have worked with the Stima DT SACCO have benefited from them. We also have other SACCOs like the Kenya National Police DT SACCO and the Harambee DT SACCO. Many people belong to those SACCOs and have benefited significantly. In the past, Kenyans have used SACCOs to invest, purchase land, build apartments and hostels, while others have constructed social halls to generate income.

Even in the villages, you have small Savings and Credit Co-operative Organisations (SACCOs) that have helped people to bring together their money and, in a way, create their own wealth. Out of that, they have come up with what we call income-generating projects, which are sustaining their families.

As I have been interacting with people, I have realised that many people prefer SACCOs because they are affordable. When one is looking for a loan, they can easily access it, and the loans are also cheaper than those that are offered by the banks.

Again, many people prefer SACCOs because even when it comes to collateral, the requirements are more flexible. Even on the issue of guarantors, members and friends can guarantee one another so that they can access loans, invest and do business.

Another factor that has encouraged people to join SACCOs is the annual dividends. At the end of the year, when dividends are shared, many people benefit. This has encouraged more people to be part of this. Many people prefer being in SACCOs.

Additionally, an important factor is ownership. When you belong to a SACCO, you feel proud to be a member. Some of us may even be founding members, and that gives one a sense of pride. It also gives one an opportunity to mentor others to join so that the SACCO can have more members and beneficiaries.

Another factor that has encouraged people is financial education, including the training sessions and workshops that members attend. Those have educated many people and given

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them financial knowledge on savings and investments. At the end of the day, people feel empowered and are able to grow themselves, their families and their businesses. That is why, when I looked at the Bill, I said that this is something that we should all support. I support it because of the issues it has put into consideration and the gaps it seeks to address.

In particular, it has been put in very simple words, and its first two objectives are as follows. The first is to give SACCOs a strong, regulated bank of their own. That is where the pride I was talking about comes in. You have made your investments, created your own wealth, and now the Bill provides you with your own kind of bank where you have control, as well as access to liquidity and shared services.

Second, it gives members protection through a credible scheme that is independently governed and ready to pay. That means that members, if they are keen enough, are able to know what is happening within their SACCO. They know the borrowers, how much they have invested, the interest they are earning and everything else. Therefore, even when it comes to the end of the year and the sharing of dividends, members celebrate.

Again, I support this Bill because of the proposed Clause 28B, which sets out what such a secondary society may do. There is the introduction of a secondary society, which means that it may perform several functions. First, it may hold a liquidity reserve account for each member SACCO. Second, it may receive a prescribed minimum liquidity amount. Third, it may take deposits from member SACCOs, which is very beneficial because a consortium can invest in Government securities. When the secondary co-operative society invests in Government securities, the benefit again will go back to the individual SACCOs. A secondary co-operative society may offer short-term lending and facilitate inter-Sacco lending. That means that all the partners will also borrow from one another and benefit. The more investment a partner has, the more they will gain. So, this secondary co-operative society will benefit many people. I am happy that, subject to the Central Bank of Kenya requirements, the secondary co-operative society may participate in the inter-bank market and observe the statutory liquidity reserve. This, again, will help all the SACCOs.

I have looked at this Bill and it is very beneficial to every Kenyan. I also want to take this opportunity to encourage Members to form their own Saccos. And in future, as the Saccos grow, then move to the secondary co-operative society, which will be of benefit to both the old and new Saccos that will come up.

With those few remarks, Hon. Temporary Speaker, I support. Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Mark Mwenje.

Hon. Mark Mwenje (Embakasi West, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I have been sitting here with the Chair of the Committee. He was trying to convince me otherwise. But, Chair, I stand to oppose this Bill. While it has some good issues here and there, I do not support it. Saccos are the foundation of what drives business down there. Teachers and farmers have their own Saccos. Even in Parliament, as Members, we have our own SACCO. The staff also have a SACCO. Those small Saccos are in the business of helping members.

The reason I oppose this Bill is the issue on Part IIIA that creates central liquidity and shared services. It creates a secondary super Sacco where 30 or more Saccos can come together and pool their resources together. One of the businesses that, that secondary co-operative society can do is invest in Government securities. The secondary society can also lend to each other and do many other things but, the key business is to invest in Government securities.

I am an advocate by profession. I want to tell you about what happened in 2010 when loans were being hawked in the streets by banks. I worked at a law firm called Sichangi Partners Advocates at the time. I remember you would go outside Kencom and Co-operative House and you would experience the issues of unsecured loans. If you had a salary, you could go for the unsecured loan of up to Ksh1 million. That was how it was then. This was happening because President Kibaki, at the time, refused to borrow locally and so, local banks turned to lending

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money to members of the public. So, banks such as Co-operative, KCB and Equity, hurriedly opened branches and engaged law firms so that they could give out as many loans as they could at that time. That was the business that the banks were doing then but, later on, this changed and banks started lending money to the Government. So, what happened? Banks such as Co-operative, Equity and KCB, which were rushing to open branches and engage people to market their loans, all of a sudden had one customer whose loans were secure, 100 per cent guarantee and with good returns—Government of Kenya. So, what did those banks start doing? They started lending money to Government and refused to lend money to people. Or if they happened to lend money to you, because banks have a lot of money, they would give you at very high interest rates. This is because when they lend to the public, 70 per cent of those loans will be repaid while 15 per cent will have an issue and, maybe, the last 15 per cent will be written off. So, today, banks prefer lending money to Government as opposed to you and me.

Then came Saccos which love lending money to their members. That is what Saccos do. When we do this, what will happen to those SACCOs, including our Parliamentary SACCO? They will merge the MPs', staff, Mwalimu and other SACCOs to form this secondary co-operative SACCO. One of the beautiful things is that they can invest in Government securities. Do you think SACCOs will lend money to you or the Government? That is the question I am putting.

If we allow this to proceed, I can assure you that all those SACCOs will end up preferring to do business with the Government and, in the long run, their members will suffer. This is what happened in 2013 when the new Government took over. President Kibaki thought it wise, that it was better to leave local banks to lend locally to local businesses and individuals. That changed, and now banks prefer the Government of Kenya as their number one customer. They now prefer lending money to Hon. John Mbadi. We are now about to do the same mistake with this SACCOs Bill.

Hon. Chairman, we need to delete this entire section. If they will carry it this way, you and I... I know we should not draw you into debate, but teachers themselves are against this thing. They know what is going to happen. The teachers of this country rely on Mwalimu SACCO to help them through thick and thin. All of a sudden, you will be forcing them to consider otherwise. We will then start doing funny things down here. SACCOs have been the foundation that have helped our farmers, professionals, including Members of Parliament. We know what Parliamentarians Sacco (PACOSO) is doing for us. Let us not destroy this.

With that, because I do not want to add so much, I oppose this Bill with all my parts *na kila kitu*. Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Well, you have put up your points strongly. Hon. Gichimu, is next to speak to this.

(Hon. Bernard Shinali spoke off the record)

But he is done! Point of order against who? Hon. Gichimu, you may proceed. Hon. Chairman, we shall still give you the right of reply and so, you do not have to be worried. You are the final person on this. Proceed Hon. Gichimu.

Hon. Gichimu Githinji (Gichugu, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I rise to support this, Bill. I will proceed to give the current picture of the SACCOs we have in this country, so that we can all understand and the public out there can also understand where we are coming from and where we are headed to in terms of this SACCO Bill.

This Bill does not address the normal co-operatives or the other SACCOs like the transport SACCOs and other small SACCOs. This Bill seeks to address two major SACCOs: The Deposit-Taking (DT) SACCOs and Non-Deposit-Taking SACCOs, which usually have a threshold. Those are the SACCOs that are regulated by the Sacco Societies Regulatory

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Authority (SASRA). That should be the starting point. When the Bill proposes a creation of a secondary co-operatives…

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Mwenje should listen to the speaker on the Floor.

Hon. Gichimu Githinji (Gichugu, UDA): This is very important so that we get the context right. The Bill provides for pooling of resources. It does not negate the primary responsibilities of SACCOs. Their primary responsibilities lie and they are still regulated by SASRA.

Second, the Bill does not obligate; it is not mandatory. However, if some SACCOs feel that they have resources they can pool together for them to create a central liquidity, where they can be dipping in their hands and borrow when the times are low, then this Bill comes in handy. In the same spirit of primary co-operatives, where people pool small and big resources together to create a pool of money, co-operatives can also agree and they are not being obligated by anyone.

It is for willing contributors to come together and form a secondary co-operative society that can support them in such instances. Another point is that, once they come together to address the fears that have been raised by Hon. Mwenje, the Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA) will still regulate them and will have to give them approval before they invest in any other area. Those are funds that have, probably, been lying idle within the co-operatives without being utilised. They can also be used to generate more income for the primary co-operatives, thus enabling them to reap more benefits.

Hon. Mark Mwenje (Embakasi West, IP): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Yes, Hon. Mwenje. What is your point of order?

Hon. Mark Mwenje (Embakasi West, IP): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I am sorry, I do not have the specific Standing Order in mind, but my point is on a statement of fact. The Member is saying that, if they are brought together, they will still invest. I want to refer him to Clause 28(c). It is very clear that secondary co-operative societies undertaking central liquidity and shared services shall not transact in deposit-taking, lend to natural persons, undertake wholesale or retail activities or undertake such other activities as may be prohibited.

More importantly, I want to refer to the word "investment". It is prohibited under sub-clause (d), which prohibits investment in venture capital. The words are here. Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Very well. You may take your seat. Proceed, Hon. Gichimu.

Hon. Gichimu Githinji (Gichugu, UDA): That is why I am saying that Hon. Mwenje did not pay good and proper attention. I said that whatever this secondary SACCO undertakes will be regulated by SASRA. There is no way it can deviate from what the law has already provided.

The main intention is to have this secondary SACCO, just like the way Hon. Mwenje and I are members of PACOSO, and I believe he is also a member. At some point, through his contributions and mine, we have already built some substantial capital within the SACCO. The same case applies to other SACCOs. Primarily, they have already been built by individuals. At the secondary level, those people also pool resources. What is wrong with that? We are not even making it mandatory.

It is an avenue that we are creating. This is happening in the United States of America (USA). The USA is the best country with what they call credit unions. Here, we call them SACCOs. They have established secondary SACCOs. I have done some research and I have seen that the USA has credit unions with assets worth US$3.98 trillion. This is because of the

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pooling of resources. Let me not belabour that point. I believe Hon. Mwenje appears to be convinced because he is nodding.

There is also the issue of payments from the Deposit Guarantee Fund. The big boys, the big savers, have been carrying the small savers. Everybody has his or her own ability to save. However, we cannot allow people with big savings to always lose when a SACCO collapses. That is why we also want, and I think we are still considering whether, during the amendment, we can provide for a percentage of the savings that a person can recover from the Deposit Guarantee Fund when a SACCO collapses. That is an area in which people who have been saving have also been losing. We do not know what happens to the other money that has been saved there.

Also, we need to raise the threshold for a person who chairs the Deposit Guarantee Fund. In other SACCOs, we have people managing the SACCOs. The qualifications do not matter so much. However, this is a very sensitive area.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, we need someone with a high level of experience, like 15 years in this sector, so that they can offer the best in terms of the knowledge and expertise that is required.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, out of the economies of scale, those SACCOs will be able to perform better in those instances and because other issues have also been addressed and actually there is no contention on the minor amendments. I do not need to belabour my points on those amendments. Allow me to rest at that point and support this Bill.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Mwashako. Is he still around?

Hon. Danson Mwashako (Wundanyi, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me an opportunity to add my voice to this important SACCO Societies (Amendment) Bill. I want to join my colleagues who have indicated that the Sacco movement in this country is one of the best examples we have in the world. Most countries that have started Saccos after us have come to benchmark against this country.

Saccos play a very central role. We understand and it has been said here that, many times, many of our people do not find an opportunity to borrow from the commercial banks in Kenya as they would wish. Therefore, they have to run to Saccos. Those Saccos range from the big Saccos we have in the country such as the Mwalimu SACCO, the Police SACCO, the Parliamentary SACCO that most of us are members of, but also those various Saccos that are found in villages, that is, those that operate with very small deposits.

This Bill has areas that are very progressive. One of the most progressive areas of this Bill is the guarantee that when a Sacco goes under, then members are able to access up to Ksh100,000. This is an important and very progressive part of this Bill, as it guarantees our people who join Saccos that, at no point, are they at risk of losing their money.

Another very important part that is in this Bill is that they have also taken into account that if those Saccos come together and form the super Sacco, then directors who will run those circles will be people of very high integrity; people who are above board in the sense that SASRA will look at them and say: 'These are people who can take care of depositors' money.'

Having said that, it is also important to bring out the issues that have been in the public arena. When this Bill started, there were many complaints. Saccos out there believed that the Government planned to take depositors' money and use it for the National Infrastructure Fund (NIF), That worried the Sacco movement and Sacco members. But I am happy that there is nothing in that Bill that relates to that. However, it is the duty of this Parliament to give out full information to the public, so that the things that go out to the public from this Parliament are communicated by Parliament itself instead of waiting for rumours and things that are not very clear to get out to the public.

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There is something fundamental that Hon. Mwenje has raised about this super SACCO that will be formed by the 30 or so SACCOs. If we are not careful, it may erode the benefit that we have enjoyed as a SACCO movement in the country.

Therefore, we must interrogate this Bill further so that when it comes to the Committee of the whole House, more information will be available to the House and amendments can be made. We should not force small banks or small Saccos to come together and form a super Sacco. Small Saccos that do not wish to be involved in the formation of a super Sacco should not be forced to do so. Let them join out of their own volition.

Lastly, this Bill is also important because it creates a platform through which our people can continue borrowing from Saccos and avoid borrowing from the shylocks of this world. When there is confidence that Saccos will not collapse and that, even when they do, members are guaranteed the safety of their money, we create a platform where Kenyans will be more encouraged to join Saccos and avoid the temptation of getting involved in pyramid schemes or finding themselves in environments where they have to borrow at very high interest rates. Kenyans are suffering because there are many unregulated financial service providers who are hoodwinking them. Kenyans have very little money for their day-to-day survival and yet, they are forced to borrow at very high interest rates. In my view, this Bill should be used to assure Kenyans that whenever they want to borrow or make progress in their investments, Saccos are a secure place to save their money and an affordable avenue through which they can borrow cheaply.

With those many remarks, I support.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): I cannot see any further interest in this. Proceed, Hon. John.

Hon. Kaguchia John (Mukurweini, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I want to strongly oppose this amendment Bill to the Sacco Societies Act. The reason for my opposition to this Bill is that we are now seeking to over-regulate and micro-manage the Sacco society movement in the country. It must be noted that, over the last few years, this Parliament has introduced one regulation after another and one aspect of micro-management after another into the Sacco society movement in Kenya. The level of regulation we already have, particularly considering that we have Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA) regulating our Saccos, both deposit-taking and non-deposit-taking, should be sufficient. The formation of a super Sacco or a secondary Sacco may appear harmless, but it is also accompanied by several other clauses that will usurp the powers of members. We must…

Hon. Benard Shinali (Ikolomani, ODM): On a point of order!

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Order. Hon. Shinali is on a point of order. Let us hear it.

Hon. Kaguchia John (Mukurweini, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, you need to protect me from points of order because I have not even started giving my points. What point of order is he raising? He should allow me to make my point, and then he can raise whatever points of order he has. I hope he is not raising an…

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Order, Hon. John. I am a strong supporter of debate. Be assured that you will have your time. Let us hear his point of order.

(Hon. Kaguchia John stood up in his place)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): You may take your seat.

Hon. Benard Shinali (Ikolomani, ODM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, Hon. John is misleading the House because SASRA regulates only deposit-taking Saccos. Therefore, when he alleges that SASRA regulates both non-deposit-taking and deposit-taking Saccos, he is

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misleading the public. Furthermore, this is the first amendment. There has not been any other amendment.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Since which year?

Hon. Benard Shinali (Ikolomani, ODM): Since the formation of Saccos. There has not been any other amendment.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Thank you. Hon. Kaguchia, it was that simple. You may proceed. I will add you more time.

Hon. Kaguchia John (Mukurweini, UDA)**:** Of course, ignorance has no defence, Hon. Temporary Speaker. SASRA regulations were recently done when we had Hon. Munya as the Cabinet Secretary of the relevant Ministry.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I wish to continue with my submission. On this 'animal' you are calling the super Sacco, when someone is joining a Sacco, they want to save in the primary Sacco, or take a loan and repay that loan to their primary Sacco. Why are we now creating or encouraging the creation of another 'animal' or another secondary Sacco that is beyond the control of the primary Sacco where members subscribe to? First, you are introducing unnecessary overheads and costs. Look at the governance of this super Sacco you are referring to. Clause 28G states as follows:

> A secondary co-operative society undertaking central liquidity and shared services business licensed or authorised under this Act shall be governed as follows–
>
> (a) the powers and functions of the secondary co-operative society shall be performed under the direction of a Board of Directors;
>
> (b) the Board of Directors of a secondary co-operative society shall consist of non-executive directors elected by the member Sacco societies or appointed as shall be prescribed in by-laws;.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, you have a Board of Directors for the secondary Sacco which are being elected by the primary Sacco without the direct involvement and input of the members. Paragraph (c) states that: "Each secondary co-operative society shall have a Chief Executive Officer appointed by the Board of Directors who shall be responsible for the day-to-day running of the affairs of the secondary co-operative society". Who shall be paying the Chief Executive Officer of the secondary Sacco? Are we now taking all the monies by savers and putting it into unnecessary overheads? The money that was supposed to be saved for me to be able to borrow is now being subjected to other unnecessary costs which again are going to be borne by the individual member of the primary Sacco in a board that they did not even put a vote in.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, again, on the Board of Trustees that we had before, Section 56 of the principal Act states that: "The Board of Trustees shall consist of a chairperson, who shall be elected from among the members appointed under subsection (2)(b) and (f)."

The Bill before the House now, seeks to amend some of those things and introduce too much leeway and authority in the hand of the Executive. Even the President has now been invited into this. He is also going to be appointing Board of Trustee members and the principal secretary, something that was supposed to be done or has been done before by the Saccos themselves.

In Clause 6, Section 56 of the principal Act is amended in sub-section (1) by deleting paragraph (a) and substituting thereof the following new paragraphs —

> (a) a non-executive chairperson who shall be appointed by the President by virtue of knowledge and at least 15 years of professional experience;" and so forth.

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The President is now being invited into this new arrangement. Of course, we also have the principal secretary who is also at the heart of those new appointments. This is going to be very problematic, Hon. Temporary Chairman.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. John, this is not a Committee of the whole House. There is a Speaker here, not a Chairman. Proceed.

Hon. Kaguchia John (Mukurweini, UDA)**:** Hon. Temporary Speaker, I want to correct that as guided by you. This central liquidity arrangement introduces the issue of savings in Government securities again. If you open this door, we will kill the very essence of having a Sacco in the first place.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, all the money that is saved in a SACCO should be for members to borrow. If you are going to open the SACCOs now to invest that money in Government securities, it simply means the borrowers will compete with Government securities. Woe unto us, most of the SACCOs will connive to invest the monies in Government securities.

At the end of the day, a member of the primary SACCO who is not involved in election of Board of Directors or in the creation of the secondary SACCO will suffer. The Bill talks about creating reserves of liquidity. Which SACCO does not have reserves now? You must retain a certain percentage of your income, savings and revenue every year. You must retain part of your collections in your reserve. That is the law today. But the Bill tells us that we will move those reserves from the primary SACCO by creating another liquidity arrangement which will be done by a super SACCO, that even the President has a hand in it.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I have not looked at the area where we have the issue of term limits. When Hon. Kitany was seconding this Bill, she alleged or insinuated that term limits for the Board of Directors in the primary SACCO will be limited to two terms. You definitely looked excited about that because you made some comments about it. A SACCO is a financial institution. Will you do the same for banks in Kenya? Will you direct Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Equity Bank, National Bank of Kenya and Family Bank to have term limits for their CEOs because they are financial institutions? If not so, allow the SACCOs to elect and choose their leadership. They have annual general meetings every year. You know very well the arrangement that is there. Every year, we must have, at least, the prescribed arrangement which is that three of the Board Members must retire. When they retire, it is the members of the SACCO who determine whether they are going to re-elect them or not based on their performance in the annual general meeting.

Why do you want to force the primary member SACCOs to reject good performing Board of Directors? Some of the SACCOs have come this far because of good management. I know a SACCO like New Fortis in Nyeri County which is led well and it thrives. I know so many other SACCOs which are led by teachers' unions and other unions elsewhere, and they thrive. They do very well. We have exceptional cases where some of the SACCOs do not do well, but that is also in every other sector. Why do we want to force members of a SACCO to do away with good Board of Directors, when they still need them to lead the SACCO?

On the issue of time limits, whether there is an amendment or not, it is something that I will oppose vehemently. Because I can see my time is lapsing, we need to relook at this Bill. We should do away with some of these amendments, especially the ones which will overburden the members of our primary SACCOs.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Did I see further interest on this? We do not have further interest on this matter, but the debate has been very good. I call upon the Mover to reply.

Hon. Bernard Shinali (Ikolomani, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. First of all, I want to thank those Members who have participated in this debate. The Bill is now in

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the House and belongs to the House. All Members' views are valid. As we move on with the Bill, there are areas I had mentioned earlier as I moved the Bill... Some of the Members were not here when I said that the Committee will be coming with several amendments during the Committee of the whole House because we want to make good laws for our industry.

As it is now, Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies (SACCOs) lend, buy shares, and invest without the authority or the consent of members. That is why we are saying excess money which SACCOs want to invest must be invested in projects that the members have approved and in a regulated manner. This is so that we do not have a few members or officials of a SACCO who come together and use members' money to invest in projects which members have not approved. That is why we are proposing secondary SACCOs. Secondary SACCOs will collect excess money and be regulated and professionally run. This will ensure that any investment of excess money is regulated and that member SACCOs do not lose their money.

All Members here must know that even Bunge Co-operative Society (BUCOSO) invests in shares, but none of us knows. Maybe ,none of us has given it any authority. We want it to be regulated and approved by the Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA) so that members do not lose their money. If there is any investment, members must be aware of the benefits and when they are coming. It should not be that a few members invest, earn money and benefit without other members knowing, through specific accounts that are controlled.

The Deposit Guarantee Fund is being circulated so that the minimum amounts that are saved and the reserves that are there are kept safely. Whenever a SACCO runs into trouble during downturns, there are monies which are ready. According to the law, members are paid automatically because a SACCO can keep its own reserves. If a SACCO is already dissolved, where do you get those reserves? That means they are not there. That is why we are coming up with a Deposit Guarantee Fund where those reserves will be kept and run so that members are paid immediately a SACCO goes under.

On the data provision, we are saying that it must be provided regularly to SASRA. That data will inform SASRA when the finances of any SACCO are going down or when they are not being run well. This will help us prevent SACCOs from going under with members' shares and money. With those few remarks, I beg to reply.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Members, take your seats.

(Question put and agreed to)

THE ANTI-DOPING (AMENDMENT) BILL
(National Assembly Bill No. 66 of 2026)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Is the Chair in the House. Hon. Dan Wanyama you may proceed.

Hon. Daniel Wanyama (Webuye West, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to move that the Anti-Doping Amendment Bill, National Assembly Bill No. 66 of 2026), be now read a Second Time.

Permit me to begin with a brief explanation on what gives rise to this Bill. Kenya is a signatory to the UNESCO International Convention Against Doping in Sport, which is established under the World Anti-Doping Agency, under which provides the international obligation prohibiting doping in sports.

The World Anti-Doping Code was revised to address emerging challenges in relation to doping. The revised code will come into effect on 1st January 2027. The World Anti- Doping Agency directed all signatories to the Convention to review and amend their legal regulatory and policy frameworks on anti-doping to ensure full alignment before the Code takes effect. It is for the above reasons that the Anti-Doping Amendment Bill 2026 is before the House today.

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The principal object of the Bill is to amend the Anti-Doping Act (Cap. 2045B) to align it with the World Anti-Doping Agency Code. Permit me to now give a brief highlight of the main provisions of the Bill. One, the alignment of definitions with the Code is enshrined in Clause 2, where the Bill amends Section 2 of the Act to provide clear definition of terms and to harmonise the interpretation of terms as contained in the Act.

Two, in regard to the clarification on the application of the Act, that is, Clause 4 of the Bill, it amends Section 3 of the Act to provide clarity in regard to the application of the Act which shall apply to athletes and athlete support personnel who are members of sports organisations and participate in recognised sports events on the mandate of the Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya.

What gives the Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya mandate is Clauses 5, 6, 7, and 8, which amend Sections 5, 7, 9 and 17 of the Act, respectively. Further, Clause 11 of the Bill deletes Section 25, which provides for the outdated registered testing rules and replaces it with a new section providing for the mandate of the agency in conducting doping control.

A Therapeutic Use Exemption (TUE) is an official authorisation that allows an athlete to use a medication or method that is listed as a prohibited substance or method. Clauses 9 and 10 of the Bill seek to provide for a simplified process. Athletes are human beings and they can fall sick. It can even be in an emergency situation. Therefore, those clauses allow an athlete to go ahead and get medication. Thereafter, the doctor who attended to the athlete will be required to complete a form indicating that the medication administered was necessary due to an emergency. This will demonstrate that, although the medication contained a prohibited substance, it was the only appropriate treatment available under the circumstances.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, regarding the prohibition of doping, Clause 12 of the Bill inserts a new Section 26 into the Act to expressly prohibit doping, a provision that was previously not contained in the Act. On enforcement and dispute resolution, Clause 15 of the Bill amends Section 30 of the Act to strengthen the enforcement capacity of the Agency by granting inspection and investigative powers to authorised anti-doping compliance officers. Clause 16 of the Bill amends Section 31 of the Act to restructure the dispute resolution process.

On the enhancement of penalties, Clause 21 of the Bill amends Section 42 of the Act to increase the fines and terms of imprisonment that are imposed for offences committed under the Act. This is intended to deter offenders who have previously been subjected to relatively lenient fines, which they could afford to pay before continuing with the same misconduct. The enhanced penalties will, therefore, serve as a deterrent for those who are involved in doping, and who will face more punitive consequences. Further, Clause 22 of the Bill amends Section 43 of the Act to provide for measures that ensure continuity in pending disciplinary cases, therapeutic use exemptions and the registered testing rules under the Act.

Finally, regarding the jurisdiction of the Sports Disputes Tribunal, Clause 24 of the Bill provides for a consequential amendment to Section 58 of the Sports Act to expressly confer upon the Tribunal jurisdiction to hear and determine anti-doping rule violations under the Anti-Doping Act.

The Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture facilitated public participation on the Bill and received submissions from the following stakeholders: The Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports; the Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya; the Kenya Academy of Sports; Sports Kenya; the Office of the Registrar of Sports; the Kenya Law Reform Commission; the Kenya Medical Research Institute; the State Corporations Advisory Committee; the Directorate of Criminal Investigations and the Council of Governors.

The Committee also conducted public hearings in the following counties: Trans Nzoia, Bungoma, Baringo, Nandi, Elgeyo-Marakwet and Uasin Gishu. The complete list of persons and institutions that participated in the public hearings is contained in the annex to the Committee's Report. While the majority of the submissions received were in support of the

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Bill, the following were the key issues raised by stakeholders. Alignment with international standards; institutional strengthening; research and laboratory capacity; inter-agency collaboration; enforcement and compliance; protection of athletes' rights; governance and administrative efficiency and constitutional and legal consistency.

The Committee considered the submissions from stakeholders and made the following observations:

1. The Bill adequately aligns the Anti-Doping Act with the 2027 World Anti-Doping Code and International Standards.
2. The Bill sufficiently provides for ADAK's mandate, institutional independence, functions and conflict-of-interest safeguards.
3. Most of the proposals are already addressed under existing laws, the Anti-Doping Rules and International Standards and, therefore, do not require additional statutory provisions.
4. Proposals introducing new criminal offences, enhanced penalties, corporate sanctions and forfeiture mechanisms extend beyond the scope of the Bill and require separate legislative consideration.
5. Proposals on governance and institutional arrangements, including the CEO's qualifications, Board quorum and Board committees, are either guided by existing frameworks or may be considered through subsequent legislative processes.

The Career Guidelines for the Staff of the Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya, as approved by the Public Service Commission, provide the job specification of the Chief Executive Officer to possess at least 15 years of relevant work experience, five of which must be in senior management position in sports administration.

6. Proposals relating to the establishment of a national anti-doping laboratory and additional research and collaboration frameworks are better addressed through policy, administrative and budgetary interventions.
7. The Bill provides for the adjudication and appeal of anti-doping cases, while existing constitutional and statutory provisions sufficiently safeguard fair hearing rights and the Tribunal's procedures.

The specific Committee observations in respect of each stakeholder submission is contained in the Report of the Committee, which I have tabled before this House. It is important to state that the Committee held several consultative engagements with the Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya in regards to the Bill. The Bill was developed by ADAK, which is the institution with the technical expertise that is required to identify the amendments that are necessary to align Kenya's anti-doping legal framework with the 2027 World Anti-Doping Code. Arising from these deliberations, the Committee sponsored the Bill so as to expedite its consideration by this House.

While the Committee appreciates the valuable input submitted by stakeholders which were all aimed at improving the Bill, the Committee was of the considered opinion that the Bill should remain focused on aligning the Anti-Doping Act with the 2027 World Anti-Doping Code. The Committee, therefore, undertakes to relay all the submissions received during public participation to ADAK so that future reforms on the anti-doping legal framework in Kenya shall have regard to the stakeholder submissions.

This House will agree with me that the timing of this Bill is right. A few weeks ago, one of our great athletes, an Olympic marathon champion, was provisionally suspended by the Athletics Integrity Unit for testing positive for a banned substance. The unfortunate incident highlights the need to strengthen Kenya's anti-doping framework. The Bill will, therefore, enhance ADAK's capacity to conduct testing, investigations and anti-doping education, so as

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to promote early detection, deterring doping, and safeguarding the integrity and reputation of the Kenyan sport.

I will conclude by making an appeal to the Members of this House to support the Bill. Recognising that the enactment of the Bill as proposed by ADAK will enable Kenya to fulfil its international obligations on anti-doping; aware that the Bill as proposed will enable the country to be fully compliant with the World Anti-Doping Code; and taking note that Kenya must comply with the Code by passing this Bill before 1st January, 2027; the Committee recommends that the Bill be passed without amendments. Kenya must comply with the Code by passing this Bill before 1st January 2027. The Committee recommends that the Bill be passed without amendments. I beg to move. I would like to request Hon. Basil to second. I thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Basil, proceed.

Hon. Robert Basil (Yatta, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I also wish to extend my appreciation to the Chairperson of our Committee. I am a member of this Committee and I agree that we need to pass this Bill without any amendments.

I rise to second this particular piece of legislation. I have many reasons as to why I want to second it. This legislation puts Kenya in the same space as countries like Germany, France, Finland, Belgium, Denmark and other nations that have solid legislation that tends to promote integrity in sports.

We must acknowledge that Kenya is the home of champions, widely renowned and globally recognised for its exceptional sporting prowess. However, when we face challenges related to doping, it severely dilutes the hard-earned respect we command on the global stage. Enacting this legislation will firmly institutionalise meritocracy, protect clean athletes and guarantee fair competition, thereby ensuring that our sports women and men excel and restore the sporting glory of this nation under transparent and fair conditions. It is a regrettable waste of public resources and a matter of national embarrassment when sports women and men sponsored by the taxpayer travel to international tournaments, only to face disqualification at the critical moment when this nation relies on them to compete. Enacting this legislation will yield significant economic value, optimise taxpayer resources, and guarantee that the sports women and men sponsored to represent our nation in international tournaments do so only upon being cleared with a clean bill of health on the sports front. This element of reputation protection is going to protect the image of this country and ensure that no embarrassment tends to taint the name of this country. That is why I support this legislation.

If you look at Clause 21, there is a deterrent where penalisation of users of drugs is imposed. We are talking about a fine of Ksh1 million and a sentence not exceeding two years, or both. That serves as a deterrent to any person who wants to participate in doping, which is a vice that is discouraged.

If you look at Clause 14 of this particular legislation, it provides for accredited laboratories where sportsmen and sportswomen can be tested, and that restores integrity in sports as a field. Again, this particular legislation gives some authority to the Anti-Doping Agency by providing room for anti-doping compliance officers who will be able to investigate independently and conduct inspections to ensure that sportswomen and sportsmen who participate or qualify to represent this nation are, indeed, cleared of doping or any form of drugs that are prohibited in the field of sports.

Clause 7 of the Bill provides for operational independence of the Anti-Doping Agency, and that gives us the teeth to bite when necessary. That, again, justifies why I stand to second this Bill. When I look at the qualifications and experience recommended under Clause 15, I must express some reservations regarding the specified duration. The Bill recommends a minimum of 15 years of experience for the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer. In my view, this threshold is excessively restrictive. I propose that when the Bill progresses to the

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stage of the Committee of the whole House, we amend this provision to recommend a requirement of at least eight years of professional experience.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I am the Vice-Chair of the Kenya Young Parliamentarians Association (KYPA). And as a young man, we should ensure we also allow space for young women and men to participate in authority or positions of management. When we put vast experience, we tend to appear discriminatory to young people who want to sit and oversee how the anti-doping agency discharges its duties. With those few remarks, I beg to second.

Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Very well. But you seem to accept that it may have to go through some amendments.

(Question proposed)

Hon. Members, I do not see any interest in this.

(Question put and agreed to)

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

We can meet during the Committee of the whole House. Next Order.

THE TOURISM (AMENDMENT) BILL
(National Assembly Bill No. 41 of 2026)

THE TRADE DESCRIPTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
(National Assembly Bill No. 42 of 2026)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): These Orders are deferred. This is because the Leader of the Majority Party is out on official duties.

(Bills deferred)

Next Order.

MOTIONS

ADOPTION OF 17TH REPORT ON AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF NG-CDF FOR FYS 2013/2014 TO 2024/2025

THAT, this House adopts the Seventeenth Report of the Decentralised Funds Accounts Committee on its consideration of the audited financial statements of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) for five constituencies for the Financial Years 2013/2014, 2014/2015, 2015/2016, 2016/2017, 2017/2018, 2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022, 2022/2023, 2023/2024 and 2024/2025, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 6th October 2026.

(Moved by Hon. Gideon Mulyungi on 3.11.2026)

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(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 3.11.2026)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Is the Chairperson, Decentralised Funds Accounts Committee in the House? This is a resumption. You had already moved. Is that the case?

Hon. Gideon Mulyungi (Mwingi Central, WDM): Yes.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Had you been seconded?

Hon. Gideon Mulyungi (Mwingi Central, WDM): Not yet.

(The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba) consulted with the Clerk-at-the-Table)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): I am told that resumption of debate means the procedures, like the ones I am mentioning, had been undertaken. You had a balance of some minutes to move.

(Hon. Gideon Mulyungi spoke off the record)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Please, call out your Seconder.

Hon. Gideon Mulyungi (Mwingi Central, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I had moved this Motion to completion. I, therefore, ask Hon. Jackson to second.

Hon. Jackson Lekumontare (Samburu East, KANU): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I beg to second the Motion on the reports of the constituencies mentioned. The committee looked at the audited reports of those constituencies and found that NG-CDF had been used correctly.

As a Committee, we examined the audited reports from those constituencies, and I can confirm that the NG-CDF has been used correctly. In terms of the Fund's purpose, we have observed significant improvements in the infrastructure of our schools and institutions. Although there are a few challenges, as indicated by the Auditor-General's reports and our interactions with the fund managers, we are seeing significant improvements.

We understand that there are issues regarding the timing of the funds that are released to the NG-CDF Board and, in some cases, the funds are released to the constituencies very late. We remain firmly convinced that the primary objective of the Fund has been successfully achieved. Although several projects were extended beyond the close of the Financial Year, the auditors and the NG-CDF Board exercised strict oversight to ensure all deliverables were fully completed. Furthermore, we acknowledge the administrative challenges arising from delayed budgetary disbursements to the Board. However, those delays did not compromise the ultimate execution and delivery of the designated projects. As we all know, there are many challenges in our institutions. However, thanks to the NG-CDF, we have seen a reduction in many of those challenges across most of our learning institutions. The reports show that the NG-CDF has helped various areas, particularly in the remote parts of Samburu East and many other constituencies. Without the NG-CDF, I doubt whether we would have schools in those remote locations. Perhaps, even counties should adopt this NG-CDF format, and we will realise more development in our regions.

Regarding bursaries, many students would not complete their education without the NG-CDF support. The audited reports, along with the co-operation between the auditors and fund managers, have fostered a way of interacting, and we have seen that our fund managers are also learning in the process.

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When this Committee began reviewing these reports, we found that even the labelling of projects posed challenges. However, as we continued with our review, those minor issues have reduced, thus indicating that this is a learning process.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to second. Thank you.

(Question proposed)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Mwenje, you seem to have an interest in this one. Very well, there being no further interest in this one, I proceed to put the Question.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON INSPECTION VISITS TO CONSTITUENCIES' OFFICES IN NAKURU COUNTY

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Committee on Members' Services and Facilities on inspection visits to constituency offices in Nakuru County, laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, 11th June 2026.The Chair requested the deferment of this Order. It is, therefore, deferred.

(Motion deferred)

Next Order.

BILL

Second Reading

THE KENYA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY BILL
(National Assembly Bill No. 40 of 2026).

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): This Order is equally deferred.

(Bill deferred)

Next Order.

MOTIONS

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Is the Chairperson of the Special Funds Accounts Committee in the House? Very well. Proceed.

ADOPTION OF 11TH REPORT ON AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE TOURISM FUND AND THE TOURISM PROMOTION FUND FOR FYS 2020/2021 AND 2021/2022

Hon. Fatuma Mohammed (Migori County, Independent): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

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THAT, this House adopts the Eleventh Report of the Special Funds Accounts Committee on its consideration of the Report of the Auditor-General on the Financial Statements for the Tourism Fund and the Tourism Promotion Fund for the Financial Year 2020/2021 and 2021/2022, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 14th August 2024.

In its examination of the audited accounts, the Committee received oral and written submissions from the Chief Executive Officers (CEO) of the Tourism Fund and the Tourism Promotion Fund, which formed the basis of the Committee's observations and recommendations. The Tourism Fund is mandated to finance the development of tourism products and services. Among its flagship investments is: It financed the Ronald Ngala Utalii College, a tourism and hospitality training institution that will expand the country's capacity to train professionals for the sector.

The Tourism Promotion Fund, on the other hand, provides funding to tourism implementing agencies, such as the Kenya Tourism Board (KTB), to support the development, promotion and branding of tourism in Kenya.

Following the examination of the audit reports, the Committee made the following general observations and recommendations.

Firstly, on the Tourism Fund and the construction of the Ronald Ngala Utalii College, the Committee observed that the management scaled down the project by carrying out sectional completion in five phases and revised the initial contract sum from Ksh8,861,370,998 to Ksh4,923,005,000. Secondly, the project progressed from 71 per cent completion in the Financial Year 2021/2022 to 79 per cent by the time of the Committee's examination in November 2023.

Thirdly, the management had constituted a contract implementation committee which comprised members of the Tourism Fund Management, State Department of Public Works and the Attorney-General, to ensure prudence and adequate monitoring and evaluation of the project. The Committee recommends that within three months upon the adoption of this Report, the Accounting Officer provides a progress report on the project to the Auditor-General for audit verification.

Two, is delay in collecting long outstanding rental income: The Committee observed that a local real estate agency owed the Fund Ksh14,598,986 in rent. The agency had paid Ksh1,500,000 and given a professional undertaking to pay the balance within four months. The Committee recommends that within three months upon the adoption of this Report, the Accounting Officer recovers the outstanding rental income and submits the supporting documents to the Auditor-General for audit verification.

On Tourism Promotion Fund - Senior management employees on acting appointments: The Committee observed that senior managers had acted for more than six months contrary to Section 34(3) of the Public Service Commission Act, 2017. Therefore, the Committee recommends that within three months upon the adoption of this Report, the Accounting Officer engages the Public Service Commission to approve the Fund's human resource structure and the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) to approve the salaries so that the positions are filled substantively.

Two, on non-implementation of the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS), the Committee observed that the Fund relied on manual processes. However, the management had begun developing the Enterprise Resource Planning (EPR) system. The Committee recommends that within three months of the adoption of this Report, the Accounting Officer provides a status report on the development of the EPR system and its regression with IFMIS to the Auditor-General for audit verification.

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I also wish to inform the House that the Tourism Fund and the Tourism Promotion Fund are in the process of being merged, pursuant to the Cabinet decision of 21st January 2025 and Executive Order No.1 of 2025. The process is ongoing and once complete, the merger will bring the financing of tourism development and promotion under a single entity.

In conclusion, the Committee appreciates the Office of the Speaker and the Office of the Clerk of the National Assembly for the support accorded to it and enabling it to fulfil its mandate. The Committee further appreciates the Office of the Auditor-General for the services it provided throughout the period, as well as the accounting officers who complied with the audit timelines and provided satisfactory responses to the queries raised. I also appreciate my fellow Members of the Committee and the Secretariat whose immense contribution and dedication to duty enabled the Committee to examine the audit queries and produce this Report.

Hon. Temporary speaker, I beg to move and request the Chair of the Decentralised Funds Accounts Committee to second. Thank you.

Hon. Gideon Mulyungi (Mwingi Central, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

As I rise to second, I can confirm that I was once a member of the Board of Directors of that Fund sometimes back. I can also confirm that the Fund is doing a good job. At the moment, the Fund is doing a big conference centre at Bomas of Kenya. However, it is a Fund that had not been fully utilised before.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I second the Report from the Chairperson of the Special Funds Accounts Committee.

(Question proposed)

Hon. Members: Put the Question.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba)**:** Very well. I proceed to put the Question.

(Question put and agreed to)

Hon. Members, allow me to re-arrange the Order Paper so that we move to Order No. 21 and thereafter, Order No. 22. The rest of the items on the Order Paper will stand deferred until the next Sitting.

(The Temporary Speaker consulted with Hon. Mark Mwenje)

Very well. I further rearrange the sequence of business on the Order Paper to proceed directly to Orders Nos.19, 21 and 22. The Clerk will call out Order No.19.

Hon. Mark Mwenje (Embakasi West, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): The Chairperson of the Public Investments Committee on Governance and Education wish to proceed.

ADOPTION OF 11TH REPORT ON AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF VARIOUS UNIVERSITIES

Hon. Mark Mwenje (Embakasi West, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I beg to move the following Motion:

> THAT, this House adopts the Eleventh Report of the Public Investments Committee on Governance and Education on its examination of audited financial statements of the following universities for Financial Years 2018/2019,

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2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022, 2022/2023, 2023/2024 and 2024/2025, laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, 2nd April 2026:

1. Kibabii University College.
2. Tharaka University.
3. Rongo University.
4. Pwani University.
5. Kisii University.
6. Technical University of Mombasa Enterprise Limited.
7. Egerton University.
8. Tom Mboya University.

The Committee is established under Standing Order 206 of the National Assembly and is responsible for examining the working of public investments based on audited reports and accounts. In this Report, the Committee examined a total of 32 reports of the Auditor-General for the eight institutions. The Committee's primary approach was to receive both oral and written submissions from the vice-chancellors and the Managing Director, who are the accounting officers. To this end, the Committee held 12 sittings in which it examined the reports of the Auditor-General before it. This Report provides an assessment of the financial management practices of the institutions whose reports were examined for the specified financial years.

Through a comprehensive review of the audited financial statements, the Committee identified significant errors and areas for improvement, emphasising the importance of accountability in public financial management. The Report contains observations, findings and recommendations arising from the examination of the reports of the Auditor-General for the various State corporations.

The Committee notes that the institutions that are contained in this Report had previously been examined, and the Committee had made reports for the Financial Years 2018/2019, 2019/2020 and 2020/2021. The Committee, therefore, notes a general improvement in reporting and compliance with financial reporting standards, having become more sensitised on audit matters and processes.

The Committee, none-the-less, encountered the following general and cross-cutting issues, from which it made various recommendations:

1. Poor accounting standards: This is self-explanatory. The Committee recommended that accounting officers comply with Section 81(3) of the Public Finance Management Act.
2. Late submission of supporting documentation: The Committee observed that some accounting officers failed to submit documents to the Auditor-General. It recommended that all accounting officers henceforth comply with Section 68(2)(k) of the Public Finance Management Act.
3. The issue of unsecured and untitled land holdings: We noted several instances where land owned by various institutions remained unsecured. The Committee recommended that the Ministry of Lands and the relevant Government agencies fast-track the titling and registration of all those titles.
4. The issue of adhering to gender, ethnic and regional balance. The Committee noted the concerns about the under-representation of certain ethnic communities, unfair employment practices and potential discrimination in recruitment, promotion and other employment-related processes, contrary to Section 7(2) of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008. The Committee recommended that all public agencies comply with the

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constitutional provisions on equity and inclusiveness, as reinforced by the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008. Further, the Committee recommended that the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), together with the Inspectorate of State corporations, conduct a bi-annual examination of the ethnic composition of State-owned enterprises to establish progress on this matter.

5. Non-compliance with affirmative action in the employment of persons with disabilities, contrary to Section 21(2)(a) of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025. The Committee recommended that accounting officers take deliberate and proactive steps to address the matter by collaborating with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities.
6. The delay in the disbursement of capitation to institutions. This was an issue that affected most of the institutions, and the Committee noted that the institutions were struggling financially. The Committee recommended that the Ministry intervene to address the financial challenges that are facing those institutions to ensure the timely disbursement of capitation.
7. The unsustainable wage bill: The Committee observed that the wage bill of the institutions examined was very high. The Committee recommended that universities review and rationalise their staff establishments by capping staffing levels in line with their financial capabilities.

Having considered the proceedings of the Public Investments Committee on Governance and Education on the examination of the reports of the Auditor-General on the financial statements of State corporations (various universities) for the aforementioned financial years, I beg to move and ask Hon. Nzambia to second. Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. (Eng.) Nzambia, proceed to second.

Hon. Thuddeus Nzambia (Kilome, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

As I second, I want first to appreciate the Committee for taking the time to examine most of those institutions. There are so many recurring issues in those institutions. One of the things we also identified is that there are many stalled projects in those universities. When you dig deeper and conduct some analysis, there is no value for money in those institutions.

I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Hon. Members: Put the question.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Is that the mood of the House?

Hon. Members: Yes.

(Question put and agreed to)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): We move to Order No.20 because the Chairperson is in the House.

ADOPTION OF 12TH REPORT ON AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL POLYTECHNICS FOR FYS 2018/2019 TO 2024/2025

Hon. Mark Mwenje (Embakasi West, JP): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

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THAT, this House adopts the Twelfth Report of the Public Investments Committee on Governance and Education on its examination of the audited financial statements of the following national polytechnics for Financial Years 2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022, 2022/2023, 2023/2024 and 2024/2025, laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, 2nd April 2026:

1. Kabete National Polytechnic.
2. Kenya Coast Polytechnic.
3. The Kisumu National Polytechnic.
4. Michuki National Polytechnic.
5. Nairobi National Polytechnic.
6. Taita Taveta National Polytechnic.
7. Nyamira National Polytechnic.
8. Mawego National Polytechnic.
9. Bungoma National Polytechnic.

The Committee, established under Standing Order 206, examines the reports of accounts of public investments. In this Report, the Committee examined a total of 30 reports of the Auditor-General on nine national polytechnics. The Committee held 11 Sittings, during which it examined the audited financial statements of the nine institutions. The Committee encountered recurring audit queries and persistent governance challenges to the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) centres.

Allow me to give a brief overview. The Committee encountered the following general and cross-cutting issues:

1. Failure to adhere to gender and ethnic regional balance, which, as previously mentioned, violates the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008. The Committee recommended that all public agencies must comply with the constitutional provision on equity and inclusiveness as provided for by the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008.
2. Non-compliance with affirmative action on employment, violating Section 21 (2) on Persons or People Living with Disabilities (PLWDs). The recommendation was that accounting officers should take deliberate and proactive steps to address the matter by collaborating with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD).
3. The long-outstanding receivables, which were pending payments that dated back several years. The recommendation was that all accounting officers conduct a comprehensive reconciliation of all student data and submit detailed ageing analysis to the Auditor-General within three months of the adoption of these reports.
4. Budgetary control and performance. The recommendation by the Committee was that, within three months of adoption of this Report, all accounting officers should standardise budget formulation processes to ensure that projections are realistic, achievable and informed by historical revenue performance.
5. Institutional land holdings. The recommendation was that the Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development, and relevant Government agencies, fast-track the titling and registration of all institutional land holdings to ensure legal ownership and security.
6. Procurement irregularities and non-compliance with procurement laws. This was quite lengthy, and it involved many violations. The recommendations were that all accounting officers should ensure strict compliance with the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2015, by enforcing competitive bidding,

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adhering to approved procurement methods, and obtaining all requisite approvals prior to undertaking any procurement.

7. Compliance with statutory and reporting requirements and standards. The recommendation was that accounting officers enforce strict compliance with Section 19(3) of the Employment Act, 2007 by monitoring payroll deductions to ensure that they do not exceed the statutory limit and advising affected staff on appropriate loan restructuring mechanisms.

Having noted the proceedings of the Public Investments Committee on Governance and Education and the examination of the reports of the Auditor-General and financial statements of State corporations or polytechnics for the stated financial years, I beg to move and ask Hon. Kirima to second this Motion.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Kirima.

Hon. Moses Kirima (Central Imenti, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

I take this opportunity to second the said Motion, taking into account the observations of the Committee. The said institutions encountered general, common failures in a number of areas, especially in terms of following the law as it is when it comes to procurement, ethnic balance, disability issues, and submitting documents in time, as required by the Auditor-General.

I, therefore, second the same.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Next Order. The Chairperson of the Decentralised Funds Accounts Committee. Proceed.

ADOPTION OF 18TH REPORT ON AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE NG-CDF FOR CONSTITUENCIES IN NAROK AND KERICHO COUNTIES FOR FYS 2013/2014 TO 2024/2025

Hon. Gideon Mulyungi (Mwingi Central, WDM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

> THAT, this House adopts the Eighteenth Report of the Decentralised Funds Accounts Committee on its consideration of the audited financial statements of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) for constituencies in Narok and Kericho counties for the Financial Years 2013/2014, 2014/2015, 2015/2016, 2016/2017, 2017/2018, 2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021, 2021/2022, 2022/2023, 2023/2024 and 2024/2025, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 6th October 2026.

The Committee considered a total of 120 reports across 12 constituencies, comprising six in Narok County and six in Kericho County. All the documents and queries were supported and most of them were resolved except two. One is regarding land ownership. We found that most of the constituencies did not provide land ownership documents and we recommended that they be pursued. Two is supporting documents to the auditors. We recommended that those documents be provided to the auditors.

With those few remarks, I beg to move and ask Hon. Jackson to second.

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Hon. Jackson Lekumontare (Samburu East, KANU): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I rise to second the reports.

(Question proposed)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): At the mood of the House, I will proceed to put the Question.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Members, let us be upstanding. The time being 9.02 p.m., this House stands adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 5th November 2026, at 2.30 p.m.

(The House rose at 9.02 p.m.)

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