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REPUBLIC OF KENYA
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – FIFTH SESSION (2026)
PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

REPORT ON-

CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC PETITION NO. 80 OF 2023 REGARDING RELEASE OF FREE DAY SECONDARY EDUCATION CAPITATION DEFICIT FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019 AND THE FINANCIAL YEARS 2020/2021 TO 2022/2023 BY THE NATIONAL TREASURY



Directorate of Audit Appropriations & General-Purpose Committees
Clerk's Chambers
Main Parliament Buildings
NAIROBI

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY	
PAPERS LAID	
DATE:	01 APR 2026
	DAY: Wed MARCH, 2026
TABLED BY:	<i>Hon. Mwachangi Karemba</i>
	<i>chair, Public Petitions</i>
CLERK-AT-TABLE:	<i>Mado Mwangi</i>

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CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

On behalf of the Public Petitions Committee and pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 227, it is my pleasant privilege and honour to present to this House the Report of the Committee on the Public Petition No. 80 of 2023 regarding the release of free day secondary education capitation deficit for the academic year 2019 and the Financial Years 2020/2021 to 2022/2023 by the National Treasury. The petition was presented to the House pursuant to Standing Order No. 225 (2) (b) by the Speaker on behalf of Mr Indimuli Kahi, OGW, the National chairperson, Kenya Secondary Schools Heads Association (KeSSHA), a professional organization comprising over 10,000 headteachers drawn from public secondary schools in Kenya.

The Committee considered the Petition and observed that the failure to register all students in NEMIS caused disparities in financial allocation and disbursement.

The Committee recommends that the Ministry of Education ensures all learners are enrolled in the NEMIS system.

The Committee appreciates the Offices of the Speaker and Clerk of the National Assembly for providing guidance and necessary technical support, without which its work would not have been possible. The Chairperson expresses gratitude to the Committee Members for their devotion and commitment to duty during the consideration of the Petition.

On behalf of the Committee and pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 199, I now wish to lay the Report on the Table of the House.

HON. MUCHANGI KAREMBA, CBS, M.P.

CHAIRPERSON, PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

ACRONYMS

FDSE	Free Day Secondary Education
KESSHA	Kenya Secondary Schools Heads Association
NEMIS	National Education Management Information System
TSC	Teachers Service Commission

PART ONE

1. PREFACE

1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

1. The Public Petitions Committee was established under the provisions of Standing Order 208A with the following terms of reference:
 - a) considering all public petitions tabled in the House;
 - b) making such recommendations as may be appropriate with respect to the prayers sought in the petitions;
 - c) recommending whether the findings arising from consideration of a petition should be debated; and
 - d) advising the House and reporting on all public petitions committed to it.

1.2 Committee Membership

2. The Public Petitions Committee was constituted in October 2022 and comprises the following Members:

Chairperson

Hon. Muchangi Karemba, CBS, M.P.
Runyenjes Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Vice Chairperson

Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, M.P.
Turbo Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Patrick Makau King'ola, M.P.
Mavoko Constituency

**Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya
(WDM-K)**

Hon. Edith Vethi Nyenze, M.P.
Kitui West Constituency

**Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya (WDM-
K)**

Hon. Ntwiga Patrick Munene, M.P.
Chuka Igambang'ombe Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Maisori Marwa Kitayama, M.P.
Kuria East Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Joshua Chepyegon Kandie, M.P.
Baringo Central Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Beatrice Kadeveresia Elachi, M.P.
Dagoretti North Constituency

Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)

Hon. Bernard Muriuki Nebart, M.P.
Mbeere South Constituency

Independent

Hon. Biego Paul Kibichy, M.P.
Chesumei

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Peter Irungu Kihungi, M.P.
Kangema Constituency

Maendeleo Chap Chap Party (MCCP)

Hon. John Bwire Okano, M.P.
Taveta Constituency

**Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya (WDM-
K)**

Hon. Peter Mbogho Shake, M.P.
Mwatate Constituency

Jubilee Party (JP)

Hon. Sloya Clement Logova, M.P.
Sabatia Constituency

United Democratic Alliance (UDA)

Hon. Suzanne Ndunge Kiamba, M.P.
Makueni Constituency

**Wiper Democratic Movement-Kenya
(WDM-K)**

1.3 Committee Secretariat

3. The Public Petitions Committee is facilitated by the following members of the secretariat:

Lead Clerk
Mr. Victor Weke
Principal Clerk Assistant II

Ms. Miriam Modo
First Clerk Assistant

Mr. Benard Toroitich
Third Clerk Assistant

Ms. Kafuyai Wamae
Third Clerk Assistant

Mr. Clinton Sindiga
Legal Counsel II

Ms. Nancy Akinyi
Research Officer III

Mr. Arkan Mumin
Research Officer III

Ms. Roselyne Njuki
Principal Serjeant-at-Arms

Mr. Paul Shana
Serjeant-at-Arms

Mr. Pascal Valerian
Hansard Officer III

Mr. Collins Mahamba
Audio Officer III

Ms. Felistus Muiya
Public Communication Officer

Mr. Calvin Karungo
Media Relations Officer III

PART TWO

1 BACKGROUND OF THE PETITION

1.1 Introduction

4. Public Petition No. 80 of 2023 regarding the release of free day secondary education capitation deficit for the academic year 2019 and the Financial Years 2020/2021 to 2022/2023 by the National Treasury was presented to the House on 6th December, 2023 by the Speaker on behalf of Mr. Indimuli Kahi, OGW, the National chairperson, Kenya Secondary Schools Heads Association (KeSSHA), a professional organization comprising over 10,000 headteachers drawn from public secondary schools in Kenya.
5. The Petitioner states that the Association appreciates the continued support the Government has accorded schools through the Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE) programme since its inception in 2008, by granting capitation per learner. The program has greatly enhanced access, retention and completion rates in secondary schools.
6. He further explains that in 2008, the rate per learner was Kshs. 10,625 annually. This was increased to Kshs. 12,870 in 2015 and then to Kshs. 22,244/= in 2018. In addition, public secondary schools were allowed to charge only the boarding fees set by the Ministry of Education.
7. ~~Despite the increase in per-learner capitation, the Government of Kenya's subsidy for the Free Day Secondary Programme has consistently been lower than the actual enrollment.~~
8. Among reasons that have caused the worrying trend include increase in enrollment in January while utilizing the budgetary allocations made in November/December of the previous year; the fact that a number of students have experienced challenges in obtaining birth certificates, and are therefore not captured on the NEMIS platform, which the Ministry of Education utilizes to disburse capitation to schools based on the number of students captured; and, partial disbursement of the approved budgeted capitation since 2018.

1.2 Petitioner's Prayer

9. The Petitioners prayed that the National Assembly, through the Public Petitions Committee

—

- a) compels the Treasury to release capitation at the approved rate of Kshs. 22,244/= per learner for the Financial Year 2023/2024 and release the deficit from 2019, amounting to Kshs. 54,220,185,855/= to enable schools to pay the ever-rising pending bills.

PART THREE

3 STAKEHOLDERS' SUBMISSIONS ON THE PETITION

3.1 The Petitioner

On Wednesday, June 19, 2024, the Chairperson of Kenya Secondary Schools Heads Association, KESSHA, Mr Willie Kuria, OGW and other Petitioners appeared before the Committee and submitted that—

10. The petition was submitted by Mr. Indimuli Kahi, OGW, who was the former Chairperson of KESSHA, on behalf of KESSHA.
11. The Ministry of Education is obligated to ensure that all students in secondary schools are funded to complete their basic education. To this end, the Government of Kenya began the Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE) programme in 2008 by granting capitation per learner.
12. In 2008, the capitation rate was Kshs. 10,625, which increased to Kshs. 12,870/= in 2015 and then to Kshs. 22,244 in 2018. Public secondary schools were also prohibited from charging tuition fees and were only allowed to charge boarding fees set by the Ministry of Education.
13. Even with the increase in the per-learner capitation amount, the Free Day Secondary Programme is grossly underfunded, and the budgeting process has remained blind to the increase in enrolment in public secondary schools. Over the years, enrolment for capitation in secondary schools has increased by an average of 6.91%.
14. The increase in enrollment in January each year, while budgetary allocations are made in November/December of the previous year, makes it difficult for budgets to incorporate this increase.
15. The net effect is that the capitation allocated for Free Day Secondary Education is always lower than actual enrollment. This is further compounded by the fact that even the budgeted capitation is not released in totality, leading to significant deficits. While capitation is set at Kshs. The amount disbursed to the Ministry of Education is significantly less than 22,244
16. Once budgetary approval is granted, the National Treasury disburses capitation funds to the Ministry of Education, which then distributes them to schools based on the number of

students recorded in NEMIS. However, not all students in public secondary schools are captured on NEMIS owing to birth certificate issues.

17. The Ministry of Education was owed Kshs. 54,220,185,855 by the exchequer. It is also evident that while capitation should be Kshs.22,244/= per child, which is disbursed to the Ministry of Education, is the average. 17,458/=. The Ministry of Education then retains an average of Kshs. 1,978.98/= meaning schools receive an average of Kshs. 15,479.36/=. Once schools receive disbursement from the Ministry, they are then required to set aside Kshs. 5,000/= for the infrastructure fund. This leaves secondary schools with an average of Kshs. The cost to run operations in schools is 10,479.37 per child.
18. In 2018, it was decided that of the Kshs. 22,244/= is allocated per student. An amount is to be retained by the Ministry of Education for the following vote heads: Teaching and learning materials, Medical (NHIF Edu Afya), Strengthening of Mathematics and Science in secondary education (SMASSE), and co-curricular activities.
19. Schools are required to retain Kshs. 5,000/= per child in an infrastructure account that can only be used for infrastructure improvement upon approval by the County Education Boards (CEBs) or PS Early Learning and Basic Education. The effect is that schools run on Kshs. 10,479.37/=.
20. The retention of part of the capitation funds began in 2018. Before that, schools would receive capitation amounts in full. Over the last 5 years, the Ministry of Education has received an average of Kshs. 17,458 of the Kshs. 22,244. Likewise, schools have received an average of Kshs. 15,479.36 after the Ministry retains some of the vote heads.
21. The breakdown of capitation funds was effected from June 2021, as per the Ministry of Education Circular Ref No. MOE. HOS/3/13/3 dated 16th June 2021. The circular provided guidelines for the utilization of the Government Subsidy to Secondary schools in the implementation of the FDSE programme for the year 2021-2022.
22. Due to the lack of disbursement of full capitation fees, accrual deficits, and retention of infrastructure funds, schools have faced significant financial difficulties, greatly affecting their ability to provide quality education for the increasing enrollment.
23. The funds retained by the Ministry of Education are not released to schools but are disbursed to relevant stakeholders, such as County Directors for Education. The cash is not

used to cover the specified vote heads as outlined in the policy; therefore, schools are forced to allocate funds for activities.

24. Some schools have resorted to holding KCSE certificates as an incentive to clear arrears, but they eventually release the certificates to students, noting that keeping them is considered very dangerous, as it curtails students' prospects for university admission.
25. The Ministry of Education has prohibited Boards of Management of schools from asking parents and the community to contribute funds, as it considers such initiatives to be extra levies.
26. The 54 billion shillings cited as a deficit was based on the enrolment captured on NEMIS.
27. Underfunding occurred because out of the expected Kshs. 22,244/= per student, only an average of Kshs. 10,400/= reaches the schools as capitation per student for a year in a day school—the Kshs. 10,400/= was inadequate, as it was expected to cover all other matters related to the running of the school, except for school lunches, which are paid for by the parents.
28. The Ministry of Education does not maintain a consistent figure each year, so for a better understanding, one must examine it annually. The Petitioner gave an average figure of Kshs. 10,400/= is disbursed to schools, with 5,000/= set aside for infrastructure.
29. Challenges that students faced in enrolling on NEMIS included a lack of birth certificates or the presence of invalid birth certificates. Further, once a student turns 18 years old, the NEMIS system strikes them out even though they are still in school.
30. Capitation funds were not initially intended to cover infrastructure development, and adding them to the partially disbursed capitation monies stretches the funds thin, forcing schools to contribute money for activities.
31. Schools often face financial difficulty due to a significant budget shortfall that restricts their ability to provide quality education. The persistent funding gap in education has led to various challenges for schools, such as outdated resources, inadequate staff and mounting pending bills.
32. Limited funding has made it difficult for schools to maintain essential facilities and provide necessary teaching and learning materials for students.
33. Financial difficulties have forced schools to lay off BoM-employed teachers, which, in turn, has increased class sizes and reduced the quality of education.

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34. Secondary schools, especially day secondary schools, have struggled to keep up with the latest technology, hindering students' access to modern learning tools.
 35. Funding shortages have led to schools contributing to co-curricular activities at various levels, such as sub-county, county, and regional, resulting in cuts to co-curricular programmes, which in turn limit students' personal growth.
 36. Inadequate funding has resulted in overcrowded classrooms, making it challenging for teachers to provide individualized attention, which is a national goal for education.
 37. Schools have found it challenging to invest in teachers' professional development through workshops, thereby impacting the quality of instruction.
 38. Financial difficulties have led to deferred maintenance of school buildings and assets, creating a subpar learning environment.
 39. Underfunding has limited the availability of special education services, leaving students with disabilities underserved.
 40. Financial disparities have contributed to wider achievement gaps that perpetuate inequality in education. This is especially evident in day secondary schools which rely wholly on capitation funds.
 41. Inadequate compensation and resources have made it difficult for schools to retain experienced and talented BoM-employed teachers.
 42. Financial challenges have made it harder for schools to engage parents and the community in the educational process, as parents believe they will be asked to contribute financial resources.
 43. Underfunded schools in low-income areas face greater financial challenges, exacerbating educational disparities.
 44. Budget constraints have led to reduced support services and counselling, affecting students' emotional well-being.
 45. Schools have struggled to offer a wider curriculum due to financial constraints, thereby limiting learners' career choices.
 46. Prolonged financial challenges have led to a decline in overall school performance and reputation across public secondary schools, as evidenced by KCSE results.
 47. Insufficient resources have made it harder for schools to meet national educational standards for teaching, learning and assessments.

3.2 The Ministry of Education

The Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Education, Mr. Julius Migos Ogamba, EBS vide a letter Ref: MOE: HQS/3/10/16 dated 15th October, 2024, made written submissions as follows—

48. The Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE) programme was introduced by the Government of Kenya in 2008 with the primary goal of improving access, equity, and quality in secondary education. By covering tuition fees for students attending public day secondary schools, the programme aims to reduce the financial burden on parents and ensure that all students, regardless of their socio-economic background, have an opportunity to complete secondary education.
49. The programme is anchored on Article 53(1)(b) of the Constitution, which entitles every child to free and compulsory basic education. It is also in line with Kenya's broader national objectives, including achieving universal access to education as part of Vision 2030. The FDSE programme also supports Kenya's 100% transition policy, which mandates that all students who complete primary school advance to secondary education.
50. The FDSE program is a key strategy designed to expand access to secondary education while improving academic performance in public schools. Initially, the Government allocated Ksh. 10,265/= per student annually to cover learning materials and support services. However, this allocation was increased to Ksh. 12,870/= in 2015, reflecting rising education costs.

51. In 2018, the Government expanded the scope of the programme to fully cover the full cost of day schooling in public secondary schools, raising the allocation per student to Ksh. 22,244/=. This move was particularly significant in promoting equitable access to education, as it reduced the financial barriers for families from economically disadvantaged backgrounds.
52. However, parents are still responsible for non-tuition expenses such as uniforms, lunch and transport.
53. Overall, the FDSE programme has been a crucial policy for expanding educational opportunities, improving equity, and supporting Kenya's long-term development goals. By making secondary education accessible to all, the initiative has created a pathway for social and economic mobility, benefiting students and the nation as a whole.

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54. For a public secondary school to qualify for FDSE funds, it must meet the following criteria:
- a) The school must be officially registered with the Ministry of Education as a public institution.
 - b) Schools must input their student data into the National Education Management Information System (NEMIS). This is the tool that helps the government allocate funds.
 - c) Schools must comply with financial management and reporting guidelines set by the Ministry of Education. The school's headteacher (principal) should be appointed by the Teachers Service Commission (TSC), and the institution must have a functioning Board of Management (BOM).
55. Schools are required to apply for FDSE funds by completing an application form and submitting certified documents, such as BOM minutes, the principal's posting letter from the TSC, and the school's registration certificate.
56. As at the Financial Year 2024/2024, the FDSE programme is supporting 9,476 public secondary schools across Kenya. These schools collectively cater for 4,172,432 students. The programme's coverage is significant, playing a key role in facilitating the 100% transition policy from primary to secondary education and expanding opportunities for students from low-income backgrounds to pursue further education.
57. The approved rate per student under the FDSE programme is Kshs. 22,244/=annually. This amount is used for tuition, teaching and learning materials, infrastructure maintenance, and administrative costs.
58. FDSE funds are disbursed in three phases during the school year to align with the academic calendar:
- a) **First Term Disbursement:** The largest tranche, representing 50% of the total allocation, is disbursed at the beginning of the school year.
 - b) **Second Term Disbursement:** This tranche accounts for 30% of the annual allocation and is released at the start of the second term.
 - c) **Third Term Disbursement:** The final 20% is released at the beginning of the third term.

59. This phased disbursement model helps schools manage their operational costs throughout the year. However, meeting these timelines requires the timely release of the Exchequer by the National Treasury. Sometimes, delays in the release of Exchequer have resulted in delays in disbursements to schools.
60. While the number of students in secondary schools has grown over the years due to the 100% transition policy, the budgetary provision has not increased proportionately. The following is a breakdown of the FDSE budget over the last few financial years:
- a) FY 2019/2020: Ksh 59.41 billion allocated for 2,948,062 students.
 - b) FY 2020/2021: Ksh 59.4 billion allocated for 3,396,322 students.
 - c) FY 2021/2022: Ksh 62.4 billion allocated for 3,587,081 students.
 - d) FY 2022/2023: Ksh 64.4 billion allocated for 3,690,376 students.
 - e) FY 2023/2024: KSh 63.9 billion allocated for an estimated 4,253,155 students in 2023 and 3,244,325 students in 2024.
61. The import of the foregoing is that there have been significant budgetary shortfalls in recent years, resulting in underfunding of the programme. The funding deficit has grown as the number of students has increased, causing strains on school operations. Below are the financial shortfalls over the last few financial years:

Financial Year	Requirement	Budgetary Provision (Ksh)	Deficit (Ksh)	Learners Not Provided For
2019/2020	65.57 billion	59.41 billion	6.16 billion	276,783
2020/2021	78.47 billion	59.42 billion	19.05 billion	856,276
2021/2022	81.63 billion	62.42 billion	19.21 billion	863,484
2022/2023	86.96 billion	64.42 billion	22.54 billion	1,013,292
2023/2024	93.32 billion	63.96 billion	29.36 billion	1,320,063
2024/2025	76.65 billion	59.89 billion	16.77 billion	753,905

62. In view of the budgetary shortfall, the Ministry allocates the budget among all the enrolled learners. The consequence is that the per-learner capitation becomes less than the approved rate of Ksh. 22,244 per student.

63. In conclusion, the Cabinet Secretary stated that the programme has supported access, quality and relevance in secondary education. However, the main challenge is the declining budgetary allocation against a growing student enrolment. The Ministry urges that Parliament enhance the budgetary provision to support the Ministry in meeting the approved rate of capitation of Kshs. 22,244/= per learner per year.

3.3 The National Treasury and Economic Planning

The National Treasury and Economic Planning made written submissions through a letter dated 11th September, 2024, as follows—

64. The petition raised concerns that the subsidy for Free Day Secondary Education (FDSE) Programme has been consistently lower than the actual enrolment and has requested the National Assembly to compel the National Treasury to release the deficit on capitation at the approved rate from 2019 academic year, amounting to KShs.54.2 billion. The rate of capitation per student in the Free Day Secondary Education was set at KShs.10,625/= in 2008. This has increased over the years to KShs. 12,870/= in 2015 and then to KShs. 22,244/= in 2018.
65. The National Treasury has prioritized allocations and Exchequer disbursements to the Education sector in the country to promote literacy levels. Over the last 5 years, KSh.303.7 billion has been allocated for FDSE and KShs.303.5 billion released, representing an absorption of nearly 100 per cent as provided in the Table below:

Financial year	Enrollment	Approved Estimates	Actual Expenditure	Absorption
FY 2019/20	3,045,227	62,853,167,496	62,853,104,675	100%
FY 2020/21	3,289,885	61,049,988,125	61,050,222,969	100%
FY 2021/22	3,587,081	62,421,865,698	62,421,865,698	100%
FY 2022/23	3,646,398	59,421,865,698	59,421,796,398	100%
FY 2023/24	3,881,717	57,974,501,636	57,785,525,535	100%
TOTAL		303,721,388,653	303,532,515,275	100%

This showed the National Treasury's commitment to ensuring continued service delivery in schools.

66. The Petition indicates that the National Treasury has not been allocating resources to FDSE at the approved rate of KSh.22,244/= per learner and is requesting the disbursement of KSh.54.2 billion for the period up to June 2023.
 67. The National Treasury is currently operating under a very constrained fiscal framework that has been occasioned by less-than-ideal revenue performance, an escalation in public debt and debt service, expenditure carryovers and the accumulation of pending bills, as well as increased requirements for funding priority interventions. These continue to exert pressure on limited resources.
 68. Total revenue collection by the end of June 2024, amounted to KShs. 2,702.7 billion against a target of KSh.2,907.5 billion. The revenue was below target by KSh. 204.9 billion on account of shortfalls in both ordinary revenue and the Ministerial Appropriation in Aid. Additionally, the cumulative revenue collection, including Appropriation in Aid by the end of June 2023 amounted to KSh.2,360.5 billion against a target of KSh.2,478.6 billion, resulting in a shortfall of KSh. 118.1 billion.
 69. In view of these challenges, the Government did not have fiscal space for additional expenditures. The National Treasury recommends that the Ministry of Education ensure the efficient utilization of FDSE resources by initiating a thorough audit of school enrolment to inform disbursement to schools.
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PART FOUR

4 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

Upon hearing from the Petitioner, Ministry of Education and the National Treasury and Economic Planning, the Committee observed that—

70. There has been significant growth in the number of students due to the 100% transition policy, leading to a budget deficit.
71. The Ministry disburses funds to the schools based on the number of students captured on NEMIS, but the amount allocated is not sufficient for all the students because—
 - i. Not all students in public secondary schools are captured on NEMIS owing to birth certificate issues; and
 - ii. Enrolment increases in January, while budgetary allocations are made in November/December of the previous year, making it difficult for budgets to incorporate the increase.
72. This disparity caused a mismatch between the budget and the number of students enrolled.
73. There is a gap in the utilization and management of the FDSE funds which is occasioned by poor implementation of the enrollment policy requiring each student to be enrolled in the NEMIS.
74. Out of the Kshs.22,244/= allocated, the National Treasury disbursed Kshs. 17,458/= out of which the Ministry of Education retained Kshs. 1,978.98/= to cater for learning materials, medical insurance and co-curricular activities and the school, Kshs. 5,000/= for infrastructure. This leaves secondary schools with inadequate amount of Kshs. 10,479.37/= per learner to run the day-to-day operations.
75. The deficit in the disbursement of funds has been caused by a shortfall in the actual budgetary provision relative to the allocated budget.

PART FIVE

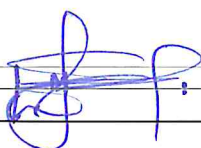
5 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

76. Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 227, the Committee responds to the Petition as follows—

- i. On the prayer that the Committee compels the Treasury to release capitation at the approved rate of Kshs.22,244/= per learner for the Financial Year 2023/2024 and release the deficit from 2019, amounting to Kshs. 54,220,185,855/= to enable schools to pay the ever-rising pending bills, **the Committee notes that there is no provision in the budget to pay allocated funds that remain undisbursed once a financial year lapses. The Ministry in liaison with National Treasury should however assess any related pending bills and settles them as first charge.**

- ii. **The Committee further recommends that the Cabinet Secretary of Ministry of Education should ensure that all students are registered on NEMIS to reduce the mismatch between the number of students in the system and the actual number of students enrolled, and ensures all disbursements tally for accountability and monitoring purposes.**

Signed: _____



Date: _____

01/04/2026

HON. MUCHANGI KAREMBA, CBS, M.P.

CHAIRPERSON, PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

ANNEXURES

Annex 1: The Adoption List

Annex 2: Public Petition No. 80 of 2023 regarding release of the free day secondary education capitation deficit for the academic year 2019 and the Financial Years 2020/2021 to 2022/2023 by the National Treasury.

Annex 3: Minutes of proceedings



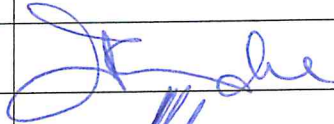
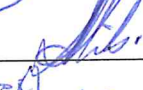
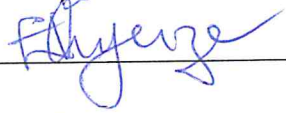
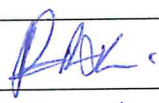

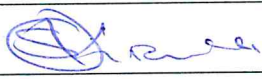
PUBLIC PETITIONS COMMITTEE

ADOPTION LIST

- (i) **Consideration and adoption of the Report on Public Petition No. 80 of 2023 by Mr. Indimuli Kahi, OGW, Chairperson KeSSHA, regarding the release of the free day secondary education capitation deficit for the academic year 2019 and the financial years 2020/2021 to 2022/2023 by the National Treasury.**

We, the undersigned, hereby affix our signatures to this Report to affirm our approval:

DATE: 18/05/2025

	HON. MEMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. Muchangi Karemba, CBS, M.P. (Chairperson)	
2.	Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, CBS, M.P. (Vice Chairperson)	
3.	Hon. Patrick Makau King'ola, M.P.	
4.	Hon. Beatrice Kadeveresia Elachi, CBS, M.P.	
5.	Hon. Joshua Chepyegon Kandie, M.P.	
6.	Hon. Maisori Marwa Kitayama, M.P.	
7.	Hon. Edith Vethi Nyenze, M.P.	
8.	Hon. Patrick Ntwiga Munene, M.P.	
9.	Hon. Paul Biego Kibichy, M.P.	
10.	Hon. (Eng.) Bernard Muriuki Nebart, M.P.	
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12.	Hon. Suzanne Ndunge Kiamba, M.P.	
13.	Hon. John Bwire Okano, M.P.	
14.	Hon. Sloya Clement Logova, M.P.	
15.	Hon. Peter Irungu Kihungi, M.P.	