



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT**

**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

**THE HANSARD**

**28<sup>th</sup> July 2026**

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## THE HANSARD

**Tuesday, 28<sup>th</sup> July 2026**

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

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

### PRAYERS

### QUORUM

**Hon. Speaker:** Serjeant-at-Arms, ring the Quorum Bell.

*(The Quorum Bell was rung)*

Order, Hon. Members.

*(Hon. Patrick Makau consulted loudly)*

Order, Commissioner Makau. We now have quorum. Please take your seats.

*(A Senator sat on the designated Deputy President's seat in the Speaker's Row)*

Order, Hon. Members. Those Senators sitting in the Speaker's Row, will you vacate the Deputy President's seat? I allowed you into the Speaker's Row, but not to sit on the Deputy President's seat. Serjeant-at-Arms, you know the rules of the House. You do not need the Speaker to pronounce himself on this for you to enforce the rules which you know. Nobody, and I mean nobody, can take that seat except the Deputy President.

*(The Senator moved to an adjacent seat)*

Clerk-at-the-Table, let us proceed.

### ADMINISTRATION OF OATH

*(Loud consultations)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Order, Hon. Members. You know that when you are swearing in your colleague, it is done in absolute silence. You can celebrate thereafter, and the celebration will be in the garden out there, not on the Floor of the House.

**Hon. Wanjiku Muhia** (Kipipiri, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to introduce to you the Member of Parliament-elect for Ol Kalou Constituency, Hon. Sammy Douglas Kamau Waweru.

*(The Oath of Office was administered to Hon. Sammy Douglas Kamau Waweru)*

*(Applause)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Congratulations. You may proceed to sign the Oath of Office.

*(Hon. Sammy Douglas Kamau Waweru signed the Oath)*

## MESSAGE

### REFUSAL TO ASSENT TO THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AND ASSET DISPOSAL (AMENDMENT) BILL

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

*(Hon. Susan Ngugi entered the Chamber)*

Member for Tharaka-Nithi County, take the nearest seat.

Hon. Members, I have a Message from His Excellency the President regarding the referral of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal (Amendment) Bill, 2024.

I take this opportunity to welcome you back from the short recess. It is my earnest expectation that Hon. Members have recharged and stand ready for the onerous legislative task awaiting the House during this part of the Fifth Session.

Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 42 on Messages, I wish to convey to the House a Message from His Excellency the President regarding the referral of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 48 of 2024) back to Parliament for reconsideration.

In the Message, His Excellency the President informs the House that in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Article 115(1)(b) of the Constitution, he has declined to assent to the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal (Amendment) Bill, 2024 and has accordingly referred the Bill back to the National Assembly for reconsideration, expressing specific reservations thereto.

In the Presidential Memorandum, the President has expressed reservations on Clauses 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 of the Bill. Consequent to those reservations, the President has detailed the reasons in respect of his refusal to assent to the Bill and made recommendations thereof on the specific clauses for consideration by the House. Chief among these concerns is the definition of foreign and local firms, which is impractical and inconsistent with the Government's goal of attracting foreign direct investment, mobilising private capital and improving the business environment.

Hon. Members, you may recall that the said Bill was passed by both the National Assembly and the Senate on 28<sup>th</sup> November 2024 and 12<sup>th</sup> May 2026, respectively. Thereafter, I presented it to His Excellency the President for assent in accordance with the provisions of Article 115 of the Constitution. In view of the President's referral for reconsideration, the House is now required to consider the President's reservations to the specific clauses.

Hon. Members, Standing Order 154(2) requires the House to consider the President's reservations within 21 days upon receipt of the memorandum. In this regard, the Message from His Excellency the President, together with the Presidential Memorandum of Referral, are hereby referred to the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning for consideration.

The Committee is required to table its reports soonest to enable the House consider the President's reservations within the said timelines. Upon conclusion of the consideration of the President's reservations by this House, I will transmit the decision of the National Assembly to the Senate seeking its concurrence on the said decision.

Hon. Members, may I at this point remind the relevant Committee and indeed the House that the Speaker's Communication of 28<sup>th</sup> July 2015 concerning the Consideration of the President's Reservations to a Bill and amendments thereto will apply as shall be necessary. For avoidance of doubt, this is in relation to the voting threshold required for passage of any amendments proposed by the Committee or an individual Member that have the effect of fully accommodating or that do not fully accommodate the President's reservations as contemplated under Articles 115 and 122 of the Constitution.

Hon. Members, I wish to further reiterate that as per established practice, only sections of the Bill that have reservations ought to be considered. I now direct the Clerk to circulate the memorandum from His Excellency the President to all Members so that they familiarise themselves with its contents. The House is accordingly guided.

Thank you.

### PAPERS

**Hon. Speaker:** Deputy Leader of the Majority party.

**Hon. Owen Baya** (Kilifi North, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:

1. The following Legal Notices from the Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary:
  - (a) Legal Notice No.111 of 2026 relating to the Gambling Control (Licensing) Regulations, 2026;
  - (b) Legal Notice No. 112 of 2026 relating to the Gambling Control (Conduct of Gambling Operations) Regulations, 2026;
  - (c) Legal Notice No. 113 of 2026 relating to the Gambling Control (Foreign-Based Operators) Regulations, 2026;
  - (d) Legal Notice No. 114 of 2026 relating to the Gambling Control (Advertising) Regulations, 2026;
  - (e) Legal Notice No. 115 of 2026 relating to the Gambling Control (Gambling Appeals) Regulations, 2026; and
  - (f) Legal Notice No. 116 of 2026 relating to the Gambling Control (The Conduct of a National Lottery) Regulations, 2026.
2. Legal Notice No. 127 of 2026 relating to the Tourism (Tourism Enterprises) Regulations, 2026, Report on Public Participation undertaken during the development of the Regulations, Regulatory Impact Statement and Explanatory Memorandum from the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife;

*(Loud consultations)*

Hon. Speaker, this is very important.

*(Hon. Wanjiku Muhia Stood in her place and consulted loudly)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Order, Hon. Members! Order, Hon. Wanjiku Muhia. You can still exhibit your exuberance in low tones.

**Hon. Owen Baya** (Kilifi North, UDA): Hon. Wanjiku Muhia, you are behaving like a head girl of a primary school.

*(Loud consultations)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Order!

**Hon. Wanjiku Muhia** (Kipipiri, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** There is nothing out of order.

**Hon. Owen Baya** (Kilifi North, UDA): This is an important legal notice

**Hon. Speaker:** Order, Hon. Owen. Hon. Wanjiku Muhia, to begin with, you are out of order. Even when I called you to sit down, you remained standing.

*(Hon. Wanjiku Muhia spoke of the record)*

Order. I have always told you that in the House of Parliament, there is candour and banter of debate. Look in the dictionary what those two words mean.

*(Laughter)*

**Hon. Owen Baya** (Kilifi North, UDA): Hon. Speaker in (3)...

**Hon. Onesmus Ngogoyo** (Kajiado North, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Owen Baya** (Kilifi North, UDA): Hon. Ngogoyo, this is important for you.

3. Decision of the National Assembly on the Report on inquiry into the conduct...

**Hon. Speaker:** Hold on, Hon. Baya. Hon. Ngogoyo, what is out of order?

**Hon. Onesmus Ngogoyo** (Kajiado North, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I rise under Standing Order 1. As the Chairman of the Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC), there are Members of the Senate present. I would urge you to recognise them as their Chairman. They are seated in the Speaker's Row, led by Hon. Methu.

*(Laughter)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Order! Take your seat. You are totally out of order. Go on, Hon. Baya.

**Hon. Owen Baya** (Kilifi North, UDA): This is very important because it is a decision of the National Assembly. I think we need to hear this:

3. Decision of the National Assembly on the Report on inquiry into the conduct of the British Army Training Unit in Kenya (BATUK).
4. Reports of the Auditor-General and Financial Statements for the years ended 30<sup>th</sup> June 2021, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2022, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2023, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2024 and 30<sup>th</sup> June 2025 and the certificates therein in respect of the following:
  - (a) Cheptil Secondary School
  - (b) Gatue Mixed Day Secondary School
  - (c) Igwanjau High School
  - (d) Ikuu Girls High School
  - (e) Kanyuambora Boys High School
  - (f) Kiamuriuki Secondary School
  - (g) Kipsing Secondary School
  - (h) Mungore Girls Secondary School
  - (i) Nasokol Girls Secondary School
  - (j) Ngaita Girls Secondary School
  - (k) Ngaremara Secondary School
  - (l) PCEA Kimuka Girls Secondary School
  - (m) Salvation Army Makunga Secondary School
  - (n) Sipala Friends Boys High School
  - (o) Tachasis Girls Secondary School
  - (p) Talek Boys Secondary School

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations, Hon. Major (Rtd) Bashir.

**Hon. Major (Rtd) Abdullahi Sheikh** (Mandera North, UDM): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following papers on the Table:

1. Inspection visit to the Kenyan Embassy in Rabat, Morocco from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> March 2026.
2. Inspection visit to the Kenyan Embassy in Cairo, Egypt from 26<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> March 2026.

### NOTICES OF MOTIONS

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Major (Rtd) Bashir, Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations.

#### ADOPTION OF REPORT ON INSPECTION VISIT TO KENYAN EMBASSY MOROCCO

**Hon. Major (Rtd) Abdullahi Sheikh** (Mandera North, UDM): Hon. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motions:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations on its inspection visit to the Kenyan Embassy in Rabat, Morocco from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> March 2026, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 28<sup>th</sup> July 2026.

#### ADOPTION OF REPORT ON INSPECTION VISIT TO KENYAN EMBASSY IN CAIRO, EGYPT

Hon. Speaker, I beg to give notice of the following Motion:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations on its inspection visit to the Kenyan Embassy in Cairo, Egypt held from 26<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> March 2026, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 28<sup>th</sup> July 2026.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

### QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Members, before we go to Statements, allow me to welcome the following schools in the Speaker's Gallery:

1. Malaa Secondary School from Mbooni Constituency, Makueni County.
2. Sam Pioneer School from Bomet East Constituency, Bomet County.

In the Public Gallery, we have Maryland Chuluni School, Kitui East Constituency, Kitui County; Chemasingi Secondary School, Konoin Constituency, Bomet County and Kiandangae Secondary School, Ndia Constituency, Kirinyaga County.

On my behalf and on behalf of the House, I welcome the students, their teachers and those accompanying them to the House of Parliament. I also take this opportunity to welcome the non-students in the Speaker's Gallery and those accompanying the newly elected Member to the House of Parliament.

Next.

*(Loud consultations)*

I have no information about their presence.

*(Loud consultations)*

## REQUEST FOR STATEMENT

**Hon. Speaker:** Go on, Hon. John Kaguchia.

### STATUS OF THIRD-GENERATION ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

**Hon. Kaguchia John** (Mukurweini, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Let me take this earliest opportunity to congratulate Hon. Sammy Douglas Kamau Waweru, our new Member of Parliament for Ol Kalou Constituency, on his well-deserved landslide victory. I also take this opportunity to recognise Members of the Senate seated in the Speaker's Gallery, led by Sen. Methu.

Hon. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I rise to request for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security regarding the production, distribution, regulation and consumption of third-generation alcoholic beverages in Kenya.

Alcohol and substance abuse remain a major public health, social and economic challenge in the country. In recent months, residents of Mukurweini Constituency have expressed growing concern over the widespread availability and consumption of the Diamond brand of third-generation alcohol, commonly known as *Kadaya*. The product is reportedly sold at a relatively low cost and is easily accessible, particularly to young people and other vulnerable members of society.

Residents have further raised concerns regarding the apparent effects associated with its consumption, with reports that some consumers exhibit severe intoxication and impaired judgement after consuming relatively small quantities.

These concerns have given rise to public anxiety over the authenticity, composition, quality and safety of the product, including allegations that counterfeit or adulterated versions may be circulating in the market.

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

1. The licensing and regulatory status of the Diamond brand of third-generation alcohol, commonly known as *Kadaya*, and other similar alcoholic beverages, including the approvals issued for their manufacture, distribution and sale by the National Authority for the Campaign Against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA), the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with county governments, and other relevant agencies.
2. A report on the laboratory tests conducted by the Government Chemist, KEBS and other relevant agencies to determine the suitability of *Kadaya* for human consumption and its compliance with prescribed safety and quality standards, and if it does not comply, the reasons for its continued production and sale.

3. The measures being implemented by the Government to strengthen regulation, surveillance and enforcement against the unlawful manufacture, distribution and sale of illicit, counterfeit and non-compliant alcoholic beverages, particularly in Mukurweini Constituency and Kenya at large.
4. The interventions and consumer protection measures being undertaken to address the prevalence of abuse of third-generation alcoholic drinks such as *Kadaya* in Mukurweini Constituency and other affected regions, including product recalls and seizures, prosecutions, awareness campaigns and the rehabilitation of victims.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

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

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, what is your point of order Hon. KJ?

**Hon. John Kiarie** (Dagoretti South, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I rise on a point of order under our Standing Orders.

Hon. Speaker, I need you to pronounce yourself on a matter that is clearly provided for in the Standing Orders regarding the prohibition of party symbols and party insignia in Parliament. If there was only one Member showing up in a certain colour in the House, we would simply take it to be that Member's choice of wardrobe. However, we are seeing a gang of 13 Members of Parliament donning party insignia on the Floor of the House. I do not want to take that away from them because the young gentleman who has joined the House won convincingly in his constituency. We welcome him to *Bunge* and let him know that there are Standing Orders that guide how Members ought to present themselves in the House.

Thirteen Members of Parliament are a clear minority in this House. There is nothing they can tell people who are standing in their numbers or majority. They ought to look at themselves and see that they are only 13 against hundreds of Members of Parliament.

*(Loud consultations)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Order Hon. KJ.

**Hon. John Kiarie** (Dagoretti South, UDA): They are totally out of order. Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

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

**Hon. Speaker:** Order KJ. Order Hon. Kimilu.

*(Several Hon. Members stood in the gangways)*

Hon. Members, take your seats. Hon. Kawanjiku. Order Hon. KJ. Do not let the excitement overawe you. Hon. Members, what you are saying may be true, but I am not aware that the colours those few Members are wearing...

*(Loud consultations)*

Order Members. If the Speaker is subsequently convinced that what they are wearing are party insignia or party colours, I will rule that they are out of order. However, today, because we have a precedent, when Hon. Kawanjiku won his election, even Hon. KJ came to this Chamber...

*(Applause)*

... wearing party colours. It was allowed because it was a special occasion for the House. From today onwards, unless it is such a special occasion, we shall not entertain party uniforms in the House. As you know, that is part of our Standing Orders. As I have said, it is possible for Members to come wearing black suits or yellow suits. However, the moment those colours become party symbols or are used for party agitation in the House, you will be ruled out of order.

*(Hon. Wakili Edward Muriu spoke off the record)*

Order, Hon. Muriu. As a senior lawyer, I am sure you know our Standing Orders. That matter is settled.

Hon. Kaguchia's request for a Statement will be responded to. Is Hon. Ngogoyo... Sorry. Is Hon. Tongoyo here? When can you respond?

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, before I do, it is unfortunate you keep confusing or referring to me as Hon. Ngogoyo.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, your names are almost similar.

*(Laughter)*

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): But he is a bad guy.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, considering the backlog that we have before us and that this kind of question concerns several agencies, allow me to respond to it within three weeks.

**Hon. Speaker:** Will you respond within three weeks?

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

*(Loud consultations)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Order. Hon. Kaguchia, you will get a response in three weeks' time. There is a response to a request for Statement by Hon. Abubakar Talib, nominated Member. Is he in the House?

Yes, go ahead.

## STATEMENTS

### ENFORCEMENT OF NIGHT-TO-DAWN CURFEW IN LAMU COUNTY

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I would like to respond to Hon. Talib regarding continued enforcement of night-to-dawn curfew in parts of Lamu County.

*(Loud consultations)*

Hon. Speaker, kindly protect me from the very excited Members of the Grasshoppers' Party.

**Hon. Speaker:** Order, Members. Go ahead.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): The Member needs to know the reason for the continued enforcement of the night-to-dawn curfew in Lamu County despite the court order issued on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2026. He also needs to know the number of individuals arrested or detained during the curfew hours since the court order was issued.

**Hon. Joseph Makilap** (Baringo North, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Hon. Makilap, what is your point of order? Give him the microphone.

**Hon. Joseph Makilap** (Baringo North, UDA): Hon. Speaker, protect us so that we can hear this very important information. The same Members on this side can contain themselves, and then converge together in a few minutes. Protect us so that we can hear this very important information.

**Hon. Speaker:** Go on, Hon. Tongoyo.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): I will pick from where I left, Hon. Speaker. The Member wants to know the disciplinary and administrative measures being taken against the police officers who enforce the curfew contrary to the court orders, and the action being taken to ensure compliance with the court order.

The Ministry wishes to clarify that the Government has not breached the High Court Order issued on 21<sup>st</sup> May 2026 which suspended the enforcement of the night-to-dawn curfew in Lamu County and specified areas within Boni Forest Security Corridor. The court order only suspended enforcement of the curfew. It did not restrain the National Police Service (NPS) or other security agencies from undertaking lawful security operations including patrols, intelligence gathering, surveillance, vehicle inspection, identification checks, checkpoints and other counter-terrorism innovations necessary for the maintenance of public order and national security.

The security situation in certain parts of Lamu remains unique and sensitive due to persistent threats posed by terrorist groups, particularly Al-Shabaab operatives. They continue to exploit the geographical characteristics of the area to facilitate movement, recruitment and the commission of terrorist attacks. Consequently, security agencies have continued to implement intelligence-led and targeted security operations aimed at preventing terrorists' activities, disrupting criminal networks and safeguarding residents, visitors and critical national infrastructure. These measures are undertaken, pursuant to the constitutional and statutory mandate of the NPS to maintain law and order, preserve public safety and security, prevent and deter criminals, and protect life and property.

The Ministry emphasises that these lawful security interventions do not constitute a curfew or its reintroduction in any form. Members of the public remain free to move, subject only to reasonable security screening and verification procedures undertaken in the interest of public safety. Accordingly, the continued establishment of roadblocks and security screening measures should not be construed as a violation of the court order, but a legitimate policing innovation aimed at countering terrorism, and ensuring safety and the security of all persons within the affected areas.

Hon. Speaker, regarding the individuals arrested or detained, the Ministry confirmed that no person has been arrested or detained in relation to the enforcement of the suspended curfew since the court order of 21<sup>st</sup> May 2026.

On the last part, the Ministry confirmed that no police officer has violated the court order. Officers deployed within the affected areas continue to undertake lawful policing duties under the supervision of their respective commandants and within the scope of the law. Accordingly, no disciplinary or administrative action has arisen in relation to the alleged enforcement of the suspended curfew. The Ministry confirmed that the NPS is fully compliant with the court order and that no curfew is currently in force within Lamu County. To ensure continued compliance with the court directive, the NPS has undertaken some general measures which I have already mentioned.

The Ministry remains fully committed to upholding the rule of law, respecting court decisions, ensuring that all security operations are conducted within constitutional and applicable laws, and protecting the lives, property and security of all residents of Lamu County.

This Statement is signed by Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen, Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration.

I submit, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Hon. Talib. Give him the microphone.

**Hon. Abubakar Talib** (Nominated, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I find that response from the Chairman very misleading, as the curfew is still in place. I do not understand it. Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Sorry, Hon. Talib, can you repeat what you have said?

**Hon. Abubakar Talib** (Nominated, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Hon. Chairman is misleading this House. There is a curfew in place in Lamu County. There are roadblocks on your way to Mpeketoni. I do not understand when he says there is no curfew enforcement and roadblocks on the roads in Lamu County.

Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Member for Garsen.

**Hon. Ali Wario** (Garsen, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. The Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security is misleading the House. Roadblocks start from my constituency. That is economic sabotage to the people of Lamu and Tana River. The Government has security and machinery. The roadblocks should be removed to help the people of Tana River and Lamu County.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Tongoyo.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I confirm to the House and the Member that there is no curfew in place in Lamu County. We should not confuse security operations, screening and roadblocks to mean curfew. This is the statement from the Ministry. I call upon my colleagues to appreciate the security situation in Lamu County which has, to a bigger extent, been achieved because of the security checks in place.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes Hon. Ruweida.

*(Several Members consulted loudly)*

Order, Members. Can you disband these multiple *kamukunjis* I see in the House? Order.

**Hon. Ruweida Mohamed** (Lamu East, JP): Hon. Speaker, tunazungumzia mambo muhimu. Hawa watu wa “kumi kwa moja” wanatusumbua leo na haya ni mambo muhimu. Maskini akipata, matakoto hulia mbwata. Waambie watuache tuendelee na kazi. Hiyo iliisha. Sisi tulipata kumi na wao wakapata moja. Tosha. *Finished*.

*(Laughter)*

Serikali inachukulia watu wa Lamu kama sio muhimu. Inatuchukulia kama ambaye sisi hatuna umuhimu au si binadamu.

Mhe. Spika, kutoka yule Mzungu achukuliwe mwaka wa 2013, sisi Lamu hatujakuwa na raha kwa sababu tunafungiwa. Mwenyekiti anasema hakuna *curfew* lakini barabara ya Bargoni mpaka Kiunga haipitiki. Lazima upitishwe na jeshi. Huwezi kupita mwenyewe hivi hivi. Watu wa Kiunga wanatumia boti kwenda Mokowe na usiku mimi huwa napita hiyo barabara. Nikizungumza hapa, mimi huipitia barabara hiyo. Kukiwa na shida katika eneo bunge langu na ninatajikana asubuhi, Lamu imefungwa. Hakuna *airport*; huwezi kusafiri kutumia ndege au barabara kwa sababu hata ile *airport* pale haina zile zinaitwa *runway lights*. Hata kukiwa na dharura kwa mfano kuna tukio ambapo msichana alianguka alipoenda matembezi, ndege ya kumtoa haikupatikana na yule msichana alikufa. Huwezi kupita kwa barabara na wanasema hakuna *curfew*. Mimi kama Mbunge mpaka nipige simu kama kuna dharura ndio nipewe *escort* nitoke. Kwa hivyo *curfew* iko na ni muhimu itolewe. *Security is paramount*

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lakini mumetufungia kwa muda mrefu na tunaomba jamani mfungue. Wale *security* wanaweza kufuata magari au watoe muda waseme kutoka saa fulani mpaka saa fulani, watu wapite na magari ya mizigo yapite lakini haiwezekani mkatufungia hivyo tu. Sisi si binadamu? Asante.

**Hon. Speaker:** Point made. Yes Chairperson, Hon. Tongoyo.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I think I have really exhausted what I had to say.

*(Hon. Ali Wario spoke off the record)*

**Hon. Speaker:** Just hold on. Hon. Member for Garsen, what is the problem?

**Hon. Ali Wario** (Garsen, ODM): Hon. Speaker, I think this is a House of information. The Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Affairs has no information on that road. Hon. Speaker, kindly direct the Committee plus the Members affected to visit the area. He has no information. There is total black out.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Hon. Chairman.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I want to confirm to this House that we do not have an active curfew in Lamu. I personally went with Hon. Captain Ruweida and I am sure she can attest to this. We were in Lamu. There is no curfew and let us not confuse roadblocks and screening with curfew. I think the Member who raised this Question is already on record before having raised the issue of roadblocks and we should not confuse them with curfews. Nevertheless...

*(Hon. Abubakar Talib spoke off the record)*

Let me finish. Hon. Speaker, protect me.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hold on Talib. He is responding to your own Statement. So, do not disturb.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, the Member was already on record having raised this issue of roadblocks. It was not responded to because the Cabinet Secretary was supposed to appear before the Committee. I need your guidance. If Members are not satisfied, we have slotted time for the Cabinet Secretary to appear before the Committee to respond to a number of questions that were not responded to. Hon. Talib is at liberty again to appear and make his case before the Cabinet Secretary.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Yes, Hon. Talib.

**Hon. Abubakar Talib** (Nominated, WDM): Hon. Speaker, the issue of roadblocks in regards to Lamu is totally different from the other issues that I raised about the roadblocks across the country. The curfew is enforced by those roadblocks. Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Hon. Ruweida. You are all engaged in a battle of semantics. He is saying there are roadblocks but no curfew whereas you are saying there is a curfew. You know in law to have a curfew it must be gazetted. So, challenge him by showing him the gazette notice of the curfew.

**Hon. Ruweida Mohamed** (Lamu East, JP): Mimi nataka kuuliza kama hakuna *curfew*, kuna nini maana mimi mwenyewe nikienda nakatazwa kupita. Kama si *curfew*, ni nini iko hapo? Baada ya saa kumi na mbili, huwezi kupita kutoka Mokowe kwenda Gamba. Wanakukataza. Kuna *special forces* wamekaa barabarani hapo. Ukipita na gari unaregeshwa na unaambiwa kuna *curfew*. Kama si *curfew* basi ni nini? *What is there?* Kuna shida gani mpaka tuwe tunaregeshwa kwa zaidi ya miaka kumi na tano? Mungu alitupatia *curfew* wakati wa COVID-19 watu wakalalamika na sisi miaka kumi na tano tuko kwa *curfew* tu.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Chairman.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): This is a House of record, and we need to be honest with ourselves. I personally visited Lamu with Hon. Ruweida and we managed to transverse almost the whole of Lamu. We must appreciate the security situation in Lamu and by extension the country. What is happening in Lamu is just mere security checks and screenings which are good for this country and for Lamu. I think Hon. Speaker has made it very clear that any curfew has to be enforced by a gazette notice which is not in place. The court order suspended it and it remains suspended as such and that is the official position.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Ruweida, we cannot be flogging the same thing over and over.

**Hon. Ruweida Mohamed** (Lamu East, JP): *We are not getting a solution, Hon. Speaker.* Mwenyekiti anasema alienda na mimi. Tulienda mchana. Ulienda na mimi usiku? Mchana hakuna vikwazo hivyo na awache kutudanganya hapa. Tulienda na yeye mpaka Basuba lakini ilikuwa mchana. Mchana hakuna *curfew*.

**Hon. Speaker:** Order, Hon. Ruweida. You are using un-parliamentary language. *Mwenyekiti hadanganyi; anatoa taarifa.* Hon. Talib, I hope you are still not arguing on the difference between curfew and roadblocks.

**Hon. Abubakar Talib** (Nominated, WDM): No. What I would request, and I think he is better placed to get us information from the Ministry, is in regards to the gazette notice because it was done over 15 years ago. Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** In case there is a curfew, it must have a definite period when it is gazetted. Let us go to the next response. Is Hon Dorice Donya in the House?

*(Hon. Dorice Donya spoke off the record)*

Before I invite you, allow me to recognise in the Public Gallery, Katumba Comprehensive School.

*(Several Members stood up in their places)*

Order, Members. Take your seats.

*(Hon. Charles Nguna stood up in his place)*

Hon. CNN take your seat. Allow me to recognise students. In the Public Gallery, we have Katumba Comprehensive School.

*(Hon. Jerusha Momanyi stood in the gangway)*

Order, *Omong'ina*. You are out of order Hon. Jerusha. Take your seat. I know it is your first day after recess but reduce the levels of excitement and exuberance. I have made very beautiful gardens for you out here. Those of you who want to converse, just go to the gardens, sit, talk and then come back to the House. I was acknowledging, in the Public Gallery, Katumba Comprehensive School from Mwingi Central, Kitui County; Olonkerin Primary School from Narok West, Narok County; and Sony Sugar Comprehensive School from Awendo, Migori County. In the Speaker's Gallery, there is Kiambere School Complex from Mbeere North, Embu County; St. Hilda Kathonzweni from Mwingi Central, Kitui County; and Friends School Kamusinga from Kimilili, Bungoma County.

*(Applause)*

Hon. Members, Friends School Kamusinga is the school where yours truly went to. It is my school and I am very proud of it.

*(Applause)*

Yes. Hon. Robert Mbui.

**Hon. Robert Mbui** (Kathiani, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I want to take this opportunity to also welcome Friends School Kamusinga and all the other schools to the House of Parliament. Many times, Members tell students that they should emulate them and aspire to come to this House.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes.

**Hon. Robert Mbui** (Kathiani, WDM): However, I wish to say that there are even greater things our children and students can achieve than becoming Members of Parliament. They can go on to become great people in the world. I, therefore, congratulate them and welcome them to the House of Parliament.

Allow me also to welcome the leaders who came in solidarity with our newly elected Member of Parliament. I welcome them to the House so that they may also observe the proceedings. Allow me also to congratulate the newly elected Member of Parliament for Ol Kalou. He won by a landslide. This has demonstrated that Kenyans can make their own decisions, regardless of what anyone may do. Even the gas cylinders, blankets, mattresses and boats did not make any difference. He won the election. He was called a *chokora*, and now he is in this House. I also wish to tell the students that we are in uniform today in solidarity with Kenyan students.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for the opportunity.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Hon. Wangwe.

**Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe** (Navakholo, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Allow me, at the outset, to welcome all the students, including those from Friends School Kamusinga. As you have said, this is the House of Parliament. It is the destination to which many of these students may aspire after completing their education.

You also emphasised the importance of education. Let us remain focused. We are pleased that discussions on higher education financing are ongoing. I urge the Ministry and the Government to finalise this matter so that students from Friends School Kamusinga, who will eventually proceed to university can have a safe landing and pursue quality education at an affordable cost.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I beg to submit.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. In the Speaker's Gallery, allow me to introduce a delegation of nine members of the Kenya Haemophilia Association (KHA), led by Mr James Kago. The delegation is in attendance to follow the proceedings on the Report of the Departmental Committee on Health regarding its consideration of the Petition on the Management of Haemophilia and other bleeding disorders, which is listed under Order No. 14. On my own behalf and that of the National Assembly, I welcome them to the House.

*(Hon. Musa Sirma and several  
other Members consulted loudly)*

Order, Hon. Sirma and your group. Members, you may recall that a Petition on haemophilia was presented before this House. I allowed Members almost 30 minutes to make very positive comments on it. First, I congratulate the Departmental Committee on Health for considering the Petition and presenting its report within record time. The report is now listed for debate under Order No. 14. The petitioners requested to be invited to the House, and I acceded to their request. They are seated in the Speaker's Gallery.

As you know, haemophilia relates to bleeding disorders, which are delicate medical conditions. I, therefore, direct the Clerk that, once we conclude the business up to First

Readings, we shall bring forward Order No. 14 for debate within the stipulated time under the Standing Orders. This will enable the petitioners to follow the debate, within the limits of their comfort, before returning to their homes.

Accordingly, after concluding business up to Order No. 11, we shall proceed to Order No. 14. Is Dr Nyikal in the House? Dr Nyikal, congratulations to you and your committee for the hard work in presenting this report within record time. You will move the Motion. I trust that your seconder is ready, and Members wishing to contribute will have the opportunity to do so. Thank you.

Next Order is the response to Statement on cases of missing children by Hon. Doris Donya. Hon. Tongoyo, are you ready?

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA):** Hon. Speaker, I am ready.

**Hon. Speaker:** Is Hon. Donya in the House? Yes, she is. Proceed.

#### RIISING CASES OF MISSING CHILDREN

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA):** Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I rise to respond to the request for a Statement by the Member for Kisii County, Hon. Doris Donya, regarding the rising cases of missing children in the country.

On the first issue concerning the number of cases of missing children reported over the last year, including those traced and reunited with their families, I wish to respond as follows. There is a summarised list of reported cases of missing children by region, together with the number of children traced and reunited with their families, for the period January 2025 to June 2026:

| S/NO  | REGION        | NO. OF CASES REPORTED | TRACED AND REUNITED WITH FAMILIES |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.    | Nyanza        | 47                    | 42                                |
| 2.    | Central       | 230                   | 160                               |
| 3.    | Coast         | 83                    | 57                                |
| 4.    | Rift Valley   | 439                   | 320                               |
| 5.    | Eastern       | 243                   | 220                               |
| 6.    | Nairobi       | 54                    | 12                                |
| 7.    | Western       | 103                   | 69                                |
| 8.    | North Eastern | 52                    | 37                                |
| TOTAL |               | 1251                  | 917                               |

On the second issue regarding measures being taken by the Government, I wish to state as follows. The Government has undertaken several measures aimed at preventing the disappearance of children, improving investigations, and strengthening child protection mechanisms in the country. These include:

1. Establishing and strengthening Child Protection and Gender Desks at police stations to provide a child-friendly reporting environment and improve the handling of cases involving children.
2. Enhancing surveillance and monitoring along identified trafficking routes, border points and other areas considered vulnerable to child exploitation and trafficking.

3. Inter-agency collaboration among county governments, local administration, educational institutions and civil society organisations in responding to cases involving missing children.
4. Continuous use of community policing structures to support early reporting and the sharing of information on missing children within local communities.
5. Public awareness and sensitisation programmes to educate members of the public on child protection, reporting procedures and the prevention of child disappearances.
6. Continuous monitoring of emerging threats, including online exploitation, trafficking networks and other forms of child exploitation that may contribute to the disappearance of children.

Regarding the confirmation of the existence and effectiveness of child protection rapid response mechanisms, the National Police Service, the State Department for Social Protection, the National Council for Children Services and other child protection stakeholders have established and operationalised various child protection and rapid response mechanisms aimed at safeguarding children and responding promptly to cases involving missing, abused, neglected or exploited children.

These include the following:

1. The Anti-Human Trafficking and Child Protection Unit works in coordination with regional stations within Kenya to verify the international movement of minors in collaboration with the active Interpol National Central Bureau (NCB) on cases involving children trafficked across Kenya's borders.
2. Specialised Child Protection Units and Gender and Children Desks have been established at police stations across the country to handle cases involving children in a child-friendly manner and to coordinate rescue and protection interventions.
3. The National Police Service works closely with the Department of Children Services, county child protection committees, local administration, schools, healthcare facilities and civil society organisations to facilitate prompt reporting, rescue, tracing and reunification of missing children.

Members of the public can report missing-person cases to the DCI via the toll-free Fichua number. Upon receipt of reports of missing children, investigative teams are activated to undertake operations, gather intelligence, disseminate information to relevant agencies and coordinate rescue efforts whenever necessary.

Of course, arrests and prosecutions of offenders are undertaken through existing communication platforms, including media outlets, social media channels, police networks, and inter-agency information-sharing mechanisms. These are used to disseminate information about missing children and to seek public assistance in tracing them.

Lastly, regarding the policies and inter-agency interventions being implemented, the National Police Service, in collaboration with other government agencies and stakeholders, has introduced various measures to enhance the protection and safety of children in the country. These include enforcing laws and policies relating to child protection, including the Children Act, 2022, the Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act, 2010, the Data Protection Act, 2019, the National Child Protection Policy, and other child safeguarding frameworks.

The Service investigates offences committed against children and ensures that perpetrators are apprehended and prosecuted in accordance with the law. Of course, there is also the multi-agency collaboration that I have already mentioned, involving the Department of Children's Services, the National Council for Children's Services, the Judiciary, the Office

of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), County Child Protection Committees, national and international development partners, including UNICEF, and civil society organisations. This multi-sectoral approach facilitates coordinated prevention, rescue, investigation, prosecution, rehabilitation, and reintegration of child victims.

There has also been the establishment and strengthening of specialised units dealing with crimes against children, including the Human Trafficking Unit, Child Protection Unit, Cybercrime Unit, mandated to investigate online child exploitation and abuse and gender and children desks established at all police stations, as earlier mentioned. The Service has established mechanisms for reporting, developed integrated databases, and information-sharing mechanisms to support child tracing and recovery.

I have also mentioned the Fichua number and the DCI. In partnership with local and international agencies, the Service has enhanced monitoring and investigation of online child sexual exploitation and abuse, public awareness campaigns on internet safety and responsible digital engagement. In collaboration with internet service providers and international law enforcement agencies, we aim to identify and apprehend offenders.

The Government continues to undertake community policing initiatives and public sensitisation programmes aimed at creating awareness on child protection issues, encouraging timely reporting of child abuse, neglect and exploitation, and promoting community responsibility in safeguarding children.

The Service has leveraged the Nyumba Kumi Initiative and community policing structures to gather intelligence and support early intervention efforts. The introduction of the Nyumba Kumi stipend will also go a long way toward helping with this. The Service works closely with the Department of Children's Services, health institutions, and other Government agencies to ensure the rescue and placement of children in safe shelters, and to provide medical, psychosocial, and legal support services. This supports evidence-based policing and resource allocation and improves information sharing and coordination among child protection stakeholders.

This Statement is signed by Hon. Kipchumba Murkomen, EGH, Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration. I submit, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Hon. Donya.

**Hon. Dorice Donya** (Kisii County, WDM): Hon. Speaker, I had raised a concern about missing children in Kenya. The Chair has stated the organisations responsible for the work surrounding the police department. He has not elaborated on what these organisations are doing. He has just named about hundred organisations. In my request for a Statement, I did not ask for the organisations or the people in charge.

So, I do not know what would be wrong with the Chair giving details on what the Ministry is doing regarding the missing children. He said that he will ask Nyumba Kumi to do their work. We know Nyumba Kumi is there. So, he is just evading his responsibility as the Chair of the Committee, just as the Ministry in charge of our children has. I did not ask for a long list of organisations. I want to know the measures they are taking to ensure our children are safe and that their security is guaranteed.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Let us take one more, Hon. Zamzam.

**Hon. Zamzam Mohamed** (Mombasa County, ODM): Asante sana, Mhe. Spika, kwa kunipa nafasi nimuunge mkono Mhe. Donya.

Watoto wengi wanapotea. Si sawa wala si haki Mwenyekiti kusema wapee Wazee wa Mitaa jukumu hilo. Wazee wa Mitaa hawana *machinery* ambayo inafaa zaidi kujua watoto wanapotea namna gani. Wengi utapata wanavushwa *border*. Wazee wa Mitaa hawako kule. Ninajulisha Mwenyekiti wa Kamati kuwa masuala ya usalama yamekuwa donda sugu. Ninaomba usukume sana maana hata sisi pale Mombasa Kaunti tunasukumwa sana kwa ukuta.

Hayo ndiyo maswali tunauliza kila siku. Kwa hivyo, kama hana ufahamu zaidi, ninamuomba aende ajulishwe ili atuletee jawabu mwafaka ndani ya Bunge.

Asante sana, Mhe. Spika.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Hon. (Dr) Oundo.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for allowing me to weigh in on this matter. I come from a border area. The issue of the disappearance of children has become alarming. At the same time, we have done a lot of work with the local administration, schools and everyone else. We still believe the national Government should do much more to protect innocent children. Many of the children are lured on their way to school in the morning, in the evening, over weekends, or during school holidays. I urge the Government to go out of its way to enhance public civic education and to continuously remind parents that it is their sole responsibility to care for their children.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Hon. Tongoyo.

**Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo** (Narok West, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I also respectfully associate myself with the views of the Members. Referring to the Statement, I think it was very clear. On the first question, there is no dispute. It enumerated the number of cases. We have done that well. Collectively, the figures are quite alarming.

The second issue concerned measures taken to investigate and curb the abductions. The other issue was regarding confirmation of the existence and effectiveness of those measures. We have tried to demonstrate that protection of children involves both Government and non-Government actors, including parents, NGOs, and even international actors. That is the extent to which the Statement sought to explain the broader interventions aimed at curbing the vice.

So, I am also disturbed by the numbers. However, enumerating the players is part of what the Statement sought to address.

**Hon. Speaker:** Next. Is Hon Mwago in the House? Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure, are you ready with the response?

**Hon. George Kariuki** (Ndia, UDA): Yes, I am.

**Hon. Speaker:** Go ahead.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF INSTANT FINES

**Hon. George Kariuki** (Ndia, UDA): Hon. Speaker, on Thursday, 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2026, the Member for Starehe Constituency, Hon. Amos Mwago, requested for a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure regarding the implementation of the instant fines system.

In his request for a Statement, Hon. Mwago raised concerns regarding the operationalisation of the instant fines system, including the adequacy of road signage, public sensitisation, safeguards and plans for nationwide coverage.

Hon. Mwago, therefore, sought to establish, among other things:

1. Evidence that clear and visible speed limits and other traffic signage have been installed, and that motorists have been adequately sensitised on the operationalisation of the system.
2. Plans to ensure other road sections across the country are covered under the automated instant fine system.
3. System safeguards put in place to guarantee the accuracy and integrity of the instant fine system.

Hon. Speaker, the Committee received a written response from the Ministry of Roads, Transport and Public Works, which I now wish to make. There was a question about whether

clear and visible speed limits and other traffic signage have been installed, and whether motorists have been adequately sensitised to the operationalisation of the system.

The Ministry submitted that the road sections where speed cameras are currently being deployed are fitted with the requisite statutory speed limit signs. The Ministry acknowledges that the availability and condition of traffic signs across parts of the national road network remain inadequate. Some signs have been vandalised, damaged, obscured or removed over time.

To address this, the National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA) is engaging Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA), Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA), Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA) and other relevant road authorities to progressively install additional speed limit signs and warning signage informing motorists that their speed is being monitored. Further, NTSA, through the Department of Road Safety Audit, is undertaking joint road safety audits and corridor assessments with the relevant road authorities to identify locations requiring additional or replacement of traffic signs.

Regarding plans to ensure other road sections across the country are covered under the automated instant fine system, the Ministry submitted that the National Road Safety Action Plan provides for a phased implementation strategy based on risk assessment rather than nationwide deployment at inception. The implementation programme includes:

1. Identification of high-risk corridors and urban areas using crash statistics and other safety data.
2. Progressive deployment of automatic speed enforcement demonstration projects or designated high-risk road sections.
3. Expansion of automated enforcement and compliance systems to additional road corridors based on operational experience and road safety priorities.
4. Capacity building for enforcement and agencies to ensure standardised and technology-driven enforcement and continuous integration of enforcement systems with the road safety databases and monitoring systems to support evidence-based expansion of the programme.

Hon. Speaker, regarding the safeguards in place to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the instant fine system, the Ministry submitted that NTSA has established comprehensive legal, operational, and technological safeguards. This includes standardised operational procedures governing the detection of offences, verification of offender identity, issuance of notifications, electronic payments, handling of disputed offences, data management, monitoring and reporting, and the use of technology-based evidence from certified speed detection devices, mobile surveillance systems, and approved digital enforcement platforms.

There is also verification before notification to confirm the driver's or registered owner's identity. There is a right to fair administrative action that allows motorists to admit liability and settle their prescribed administrative penalty, or to dispute their notification through the legally established adjudication process. Cashless payments are processed electronically through designated government payment platforms, and anti-corruption controls include prohibitions on cash handling, digital recording of all enforcement actions, and regular audits and monitoring of enforcement activities. The Government has also established compliance mechanisms, continuous system oversight, and monitoring and performance evaluation through the governance framework established under the National Road Safety Action Plan. There are also quarterly performance reviews, annual reporting, key performance indicators, and continuous enforcement evaluation.

Lastly, the Ministry further submitted that implementation of the instant fine system is contingent upon the decriminalisation of minor traffic offences, currently provided for under Section 117 of the Traffic Act. To facilitate this reform, the Authority is developing a Traffic (Amendment) Bill 2026 to establish an administrative enforcement framework for minor traffic

infractions. The proposed amendments deploy criminal prosecution with an administrative process under which traffic infraction notices may be issued electronically. Offenders may admit liability and pay the prescribed administrative penalty or exercise their right to administrative review and appeal where the notice is disputed.

I submit. Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Hon. Mwago, before you seek clarification, allow me to acknowledge, in the Speaker's Gallery, Rongena Secondary School from Narok West Constituency, Narok County. Students, when you are mentioned, stand up to be acknowledged. There is also Mary Mother Academy from Kieni Constituency, Nyeri County. We also have Ikawa School from Chuka/Igambang'ombe, Tharaka-Nithi County.

In the Public Gallery, we have Arina Comprehensive School from Kisumu Central, Kisumu County and Cheptikit Academy from Mt. Elgon, Bungoma County.

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

Hon. Mwago.

**Hon. Amos Maina** (Starehe, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. As I seek clarity, allow me to join fellow Kenyans of goodwill to welcome our latest Member of Parliament from Ol Kalou Constituency, Hon. Sammy Douglas Kamau, whom I campaigned vigorously for. He was called a *chokora*, but he is now in the precincts of Parliament.

I wish to seek clarity from the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure. I asked a very basic question about the evidence that there is clear signage along the highways where they installed the cameras and are enacting an automated fine system. From his response, it is clear that he has admitted most of the signage has been vandalised, some are not clearly visible, and others are not there. My question was very simple. How do you have cameras at a place with no signs? It is very unfair to fine a person when there are no signs, but the cameras are operating.

The other question was about how they are sensitising people, or motorists, to this new system. I did not get an answer to that. I just heard a very long, ambiguous story about the whole thing that did not come out clearly. What are the measures put in place to sensitise motorists? How will they address the lack of signage? How do you fine a person where there are no signs?

The other issue is the system's integrity. There is a very big disparity in how these fines are applied. For example, a motorist is fined Ksh500, another is fined over Ksh10,000, and another is fined Ksh3,000. It is not standardised, as he claims. I am not satisfied with his answer.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Let us take one more. Hon. Kimani of Molo.

**Hon. Kuria Kimani** (Molo, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I want to remind you, Hon. Speaker, that you guided that the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning be enjoined in this particular matter. I raised on the Floor of this House the issue of punishments if the offence is committed not by the vehicle's owner but by the driver. I gave a scenario. Take, for example, all the bank-secured loans. Equity Bank, for instance, may have 100,000 motor vehicles registered in its name. Therefore, if those fines are levied against the logbooks of those vehicles, Equity Bank will pay those fines.

Take, for example, someone who owns a fleet of Nissans or buses. If I own 100 buses that commute between Rironi and Mau Summit, and every day there is probably a new driver, those fines will then be attached to the logbooks of those vehicles, which are registered under my name. A more practical example is our bodaboda sector. About 90 per cent of the bodaboda you find on the roads are not owned by the motorcyclists. They are owned by lending companies such as Mogo Kenya, Watu Credit and M-KOPA. Therefore, when these fines are levied on lenders for holding the logbooks, those businesses will certainly close down. This matter must be re-examined, and we must find a way to levy the fine on the person who

commits the crime, who is the driver and not the owner of the vehicle. Otherwise, the vehicle that you have and use in the village, which perhaps carries your mother or father from one place to another, may keep committing offences, and you keep seeing fines of Ksh10,000 every day on your phone. In a month, that amounts to Ksh300,000. It is not...

**Hon. Speaker:** You have made your point. Yes, Hon. Robert Mbui.

**Hon. Robert Mbui** (Kathiani, WDM): I support the use of cameras on our roads because I think Kenya needs discipline on our roads.

**Hon. Speaker:** Very critical.

**Hon. Robert Mbui** (Kathiani, WDM): It is a very important thing because when you travel the world, you notice that people are very careful when they see the cameras. You also notice that accidents are far less than they are here. So, it is a very good idea. Even as we support it, I can see the concerns many Members have. I have another concern. On Langata Road, Hon. Speaker, there is a camera. I do not know exactly where, but I have been a victim, and I know a few other people who have also been victims. Sometimes you ask yourself why a camera would be placed where there is no school nearby, no place where people are walking on the road, and it is essentially a highway. Why would you put a camera there and put a speed limit of 50 kilometres per hour? At such a speed, one is actually more likely to cause an accident. There is a need to sort things out and think them through before we implement them fully.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. KJ.

**Hon. John Kiarie** (Dagoretti South, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I thank you. I also thank my neighbour, Hon. Amos Mwago, for bringing this matter before Parliament. Maybe it would be informative for the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure also to conduct a search and confirm that the need for cameras and surveillance on our roads is recognised. However, if you travel on the roads in Kenya today, you can never tell where the speed limit zones are. There is never a sign showing where a particular speed limit begins or ends.

Technology is available that the NTSA can utilise to ensure that, when a charge is made, it is not levied on the vehicle owner. Rather, it should be placed on the driver at the time the offence was committed. I believe there is room for the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure to revisit the matter Hon. Mwago brought before us and determine how technology can work with real-world road conditions. If they are digitising the penalty system, there must also be proper highway furniture, including traffic signs.

I thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Caroli Omondi.

**Hon. Caroli Omondi** (Suba South, ODM): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. On the issue raised by the Chair of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning, that liability should be limited only to the driver, legally, that may not be sound. We are familiar with the concept of vicarious or imputed liability, where the person held liable is one who, in law, has *respondeat superior*. Superior legal control over whatever has caused the accident, such as motor vehicles or employees. Therefore, it may not be very practical. Risks are normally allocated to those who can best handle them. The reason why the financier...

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Caroli Omondi, there were graduated levels of responsibility. Speeding is the driver's personal responsibility. Allowing a defective motor vehicle to be driven by your driver attracts vicarious responsibility. I thought those were the graduated situations in the law. Is it not so?

**Hon. Caroli Omondi** (Suba South, ODM): Correct.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Kimani is half right, and you are half right.

**Hon. Caroli Omondi** (Suba South, ODM): I just wanted to raise the issue so that we do not mislead the nation into believing there is no liability. There is imputed liability, as it is called.

Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Yes, Hon. Mukunji.

**Hon. Gitonga Mukunji** (Manyatta, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I also rise to agree with my colleagues' sentiments. I am a frequent user of Thika Road, and that is where these cameras have been concentrated. I believe the whole process of establishing these cameras must involve this House and the public keenly. One day, while I was travelling from up-country at around 8.00 p.m., I noticed cars slowing significantly to below 50 kilometres per hour. I wondered what was happening, only for my driver to receive a message the next day requiring payment of Ksh10,000.

We need to agree that technology is the way to enforce our laws. However, this process must be implemented with great care, and its procurement and establishment must be highly publicised so that droves of people do not cause accidents due to the introduction of technology.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Oundo.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I did not go to law school, but I know that, honestly speaking, this arrangement will end up punishing motor vehicle owners more than those who actually commit the offence. As you have clearly said, speeding is a human endeavour. It is not necessarily a mechanical problem.

I want to give an interesting example. Some years ago, I was charged in a Nakuru court for speeding. When I appeared before the magistrate, I asked the prosecutor to identify the person who had been driving the vehicle when it was allegedly caught speeding by the camera. They said they did not know because the camera could not identify the driver. The magistrate agreed with me that the prosecution was on a fishing expedition, and I went scot-free. I fear this is what will happen. A fine is a penalty for breaking the law. If you are purported to have broken the law but you are not given a chance to mitigate so that the appropriate punishment is meted out, would that not be unconstitutional?

**Hon. Speaker:** It is not. Read the law. There are what we call instant fines for petty offences. The offender need not go to court. Those are called misdemeanours in law.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): Hon. Speaker, for example...

**Hon. Speaker:** You are the lawmaker.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): Let us look at a practical case of an ambulance which is speeding to take somebody to hospital. How would you treat the matter? On the other hand, I am also carrying an expectant lady who is just about to deliver. I have to speed. I need a chance to mitigate before I am punished.

**Hon. Speaker:** All those exemptions are there in law.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): That is why we are saying the way the process is designed is going to be extremely punitive and unfair to the people of Kenya notwithstanding the fact that we need to enforce discipline on our roads. The number of accidents and injuries that we are having can be avoided but we need to find a more friendly and people-focused approach to ensure that we deal with this malice once and for all.

Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. Zamzam.

**Hon. Zamzam Mohammed** (Mombasa County, ODM): Asante Mhe. Spika. Mimi nashangaa nikiona viongozi wanatetea ile *instant fine* inayotozwa madereva ambao hawana uangalifu barabarani. Tumepoteza maisha mengi sana. Juzi na jana tulikuwa kwenye michezo kule Rwanda. Ukimwambia dereva aongeze mwendo kwa sababu umechelewa kucheza mpira, anakwambia hapana. Anakwambia kuwa kuna *kamera na akiendesha gari vibaya yeye ndiye atatozwa faini na watoto wake watakosa chakula.*

Kwa hivyo, sheria ni sheria na hukata mbele na nyuma. Kisha nimesikia ndugu yangu akimpongeza mwenzake na akasema kwamba aliitwa ‘chokora’. Wengine wanahisi vile vile lakini mimi nataka kuwaambia hata wale wanaita rais wetu Kasongo ni *Warthog*. Kwa hivyo wakianza kuita watu majina pia wao watulie wakiitwa majina. Nikirudi kwa barabara, ni lazima tuwe waangalifu. Hii ni nyumba ya kutunga sheria. Nilazima tuangalie sheria ambayo inaweza kumkinga Mkenya kutokana na ajali za barabarani.

Asante sana, Mhe. Spika.

**Hon. Speaker:** Hon. GK.

**Hon. George Kariuki** (Ndia, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. The matter raised by Hon. Members needs a bit of engagement with the Ministry. However, we need to ask ourselves what has occasioned this kind of intervention. On average, we are losing 5,000 lives every year. This is not something that we can take lightly. We are here expressing anger over the use of technology knowing very well that the use of technology is the best international practice all over the world. The use of technology replaces roadblocks and the use of police officers on our roads.

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

**Hon. Speaker:** What is your point of order, Hon. KJ? Is it a point of order or a point of information? What is out of order?

**Hon. John Kiarie** (Dagoretti South, UDA): It is a point of information.

**Hon. Speaker:** Does he want the information?

**Hon. George Kariuki** (Ndia, UDA): That is okay, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. John Kiarie** (Dagoretti South, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I must inform the Hon. Chairman of the Departmental Committee Transport and Infrastructure that Members are not against enforcement of any traffic rules. In fact, as Hon. Members, we are part of forming laws that govern traffic in this country. However, the Chairperson is not in order to refer to international practise because what is occasioning traffic zones in Kenya is places where Government has not been able to put infrastructure up to and including overhead crossing bridges. So, we find ourselves in a situation where, on an international highway, where the standard speed limit should be about 110 kilometres per hour, being reduced to 50 kilometres per hour. A perfect example is the Makenji stretch on the Thika Super Highway just after Thika, at Delmonte. The Great North Road is an international highway but the speed limit in that area has been reduced to 50 kilometres per hour, and there is no road sign showing where the speed limit zone starts and where it ends. Therefore, this House is not against international standards and international practice on matters of traffic rules. The whole idea is to ensure that the laws that are enacted by Parliament are implemented in a way that is not offensive to road users.

I thank you.

**Hon. Kuria Kimani** (Molo, UDA): On a point of information, Hon. Speaker.

**Hon. Speaker:** Do you want to be informed again by the Member for Molo?

**Hon. George Kariuki** (Ndia, UDA): That is okay, Hon. Speaker, but Hon. KJ was not informing. I think he did something different.

**Hon. Speaker:** He was debating.

**Hon. George Kariuki** (Ndia, UDA): Yes, he was debating.

**Hon. Kuria Kimani** (Molo, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. The Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure said that we are angered by the use of technology and I find offence in those words. As you rightly put it, what we are saying is that where a mistake has been committed by the owner of a vehicle, let the fine be imposed on the owner of the vehicle. Where the offence has been committed by a driver, let the fine be imposed on the driver. The Chair should take that concern very seriously because there is going to be a very big decision to be made, especially where banking and other financial are concerned.

**Hon. Speaker:** Go on, Hon. GK. You have now been informed.

**Hon. George Kariuki** (Ndia, UDA): Hon. Speaker, before I respond to the Hon. Member for Molo, let me address the issue raised by Hon. Mukunji. The law permitting the Ministry to use technology was passed by Parliament. We all debated the Bill and agreed that the use of technology is the best way forward to address the issue of many deaths on our roads. We have had many Special Motions in this House.

**Hon. Speaker:** Chairman, if you listened carefully, there are just about two or three categories of concerns. Number one is that the speed cameras you put on the highways must be visible and must be relevant to the situation. There is no continuous speed limit on the highway. There are speed limits where there is need for extra caution and care. That is what I have picked from your colleagues.

Number two is the point raised by Hon. Kimani and Hon. Caroli Omondi. When do you apportion personal responsibility to a driver and vicarious responsibility to the owner of the vehicle? That is the second point. The third point raised by several Hon. Members is that having passed the law is not enough. You must continue with public awareness and public education. Given what you are saying, there is an unacceptable number of people we are losing on the roads. So, if I was in your place, which I am not, I would address those three points.

**Hon. George Kariuki** (Ndia, UDA): I am well guided, Hon. Speaker.

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

**Hon. Gitonga Mukunji** (Manyatta, UDA): Hon. Speaker, for this law to work for the people of Kenya, we should have at least three months of continuous information on phones so that people can know...

**Hon. Speaker:** That is methodology. Let him answer. The principle is the same.

**Hon. George Kariuki** (Ndia, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I do not want to dwell too much on Hon. Mukunji's point but the Ministry indeed engaged in that exercise for more than three months. I remember that they started sending messages to alert us that the use of instant fines through technology would be deployed, which is what is happening now. Thinking of a busy road like the Thika Super Highway, Hon. KJ has mentioned a place called Makenji. Limiting the speed to 50 kilometres per hour in that stretch is very punitive. It is not even possible to drive at that speed. It causes a traffic snarl-up thus inconveniencing motorists. That is a concern I have personally raised with the Ministry and the National NTSA.

Hon. Speaker, the concerns that have been raised by Hon. Members are being addressed by the Ministry. I will follow up, together with my committee, to ensure that these concerns are well addressed. Hon. Member for Molo Constituency, the issue that you have raised needs to be interrogated so that we see who is supposed to carry the blame. Is it the owner, the lender, the borrower or the driver? I have personally experienced situations where my drivers have caused me to incur fines for traffic offences that I did not commit. This needs to be checked. Specifically, the Ministry should address these concerns.

Thank you.

**Hon. Speaker:** Thank you. Hon. Members, I acknowledge Starehe Boys' Centre from Starehe Constituency, Nairobi County, who are seated in the Speaker's Gallery; and Chemase Senior School from Tinderet Constituency, Nandi County.

In the Public Gallery, we have Kariobangi North Primary School from Embakasi North Constituency, Nairobi County; Kiriko Junior Secondary School from South Kinangop Constituency, Nyandarua County; Kiplong'on Primary School and Pine View Academy from Eldama Ravine Constituency, Baringo County.

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

*(Applause)*

Hon. Members, that marks the end of Statements Time. Lead Clerk-at-the-Table, call the next Order.

## BILLS

### *First Readings*

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

THE LEGAL METROLOGY BILL  
(National Assembly Bill No. 43 of 2026)

THE KENYA ECONOMIC ZONES BILL  
(National Assembly Bill No. 46 of 2026)

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

**Hon. Speaker:** Let us go to Order No.14.

## MOTION

### ADOPTION OF REPORT ON PETITION ON MANAGEMENT OF HAEMOPHILIA AND OTHER BLEEDING DISORDERS

**Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal** (Seme, ODM): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Departmental Committee on Health on Public Petition No.001 of 2026 on the Management of Haemophilia and other Bleeding Disorders in Kenya, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2026.

Hon. Speaker, Public Petition No. 21 of 2025 was submitted by Mr James Kago, the Treasurer of the Haemophilia Association of Kenya, on behalf of haemophilia patients across the country. It was tabled in the National Assembly on 8<sup>th</sup> March 2026 and subsequently referred to the Departmental Committee on Health for consideration. The Petition highlights the significant burden of haemophilia in Kenya.

Haemophilia is a bleeding disorder that affects the blood's ability to clot. Patients who suffer from the condition bleed excessively because their blood is unable to clot properly. They experience bleeding into organs, often the knees, and sometimes the brain and other internal organs, causing severe joint damage and, in many cases, death. It predominantly affects males because it is a sex-linked disorder.

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

*[The Deputy Speaker  
(Hon. Gladys Boss) in the Chair]*

Haemophilia affects between 4,000 and 5,500 Kenyans. However, only about 1,300 patients, representing approximately 23 per cent, have been formally diagnosed with the condition. That means many people continue to suffer without diagnosis, and some even die.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, this disease is challenging to manage because many patients have not been diagnosed, treatment is expensive, treatment centres are few, and overall management is extremely costly. Currently, most patients receive treatment and care through donor support. The World Federation of Haemophilia (WFH) provides support valued at approximately US\$20 million annually, which is about Ksh2.6 billion. Even this contribution covers only about 30 per cent of the clotting factors required, excluding other forms of support that patients need.

Worse still, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) governing this support is due to expire early next year. Without urgent domestic financing and a sustainable supply of treatment, Kenya faces a preventable humanitarian crisis that could leave thousands of patients without life-sustaining medication.

Haemophilia treatment, expensive as it is, is not covered under the current Social Health Authority (SHA) benefit packages. One dose of the clotting factor concentrate used for treatment costs approximately Ksh50,000. Most patients require treatment costing about Ksh1 million annually. Very few Kenyans can afford this level of expenditure.

As I have indicated, this treatment is not covered under the current health insurance scheme. Consequently, the cost is catastrophic and financially burdensome for families caring for persons living with haemophilia. Therefore, national health insurer should make provision for haemophilia treatment to ease the financial burden on affected families and individuals.

The petitioners, therefore, prayed that the Committee recommend the following:

1. Recognition of clotting factor concentrates as essential medicines for both adult and paediatric haemophilia patients to ensure their consistent and sustainable availability in Kenya.
2. That the Government strengthens infrastructure and capacity by establishing additional haemophilia treatment centres across the country, enhancing diagnostic capacity, improving healthcare worker training, including specialised paediatric care; reviewing medical curricula to incorporate the management of haemophilia and other bleeding disorders, and increasing funding for public awareness, particularly on early childhood screening. At present, there are only about 15 treatment centres in the country capable of managing these patients, and some provide only supportive care. Comprehensive treatment is available mainly at Kenyatta National Hospital and Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital. This demonstrates the immense challenges patients face in accessing appropriate treatment.
3. The formal recognition of haemophilia as a disability to enable affected persons to register with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) as well as the inclusion of haemophilia treatment under the Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF).
4. Additional measures that the National Assembly may deem appropriate to address the plight of persons living with haemophilia.

The Committee considered the Petition and held meetings with the petitioners, the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Health, three patients living with haemophilia, and other stakeholders. Following extensive deliberations, the Committee made the following recommendations, which are particularly important:

1. That, the Cabinet Secretary for Health includes clotting factor concentrates, which are used in the treatment of haemophilia, covering both adult and

- paediatric formulations, as essential medicines in the Kenya Essential Medicine List (KEMML).
2. That, the Ministry of Health, the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) and county governments ensure sustainable procurement, consistent distribution and availability of clotting factor concentrates within the national supply chain, including through pooled procurement arrangements with local, regional and international agencies, since these products are often unavailable locally. Working with the international agencies is important.
  3. That, the Cabinet Secretary of Health, the SHA, and the Benefits Package and Tariff Advisory Panel should develop a comprehensive haemophilia benefits package under the Primary Health Care Fund, the SHIF, and the Emergency, Chronic and Critical Illness Fund. The package should provide for clotting factor infusions, specialist consultations, hospital admissions, physiotherapy, diagnosis and screening, as well as psychological support. Screening is particularly important because when they are diagnosed early, these patients can be supported to avoid disability or even death.
  4. That, the Ministry of Health and the National Board for Social Protection recognises persons living with haemophilia and their caregivers as vulnerable persons. This will afford them the necessary social assistance and social care benefits under the Social Protection Act, No. 12 of 2025. It is important that patients living with this chronic, often debilitating condition benefit from social protection like other vulnerable persons.
  5. That, the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs), classify haemophilia as a disabling condition to enable patients to access the benefits and protections available to persons living with disabilities, including tax waivers and even support of assistive devices.
  6. That, the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with the county governments, establishes additional fully fledged haemophilia treatment centres with trained clinical staff, diagnostic capacity and reliable access to clotting factor concentrates, which are critical in the management of this condition.
  7. That, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, healthcare professional bodies, statutory bodies and the Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) incorporate haemophilia management into clinical training and education curricula. We noted that many healthcare professionals complete their training without adequate knowledge of haemophilia. Therefore, they are unable to make an early diagnosis, thus endangering patients' lives, particularly at the first point of contact when it is most useful to make a diagnosis, and equally continued care in this specialised area.
  8. That, the Ministry of Health and the county governments regularly train Community Health Promoters (CHPs), Community Health Officers and Community Health Assistants on early identification and referral of bleeding disorders. These are relatively new cadres, and many have not received adequate training in this area. This is, therefore, important.
  9. That, the Digital Health Agency establish a national haemophilia registry under the Comprehensive Integrated Health Information System established and maintained under Section 15 of the Digital Health Act. It is important to have a proper registry and records because this is a chronic condition that

is expensive to manage. Adequate data is essential for planning and budgetary provision.

10. That, the Ministry of Health should undertake nationwide awareness campaigns on bleeding disorders, including haemophilia. It is important that people know about this condition. The Ministry needs to roll out training so that people are aware of what happens. Very few people know about this condition. As a result, some patients undergo even minor surgical procedures and suffer severe complications. If they were aware, they could not have undergone unnecessary minor surgeries.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, in light of the recommendations contained in the Report of the Departmental Committee on Health on Public Petition No.001 of 2026 regarding the management of haemophilia and other bleeding disorders in Kenya, I urge this House to adopt the Report. I plead with Hon. Members to support it.

As a Committee, we also noted that the National Blood Transfusion Centre is inadequately funded. We were surprised that it receives only Ksh300 million annually. In the Budget of the current financial year, we resolved to double that allocation although it still falls short of what is required. The Committee remains committed to lobbying for increased funding for the management of this condition.

With those remarks, I beg to move and request Hon. Lenguris to second the Motion.

**Hon. Deputy Speaker:** Yes, proceed.

**Hon. Pauline Lenguris** (Samburu County, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to support the Report on the management of haemophilia and other bleeding disorders in Kenya.

From the Committee's Report, it is evident that haemophilia is a life-threatening condition characterised by severe bleeding episodes that may occur at any time. The Report also highlights the significant challenges that the country faces in managing this condition. It requires urgent treatment whenever bleeding occurs, yet there are serious gaps in terms of availability of treatment centres. I support this Report and urge the Ministry of Health to put in place strategies to ensure that patients living with haemophilia receive treatment like any other patients in the country. The Ministry should also ensure accessibility of treatment by prioritising establishment of more treatment centres in the country.

I appreciate what has been done by the Committee. We have identified the big gap that exists in terms of access to treatment for persons living with haemophilia. It is a serious condition with high mortality rate. If the situation is not managed well, it can claim lives very easily. I urge the Ministry of Health to implement the Committee's recommendations as outlined in the Report, including establishing more specialised treatment centres. We have also recommended that the SHA ensures that haemophilia is adequately covered under SHIF because treatment is extremely expensive. Without support, many patients will continue to suffer.

I support and call upon the Ministry to give a lot of attention to the recommendations that have been given by the Committee. The Ministry should ensure that patients receive timely and quality care, and that more treatment centres are established across the country to improve access. Currently, there are only two treatment centres in the country. You can imagine patients from all parts of the country crowding at the two facilities. This is one of the things that we need to give attention to, including adequate budgetary support so that patients receive the treatment and other forms of assistance available through relevant government agencies.

With those remarks, I support the Report.

**Hon. Deputy Speaker:** You second.

**Hon. (Dr) Robert Pukose** (Endebess, UDA): Say, 'I second'.

**Hon. Pauline Lenguris** (Samburu County, UDA): I have already said that I second.

*(Question proposed)*

**Hon. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Members, before I open debate, allow me to recognise the presence of students from Eldoret Achievers School from Kapseret Constituency, Uasin Gishu County. They are seated in the Public Gallery. On my own behalf, on behalf of the substantive Speaker and the rest of the National Assembly, I wish to welcome Eldoret Achievers School to the proceedings of Parliament. *Karibuni sana.*

Hon. Pukose.

**Hon. (Dr) Robert Pukose** (Endebess, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. I know Eldoret Achievers School students are seeing their Woman Representative as the Deputy Speaker chairing the House proceedings. I hope that they are very proud of you.

I stand to second this important Report of the Departmental Committee on Health that I belong to. Haemophilia – for those who do not understand – is an inherited genetic disease. It mainly affects males. Women are carriers. It is a bleeding disorder, that is, failure of clotting factors when somebody is injured or gets a cut. There are two types clotting factors; Type A and Type B. We have Clotting Factor Eight and Clotting Factor Nine. When you get cut, your blood should clot. So, it is the clotting factor that is absent in the inheritance. When it is missing, the affected persons bleed seriously when they get cut. For example, a boy can be taken for circumcision without knowing that they suffer from this condition and when they get circumcised, they bleed to death. Haemophiliacs are exposed and traumatised when they get injured on any part of their body. It is because the bleeding gets very serious.

In hospitals, we have trained haematologists who handle them. They give them the clotting factor concentrates that they miss so that their blood can clot. These factor concentrates are not available locally. Kenya does not manufacture factor concentrates; they are imported from outside the country. It is a very expensive venture because the Ministry of Health does not provide them. There is a Non-Governmental Organisation that has been supporting this through donor funds. It uses the money to purchase the factor concentrates. When the donor funding will stop, these Kenyans who do not have clotting factor concentrates will be exposed because they are not able to import the factor concentrates. Donors who import and supply to various facilities like the Kenyatta National Hospital, Department of Haematology, under Professor Mwanda, are the ones that have been supporting them alongside other haematologists in the country. So, if the factor concentrates are not imported, the affected Kenyans will be exposed. That means that if they get a cut, there will be nobody to assist them.

Clotting factor concentrates are given on a regular basis, that is, twice or three times in a week. As Hon. Nyikal put it, one bottle of the factor concentrates costs Kshs50,000. So, you can imagine Kshs50,000 times two or three times, that will be around 150,000 per week! If multiplied by four, that is an enormous figure which affected persons cannot afford! So, in our recommendations we are asking the Ministry to have it under the SHA. It should be part and parcel of our medical system so that when it goes to KEMSA, it becomes affordable and can be supplied to centres that treat cases of haemophilia. With those few remarks, I support the recommendations of the Committee and I hope that the Ministry of Health will act on them.

Thank you.

**Hon. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Martin Owino, the Member for Ndhiwa.

**Hon. Martin Owino** (Ndhiwa, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. As a Member of the Departmental Committee on Health, I stand to support the Report. I also thank Mr James Cargo and the Kenya Haemophilia Association (KHA) team for petitioning Parliament to take into consideration this life-reducing disease. Its challenge is not just a matter of cost. Anything that hurts Kenya should be addressed. It is not good to say that only donors can address it. When donors come to address issues affecting our own people, what are we doing ourselves? If one bleeds, his family will bleed and all of us will eventually bleed. So, as the Chairman

said, we first of all need to recognise the clotting factors concentrate in our medical essential kits so that they can be brought together with the primary healthcare medicine. Access to clotting factors concentrate is the issue here for those who are suffering from this ailment. Access is in terms of both facility operations and the medicine.

As it was said, only 15 facilities are available for treatment of haemophilia. We need to increase them to 47 so that we have at least one facility per county providing treatment to people suffering from haemophilia. As far as inclusion in SHA is concerned, I thank the President for it. We put a lot of money in primary healthcare that should address it. Haemophilia has no prevention. It is a hereditary disease. A lot of treatment is required. As a Member said it here, sometimes it is required twice or thrice a week. That can only be done through prophylactic care as opposed to replacing all the missing clotting concentrates so that a patient can feel better.

On joint bleeding, it is very painful. We do not have the capacity yet to diagnose and screen it on time. That means that human resource in the health sector has to be posted to the proposed 47 facilities in each county.

Lastly and more importantly, families do not know that if this condition is not diagnosed and referred on time... We have to re-train our healthcare providers on how to screen, diagnose, and refer this condition on time. It does not only affect the physical nature of human beings; it also has a psychological effect. Therefore, if we have one facility caring for haemophilic patients in a county, it also requires a psychological provider. That way, families can get appropriate counselling when they have this condition to deal with. As a House, it will not be too much to ask that we compel the Ministry to do this. In our Committee, we are privileged to have the Vice-Chairperson of the Budget and Appropriations Committee. Even if it means having a line item for this particular disease, there are only about 4,500 to 5,500 affected individuals. We could allocate funding for them so that when donor support ends, we can have our own funding to care for our people.

This is worth supporting, and I encourage all Members to pass it quickly so that it can be implemented. Thank you.

**Hon. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Oundo, I think I have seen you. Hon. Oundo is not there. You are number one on the list, and you are not here yet. Member for Nyeri, I will come to you next.

*(Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo walked entered the Chamber)*

Okay. Hon. Oundo, I will let you settle down first. Member for Nyeri.

**Hon. Duncan Mathenge** (Nyeri Town, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. From the outset, let me state that I am a Member of the Departmental Committee on Health. We considered this Petition, and I stand in support of both the report and the Committee's recommendations.

This Petition by the Haemophilia Society of Kenya goes to the core of our Constitution, particularly Article 27 on equal protection and equal benefit of the law for haemophilia patients in this country. When we consider that together with Article 43 on the right to the highest attainable standard of health, and the report that the Chairperson of the Committee has presented to the House regarding the absence of facilities, medical supplies, and personnel, we realise that, as a country, we have greatly disadvantaged a segment of our population.

Preventable bleeding is a health crisis for families of haemophilia patients. It is an education crisis for families with children living with haemophilia. It is an employment crisis for families with adults who cannot go to work because of preventable bleeding. It is also a disability crisis because a person living with haemophilia, once complications set in, is unable to do many things independently. This translates into catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditure for the affected households.

The appeal by the petitioners was very simple: treat haemophilia before it demands treatment. This means that we should provide the supplies needed to prevent bleeding episodes once the condition has been diagnosed.

I thank the World Federation of Haemophilia Humanitarian Aid Programme and other development partners who have supported patients in this country thus far. However, donor programmes cannot be the primary source of care. A national programme should be in place, with donor programmes complementing the national initiative.

With the establishment of the Emergency, Chronic and Critical Illness Fund (ECCIF), haemophilia squarely falls within the conditions that should directly benefit from the Fund. For this to happen, haemophilia must be expressly included, with clearly defined service packages, medicines and tariffs under the ECCIF. Secondly, the transition of haemophilia patients from other funding mechanisms into the ECCIF must be simple and clear.

What would it mean if this country granted the plea of the Haemophilia Society of Kenya? First, we would reduce emergency admissions. Second, we would enable children living with haemophilia to continue their education without interruption. Third, we would reduce chronic pain and long-term disability. Fourth, we would protect families from catastrophic health expenditure.

Early diagnosis, clotting factor replacement therapy, prophylaxis, and a national registry are low-hanging fruits for this country. I urge this House to support the Committee's report and its speedy implementation.

**Hon. Deputy Speaker:** Hon. Zamzam, Member for Mombasa County.

**Hon. Zamzam Mohammed** (Mombasa County, ODM): Asante sana Mhe. Naibu Spika. Ninaunge Kamati ya Afya mkono kwa kuleta Hoja hii humu Bungeni. *Haemophilia* ni ugonjwa ambao mtu akikakwa kidogo, damu inamwagika kwa wingi bila kuganda. Ugonjwa huu unarithiwa kutoka kwa mzazi. Kutibiwa kwa huu ugonjwa ni gharama kubwa sana. Kutibu mtoto ni kati ya Ksh50,000 hadi Ksh150,000. Kwa mtu mzima ni Ksh300,000!

Ugonjwa hauchagui maskini ama tajiri. Kwa hivyo, ninamuunga mkono ndugu yangu ambaye amelea hii Hoja hapa Bunge na kusema kuwa huu ugonjwa yafaa utiwe maanani katika taifa na hasa uzingatiwe kwenye bajeti ya Kenya ili tuweze kupata madawa katika hospitali zetu. Wagonjwa wa Haemophilia wanatibiwa kwenye hospitali mbili pekee hapa Kenya ilhali wanapatikana sehemu zote za Kenya. Mtu anaweza akapata jeraha ama mtoto mdogo anaweza kutahiriwa ukaona anamwaga damu nyingi sana mpaka kupelekea kifo. Kuna mahitaji makubwa sana ya huduma za afya katika sehemu zote Kenya.

Pia, katika SHA, waorodheshe ugonjwa wa Haemophilia kuwa kati ya yale magonjwa ambayo ni ya kusababisha dharura kama vile *High Blood Pressure* na ugonjwa wa sukari. Uwekwe kwenye huo msururu ili wagonjwa wakifika hospitali, waweze kuangaliwa kwa uangalifu.

Mmfanya jambo la maana sana. Huu ugonjwa, vile ninavyosema, hauchagui. Mtu anaweza kuwa pengine amedungwa sindano ama amekakwa na kijembe. Unapata damu inamwagika nyingi na huyo mtu hajui kama ana huo ugonjwa. Watu wengi hawana ufahamu kuhusu huu ugonjwa. Mtu anaweza kuona mtoto ana *over-bleed* akafikiri pengine ni kitu cha kawaida kumbe ni huo ugonjwa wa Haemophilia.

Naunga mkono. Tuwe na madaktari kwenye hospitali zetu kila sehemu hapa Kenya na wapate mgao wa kuweza kukabili ugonjwa huu. Ugonjwa huu unachukua pesa nyingi sana kuutibu. Hata pale Makadara Hospital, tukipatiwa daktari na SHA iweze kusimamia vizuri matibabu, mimi kama Mama Kaunti wa Mombasa ninaweza nikashukuru sana. Wagonjwa wengi hawajui kuna maradhi ambayo yanatokea na hawajui kuwa ni kitu fulani. Kama ni kuokoa maisha ya mtu, sharti madaktari wapatikane hospitalini ili kupeana matibabu kwa wagonjwa.

Kwa hayo, nashukuru sana.

**Hon. Deputy Speaker:** Before we move to the next speaker, I wish to recognise the presence, in the Speaker's Gallery, of pupils from Kampi ya Moto School, Rongai Constituency, Nakuru County, and Kisanana Primary School, Mogotio Constituency, Baringo County. On behalf of the House, I welcome them to Parliament.

Member for Wajir North.

**Hon. Ibrahim Saney** (Wajir North, UDA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I am neither a medical practitioner nor a member of the Departmental Committee on Health, but from my little scans and eavesdropping, I know Haemophilia blood disorder is a problem in Kenya and we cannot afford the right treatment except preventive care. The treatment of Haemophilia requires serious and advanced technology to replace the bone marrow and other organs, which Kenya is ill-equipped for. I have also come to learn that the early treatment of Haemophilia counts for the longevity of any patient suffering from the disorder.

These disorders are very severe. They cause disability, and physical and psychological issues in the society. As much as Haemophilia is genetic, I have also realised that the one mistake we make is addressing it when it is at an advanced stage and not at its onset when it is manageable. By then, disability is knocking and all other attendant issues that would arise in the advanced stage of Haemophilia bleeding will have already arisen. That is the unfortunate part of Haemophilia. The earlier we treat patients, the better for their survival. It is all about managing severe bleeding and avoiding the permanent damage associated with it.

In preventing Haemophilia, you must encourage clotting of blood. The bleeding is caused by lack of clotting. Issuance of blood-thinning drugs to patients of Haemophilia is also a concern. There should be sufficient civic education to ensure patients are not engaged in extraneous and serious physical exercises. Low intensity exercises are required. Circumcision, as is common among the rural folk, is also a concern. Circumcising a Haemophilia patient could be the beginning of a problem due to ignorance on the part of the circumcision practitioners. Traditional cupping and some dental measures have to be sensitive to Haemophilia patients. We need specialised handling of this unique disease. Blood transfusion is one of them. We must have serious donors and blood banks across this country.

I have realised there are high costs associated with managing this disease. In Kenya, it is not treatable. There are high costs associated with its management. We depend on donors. We hardly budget and factor this. I realised that only 14 per cent are affected, which means there is a low rate of diagnosis. It means there are many unknown cases. Haemophilia statistics are not up to date. Just like HIV & AIDS, there are issues of stigma. Once you are seen bleeding, people associate you with all kinds of curses and unwarranted things to alienate you from society.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, my concern is the rural communities. For instance, where I come from in Wajir County, Northern Kenya, how do you treat a Haemophilia patient when there are only about 14 facilities? That should tell you that the former provincial hospitals and a few in Nairobi are the only ones privileged to treat Haemophilia disorders.

**Hon. Deputy Speaker:** Give him one minute to complete his sentence.

**Hon. Ibrahim Saney** (Wajir North, UDA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, my concern is that rural communities, which are a large representation of Kenya, cannot treat Haemophilia and other bleeding disorders. People in Wajir, 56,000 square kilometres in the northern part of Kenya, Mandera, Marsabit, Lodwar, Baringo, Pokot, and many others cannot access the treatment that is available in Nairobi. That means rural communities require facilities that are closer to them.

Lastly, I know SHA has been implemented quite recently. It still has teething issues but is doing very well. I am sure the Cabinet Secretary is listening to this debate. We plead for this to be included in the public health insurance programme in Kenya in order to at least give them the right they so deserve.

With those remarks, I support.

**Hon. Deputy Speaker:** Thank you. Member for Funyula.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. I also join my colleagues and Kenyans to support this petition and the report on the petition that was submitted by Mr James Kago, the treasurer of the Haemophilia Association of Kenya.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, looking at the report as presented by the committee and several presentations, we might not have to say much. Allow me to quote the one from the Ministry of Health which says, “Haemophilia is a hereditary bleeding disorder arising from a deficiency of clotting factors resulting in prolonged bleeding episodes, increased risk of a disability, and significantly reduced quality of life of affected individuals.”

However, there are three or so telling issues here that raise a lot of concern. One is the lack of specialised medical facilities that can diagnose and treat the condition. Two, is the chilling fact that the treatment of this disorder is not covered in the SHA programme. Those two are really chilling issues.

We pride ourselves and have talked endlessly about how we intend to achieve Universal Health Care. We have it from Dr Nyikal that these kinds of medical conditions, as rare and complicated as they are, are not treatable. They are only managed and that needs to be done in an orderly manner. Hon. Deputy Speaker, it is also on record that it is costly to manage this condition because you never know when it will hit or how long somebody will bleed since clotting that has to occur to stop further bleeding does not happen.

*[The Deputy Speaker  
(Hon. Gladys Boss) left the Chair]*

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

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I now want to address the Committee observations and recommendations, which are fairly elaborate. Since I am not a medical doctor, I do not want to go into matters that are not my forte but I would like to note a few issues that have been highlighted by the Committee. For example, in Paragraph 56, the Committee recommends the Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Health, SHA, and the Benefits Package and Tariffs Advisory Panel (BPTAP) to develop comprehensive Haemophilia benefits package under the Primary Health Care Fund (PHCF), the SHIF, and the Emergency, Chronic, and Critical Illness Fund (ECCIF).

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

*[The Temporary Speaker  
(Hon. Martha Wangari) in the Chair]*

Hon. Temporary Speaker, this is where we can start this debate. However, in all subsequent and successive national budgets and Appropriation Bills, we have always been very clear that both the PHCF and ECCIF are grossly underfunded. The recommendation and prayer can only soothe the soul of the patients. We, therefore, need to find ways and means of making it a reality.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, the second recommendation is that the Ministry of Health and the county government regularly train community health promoters, community health officers and assistants. In many counties, community health promoters are underfunded, underprovided and under-enumerated to an extent that even additional training will not assist them

much. Therefore, we must find ways and means of availing funds to treat this unique condition that is hereditary.

Dr Nyikal, I am told that it seems to affect mostly the male species and that is why we always say the boy child is an endangered species in this country. We need to continuously pray.

Finally, I would like to ask for one thing.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): You have a minute.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): The petitioners and the Committee have said that we should consider this a disability. That someone suffering from this condition should be considered for a disabling condition and they can benefit from the Persons with Disabilities Act of 2025. I totally agree, and I propose further that... Recently, there was a debate on our WhatsApp that said some social disorders should also be considered as disability. When that petition finally comes to the Floor of the House, I hope we will be allowed to debate it robustly, probably late in the night when children are asleep.

Thank you.

*(Laughter)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): Hon. (Dr) Oundo are you saying that the said Motion would be unconstitutional or unsuitable for the House?

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): Which one?

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): The one you are going to bring.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): It will be constitutional because Parliament considers all the matters concerning Kenyans.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): It should be parental guided.

**Hon. (Dr) Ojiambo Oundo** (Funyula, ODM): Yes, it must be age-sensitive so that Members can discuss openly, without fear and embarrassment. We are watched by children, mothers-in-law and fathers-in-law, and we might be constrained on what to say. That is why some things are discussed in specific forums.

Thank you.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): Very well, Hon. (Dr) Oundo. I do not see more interest on this. So, I will call the Mover to reply. Hon. (Dr) Nyikal, you may proceed.

**Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal** (Seme, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

Let me start by thanking all the Members who have contributed to this Motion. I really appreciate the support this Petition has received and the recommendations that you have put in place. I just ask that we get the Committee on Implementation to take up this and work with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and all the relevant bodies so that we do not discuss in vain. As a Committee, we will follow up on some issues like the financial provisions in the Budget.

Once again, I thank my Committee and all the contributors. I beg to reply.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): Very well, Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Health. Hon. Members, I shall defer the putting of the question on this Motion.

*(Putting the question deferred)*

As had been guided by the Speaker earlier, with the reorganisation of the Order Paper, we shall then go back to Order No. 12.

Hon. Members, before that, in the Speaker's Gallery, we have the members of the Haemophilia Association. I thank them for sitting through the debate. It has received

overwhelming support. We thank you for coming and observing the proceedings in the House. You are free to leave at your pleasure.

Next Order.

## BILL

### *Second Reading*

#### THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY SERVICES AMENDMENT BILL (Senate Bill No. 34 of 2023)

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): I do not see the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Labour. So, this shall be deferred.

*(Bill deferred)*

## MOTIONS

#### NOTING OF THE REPORT OF THE KENYA DELEGATION TO THE 151<sup>ST</sup> IPU ASSEMBLY

THAT, this House notes the Report of the Kenya Delegation to the 151<sup>st</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and related meetings held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 19<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2025, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 11<sup>th</sup> March 2026.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): This is to be moved by the Leader of Delegation, Hon. Millie Odhiambo, who is not in the House. So, it shall be deferred.

*(Motion deferred)*

#### ADOPTION OF 2<sup>ND</sup> REPORT ON STATUS OF REPORTS ON PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE HOUSE

THAT, this House adopts the Second Report of the Committee on Implementation on status of Reports on Petitions and Resolutions passed by the House, laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, 26<sup>th</sup> October 2023.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): This is to be moved by the Chairperson of the Committee on Implementation, the Member for Budalangi, who is also not in the House. Has he delegated to anyone?

**Hon. Members:** No.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): Then we shall defer it.

*(Motion deferred)*

#### ADOPTION OF REPORT ON PROPOSAL TO AMEND THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Public Petitions Committee on its consideration of Public Petition No. 14 of 2025 regarding the proposal to

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amend the Consumer Protection Act to provide for the *In Duplum* rule, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 1<sup>st</sup> April 2026.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): This is to be moved by the Public Petitions Committee. I do not see the Chairperson in the House. We shall defer it too.

*(Motion deferred)*

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

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Public Investments Committee on Commercial Affairs and Energy on its examination of the audited financial statements of selected State corporations in the roads and transport sector, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 14<sup>th</sup> October 2025.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): This is to be moved by the Chairperson of the Public Investments Committee on Commercial Affairs and Energy. Is the Chair in the House? If not, we defer it.

*(Motion deferred)*

Let us hear from the Deputy Leader of the Majority Party.

**Hon. Owen Baya** (Kilifi North, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. In the absence of the Chairperson, I beg to reply.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): Hold on, Hon. Owen. You want to reply to Order No. 21 but we have not reached that business.

**Hon. Owen Baya** (Kilifi North, UDA): My apologies.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): We have just dealt with Order No. 17, now we go to Order No. 18.

**BILL**

*Second Reading*

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

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): I do not know where the Chairpersons are. This is by the Chairperson of the Parliamentary Broadcasting and Library Committee. I say this because, as the Vice-Chairperson of the Liaison Committee, this Committee has complained a lot that this Bill has not come for Second Reading. You can also see that they are not in the House and therefore, it shall be deferred.

*(Bill deferred)*

**Hon. Charles Onchoke** (Bonchari, UPA): On a point of Order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): Hon. Onchoke, do you want to move the Bill?

**Hon. Charles Onchoke** (Bonchari, UPA): I have just spoken with the Chairperson and he is around the corner. He should be here in a minute.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): We have already deferred it. Next Order.

### MOTION

#### ADOPTION OF FOURTH REPORT ON AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF THE NG-CDF FROM FYS 2016/2017 TO 2021/2022

THAT, this House adopts the Fourth Report of the Decentralised Funds Accounts Committee on its consideration of the audited accounts for the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) for the Financial Years 2016/2017, 2017/2018, 2018/2019, 2019/2020, 2020/2021 and 2021/2022, laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, 21<sup>st</sup> March 2024.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): This is to be moved by the Chairperson of the Decentralised Funds Account Committee. Again, he is not in the House. This too stands deferred.

*(Motion deferred)*

### BILLS

#### *Second Readings*

#### THE COUNTY LIBRARY SERVICES BILL (Senate Bill No. 40 of 2024)

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): The Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture is not in the House. This Bill is, therefore, deferred.

*(Bill deferred)*

Next Order.

#### THE BUSINESS LAWS AMENDMENT BILL (Senate Bill No. 51 of 2024)

*(Moved by Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah on 30.6.2026)*

*(Resumption of debate interrupted on 30.6.2026)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): This Bill is under consideration in the Second Reading. I do not see any interest for debate, so I call upon Hon. Owen Baya to reply.

**Hon. Owen Baya** (Kilifi North, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. In replying, from the Majority side, we would like to say that we need to create a good and conducive environment for doing business in this country. Good laws are important. They will allow us to do good business.

I thank all the Members who contributed to this debate. We take cognisance of the issues raised so that we may improve this Bill. When we get to the Committee of the whole House stage, we will have a law that will ground this country well in business matters. People may see Kenya as a good place for investment and business.

I beg to reply.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): Very well. Hon. Members, for obvious reasons, I shall defer the putting of the Question on this.

*(Putting the question deferred)*

Next Order.

THE COMPETITION (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(National Assembly Bill No. 4 of 2026)

*(Moved by Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah on 30.6.2026)*

*(Resumption of debate interrupted on 30.6.2026)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): Deputy Leader of the Majority Party, this is for you. We were on Second Reading, and there is no more interest for debate. Could you reply?

**Hon. Owen Baya** (Kilifi North, UDA): Yes, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I beg to reply on the Competition (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 4 of 2026). The competition law has been in existence in this country for some time, and it is time we amended it. At this point, I thank all the Members who contributed to ensure that the Competition Act is amended to make it more effective and in tandem with the business environment that we have.

Both our business laws and the Competition (Amendment) Bill are in a way, intended to midwife this country to the next level of development, particularly in the business sector. Therefore, I wish to thank all the Members for their valuable contributions. We have taken cognisance of the matters the Members have raised, and we shall make it a better Bill as we proceed to the Committee of the whole House. We look forward to a robust debate at that stage, so that we can amend the Bill further and ensure it is a good law.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I beg to reply.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): Very well. I shall defer the putting of the Question on this to the next appointed time.

*(Putting the question deferred)*

## ADJOURNMENT

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Martha Wangari): Order, Hon. Members. The time being 5.17 p.m., this House stands adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 29<sup>th</sup> July 2026 at 9.30 a.m.

*(The House rose at 5.17 p.m.)*

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