



THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT
THE SENATE
OFFICIAL REPORT



Fifth Session

Tuesday, 15th September, 2026 at 2.30 p.m.

PARLIAMENT OF KENYA

THE SENATE

THE HANSARD

Tuesday, 15th September, 2026

*The House met at the Senate Chamber,
Parliament Buildings, at 2.30 p.m.*

[The Speaker (Hon. Kingi) in the Chair]

PRAYER

DETERMINATION OF QUORUM AT COMMENCEMENT OF SITTING

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Clerk, do we have quorum?

(The Clerk-at-the-Table consulted with the Speaker)

Serjeant-at-Arms, kindly ring the Quorum Bell for 10 minutes.

(The Quorum Bell was rung)

Hon. Senators, kindly take your seats. Sen. Kinyua, please, proceed to your seat.
Clerk, you may call the first Order. Can we hear from the Chairperson of the
Standing Committee on Education.

Sen. (Dr.) Murango, what are you doing there?

PAPERS LAID

REPORT ON CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE KENYA SIGN LANGUAGE BILL (SENATE BILLS No.9 OF 2023)

Sen. Kinyua: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the following paper on the Table of
the Senate today, Tuesday, 15th September, 2026-

Report of the Standing Committee on Education on its consideration of the National Assembly Amendments to the Kenya Sign Language Bill (Senate Bills No. 9 of 2023).

(Sen. Kinyua laid the document on the Table)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Can we hear from the Senate Majority Leader.

THE TEA (LEVY) (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 2025
(LEGAL NOTICE NO.148 OF 2026)

Sen. Wafula: Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I beg to lay the following papers on the Table of the Senate today, Tuesday, 15th September, 2025-

One, the Tea (Levy) (Amendment) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No.148 of 2026).

THE SUGAR (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 2025
(LEGAL NOTICE NO. 167 OF 2025)

Two, the Sugar (General) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 167 of 2025.

THE SUGAR (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS) REGULATIONS, 2025
(LEGAL NOTICE NO.168 OF 2025)

Finally, the Sugar (Imports and Exports) Regulations, 2025 (Legal Notice No. 168 of 2025)

Thank you, Hon. Speaker, Sir. I have laid the statements on behalf of the Senate Majority Leader.

(Sen. Wafula laid the documents on the Table)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Can we hear from the Chairperson of the Committee on Members' Welfare Committee of the Parliamentary Service Commission.

REPORT ON RECRUITMENT OF THE FEMALE NON-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
COMMISSIONER OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE COMMISSION

Sen. Omogeni: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the following paper on the Table of the Senate today, Tuesday, 15th September, 2026-

Report of the Parliamentary Service Commission on the Recruitment of the Female Non-Member of Parliament Commissioner of the Parliamentary Service Commission.

Chairperson on the Members' Welfare Committee of the Parliamentary Service Commission.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

(Sen. Omogeni laid the document on the Table)

(Sen. Mumma stood at her place)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Mumma, take your seat.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

RECRUITMENT OF THE FEMALE NON-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT COMMISSIONER OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE COMMISSION

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Hon. Senators, I have the following Communication to make.

As you have noted, Sen. Omogeni, SC, CBS, MP, the Chairperson of the Members' Welfare Committee of the Commission has tabled the Report of the Parliamentary Service Commission on the Recruitment of the Female Non-Member of Parliament Commissioner of the Parliamentary Service Commission.

The composition of the Parliamentary Service Commission is detailed in Article 127 of the Constitution of Kenya. Article 127(ii)(d) of the Constitution provides that the composition of the Commission shall include, and I quote-

“One man and one woman appointed by Parliament from among persons who are experienced in public affairs, but are not members of Parliament.”

Now, Hon. Senators, public appointments such as this must be approved by Parliament, as provided in Article 127(ii)(d) of the Constitution and Section 3 of the Public Appointments Parliamentary Approval Act. Further, Standing Order No.77 of the Senate Standing Orders, provide the procedure for the approval and hearing by a Select Committee. In particular, Standing Order No.77(ii) requires the Select Committee to give the candidate and the public at least seven days' notice of the time and place of the approval hearing.

From the foregoing, this matter stands committed to the Standing Committee on Justice, Legal Affairs and Human Rights for consideration.

Pursuant to Section 8(i) of the said Act and Standing Order No.77(iii), the Committee has 14 days from today to consider this matter and report to the Senate on the suitability of the candidate for appointment to the Parliamentary Service Commission.

*(The Report was committed to the Standing Committee on
Justice, Legal Affairs and Human Rights)*

I thank you.
Next Order, Clerk.

QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Can we have Statements pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1). We will start with Sen. Chimera.

ALLOCATION OF LAND AT MBUGUNI SETTLEMENT SCHEME

Sen. Chimera: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on Land, Environment and Natural Resources on a matter of county-wide concern regarding the administration and allocation of parcels of land within the Mbuguni Settlement Scheme in Mteza Village, Tsimba Golini Ward, Matuga Sub-County, Kwale County.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Mbuguni Settlement Scheme faces serious disputes and local objections arising from double allocation of parcels of land, discrepancies in acreage and allotment letters that do not correspond with the land occupied or claimed by residents. These administrative irregularities have disenfranchised legitimate owners and fuelled persistent land disputes.

In the Statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The status of the initial survey and allocation of parcels within the scheme, including survey records, allocation registers and the criteria used to identify and select beneficiaries.

(2) The number and causes of double allocations and allotment letters inconsistent with actual occupation, together with corrective measures being undertaken.

(3) The nature and extent of discrepancies between the acreage and survey records or allotment letters and the physical land occupied by residents on the ground.

(4) The measures taken by relevant Government agencies to verify rightful beneficiaries, resolve disputes and establish accessible redress mechanisms for affected residents without disenfranchisement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I have two more Statements, perhaps, I can read them.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Yes, you may proceed, Sen. Chimera.

COMPENSATION TO LAND OWNERS AFFECTED BY ESTABLISHMENT OF
SHANGIA-MARIAKANI KETRACO POWER SUBSTATION

Sen. Chimera: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise, pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on Land, Environment and Natural Resources on a matter of countywide concern regarding the compensation of landowners affected by the establishment of the Shangia to Mariakani Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited (KETRACO) power substation in Kwale County.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, concerns have been raised that approximately Kshs26 million allocated for compensation may have been paid to persons who are not the rightful owners of the affected parcels, while legitimate landowners remain uncompensated. It is therefore imperative to establish the beneficiaries identified, the basis for identification and verification, the amounts disbursed, and the corrective measures being taken to ensure that the rightful landowners receive their dues.

In the Statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The list of land owners and beneficiaries used by the Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited (KETRACO) for compensation of persons affected by the establishment of the Shangia Mariakani power substation, including parcel numbers, names and amounts payable to each beneficiary.

(2) The source and verification process of the list of beneficiaries, identifying the Government agencies or officials responsible for preparing, approving and authenticating ownership records.

(3) The total amount disbursed by KETRACO as compensation, with details of payments, debts, recipients and respective amounts paid.

(4) The number of genuine land owners yet to be compensated, the amounts due, reasons for non-payments and the measures by KETRACO and relevant Government agencies to recover funds wrongly paid and ensure full compensation of legitimate beneficiaries.

EFFECTS OF DREDGING AND SAND HARVESTING
IN KINANGO CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1), to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on Land, Environment and Natural Resources on a matter of county-wide concern regarding environmental degradation and pollution arising from

dredging and sand harvesting activities in Dzisuhuni village, Lutsangani, and Dzivani villages in Tsunza, Kinango Constituency, Kwale County.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the activities have resulted in degradation of land and water sources, increased dirt and sedimentation, destruction of vegetation and alteration of the natural environment. Residents have also reported an increase in illnesses among children, which they associate with exposure to the polluted environment and contaminated water sources.

In this Statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The extent of environmental degradation and pollution arising from the dredging and sand harvesting activities, including the impact on land, vegetation, water causes and water sources.

(2) The legality and regulation of the activities, including the licensing permits, environmental approvals required, compliance with the conditions and the monitoring and enforcement measures undertaken by relevant authorities.

(3) The reported health and safety risks to residents, particularly children, including the safety and quality of affected water sources, and any assessments undertaken to establish a possible link between the reported illnesses and environmental pollution.

(4) The involvement and concerns of affected communities, including their participation in the approval and licensing processes and the action taken by relevant authorities in response to complaints raised by residents.

(5) The measures in place to protect affected communities and restore the environment, including enforcement against unlawful activities, rehabilitation of degraded land and water sources, and immediate and long-term remedial measures.

I thank you.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Hamida Kibwana, please, proceed.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLASTIC POLLUTION CONTROL MEASURES

Sen. Kibwana: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise, pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on Land, Environment and Natural Resources on a matter of nationwide concern regarding the implementation of plastic pollution control measures in Kenya and the country's position in the ongoing negotiations for our Global Plastics Treaty.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 2017, Kenya banned the manufacture and importation of single-use plastic carrier bags, becoming one of the early countries to adopt stringent measures against plastic pollution. Kenya has since played a leading role in advancing global action on plastics, including hosting the Fifth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) 52, in Nairobi in 2022, where Resolution 514 was

adopted to initiate negotiations for an international legally binding instrument, addressing plastic pollution across its entire life cycle.

In the Statement, the committee should address the following-

(1) Implementation and effectiveness of the 2017 single-use plastic carrier bag ban, including compliance levels, enforcement measures, challenges encountered and its environment impact since implementation.

(2) Kenya's policy and regulatory framework for plastics, including measures governing single-use plastics, plastic packaging, extended producer responsibility (EPR), collection, recycle and disposal, and the extent to which the measures address plastic pollution beyond carrier bags.

(3) Kenya's position in the Global Plastics Treaty negotiations, particularly on primary or virgin plastic production, chemicals of concern, product design, waste management and financing, and the implication of the failure to conclude the Treaty of Kenya's domestic policy, legislative and regulatory agenda.

(4) Measures to address emerging sources of plastic pollution, including problematic or unnecessary single-use plastics, microplastics and other plastic products not covered by the 2017 ban, and whether additional legislative or regulatory measures are proposed.

(5) The Government's roadmap for comprehensive plastics management, including proposed legislative and regulatory reforms, measurable targets and the implementation timelines for reducing plastic pollution and strengthening Kenya's leadership in addressing the plastic crisis.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. (Prof.) Tom Ojienda, please proceed.

(Sen. (Prof.) Tom Odhiambo Ojienda, SC, was not in the Chamber)

That Statement is dropped.

PAYROLL VERIFICATION AND SALARY PAYMENT
CHANGES IN KISUMU COUNTY

(Statement dropped)

The Senator for Tharaka-Nithi County, Sen. Mwenda Gataya, please proceed.

MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD PEACE AND SECURITY
DURING THE 2027 GENERAL ELECTION

Sen. Gataya Mo Fire: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on National Cohesion, Equal Opportunity and Regional Integration on a matter of national concern regarding the measures to safeguard national cohesion, peace and security before, during and after general elections in August, 2027.

In the Statement, the committee should address the following-

(1) The established mechanisms to facilitate early detection of threats to national cohesion, peace and security in the period leading up to 2027 General Elections, including information on any planned reforms to strengthen the systems.

(2) Look at the measures in place to facilitate, prompt arrests and prosecution of financiers and perpetrators of violence and hate speech.

(3) Look at the proactive steps being taken to promote national cohesion, peace and security, including details on any related initiatives undertaken in conjunction with county governments, faith-based institutions, civil society and youth networks.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): The Senator for Kilifi County, the Hon. Stewart Madzayo, please, proceed.

UJENZI WA UWANJA WA GOLF, KOLONGONI,
KAUNTI YA KILIFI

The Senate Minority Leader (Sen. Madzayo): Mheshimiwa Spika, nasimama kwa mujibu wa aya ya 52(1) ya Kanuni za Kudumu za Seneti, kuomba kauli kuhusu mpango wa ujenzi wa uwanja wa golf katika eneo la Kolongoni, Kaunti ya Kilifi.

Uwanja huu unaoitwa Tsavo Golf Course unatarajiwa kuimarisha utalii na huduma za ukarimu katika Kaunti ya Kilifi. Mbali na uwanja wa golf wa mashimo kumi na nane, mradi huu wa ujenzi utajumuisha hoteli na maeneo ya kambi, kituo cha michezo, idara ya kuogelea, viwanja vya tenisi, kituo cha utamaduni pamoja na huduma zingine za kijamii.

Mradi huu ulio karibu na hifadhi ya kitaifa ya Tsavo na pia ufuo wa pwani, unatoa fursa ya kipekee kwa kukuza utalii wa ndani na wa kimataifa kwa kuunganisha utalii wa michezo, utalii wa wanyamapori na utalii katika pwani.

Ningependa kupongeza hasa jamii ya maeneo hayo kwa ushirikiano na washiriki wao katika mradi huo. Kando na faida kwa nchi nzima, mradi huu una uwezo mkubwa zaidi wa kuunda nafasi za ajira kwa wakazi, kukuza ushiriki wa vijana katika michezo na kuchangia pakubwa katika maendeleo ya kiuchumi wa eneo hilo.

Mwisho, tunatoa wito kwa Serikali ya kitaifa, Serikali ya kaunti ya Kilifi na wadau husika kuunga mkono uwekezaji wa aina hii ambao una uwezo wa kubadilisha maisha ya jamii, kuunda ajira na kuweka Kaunti ya Kilifi katika nafasi yake ya kuongoza katika sekta ya michezo na utalii.

MGOGORO WA ARDHI WA JUMBA
RUINS, KAUNTI YA KILIFI

Bwana Spika, nasimama kwa mujibu wa Kanuni za Kudumu za Seneti 53(1) kuomba Kauli kutoka kwa Kamati ya Ardhi, Mazingira na Maliasili kuhusu mgogoro wa ardhi unaoathiri takriban familia sitini zinazoishi katika eneo la Juba Ruins, wadi ya Shimo la Tewa, eneo Bunge la Kilifi Kusini katika kaunti yetu ya Kilifi.

Familia hizi ambazo zimedai kuishi kwa muda mrefu katika kipande hicho cha ardhi cha takriban ekari tano, zinakabiliwa na vitisho, unyanyasaji, kukamatwa kiholela na kubomolewa kwa mali yao na watu wanaodai umiliki wa ardhi hiyo.

Hali hii imezua wasiwasi mkubwa kuhusu haki za umiliki, usalama wa wakaazi na wajibu wa taasisi husika katika kulinda wananchi.

Katika kauli hiyo, kamati izingatie yafuatayo-

(1) Chanzo cha hali ya sasa ya migogoro hii ya ardhi ikijumuia historia ya umiliki wa ardhi hiyo na mazingira yanayosababisha familia hizo kuishi katika eneo hilo.

(2) Madai ya vitisho, unyanyasaji, kukamatwa kwa wakaazi na kubomolewa kwa mali yao pamoja na watu au taasisi zinazodaiwa kuhusika katika matukio hayo.

(3) Jukumu la Huduma ya Kitaifa ya Polisi na vyombo vingine vya usalama katika kulinda usalama, haki na mali ya wakaazi walioathirika.

(4) Hatua zitakazochukuliwa na Tume ya Kitaifa ya Ardhi, Wizara ya Ardhi, Kazi za Umma, Nyumba na Maendeleo ya Miji na taasisi nyingine husika kutatua mgogoro huo wa ardhi na kuhakikisha kwamba familia zinazoathirika zinafahidiwa.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): The Statement by Sen. James Lomenen is dropped.

COMPENSATION AND RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS
FOR VICTIMS OF INSECURITY IN TURKANA COUNTY

(Statement dropped)

KUJENGWA KWA ENEO MAALUM
LA KIUCHUMI KATIKA KAUNTI YA MOMBASA

Sen. Faki: Asante, Mheshimiwa Spika, kwa kunipa fursa hii. Nimesimama kwa mujibu wa Kanuni za Kudumu 52(1) kutoa Kauli kuhusu kujengwa kwa eneo maalum la kiuchumi katika Kaunti ya Mombasa.

Mnamo siku ya Jumapili tarehe nane mwezi wa Septemba, kulikuwa na sherehe katika Ikulu, jijini Nairobi, ambapo Mheshimiwa Rais Dkt. William Samoei Ruto alishuhudia kuwekwa sahini kwa mkataba baina ya Kaunti ya Mombasa, Gulf Cap Group na DP World kuhusu kujengwa kwa eneo maalum la kiuchumi katika eneo la Miritini katika Kaunti ya Mombasa.

Mheshimiwa Spika, ujenzi huo wa eneo hilo maalum utafanyika katika ekari 595 hapo Miritini, na litakapokamilika eneo hilo linatarajiwa kutoa nafasi za ajira kwa takriban watu elfu kumi pamoja na kukuza biashara, ubadilishaji wa teknolojia na upanuzi wa masoko, sio kwa Mombasa pekee, lakini kwa Kenya nzima kwa jumla na Afrika.

DP World ni wawekezaji wenye tajiriba kubwa ulimwenguni na kuwekeza kwao hapa Kenya, kutaipa nchi sifa kubwa kimataifa na kutachangia wawekezaji wengine ulimwenguni kuja Kenya kuwekeza na kuchangia uchumi wa Kenya.

Kwa watu wa Mombasa, huo ndio uwekezaji mkubwa kabisa kufanyika katika kaunti yao. Ikikumbukwa kwamba DP World watawekeza takriban Shilingi bilioni 12. Vijana wetu watapata ajira, mafunzo kuhusu biashara na teknolojia. Fursa hiyo wataipata hapa Kenya bila kusafiri. Hata hivyo, ni muhimu kwa wakazi wa Mombasa kuhusishwa katika maamuzi yanayofanywa kuhusu mradi huu.

Kwanza kabisa, Kaunti ingeweka wazi mkataba baina yake na Gulf Cap Group ikikumbuka kwamba ardhi itakayotumika ni ardhi ya Kaunti ya Mombasa na siyo rasilimali ya umma. Kaunti ya Mombasa inafaa iweke mikakati ya kuwaelimisha vijana katika kaunti hiyo ili kuwatayarisha kwa ajira inayokuja. Itahitajika Kaunti ya Mombasa iongeze fedha katika vyuo vyake vya mafunzo vya ufundi na kuwafadhili vijana wengine wengi wanaoweza kujiunga na vyuo hivyo ili kupata mafunzo ya kufaa.

Ningeomba serikali ya Kitaifa kuwekeza katika miundo mbinu katika eneo la Miritini na kuboresha mazingira ili kuvutia wawekezaji zaidi. Ijapopokuwa barabara ya Mombasa kuelekea Nairobi kwa sasa inafanyiwa urekebisho, hali ya msongamano wa magari inazidi kuwa mbaya kila siku. Uhaba wa maji na kupotea mara kwa mara kwa nguvu za umeme pia ni mambo muhimu yanayofaa kushughulikiwa kwani viwanda haviwezi kufanya kazi, kwa ufanisi kukiwa na changamoto kama hizi.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Now, honorable Senators, I will allow comments on these statements for not more than 15 minutes. If you get an opportunity to speak, kindly do so for not more than three minutes.

Sen. Maanzo, proceed.

Sen. Maanzo: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to comment. I will comment on the Statement by Hon. Mwenda Gataya Mo Fire, the Senator for Tharaka. The question is supposed to be processed by the Committee on National Cohesion, Equal Opportunity and Regional Integration which I am part of and headed by Sen. Chute. This is a serious matter in relation to security, cohesion of the nation and people who plan attacks on others, especially as we go to this political system.

Although, there are sufficient laws to deal with this matter, at times it lacks political goodwill. It has been reasoned that some of these people who attack others begin as supporters. If this matter goes unaddressed totally, it can become very chaotic if you are dealing with large crowds.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate Sen. Sifuna for having large crowds and making sure that nothing goes wrong other than complaints here and there.

Sen. Cherarkey: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Proceed, Sen. Maanzo.

Sen. Maanzo: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is important that we come up with relevant amendments and strengthen the laws also, so that the police feel empowered. However, it is more of what the political parties can do and our political parties can censure their own.

During this weekend, the Committee on Justice, Legal Affairs and Human Rights was making amendments to the Elections Act. We need to empower the Independent, Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), so that they can bar such politicians who are proven or known to instigate violence from participating in the elections. They will have no reason to organise people against others. The act against the party leader of the Wiper Democratic Movement in Garissa this weekend is condemned, and any other act or violence organised anywhere. We even saw stones and rocks on the road in Homa Bay. All that should not happen. Any politician supporting this should be barred from participating in the elections. I believe we will have a peaceful election.

I thank you and I support.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Murango.

Sen. (Dr.) Murango: Asante, Bw. Spika. Ninachangia Kauli iliyoombwa na Seneta wa Kilifi, Madzayo. Migogoro ya ardhi imekuwa ni jambo la kawaida katika nchi hii na tuko na taasisi zinazofaa kushugulikia mambo kama haya. Lakini, kuliko kupunguza kero kama hizi, ni kama kila uchao, kunashuka kesi mpya kuhusu mashamba.

Haiwezi kuwa wale wanaoadhirika ni wananchi ambao wamepatwa na maendeleo ama wale waliokuja. Mgogoro wa ardhi ambao unawaadhiri wale wakaazi wa Jumba Ruins, Kaunti ya Kilifi, si kusema wale wenyeji walipatikana mahali pale na wale wanaoleta migogoro kama hii. Kwa hivyo, ninaomba nyenzo na taasisi za serikali zinazoshugulikia maswala kama haya wafanye kwa haraka ili kuhakikisha wenyeji hawawi na kero kama hili kuhusu mashamba.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Edwin Sifuna you have the Floor.

Sen. Sifuna: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will make brief comments on the Statement by Sen. Gataya on the guarantees and the measures put in place to ensure that we have peaceful elections in under 11 months. They say free and fair elections are the underpinning of peace and that elections are not a one-day event but a process. The environment in which elections are held is also important in guaranteeing peace thereafter. We have seen some worrying signs and I hope that the Committee that is

charged with this Statement will be able to give the country some light at the end of the darkness we are seeing.

We have institutions in this country that are supposed to handle issues of hate speech and incitement to violence. I have been very disappointed by the conduct of the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) because since our incident in Homa Bay when leaders who are known, publicly spoke out, inciting members of public to violence--- They actually carried out very vicious attacks on us. We lost many lives and many people were injured and property was destroyed. I have not seen those people being brought to book. It is that impunity that breeds further impunity that we saw in Garissa with the leader of the Wiper Democratic Movement.

Secondly, we have very senior people in this country undermining the confidence of Kenyans in the electoral process, making pronouncements to the effect that, if the incumbent's votes are not enough, they will tick the boxes. Recently, another one said that even the dead will vote in the elections. The most disappointing thing is that the leadership of the United Democratic Alliance (UDA) has not said anything in terms of distancing themselves from the pronouncements of their Secretary General.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I commend the Prime Cabinet Secretary because he is the only senior person in Government we have heard attempting to condemn the Secretary General of UDA. The problem with Hon. Musalia is that he cannot find strong words. We want the pronouncement by the Secretary General to be condemned in the strongest words possible, and we are looking at the leadership of UDA to do that.

On the issue of goods from Homa Bay to Garissa, this matter has been canvassed in the public and if we do not do something about it, then we are not going to have a peaceful election. I would like to commend the police command in Nairobi because on Sunday, we saw that when the police decide to provide security for an event, they can do it.

We were provided security all the way from All Saints Cathedral to all the roads we passed on. There were no incidents of looting or violence. It was a jamboree and a party. I am sure the Speaker followed because we were live on all platforms.

(Laughter)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Conclude in one minute.

Sen. Sifuna: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is possible to make politics fun, especially we are encouraging young people and young women to join and participate actively in politics. We must create an environment for everyone to feel safe. On behalf of *Linda Mwananchi* team, I use this opportunity to thank the police command in Nairobi for taking steps and measures to ensure that everyone who came for that rally was safe. However, we are hearing that there are some people who might have lost their lives

elsewhere other than where the rally event was happening, but we are hoping that investigations will be done properly for use to find out what happened to those two souls.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Joe Nyutu.

Sen. Joe Nyutu: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity for me to add my voice to the comments being made on the Statement on cohesion and integration by Sen. Mwenda Gataya of Tharaka-Nithi County. We have no other country other than Kenya. If we do not live in cohesion, then we may not have any country to bequeath to our children.

I am concerned that most of the people who make reckless statements that undermine our cohesion and integration are senior Government officials. Considering they say some of these things publicly, there is no harm in naming them. Everybody in this country has seen and heard Hon. Ruku propagating division especially in the “Mountain” all the time, trying to create a wedge between Mount Kenya East and West. The most disappointing thing is that nothing has been done by the relevant bodies and authorities, especially the NCIC.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the other day we treated to - by the Cabinet Secretary by the name Aden Duale, who was calling a whole community hyenas. Nothing has been done.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Nyutu, if in your opinion you feel that the conduct of these two Cabinet Secretaries is unbecoming, kindly move a substantive Motion, so that their conduct can be discussed as per our Standing Orders. You are mentioning leaders who may not have an opportunity to be heard.

Sen. Joe Nyutu: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for your guidance. I was just mentioning them as examples of people who have undermined cohesion. Remember, I was commenting on cohesion and integration. Of course, I am advised by what you have told me. However, everyone must comment on it because these things have been said publicly. I am not discussing their conduct, I am just pointing out that they have said things that undermine peace, integration and cohesion in our country. In short, when the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) summons people, they must do so without bias. I am saying that because---

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Mwaruma.

Sen. Mwaruma: Asante, Mstahiki Spika, kwa fursa hii ili nichangie kauli iliyoletwa na Seneta mteuliwa wa Kaunti ya Kwale, Seneta Chimera, kuhusu kulipwa fidia kwa wananchi walioathiriwa na mradi wa KETRACO maeneo ya Kwale, Mariakani na Taita Taveta.

Suala la kulipwa fidia ni muhimu. Wakati mwingine bajeti ya serikali inachelewa na watu wakawia kulipwa fidia. Niko katika Kamati ya Ardhi, Mazingira na Maliasili na suala hili tutalifuatilia. Sio waathiriwa wa maeneo ya Kwale na Mariakani pekee ambao hawajalipwa fidia walioathirika na mradi wa KETRACO. Taita Taveta pia kuna wananchi ambao miaka mingi baada ya mradi huu kuisha bado hawajalipwa fidia. Sio

mradi wa KETRACO pekee, kuna mradi wa Standard Gauge Railways (SGR) ambapo wananchi wa Taita Taveta wanalia kwa kutolipwa fidia.

Mheshimiwa Spika, tulipitisha sheria mwaka wa 2019 inayoitwa, “Land Value (Amendment) Index Act, 2019”, inayoelekeza jinsi fidia inafaa kulipwa. La kushangaza ni kwamba sheria hii haijafuatwa vizuri. Kipengele cha 5(1)(c) cha sheria hii, na uniruhusu nisome kwa kimombo, kinasema kwamba-

“Compensation relating to compulsory acquisition shall not be paid to a public body unless there is demonstrable inference that the land was purchased and developed by that body.”

Kuna shamba iliyochukuliwa na Idara ya Magereza ya Kenya. La kushangaza ni kwamba Idara ya Magereza ya Kenya ni idara ya serikali lakini walilipwa zaidi ya Shilingi Milioni 200. Huku ni kupoteza pesa kwani shamba lile lilikuwa la Ore kule Voi na Idara ya Magereza ya Kenya haikufanya maendeleo yoyote. Walilipwa fidia na saa hii wanajenga ukuta mkubwa na kuzuia wananchi waliokuwa wakilima kwa maeneo hayo tangu jadi.

Mheshimiwa Spika, pia mimi nitaleta kauli kama hiyo kuuliza kwa nini NLC walilipa fidia kwa Idara ya Magereza ya Kenya, kinyume na Kipengele 5(1)(d). Kwa hivyo, tutalivalia njuga suala hili kwa Kamati yetu inayoongozwa na Mstahiki Seneta wa Kaunti ya Mombasa, Seneta Mohamed Faki,---

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Senator for Nandi County.

Sen. Cherarkey: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Statement by the Senator for Tharaka-Nithi regarding preparedness for the general elections. I agree that preparedness for the general elections is a process, not an event, as envisaged under Article 81 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, on the principles of the electoral system.

As we prepare the security agencies and the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC), I concur with the Chairperson of the IEBC that any leader, including any of us seated here, who is found to have participated in electoral violence must be banned forthwith from participating in elections. Furthermore, we should also include corruption, sponsoring violence and goonism.

I heard my colleague, the distinguished Senator for Makueni County, state that the *Linda Mwananchi* rally was peaceful. To the contrary, I wish to take this opportunity to pass my deepest condolences to the families of the three Kenyans who lost their lives and the scores who were injured during the *Linda Mwananchi* rally. I would have expected the distinguished Senator for Nairobi City County and leader of the *Linda Mwananchi* movement to offer apologies and condolences. However, he did not do so because he wants to appear politically relevant and good.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appeal to the police to investigate and get those responsible for killing the three young men and injuring several others during the *Linda Mwananchi* rally in this city. Even during their meeting in Bungoma, a citizen was also injured. The issue of goonism and electoral violence in public rallies should be handled properly. I saw

what happened in Garissa and Embu. Security agencies should remain on high alert, so that every leader, including yourself, can host a public rally without the fear of goons.

In conclusion, it is so sad that even matatus travelling to the North Rift have been attacked in Naivasha between 1:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m. by goons, yet security agencies appear to treat this as normal. This is what escalates into unfortunate situation as we approach the 2027 General Elections.

I hope all relevant entities, the IEBC, security agencies and the political class will be on the lookout. Let us have a peaceful elections. We know President William Ruto will win, while those who lose will go home. Going home is not a death sentence; one can be voted out and still survive. You do not need to be elected.

I have heard colleagues blaming others, including the impeached former Deputy President, who previously referred to people as, “Nyoka and mayai yake”. Why are they not condemning both sides? I advise my colleagues to condemn both sides.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Statement and yield the microphone.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Osotsi.

Sen. Osotsi: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I also wish to make my comments on the Statement by the Senator for Tharaka-Nithi, Sen. Gataya Mo Fire, regarding the committee where this matter will be processed. I am now an abled member of that committee. This is a very weighty matter, which we demand answers.

Even as we deliberate on security, we must look at the wider context of the 2027 General Elections. Every step taken by actors in elections must promote a free and fair election. However, we are beginning to observe some activities that undermine this principle. For instance, we have talked about the issue of goonism, yet very little action is being done even by the IEBC to punish those responsible. Some of the individuals involved intend to contest in the upcoming election.

Furthermore, we have also raised concerns on the ongoing mass voter registration, which is being conducted in a very skewed manner. Mass voter registration should be done in a proper way and duly gazetted. However, we are witnessing selected areas in the country having mass voter registration while the IEBC is doing nothing about it. Other areas perceived to be opposition strongholds have no mass voter registration happening. When we see such things occurring, we begin to have doubts about the 2027 elections.

We are also witnessing increased bribery taking place every weekend being styled as “empowerment sessions”. Basically, these are people being bribed. We want the IEBC to come out and tell Kenyans what is happening and stop the bribery that is happening every weekend. Some of the people in this House, including the Senate Majority Leader, are involved in this bribery.

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Yes, Senate Majority Leader.

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope you have heard the Senator for Vihiga, the only man in *Linda Mwananchi*, who is not a party leader. He has said that participating in empowerments is open bribery. For the record, back in the day when he was still faithful to the cause, we did empowerments with him in Vihiga Town and he presented Kshs5 million. Was he bribing the people of Vihiga? Therefore, we must not encourage this flip-flopping in politics.

Sen. Osotsi, I know the amount of money you make in Nairobi per week. Instead of finishing it here in Nairobi, go to Vihiga and share it with the villagers. In any case, they are the ones who have made you come to Nairobi and be a big man.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Majority Leader, what is your point of order?

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): Is it in order to be wrongly accused that empowering people is bribery?

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Osotsi, certainly, you may have to withdraw the last statement where you attributed the fact that the Majority Leader involves himself in bribery. Unless, of course, you want to substantiate.

Sen. Osotsi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not just say things out of the blue. I say things that are verified. The ongoing empowerment is not really empowerment. What they do is, they arrive, purport to conduct a fundraiser, then carry away the money and the people who remain behind are given Kshs200 or Kshs500 at most. What do you call that? It is bribery!

(Loud consultations)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Order, hon. Senators.

Sen. Osotsi, that certainly is not bribery. Kindly proceed to withdraw that word.

Sen. Osotsi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I say anything, can you allow me---

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Proceed and abide by my ruling.

Sen. Osotsi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I withdraw the word “bribery” and substitute it with the words “corrupting the voters”. This is because that amounts to corrupting the voters. So, I withdraw the word “bribery” but I substitute---

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Osotsi, I did not ask for substitution of the word. I told you to withdraw the word and apologise. Please, do so, so that we proceed.

Sen. Osotsi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want controversies but I have made my point and it is very clear. For the sake of the people concerned who are looking at me on the other side and they know themselves, I withdraw the word “bribery”.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Osotsi, please proceed to apologise. I have told you to withdraw and apologise. That is how we transact business here.

Sen. Osotsi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said I do not want controversies. This is because I know what happened to my colleague last week. He was thrown out for saying something

but he should not have been thrown out. For that sake, I want to withdraw the word “bribery”. However, Kenyans have heard what I have said.

(Loud consultations)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Order. Can the Senator be heard in silence? Proceed to apologise.

Sen. Osotsi: The most important thing is Kenyans have heard me and they know the truth. For the sake of not being thrown out of this House, as it happened to Sen. Omtatah, I withdraw and apologise.

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this topic on electoral preparedness is very interesting. It is something that we need to take seriously, if indeed we love this country. The problem is that we pussyfoot a lot when it is to our disadvantage but only want to be loud about it when we feel that it makes the other side look bad. That is not leadership. That is childish politics.

We must be sincere about this conversation. Nowhere else is this so ably demonstrated than last weekend. Sen. Maanzo spoke about what happened to his party leader in Garissa. While one of the party leaders that was accompanying him was lamenting and saying, this is wrong and backward, he tried to justify what was happening in his home county of Embu. That kind of hypocrisy cannot move this country forward.

If we want to be sincere as leaders, then we must call out bad behaviour, whether it is done by our own supporters against those that we do not agree with or whether it is done by our---

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Secretariat, can you power the microphone for the Majority Leader?

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): It is powered now.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point I am making is that if the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) and National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) want to be sincere to us, then we must call the political folk to order on both sides of the political divide.

The trouble is that we, as the political class, want to speak about it only as political banter. That is, when something has happened in a region where they have political control, then it is a bad thing. For example, I watched Sen. Osotsi, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale, together with Sen. Sifuna, during their *Linda Mwananchi* rally in Kakamega. As they were walking into Kakamega Town, their supporters climbed up a pole that had a United Democratic Alliance (UDA) banner that had been put by a young girl who is a UDA party supporter. They tore it and burnt it.

I expect if you are sincere and genuine in your call for unity, you should have called out your supporters and told them that is not the kind of country that we want to live in. Until we become sincere with ourselves and say what is right is right and what is wrong is wrong, we cannot make progress.

I heard the Senator for Nairobi City give praise, for example, to the traffic police officers who aided them during their weekend activities in Nairobi. While that is commendable, I expected him, if he truly believes in the constitutionalism that he preaches, to call out the trail of goons that accompanied them during that rally. They kept on robbing citizens from the Nairobi Central Business District (CBD) to as late as in the evening after the rally, where a young man by the name Joseph Omondi Shikuku, whom I know so well, was thrown off the bridge on the Donholm Roundabout and lost his life.

Those are the kind of things that we must be prepared for. They are true and difficult for us. However, as a leader, I must look at my supporters and tell them not everybody will support my political cause but they should not harm them. They should defend their right to disagree with me. That is not being done. We want to come here, cajole each other and say we are condemning this or the other. In fact, the IEBC must first tell each of us to---

Sen. Wambua: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I was following very keenly what the Senate Majority Leader was saying. On that matter of national cohesion, following the Statement by Senator for Tharaka Nithi County, I will say this as many times as I must, that we can talk but talk can also be very cheap. We have only one country called Kenya.

I liked what I heard the Majority Leader say about the reality of politics which is that irrespective of how popular I am in Kitui; I can never be voted for by every person. There will be people voting for other candidates in Kitui.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, irrespective of how popular my party leader can be in this country, there will be people that will be opposed to him. If we take a position that we can only allow space to people who support us or our cause, we are just burning our country, deliberately doing it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to condemn with the strongest words possible what happened in Embu and Garissa. There is no reason for that. Absolutely there can never be an explanation as to why people lost their lives in Embu and cars torched. Nobody can explain or even justify that. What is troubling is that it is being done to leaders who occupy privileged positions in this country.

(Loud consultations)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Senator for Kitui County be heard in silence? Thank you.

These things are being done to leaders who occupy privileged positions in this country. If a rally or a political public engagement by the Deputy President of the Republic can be disrupted and people die, what will happen to rallies of people aspiring for smaller positions?

There is no justification as to why my party leader was attacked in Garissa. For what? What had he done? He had just gone to speak to people. My party leader---

(Sen. Wambua's microphone was switched off)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): You have one more minute.

Sen. Wambua: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we want to have a country after 10th August, 2027, all of us from both sides of the divide must commit ourselves to preach peace in this country and allow anybody, including our opponents, to address rallies anywhere in this country and go back home safely. That should be the message for every leader in this country, both in the opposition and in Government, because this is our country and we do not have a spare Kenya anywhere else.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Chute, you have the Floor.

Sen. Chute: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Chairperson of the Committee on National Cohesion, Equal Opportunity and Regional Integration, I have a problem because we have already discussed this matter at length.

The issue today, as brought up by Sen. Gataya Mo Fire, is crucial and we have had a discussion about it. We have written a letter to the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC). When we go to Kilifi, we will have a sitting with them. We are going to ask the Inspector General (IG) of Police, the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) and also the Cabinet Secretary in charge of security to appear before our committee.

The issue starts with the language. People talk about other people. Parties are something that are here today but tomorrow, they are not there. We are all Kenyans. Therefore, if we sit and discuss issues as Kenyans, this problem will not be there. I believe Kenyans know who to vote for, even now. Before anything happens, the language spoken in rallies must be toned down. That is why we had a discussion in our committee even before this Statement was processed and we agreed that there is a problem from now moving to 2027.

The issue of elections is between parties whereby members of those parties are Kenyans. An election is just like a boxing match. They go to the ring and after a match, they hug each other and the game is over. Politics should be treated the same. For us to address this matter, top leaders of parties must sit as Kenyans and have a discussion. If we do not sit and talk, then life ahead of us will be very difficult.

As the Chairperson---

(Sen. Chute's microphone was switched off)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): You have one minute, so that you conclude your comments.

Sen. Chute: As the Chairperson, I urge my Members. We are going to invite all those people concerned and within the next two or three weeks, we will have had all those people appear before us, so that we bring this matter to finality.

Thank you so much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Next is Sen. Olekina Ledama.

Sen. Olekina: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make some brief comments on this crucial Statement by the distinguished Senator from Tharaka-Nithi.

This House has become a laughing stock. We are the problem because it is not Kenyans out there. In fact, Kenya does not need a lecture on 2007/2008 election violence. We lived through it. We also buried our brothers and sisters. Ultimately, we developed a Constitution to deal with this nonsense. Using trauma again is not leadership; it is intimidation. The biggest problem we have is this House. We are talking about national cohesion. It has become a slogan that we dust out immediately after the NCIC issues a statement. We must practice what we preach.

Today, I want to challenge my colleague, Sen. Sifuna, and the opposition. If you guys mean what you say, why do we not completely become unorthodox and pass a bipartisan Motion in this House to set the rules of engagement? We can invite the NCIC, the IEBC and ourselves and agree to set a Motion here that will determine how we engage with each other.

There is one thing that we forget, and that is the only permanent thing in politics in this country; that is, come 11th August, 2027, Kenyans will continue living as neighbours, friends and brothers after the elections. What really baffles me is that we act as if we are innocent or saints.

It is important that political parties begin by punishing their own before the state punishes people who contravene rules of cohesion. We cannot continue dilly-dallying and pussyfooting on these matters. Why do we not set up a bipartisan body that sets up rules of engagement? That is the only way we are going to make progress. Otherwise, we are going to be a laughing stock and labelled as leaders who use trauma to intimidate Kenyans on what is supposed to happen in 2027.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, just 30 seconds.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): You have 30 seconds.

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): One Minute.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): He asked for 30 seconds, Senate Majority Leader.

Sen. Olekina: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to be very clear. I want to end by saying the following. We owe it to ourselves and future generations not to go through the trauma of 2007/2008. We are mature enough. It is about time that we deal with this issue decisively.

My brother, Sen. Boni Khalwale, the distinguished Senator for Kakamega County---

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Veronica, proceed.

Sen. Veronica Maina: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity to support the Statement by Sen. Mwenda Gataya Mo Fire. It is a very timely Statement, especially in view of what we have watched in the last few days within our republic.

As I listened to every Senator ably debating this important Statement, I wondered to myself whether we are the same people who, in a few days from now, will be found in our respective counties issuing all manner of statements, inciting the public, causing chaos and mayhem and managing and paying goons, then coming back the following week to condemn the same. Let us get real, honourable Senators and politicians; it has to begin at each level. You must stop funding goons as politicians.

We cannot be looking at a country where people ascend to power using force and violence. It works terribly for women candidates and our young people who are being misused. I watched the incidents in Garissa County and I could not believe that this is my country. The incidents in Embu County were also shameful.

If you look at the incitement that was done in Embu County before the Deputy President's rally on that specific day, you will be shocked to learn that the politicians who issued those very contentious statements were not arrested on time. I urge the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) that the time to drag your feet on investigations is over. Investigations into electoral violence must now take a hastier speed and reach quicker conclusions, so that we can see who is behind this goonism. There is no goon who gets into a meeting without being paid by a politician.

I challenge politicians such as ourselves to get real and stop pushing a merry-go-round blame game when, in fact, we are the cause of that problem. I wonder what joy it causes anybody to see vehicles razed down and buildings and businesses burnt.

*(The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot) and
Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale held loud consultations)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, can you defend me from the Majority Leader? I can almost not hear myself over Sen. Boni Khalwale's voice; maybe they are discussing the Kakamega incidents. Sen. Boni Khalwale, when we have leaders of your calibre in Kakamega County, we should not find any violent acts---

(Sen. Veronica Maina's microphone was switched off)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Give her one more minute.

Sen. Veronica Maina: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was concluding my remarks by saying that I completely agree with the speakers who have spoken before me in calling upon the

Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) to simply disqualify anybody found culpable of sponsoring goonism; time is up for such candidates. We reject leaders causing this country to go towards bloodshed.

We cannot always be tilting on the edge of the precipice of destruction of a nation. It is time to call out and put a list of shame from IEBC offices. They must have a list of shame of all perpetrators of violence and every aspirant who has failed to abide by the code of conduct.

From the Committee on Justice, Legal Affairs and Human Rights (JLAHRC), we are fine-tuning amendments to the election laws, so that anyone found culpable of offences for breach of conduct---

(Sen. Veronica Maina's microphone was switched off)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Fatuma Dullo, proceed.

Sen. Dullo: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I wish to support the Statement by Sen. Mo Fire. I think we have done a lot of talking. This is the time to be serious as far as this matter is concerned because the election is just around the corner and a lot is happening. Every day, we condemn, support and do all manner of things, but things are so bad on the ground.

I personally brought a Statement on the Floor of this House about how I was shot at during a rally for a by-election in my county. We summoned the Inspector General (IG) of Police and his team to the Committee on National Security, Defense and Foreign Relations concerning that. We also discussed the matter concerning Sen. Osotsi. It is six months later and the IG and the DCI are still conducting investigations. Where are we heading when the suspects are saying that they will see where I will pass and campaign? It is in the public domain.

I think politicians are to blame for all those shenanigans. There are also some politicians who are in bed with those institutions; I am saying this for free. Concerning my matter, I really want direction from this House because the Statement belongs to the House. A leader such as myself and the Chairperson of the Committee on National Security, Defense and Foreign Relations were shot at, and up to now, six months down the line, I am being told by the DCI that the investigation is still going on. Where are we heading?

I have said it before on the Floor of this House that if anything happens to me, this House will not be forgiven. Let us act instead of talking; there is no time for talking because the 2027 elections will be violent. Early campaigns have started and people are so violent. Youths are being recruited because the poverty level is very high.

As Sen. Veronica has said, those perpetuating violence should be disqualified from running for elective positions in this country.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Fatuma Dullo, you have one more minute.

Sen. Dullo: I want direction from this House as far as my matter is concerned.

(Sen. Veronica consulted with the Speaker)

Sen. Veronica, can you allow the Speaker to listen me? This is a serious matter.

I want directions from this House as far as my shooting is concerned. The DCI has not released any report up to now. If anything happens to me in Isiolo County or anywhere, this House will be responsible.

I thank you.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Abbas, proceed.

Sen. Abbas: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I also join my colleagues in contributing to Sen. Gataya's Statement. It is a very unfortunate situation; I am really worried that most of us are enjoying what is happening today in the hope of winning the election, but of course, every action has its own consequences. What is happening now is very worrying. If politicians do not stop what is going on, then this country is becoming something to be worried about, God forbid.

One time, when our neighboring country, Somalia, failed, I was working in Mandera. I have seen the true situation of a country that has fallen. I have seen former Ministers selling clothes in the streets of Mandera. I also saw the then President of the Republic, the late Barre, running around to be rescued by military officers. Today, if you think that you are a Member of Parliament or a Cabinet Secretary, when the country falls, you will have nowhere to run to.

Everybody will look for a place to run to. We cannot afford to have that. This is a beautiful country. Everybody wishes to live in this country. All our neighbouring countries have fallen. Look at what is happening in Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Look at Somalia and Ethiopia. Hon. Senators, this House should take leadership now and say, enough is enough. We must stop this business. There are enough laws in this country to be used to take action against each one of us who misbehaves.

This country has about 70 per cent youth and most of them are unemployed. They are vulnerable people who could be misused for other purposes. If things fail, your child and the goon you are talking about will be in the same situation. Therefore, honourable Members, we must take the lead. We must all come together and have a dialogue for this country to continue. We are living in a beautiful country. This country has a wonderful Constitution that allows everybody to do what they want, but, of course, when circumstances force us to kill one another, I do not know. If you kill everybody, then who will you lead? *Utaenda wapi?* You will have nowhere to run to. It is high time we started a conversation---

(Sen. Abass' microphone was switched off)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Proceed, Sen. Shakila Abdalla.

Sen. Shakila Abdalla: Bw. Spika, nachukua fursa hii kuzungumzia kuhusu kauli ya Mheshimiwa wa Tharaka Nithi iliyotolewa kwa wakati mwafaka. Hofu yangu kubwa ni kwamba tunavyoendelea, huenda tukapoteza vijana wetu wengi sana katika uchaguzi unaokuja kutokana na suala la ujambazi ama *goonism*. Hii ni kwa sababu lugha inayotumiwa na viongozi ni ya uchochezi kwa kuwa inachochea vijana kufanya vitendo vya ujambazi.

Kuna viongozi walio na nyadhifa kubwa kubwa serikalini. Acha sisi wanasiasa. Kuna wale ambao wanataka kuingia kwenye siasa ambao hutumia lugha isiyopendeza kwa kuwa ni uchochezi. Mtu anaeda mashinani na kuwaambia watu kuwa “tutalimana” au “tutawalima wakikata kupangwa”. Lugha kama hiyo haifai kabisa. Tunasikitika kuwa watu kama hao hawajawahi kuchukuliwa hatua. Wao ni watu walio na nyadhifa kuu katika serikali.

[The Speaker (Hon. Kingi) left the Chair]

[The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri) in the Chair]

Bw. Naibu Spika, vilevile, tumesikia wengine wakisema kwamba *wataavotisha* mpaka maiti. Hiyo ni lugha gani? Ni lugha ambayo inazungumzwa na wakuu wa vyama na wakuu serikalini katika nyadhifa kubwa kubwa. Ikiwa hakuna hatua itakayochukuliwa kutokana na lugha ya uchochezi inayotoka kwa viongozi serikalini, basi, huenda tukapoteza vijana wetu.

Huo ndio uwoga wangu kama mzazi, kwa sababu ni kweli sisi akina mama tuko kwenye siasa na tumejipanga lakini kupoteza vijana wetu ni hasara kubwa kwetu. Hilo ni jambo ambalo litatuletea hasara na hatuko tayari kuliendeleza. Tunataka hatua za dharura zichukuliwe na serikali ili kukomesha ujambazi ambao unachochewa na viongozi kwa vijana wetu. Huenda wakapoteza maisha yao katika siku za usoni. Tayari tumepoteza wengi na tunahofia kuendelea kupoteza vijana wetu tukielekea kwenye uchaguzi.

Asante, Bw. Naibu Spika.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Shakila Abdalla, kabla hujamaliza, kulikuwa na Hoja ya Nidhamu kutoka kwa Seneta Cherarkey. Ulikuwa umemaliza kuzungumza ila naomba tusikize ombi alilokuwa nalo.

Sen. Cherarkey: Bw. Naibu Spika, hoja yangu ya nidhamu ni kutokana Kanuni Nambari 101 ya Kanuni za Kudumu za Seneti; Ibara ya pili ya Sheria inayohusu masuala ya uwiano. Inafafanua maana ya matamshi ya chuki. Je, ni vyema Seneta kusema “kulima na kupangwa” ilhali tunafahamu kuwa katika Kiswahili “kulima” ni kama kulima shamba na “kupangwa” ni kama vile maji hayo yamepangwa kwenye meza ya Seneti? Seneta Shakila Abdalla atakuwa anapotosha wananchi kwa kusema “kulima na kupangwa” ambayo ni matamshi yanayokinza na Sheria ya Uwiano na Utangamano wa Kitaifa?

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Seneta Shakila Abdalla, umemsikiliza Seneta wa Nandi?

Sen. Shakila Abdalla: Bw. Naibu Spika, nataka kumuuliza swali. Nini maana ya cha mkufuu na mwanafuu na cha mfunga na mfungwa?

(Laughter)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Proceed, Sen. Cherarkey.

Sen. Cherarkey: Bw. Naibu Spika, nafikiri kwa mujibu wa Kanuni za Kudumu za Seneti, nimeibua hoja ambayo anatakiwa kujibu wala si kuniuliza maswali. Kiswahili alichozungumza ni cha Lamu. Ningependa azungumze Kiswahili cha Kenya. Anafaa kujibu swali langu.

(Sen. Shakila Abdalla spoke off record)

Unajua kuna lahaja na lafudhi tofauti zinazozungumzwa katika maeneo mbalimbali. Sheria ya Uwiano na Utengamano wa Kitaifa inafafanua katika ibara ya pili maana ya matamshi ya chuki na haihusiani na kulima au kupangwa.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kupitia kwako, ningependa Sen. Shakila Abdalla, ambaye ni Seneta Maalum, afafanue kwamba si matamshi ya chuki kusema kulimwa au kupangwa. Kulima ni kama kulima shamba na kupangwa ni kupanga kama vile maji yamepangwa mezani ama vitabu hupangwa katika maktaba. Itakuwa ni sawa ikienda katika kumbukumbu la Seneti kusema kuwa “kulima na kupangwa” ni matamshi ya chuki yanayokinzana na Sheria ya Uwiano na Utengamano wa Kitaifa?

(Hon. Senators held loud consultations)

Bw. Naibu Spika, nakubali anijulishe kwa sababu labda---

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Seneta Cherarkey, mambo yako yote yameeleweka. Acha akujibu.

Kuna shida kidogo ya mitambo.

(Sen. Shakila Abdalla spoke off record)

Sen. Shakila Abdalla: Bw. Naibu Spika, ningependa kumjibu Sen. Cherarkey kwamba siko hapa kumfundisha Kiswahili. Anafaa kutumia Kamusi ama aende kwa Seneta Murango ili apate utaalamu kamili au arudi shule.

Jibu langu ni kwamba unaweza kusema neno kwa lugha ya Kiswahili ambalo iko na maana mbili ama tatu. Kama hajui Kiswahili, basi aende ajifundishe Kiswahili. Mimi sina muda wa kumfunza. Tafadhali elewa ya kwamba Kiswahili---

(Sen. Shakila Abdalla stood in her place)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Samahani, Seneta Shakila Abdalla. Unajua kuna sheria ya Seneti. Ninaomba uketi.

(Sen. Shakila Abdalla resumed her seat)

Kuna utaratibu ambao huwa tunafuata katika Seneti. Kama Seneta yeyote ameomba ufafanue kitu, hauna budi ila kueleza. Kwa hivyo, haufai kumfundisha Kiswahili. Amesikia utata katika mazungumzo yako na lazima ujibu Seneta mwenzako kwa roho safi kisha tuendelee.

Sen. Shakila Abdalla: Ahsante, Naibu Spika. Nimesema niko tayari kumjibu na ninafikiria ya kwamba nimemjibu kwa roho safi. Nimesema ya kwamba neno moja katika lugha ya Kiswahili linaweza kuwa na maana zaidi ya moja. Kwa hivyo, ukisema kulimana ina maana ya kupigana ama kuchafuana. Neno hili pia linamaanisha kulima shamba. Hii yote ni Kiswahili.

(A Member spoke off record)

Ameongeza maana ya tatu. Mimi sijasema hiyo. Hiyo ni yake.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Asante, Sen. Shakila Abdalla. Ningependa kuuliza kama kuvotisha ni Kiswahili sanifu? Ulisema ya kwamba kuna watu ambao wataivotisha maiti. Kuvotisha inamaanisha nini?

Sen. Shakila Abdalla: Kupigisha kura.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Hiyo ndiyo kuvotisha?

Sen. Shakila Abdalla: Hiyo ndiyo kuvotisha kwa lugha ya Kiswahili.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Haya basi tuendelee. Tutamsikiza Sen. Kinyua.

Sen. Kinyua: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa kunipa fursa hii. Ningependa kuchangia Kauli ambayo imeletwa na Seneta wa Kaunti ya Tharaka-Nithi, Sen. Gataya Mo Fire.

Tunapojihusisha na siasa, itakuwa vizuri tukifanya siasa ya utulivu. Serikali na taasisi zake zimepewa jukumu la kushughulikia mambo katika Jamhuri ya Kenya. Tuko na taasisi ambayo inafaa kukabiliana na mikutano ambayo iko na majambazi na hao ni maafisa wetu wa usalama. Mikutano nyingi ya Serikali haijakuwa ikivamiwa na wahuni isipokuwa kile kitendo cha hivi juzi. Kisa na maana ya hiyo ni kwamba usipoziba ufa, utajenga ukuta. Hao ndio walilea hao wahuni kwa sababu hawakuwazuia. Hivi sasa, wanaona cha mtema kuni.

Nilishtuka wakati kiranja wa waliow achache alisema ya kwamba tunapaswa kulaumiwa. Alisema ya kwamba ni lazima upinzani na serikali waketi chini ili wawe na

taasisi na sioni suluhu ikipatikana kutokana na haya mawaidha yake. Kile ambacho hajui ni kwamba mambo hayo hayafanyiki kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa sheria. Watu ndio wamezembea katika kazi zao. Tukitaka kusuluhisha hii shida, lazima watu ambao wanahusika na mambo ya kuleta usalama wafanye kazi yao.

Pili, Seneta wa Kaunti ya Kilifi ameleta kauli kuhusu mgogoro wa ardhi ambao unaenea katika Jumba Ruins, Kilifi. Zaidi ya familia 60 wanaishi kwa hali ya sintofahamu. Hii ni kwa sababu wanavamiwa ili waondolewe pale. Hao watu wameishi katika hilo shamba la ekari tano na huwa wasumbuliwa. Hao hukamatwa kiholela na kutishwa. Kamati inayosimamiwa na Seneta wa Kaunti ya Mombasa inapaswa kushughulikia jambo hili ndiposa hawa watu ambao wanaishi katika hali tete waweze---

(Sen. Kinyua's microphone was switched off)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Crystal Asige, naona umeomba kuzungumzia hiyo kauli pia.

Sen. Crystal Asige: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to also make a brief comment on the Statement sought by the Senator for Tharaka-Nithi County.

I have listened to all the contributions and most of them lean on the term 'goons'. Members have advised each other, as a political class, to stop using young people or goons, as they are being called, to settle political scores. The word goon is dehumanising. I will, therefore, speak to young people being called the goons in my submission.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, see this as an open letter-

Young person, when a handler places a few hundred shillings in your hands, I know that it is not just about the money; it is about survival, affording food for the day. As they say, '*ni mboka tu.*' However, these politics, as I told some young people this morning, are not political; it is spiritual. You will only be at peace if and only if the money that you refuse tastes better than the money that you accept.

I also understand why young people seek the brotherhood of a pack in a society where people make you feel invisible. The uniform, weapon that you are given, and standing in that gang gives you a powerful and intoxicating rush of power. For a few hours, that young person blocking the road, disrupting a rally---

(Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale consulted with another Senator)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Just a minute, Sen. Crystal Asige. I am struggling to listen to your very organised debate. Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale was with another Senator who has gone under the table. I do not know who he is. Is it the Senate Majority Leader? Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale, allow Sen. Crystal Asige to be heard as she expresses her mind.

Sen. Crystal Asige: Thank you for that protection Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Unfortunately, Members of the Senate who speak very passionately about this topic of goonism do not want to listen when we are addressing the young people who are being used by the political class and that is the person that I am speaking to.

As I was saying, for a few hours, when young people block a road, interrupt a rally and see people run in fear makes them feel important and seen. That makes them feel that they matter in this country. I want them to listen to me very carefully. Please, young person, know that you are being used in so many ways. In the short term, you are being used to spread fear, intimidation, incite and fight battles for a few politicians and in the long term, you will probably be used to build a case to suspend the general elections. Who knows?

Please, know that you are completely invisible to the politicians who give you crude weapons and the protection to use them. They do not see your dreams, future or your humanity. To them, your life is only worth that Kshs1,000 that you are given and not a cent more. After all those chaos, your sponsors sit comfortably in their Prados or they fly back to their mansions. They will not pay you if you are injured, nor will they pay your hospital bills. They will delete your WhatsApp chat and replace you with another manipulable young person tomorrow. They are using your hunger to feed their greed. They are using you like Kenya Power tokens. When you are done, they will look for other tokens.

You have to decide who you want to be. Are you a disposable tool for somebody else's power or are you a son or a daughter of this soil with a destiny of your own? You are much more than the chaos they are paying you to create. Choose yourself and always be loyal to the soil.

I thank you.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Kisang' William, please proceed.

Sen. Kisang': Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to comment on the Statement by Sen. Gataya Mo Faya from Tharaka-Nithi County.

If I and a few of us remember what happened in 2007-2008, we do not want to go back there. Some of these young people who are being hired as goons and those of you who are below 40 years old now, do not know what happened in 2007-2008. It was very difficult and impossible to live in Kenya. If the mediation team had not come together, we would not even be here now. We would not be talking about Kenya. So, we need to be very careful how we use the youth.

I am happy Sen. Cherarkey is clapping, because this is one of the youths who does not know what happened in 2007-2008.

(Sen. Cherarkey spoke off record)

No, it is okay. You could have been in high school.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was bad, and we do not want to go that direction. That is why it is important for the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) and the IEBC to be on the lookout. In fact, I agree with what a Senator said earlier, that perhaps it is high time for the NCIC and IEBC to create a list of shame every week. We need to shame those politicians and leaders who are hiring goons, paying and misleading the youth. Even if the youth are unemployed, we should not misuse them. We should be using them positively, so that they can go to technical training institutes (TTIs), we take them to colleges and give them constructive work, not work to destroy the country, kill people and burn tyres.

As Sen. Asige has said, these politicians do not care about the lives of the youth. Theirs is just to achieve. Politics is not the end of life. If you lose, you lose. In 2007, I vied and lost, and life moved on. I moved on. So, let us be careful and not use the youth. I mean, you can do other things. So, please, Hon. Members, we should not be the ones to do that. We come back to this House every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and speak a lot. Then on Saturday and Sunday, we are the ones who are misusing the youth. We need to start shaming ourselves here. We should have a list of shame and tell the people, if you see any politician hiring the youth, moving around over the weekend with goons---

(Sen. Kisang's microphone was switched off)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): We are past 1623 hours. However, this matter is alive and very emotive. That means really the voice of the Senate needs to be heard out there. So, I would like to give four Senators two minutes each. I do not know the timing, which was given by my previous Chair, but the four Senators should use the seven minutes up to 1630 hours.

Sen. Catherine Mumma, please, proceed.

Sen. Mumma: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the opportunity to speak to this issue.

First, I would like to say that we need to call ourselves to order as the political class. The country has gone off track. It is not the lack of laws or institutions that is causing the mayhem that has come. Sadly, the political class is abusing their position and wealth to weaponise young people, particularly young people who need something to do, to get them into violence. As a result of this, we are losing people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not above the law; not the President, any Member of Parliament or any Cabinet Secretary is above the law. Therefore, we need to be responsible. After 2007, the Constitution of Kenya was designed in a way to deal with some of these issues. We have an overdrive in terms of oversight institutions.

We have the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), NCIC, the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), the Independent Policing

Oversight Authority (IPOA), the Inspector-General (IG) of Police more independent, but some of those institutions are being weaponised to bring war into this country.

I am so disappointed that we would even have a former commissioner of the KNCHR, Mr. Hassan Omar, take over the tools I had when I was in the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights. For him---

(Sen. Mumma's microphone was switched off)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Okong'o Omogeni, please proceed.

Sen. Mumma: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please allow me to finish.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Just 30 seconds, my colleague.

Sen. Mumma: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, allow me to shame him because I do not think he is even helping his side. As a former commissioner of the KNCHR, that was irresponsible. I am therefore asking the Chairperson of IEBC, from today, to be loud enough to tell people that those are electoral offences. We should start disqualifying people one by one. Let them go to court to be secured, but we cannot have people inciting the youth. They cannot send their own children to go and pick machetes, but they are asking other people's children to go pick machetes and get killed. We need to stop this, and call everybody to order from the highest politician in the land.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Okong'o Omogeni, please, proceed.

Sen. Omogeni: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. This matter is so critical to the country that it is very unfair that you are giving us two minutes to speak about it.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): These are just comments on a mere Statement.

Sen. Omogeni: The last time I was on the Floor of this House, I raised this matter and spoke about it.

The Senate Leader of Majority (Sen. Cheruiyot): On a point of information.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Omogeni, do you wish to be informed by the Senate Majority Leader, your neighbour?

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): He did not say yes or no, therefore, I cannot inform him.

Sen. Omogeni: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since we are talking about the death of Kenyans, I believe he has something serious to inform me, and I will therefore allow him to inform me.

(Sen. Crystal Asige spoke off-record)

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): Sen. Crystal, relax.

I wish to inform my good neighbour and friend, Sen. Okong'o Omogeni, that indeed what he is saying is very important. However, my colleague, we are just

commenting on a Statement. Given that there is almost consensus being built in the House this afternoon, that, no side is without sin on this matter, and we need to call ourselves to order as a political class, would I be in order, to use the brain of the Senior Counsel, a man who on many occasions, times without number, always rises to the occasions on matters such as this, to ask of him that he leads us, perhaps in forming a bipartisan committee through which we agree on the code of conduct for all of us, that will be binding to us as a political class, and we pass it in both Houses of Parliament? That is something that you would do, Sen. Okong'o Omogeni, for the good of your country, because I know you are passionate about this. That is what I wanted to propose to him.

Sen. Omogeni: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I fully agree, because we are all brothers and sisters in this country. We do not have any other country other than Kenya. I do not think Sen. Cheruiyot will come to this House smiling if tomorrow he learns that I have been harmed in a political rally. That is not the way we want to carry our politics.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we want to live in a country where I can go to Kericho County, like we did some time. I stopped there with Dr. Fred Matiangi, had coffee at a mall, and drove away. We addressed the young people who were there, told them what we needed to tell them, and nobody threw stones at us. You remember two weeks ago, I invited Sen. Cheruiyot and told him, if you want to come and sell your policies in Nyamira County, you are welcome. He came to Nyamira County and nobody attacked him. They did what they did. Unfortunately, they did not deliver gas cookers, shoes and the boat to our women. In other places, they were giving Kshs5,000. My people are crying. They were saying Sen. Cheruiyot only brought Kshs1,000. We want politics to be exciting; they spoke, they sold their policies and they left. That is how we do our politics.

There are so many people who have lost elections and their lives have continued. We have President George Weah. I saw a video six months ago, of him dancing with his peers after he lost a presidential election. Life continues. President Trump in the US lost an election, stayed out there for four years, and came back. It is not life and death. Let us not make this a high-stakes competition. We need our people to appreciate that this country belongs to all of us.

I went to school in Kericho. The Deputy President was our colleague here. There is nothing that I can pride myself if I see him being stoned in Embu. As the Deputy President of the Republic, he has a right to go and speak to Kenyans in any part of this country. The same way I said that Sen. Sifuna and his *Linda Mwananchi* team are welcome. I am not a member of *Linda Mwananchi*, but I welcome and I protect him.

Sen. Cherarkey: On a point of order.

Sen. Omogeni: I do not understand what makes Cherarkey to appreciate that some matters that are discussed are serious. You know, you have a title called honorable, and you---

Sen. Cherarkey: I do not know why the Senior Counsel is irritated and becoming a heckler. Under Standing Orders 105 and 101, is it factual for the distinguished Senator for Nyamira County to say the Deputy President was stoned, yet we know the facts on the ground are totally different? Can he provide evidence? Otherwise, we will request *Nchuri Ncheke* to pronounce a curse on him.

Sen. Omogeni: I think we passed a law some time that exempted lawyers who serve in this House from continuous legal education, but we need to revisit that law.

Sen. Cherarkey, I am not making a joke of the violence that happened in Embu because I am speaking as a leader, and I know that the country is degenerating if a Deputy President of the country is in a meeting and violence breaks out, and it is reported that three people have died. That should send serious signals that things are not right in this country.

In conclusion, I agree with the Majority Leader that we need to summon maybe the boss of our National Intelligence Service (NIS). We should also summon the IG. He needs to tell us if we have a country where there is law and order or we have a country that is degenerating. We were in this country in 2007. I was not able to move from Nyamira to Nairobi.

Personally, I feel we should really discourage points of order. When we use public funds and go to see what happens in other jurisdictions, we should borrow from what we go and observe. We went to the House of Lords in the UK. All those Lords speak for seven minutes uninterrupted. If you feel one is saying something that is not pleasant to you, you will get your minutes and then you can correct it.

I think we must borrow that for our Standing Orders. Standing Orders are not cast in stone. These are our rules for this House, and we can amend and re-amend and re-amend. I am the Vice-Chairperson of the Procedure and Rules Committee, and we are in the process of amending them before the term ends, so that the next Senate has better Standing Orders, which can give flow to the debate in this House.

If by God's wish, I will be a member of the Senate, we will have those new rules, and I hope you will be part of it too.

Sen. Cherarkey: On a point of procedure.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): No point of procedure.

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I appeal to the Majority Leader and the Senator for Narok, Olekina, that misleading the country, especially the youth, that the reason politicians, including Senators, seated today in this House are misbehaving and sponsoring goons is because of a lack of a code of conduct, is a lie, Leader of the Majority.

You are not an ignorant man. When you came to this House, you and I enacted the Public Officer Ethics Act. That Act, if you allow me, so that I do not look like I am using terminology from Malinya, the key elements of the Act, speaks to the code of conduct. It says public officers are required to maintain integrity, professionalism,

political neutrality and respect the rule of law. What more do you want? When you find a Senator sponsoring goons working in his office, they go and attack another Senator who knows this law, what more does that Senator want?

I had the privilege of being hosted for lunch by former Speaker, hon. Ole Kaparo. Many of you never had the privilege of working under him. He was sending me to tell you, colleagues, please, there is a law in this country that prohibits all of us, including the Head of State, from participating in public---

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. (Prof.) Tom Ojenda, Senior Counsel.

Sen. Khalwale, I am not adding any second now, because we are past the time.

Sen. (Prof.) Tom Odhiambo Ojienda, SC: Mr. Deputy Speaker, if I may contribute to the Statement by the Senator for Tharaka-Nithi County.

It is trite law that when law is enacted, and Hon. Khalwale has referred to the Public Officer Ethics Act, Cap. 203, which sets out the law on how public officers ought to behave. There is no doubt that we have enough laws, but an additional amendment, perhaps, to the Elections Act that would address some of these specific questions for those seeking elective office would help. Perhaps, he has a point when he says that we do not need a code of conduct to be able to behave right.

Goon culture seems to be taking root in this country, and it is the responsibility of leaders to ensure that we deal with it at all levels. The security apparatus and all those responsible must address this issue, so that we do not get to a point where the elections in 2027 will be unmanageable. What happened to the Deputy President in the meeting that he organised was unfortunate because---

(Technical Hitch)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): I was surprised that you requested for a point of order and then you stopped talking. Can you give the professor a microphone?

Sen. (Prof.) Tom Ojienda Odhiambo, SC: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was on the verge of stating that it is the responsibility of leaders in this country and through an amendment to the law, to ensure that goonism is dealt with decisively. I did not and Sen. Khalwale has spoken to it— I cannot and would never contemplate attacking a colleague or laying goons in the face of colleagues. I am a responsible leader, one who has shown without a doubt that we need peace to run elections in 2027.

I have been part of the tour in Kisumu and His Excellency President Ruto has been emphatic on ending goonism and on non-violence in all that we do as leaders.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): What is your point of order?

Sen. Olekina: Thank you for indulging me at this time but I wanted to correct something.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): How is professor, Senior Counsel, out of order?

Sen. Olekina: Is it in order for the distinguished Senator for Kisumu to support the distinguished Senator for Kakamega by saying we do not need a code of conduct to carry ourselves when it is evident and factual that, in January, 2015, the distinguished Senator for Kakamega was summoned by NCIC because of hate speech? Earlier on, although it is time-bound, the distinguished Senator for Kakamega was saying that we were misleading the House. How do you mislead the House when the person who is supposed to be leading is the one who is calling out for hate speech? In 2015, it was during the burial of Fidel Castro that he was summoned by NCIC. That is why I raised the issue that it would be wrong.

Also, the distinguished Senator for Kisumu is out of order to suggest that he supports Boni Khalwale's position that we do not need a code of conduct and yet, we are the ones leading by shaming other people.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. (Prof.) Tom Ojienda, do you need any information from your student?

Sen. (Prof.) Tom Ojienda Odhiambo, SC: I do not mind being informed by Senator for Nandi, who was a good student.

Sen. Cherarkey: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I can confirm that Prof. Tom Ojienda was my law lecturer unlike others who masquerade as such and whom you know. I would like to inform him that he taught us professional ethics. One of the tenets or principles of that unit he taught at Moi University School of Law was the need for the rule of law, respect for the Constitution, constitutionalism and ensuring that we protect ourselves from any illegality, including goonism.

I can therefore confirm, against the assertions by the distinguished Senator from Malinya, that Sen. (Prof.) Tom Ojienda SC, a prolific writer in principles of conveyancing, is a good man and in my testimony, I do not think he can be a goon or a sponsor of goons in this country. We do not know Sen. Khalwale but we have heard Sen. Olekina say that he was summoned by the NCIC. I have been to NCIC and they charged me but that is because Sen. Khalwale and I have been in the struggle for the longest time possible.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is what I wanted to inform my law lecturer.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Ojienda, just conclude. We do not have time.

Sen. (Prof.) Tom Ojienda Odhiambo, SC: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in view of the fact that Sen. Khalwale has been a customer of NCIC, I must run away from his earlier position. I disassociate myself but my code of conduct is in order. We need to have a code of conduct and a specific amendment to the Elections Act and this could be better. However, we must stem goonism at its roots and we must ensure that the 2027 elections are free from any form of violence and intimidation. Political leaders should not interfere with meetings that are organised by their opponents. Let every leader hold their

meeting, so that we do not see the kind of things we saw in the meeting organised by the Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Joyce Korir, less than two minutes, kindly.

Sen. Korir: Asante, Bw. Naibu wa Spika. Ninashukuru viongozi ambao wamechangia mada iliyoletwa na Seneta wa Tharaka-Nithi. Ni jukumu letu kama viongozi kuhakikisha ya kwamba tumeilinda nchi yetu na tumefanya kulingana na Katiba ya nchi yetu. Vijana tunaotumia haswa kufanya fujo ni viongozi tunaotegemea siku zijazo.

Sisi kama viongozi, ni lazima tuwe kielelezo kwa ile kazi tunayofanya. Ni jukumu letu kama wanasiasa, wananchi na serikali kuhakikisha tumeilinda nchi yetu na tukafanya yale yatakayopeleka nchi yetu mbele. Sisi kina mama, tunasikia uchungu tukiona vijana wetu wikipoteza maisha yao kwa sababu ya siasa chafu ambayo haileti manufaa yeyote kwa familia zetu na nchi yetu.

Ni lazima tuongee na vijana ili wajue kwamba wanasiasa wanawatumia na ni wao wanapoteza maisha yao. Hakuna mwanasiasa yeyote atatumia mtoto wake wakati wa hizi fujo zote. Ni jukumu letu tukae chini na tutilie maanani maagizo yaliyo kwa Katiba ili tuitunze nchi yetu ili tuhakikishe tumeleta amani wakati wa kura.

(Several Senators held loud consultations)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Order, Sen. Boni, Sen. Cherarkey and the other two leaders. Conclude, Sen. Korir.

Sen. Korir: Bw. Naibu wa Spika, hatuna askari wa kutosha wa kulinda nchi. Ulinzi unaanza na mimi na wewe ili nchi yetu iwe na amani wakati tunaelekea kufanya uchaguzi. Tuchague viongozi kulingana na ajenda waliyonayo ya kupeleka nchi yetu mbele.

Ni jukumu letu kama wanasiasa kutupilia fujo na kutumia vijana wetu mbali na tuhakikishe tumefuata sheria kwa njia inayofaa.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Tabitha Mutinda, one-and-half minutes.

Sen. Tabitha Mutinda: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to support the Statement by Sen. Gataya from Tharaka-Nithi. It is a timely Statement because we are nearing the 2027 general elections. It is sad that, as leaders, we can be at this point. Instead of addressing economic issues in this country, we are trying to address issues that we should have addressed earlier and in a better way.

I say this because what is happening today when rallies are being planned is that we are ending up losing our youths. As we speak right now, above the Speaker's Gallery, we have young, intelligent Kenyans whom I can see and who have taken their time to come, see and listen to our debates.

They want to emulate; they want to become leaders of today, if not tomorrow. However, it is sad that some of us are trying to blame the government, when we are the ones instigating this political menace, fights and wars.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will speak as a Nairobi-nominated Senator. On Sunday, there was a rally at Jacaranda. As the leadership from broad-based in Nairobi, we said they have a right to conduct their rallies. That is why the leader of *Linda Mwananchi*, none other than Hon. Sifuna stated clearly that they had support from the security apparatus, the Commandant in Nairobi. He gave them escort. They had a beautiful meeting. There were no issues until there was a sad incident involving a young man. Those things should not be happening because---

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Very well.

Sen. Tabitha Mutinda: I wanted to conclude with Embu County.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): No, I restrain myself from adding more minutes to this because we are short of time for comments on Statements. I am adding you just a second.

Sen. Tabitha Mutinda: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to fully condemn what happened in Embu County. Embu people are normally very peaceful. I studied there in high school for four years, from Form One to Form Four. Today, if Embu County people are fighting, it is very sad. Nairobi and the big cities have been known for all this madness. However, in Embu County, people lost their motor vehicles and lives. We need to do better.

Let the opposition do their thing. Hon. Osotsi, I respect you being in the opposition. Respect me being on the Government side. It is a choice. It is democracy. These goons should stop. We should stop and lead by example. Let everyone do their rallies and be listened to on their ideologies. It is a shame. I condemn hate speech.

I submit.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Mariam Omar, proceed.

Sen. Mariam Omar: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I want to comment on the Statement by the Senator for Tharaka-Nithi County regarding the issue of security in Kenya. Most of the speakers are talking about the political class. We call our youth goons, thugs and many other names. We, as politicians, use them. I call upon our youth. When we come to you, please think twice and ask yourself: Why am I being funded to do such and such actions? Let our youth not agree to be used by politicians.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I can see in our gallery there are young citizens. I call upon them not to be used by politicians because of the status of poverty or unemployment. Be thoughtful, sit down and think twice. This is Kenya and Kenya is our home. If we destroy Kenya, where else do we go? We do not have another home.

Thank you very much.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Clerk, Next Order.

(The Clerk-at-the Table consulted with the Deputy Speaker)

BILLS

First Readings

THE STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL
(SENATE BILLS NO.11 OF 2026)

THE NATIONAL TRANSPORT AND SAFETY AUTHORITY
(AMENDMENT) BILL (SENATE BILLS NO.12 OF 2026)

*(Order for the First Reading read- Read the
First Time and ordered to the referred to the relevant
Senate Committees)*

Next Order.

(The Clerk-at-the Table consulted with the Deputy Speaker)

Hon. Senators, I would like to reorganise the order of business. For Orders No. 10 and 11, we need the numbers to put the question. Then Orders No. 12, 13, 14 and 15 are Divisions. Therefore, those orders stand deferred.

Clerk, we will proceed with Order No. 16.

MOTION

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN
THE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS SUPPLY CHAIN

THAT, the Senate adopts the Report of the Standing Committee on Energy regarding alleged irregularities in the petroleum products supply chain, laid on the Table of the Senate on Tuesday, 14th July, 2026.

(Motion deferred)

MOTION**ADOPTION OF REPORT ON HANDING OVER OF COOKING GAS
HANDLING FACILITY TO A PRIVATE FIRM**

THAT, the Senate adopts the Report of the Standing Committee on Energy on its inquiry regarding the handing over of a cooking gas handling facility, in Mombasa County, to a private firm, laid on the Table of the Senate on Tuesday, 14th July, 2026.

(Motion deferred)

MOTION**ADOPTION OF REPORT ON THE COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE NAIROBI CITY GOVERNMENT**

THAT, the Senate adopts the Report of the Standing Committee on Devolution and Intergovernmental Relations on the Cooperation Agreement between the national Government and the Nairobi City County Government laid on the Table of the Senate on Wednesday, 15th July, 2026.

(Motion deferred)

MOTION**ADOPTION OF REPORT ON THE APPLICATION FOR CONFERMENT OF
CITY STATUS TO THIKA MUNICIPALITY**

THAT, the Senate adopts the Report of the Standing Committee on Devolution and Intergovernmental Relations on the conferment of City status to Thika Municipality, laid on the Table of the Senate on Wednesday, 15th July, 2026 and, that pursuant to section 8 (6) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, **approves** the conferment of City status to Thika Municipality.

(Motion deferred)

MOTION**ADOPTION OF REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON DELEGATED
LEGISLATION ON TRAFFIC RULES AND NTSA REGULATIONS**

THAT, the Senate adopts the Reports of the Select Committee on Delegated Legislation on its consideration of the—

i) The Traffic (School Transport) Rules, 2026 (Legal Notice No. 11 of 2026;

ii) The Traffic (Motor Vehicle Inspection) Rules, 2026 (Legal Notice No. 13 of 2026); and

iii) The National Transport and Safety Authority (Operation of Commercial Vehicles) Regulations, 2026 (Legal Notice No. 14 of 2026);

laid on the Table of the Senate on Wednesday, 10th June, 2026; and that pursuant to Section 18 of the Statutory Instruments Act, the Senate resolves to **annul** the Traffic (School Transport) Rules, 2026 (Legal Notice No. 11 of 2026; the Traffic (Motor Vehicle Inspection) Rules, 2026 (Legal Notice No. 13 of 2026); and the National Transport and Safety Authority (Operation of Commercial Vehicles) Regulations, 2026 (Legal Notice No. 14 of 2026).

(Motion deferred)

BILL*Second Reading***THE STREET NAMING AND PROPERTY ADDRESSING SYSTEM
BILL (SENATE BILLS NO.43 OF 2024)**

(Bill deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

(Order for the Committee read)

[The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri) left the Chair]

IN THE COMMITTEE

[The Temporary Chairperson (Sen. Wakili Sigei) in the Chair]

CONSIDERATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AMENDMENTS
TO THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS
BILL SENATE BILL NO.8 OF 2026

The Temporary Chairperson (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Hon. Senators, we may resume our seats. We are in the Committee of the Whole to consider the National Assembly Amendments to the County Governments Additional Allocations Bill (Senate Bill No.8 of 2026).

Clerk, you may now proceed to call the relevant clauses.

Clause 5

The Temporary Chairperson (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Sen. Mariam, on behalf of the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Finance and Budget, you may proceed to move.

Sen. Mariam Omar: Mr. Temporary Chairperson, Sir, on behalf of the Chairperson and the Committee, I beg to move—

THAT, Clause 5 of the Bill be amended—

(a) in sub-clause (2) by—

(i) deleting paragraph (c); and

(ii) deleting paragraph (f).

(b) in sub-clause (3) by—

(i) deleting the words “Column R” appearing in the opening statement and substituting therefor the words “Column S”;

(ii) deleting paragraph (g);

(iii) deleting the words “Column I” appearing in paragraph (h) and substituting therefor the words “Columns H and I”;

(iv) deleting the words “Column J” appearing in paragraph (i) and substituting therefor the words “Columns J and K”;

(v) deleting the words “Column K” appearing in paragraph (j) and substituting therefor the words “Column L”;

(vi) deleting the words “Column L” appearing in paragraph (k) and substituting therefor the words “Column M”;

(vii) deleting the words “Column M” appearing in paragraph (l) and substituting therefor the words “Column N”;

(viii) deleting the words “Column N” appearing in paragraph (m) and substituting therefor the words “Column O”;

(ix) deleting the words “Column O” appearing in paragraph (n) and substituting therefor the words “Column P”;

(x) deleting the words “Column P” appearing in paragraph (o) and substituting therefor the words “Column Q”;

(xi) deleting the words “Column Q” appearing in paragraph (p) and substituting therefor the words “Column R”;

(c) in sub-clause (4), by deleting the expression “subsection (3)(d) and (e)” appearing immediately after the words “allocations under” and substituting therefor the expression “subsection (3)(c) and (d)”

(d) in sub-clause (9), by deleting the expression “subsection (2)” appearing immediately after the words “allocations under” and substituting therefor the expression “subsections (1), (2) and (3)”

(e) in sub-clause (10), by deleting the expression “subsections (1) and (2)” appearing immediately after the words “allocations under” and substituting therefor the expression “subsections (1), (2) and (3)”

(Question of the amendment proposed)

Division will be at the end.

Second Schedule

The Temporary Chairperson (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Sen. Mariam Omar, proceed to move on behalf of the Chairperson Standing Committee on Finance and Budget

Sen. Mariam Omar: Mr. Temporary Chairperson, Sir, on behalf of the Chairperson and the Committee, I beg to move-

THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting the Second Schedule and replacing therefor the following new Schedule—

SECOND SCHEDULE (S.5(2))

<i>Conditional Additional Allocations to County Governments from National Government's Revenue for the Financial Year 2026/27 (Kenya Shillings)</i>							
SN	County	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27				
		Total Conditional Additional Allocations	Community Health Promoters (CHP)	Supplement for Construction of County Headquarters	0.5% of Housing Levy Fund to the County Rural and Urban Affordable Housing Committees	Transitioning Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Workers' Salary to Permanent and Pensionable Terms	Total Conditional Additional Allocations
		Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	F
1	Baringo	335,060,940	63,810,000	-	7,787,057	230,098,965	301,696,022
2	Bomet	97,319,315	74,070,000	-	7,787,057	181,663,203	263,520,260
3	Bungoma	149,241,681	107,400,000	-	7,787,057	257,866,990	373,054,047
4	Busia	92,069,249	66,390,000	-	7,787,057	175,038,676	249,215,733
5	Elgeyo/Marakwet	54,872,639	37,200,000	-	7,787,057	283,485,809	328,472,866
6	Embu	95,088,853	60,300,000	-	7,787,057	241,766,294	309,853,351
7	Garissa	109,488,961	74,520,000	-	7,787,057	176,321,364	258,628,421
8	Homa Bay	117,026,873	88,620,000	-	7,787,057	195,759,831	292,166,888
9	Isiolo	94,765,505	21,630,000	156,710,000	7,787,057	202,028,087	388,155,144
10	Kajiado	345,552,740	50,070,000	-	7,787,057	157,832,557	215,689,614
11	Kakamega	224,017,599	127,500,000	-	7,787,057	248,171,190	383,458,247
12	Kericho	341,117,478	45,690,000	-	7,787,057	175,449,213	228,926,270
13	Kiambu	349,993,245	94,680,000	-	7,787,057	176,778,237	279,245,294
14	Kilifi	426,369,365	116,100,000	-	7,787,057	149,484,014	273,371,071
15	Kirinyaga	58,037,438	36,660,000	-	7,787,057	127,156,353	171,603,410
16	Kisii	290,510,642	88,200,000	-	7,787,057	241,470,770	337,457,827
17	Kisumu	167,327,249	89,940,000	-	7,787,057	209,165,589	306,892,646
18	Kitui	369,844,316	74,100,000	-	7,787,057	155,013,571	236,900,628
19	Kwale	158,163,903	52,140,000	-	7,787,057	140,392,709	200,319,766
20	Laikipia	317,672,596	25,230,000	-	7,787,057	137,027,403	170,044,460
21	Lamu	147,809,452	14,520,000	69,630,000	7,787,057	123,884,423	215,821,480
22	Machakos	143,883,915	83,250,000	-	7,787,057	184,687,439	275,724,496

<i>Conditional Additional Allocations to County Governments from National Government's Revenue for the Financial Year 2026/27 (Kenya Shillings)</i>							
SN	County	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27				
		Total Conditional Additional Allocations	Community Health Promoters (CHP)	Supplement for Construction of County Headquarters	0.5% of Housing Levy Fund to the County Rural and Urban Affordable Housing Committees	Transitioning Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Workers' Salary to Permanent and Pensionable Terms	Total Conditional Additional Allocations
		Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	F
23	Makueni	146,255,895	113,700,000	-	7,787,057	234,431,783	355,918,840
24	Mandera	40,336,781	18,540,000	-	7,787,057	189,439,407	215,766,464
25	Marsabit	327,106,385	60,090,000	-	7,787,057	150,152,412	218,029,469
26	Meru	157,383,407	111,480,000	-	7,787,057	268,012,029	387,279,086
27	Migori	118,055,437	88,380,000	-	7,787,057	217,582,697	313,749,754
28	Mombasa	315,937,957	71,610,000	-	7,787,057	102,189,294	181,586,351
29	Murang'a	238,399,654	46,050,000	-	7,787,057	226,860,114	280,697,171
30	Nairobi	338,266,271	224,010,000	-	7,787,057	108,359,849	340,156,906
31	Nakuru	325,150,304	99,390,000	-	7,787,057	192,094,957	299,272,014
32	Nandi	258,780,824	96,660,000	-	7,787,057	194,492,578	298,939,635
33	Narok	323,284,136	49,800,000	-	7,787,057	158,300,269	215,887,326
34	Nyamira	199,705,754	44,370,000	-	7,787,057	242,919,806	295,076,863
35	Nyandarua	429,641,603	41,610,000	169,650,000	7,787,057	175,006,063	394,053,120
36	Nyeri	381,409,948	74,250,000	-	7,787,057	129,710,328	211,747,385
37	Samburu	61,207,420	46,140,000	-	7,787,057	153,149,524	207,076,581
38	Siaya	221,889,863	63,810,000	-	7,787,057	134,554,895	206,151,952
39	Taita Taveta	75,649,533	41,070,000	-	7,787,057	121,099,698	169,956,755
40	Tana River	407,859,679	28,890,000	100,500,000	7,787,057	181,808,518	318,985,575
41	Tharaka Nithi	94,535,103	37,950,000	28,510,000	7,787,057	231,773,781	306,020,838
42	Trans Nzoia	249,182,720	67,200,000	-	7,787,057	161,766,321	236,753,378
43	Turkana	101,224,140	74,250,000	-	7,787,057	183,768,207	265,805,264
44	Uasin Gishu	73,568,093	61,980,000	-	7,787,057	222,435,917	292,202,974
45	Vihiga	310,411,734	43,380,000	-	7,787,057	141,113,672	192,280,729

<i>Conditional Additional Allocations to County Governments from National Government's Revenue for the Financial Year 2026/27 (Kenya Shillings)</i>							
SN	County	FY 2025/26	FY 2026/27				
		Total Conditional Additional Allocations	Community Health Promoters (CHP)	Supplement for Construction of County Headquarters	0.5% of Housing Levy Fund to the County Rural and Urban Affordable Housing Committees	Transitioning Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Workers' Salary to Permanent and Pensionable Terms	Total Conditional Additional Allocations
		Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	F
46	Wajir	210,562,165	60,810,000	-	7,787,057	126,334,465	194,931,522
47	West Pokot	93,411,216	77,490,000	-	7,787,057	187,944,864	273,221,921
	TOTAL	9,984,449,976	3,234,930,000	525,000,000	365,991,679	8,605,844,135	12,731,765,814

(Question of the amendment proposed)

Division will be at the end.

Proceed Sen. Cherarkey. Give him the microphone.

Sen. Cherarkey: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Chairperson, Sir. Welcome to the House after heavy lifting in Bomet and the successful presidential visit.

The National Assembly has deleted and replaced the Second Schedule as proposed in the Order Paper. On the proposed Second Schedule, the total amount for counties under conditional grants, headquarters, *et cetera* is Kshs12.3 billion, while on the proposed Third Schedule it is Kshs56 billion. I am not disagreeing with the deletion.

I have read the report of the Committee. I am not objecting to the Committee agreeing with the National Assembly amendments. The only problem we have is not even the reduction of the amount that is going to counties, but the implementation of Article 219. When we pass this as per the National Assembly amendments, the budget is released without undue delay. So, that is where the catch is.

The second point I want to make, with tremendous respect, is on accountability of a number of these conditional allocations, including the Universal Health Coverage (UHC), Community Health Promoters (CHPs), county headquarters and donations that are taken to the agriculture sector.

I want to appeal to the County Public Investments and Special Funds Committee because the Chairperson is here to be keen.

Mr. Temporary Chairperson, Sir, you also had a problem with the use of Financing Locally Led Climate Action (FLLoCA) funds, investment funds and also the agriculture sector, where counties are using money for their own things, outside what is approved. I want to appeal to the County Public Investments and Special Funds Committee, County Public Accounts Committee and all the committees to ensure they adhere to these issues.

Finally, on the payment of salaries, you are aware that the CHPs are being paid by the national Government, but counties have not made the payments. This includes Bomet, Nandi, Taita Taveta, Vihiga, Mombasa, Kiambu and Mandera. In fact, I laughed because I saw that the distinguished Member of National Assembly for Turkana Central Constituency wrote to the Controller of Budget (CoB) that there is a delay in the salaries of employees in Turkana. I am not naming names because I am aware of Standing Order No. 101.

First, it is only the County Executive Committee Member (CECM) who can make requisitions to CoB. Second, the Member of the National Assembly should be aware that all salaries have been paid except for August and September. Finally, as per Article 219, it is the National Assembly which should ensure that the money is released by the National Treasury without delay.

I agree with the amendments of the National Assembly, but it is only on paper. I wish the National Assembly goes ahead and ensures that money is released in good time, so that services can be delivered in Bomet, Nandi, Nairobi, or any other county in this country.

I yield back.

I agree with the National Assembly's proposed amendment to replace the Second Schedule as per the Order Paper.

The Temporary Chairperson (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Thank you, Senator, for your comments on this. We will, of course, undertake division at the end. I take note of the fact that you are not making any amendments to the proposals made by the National Assembly.

Next.

Third Schedule

Sen. Mariam, proceed to move on behalf of the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Finance and Budget.

Sen. Mariam Omar: Mr. Temporary Chairperson, Sir, on behalf of the Chairperson, I beg to move-

THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting the Third Schedule and replacing therefor the following new Schedule—

THIRD SCHEDULE (S.5(3))

Conditional Additional Allocations from Proceeds of Loans or Grants from Development Partners for Financial Year 2026/27 (Kenya Shillings)																					
S N	Coun ty	FY 2025/2 6	FY 2026/27																		
		Total Loans and Grants	French Development Agency (Afd) Credit for the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase Two (KISIP II)	IDA (World Bank) Credit/Grant Building Resilient & Responsive Health Systems – BREHS	KfW (German Financial Cooperation) Credit Co- Financing of Financing Locally- Led Climate Action Program, (FLLoCA) CCRIG	IDA (World Bank) Credit (Financing Locally- Led Climate Action Program, FLLoCA) CCRIG	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP)	IDA World Bank Credit for the National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP)	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP)-Urban Institutional Grant (UIG)	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP)- Urban Development Grant (UDG)	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Credit for Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project (KLCAP)	KfW (German Development Bank) Credit and Grant for Drought Resilience Programme in Northern Kenya (DRPNK)	Integrated Natural Resources Management Programme-(INReMP) IFAD	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Kenya Devolution Support Program Phase Two (KDSP II) Level 1 Grant	IDA (World Bank) loan for the Kenya Devolution Support Program Phase Two (KDSP II) Level 2 Grant	IDA (World Bank Credit for the Kenya Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (K-WASH) Programme	IDA (World Bank) Kenya Watershed Services Improvement Project (KEWASIP)	Total Loans and Grants			
		Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H(Loan)	Column I(Grant)	Column J(Loan)	Column K (Grant)	Column L	Column M	Column N	Column O	Column P	Column Q	Column R	Column S	
1	Baringo	392,624,346	-	26,775,088	-	-	298,614,890	-	-	-	-	-	40,150,000	-	-	-	-	-	150,000,000	515,539,979	
2	Bomet	313,033,500	-	28,936,099	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133,936,099	
3	Bungoma	381,540,500	-	44,694,179	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-	-	-	33,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,194,179	
4	Busia	387,846,901	-	29,575,640	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-	-	-	33,500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	168,075,640	
5	Elgeyo Marakwet	548,635,346	-	21,212,458	-	-	276,625,582	-	-	-	-	-	40,150,000	-	81,244,200	-	-	-	-	419,232,240	

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Conditional Additional Allocations from Proceeds of Loans or Grants from Development Partners for Financial Year 2026/27 (Kenya Shillings)																				
S N	Coun ty	FY 2025/2 6	FY 2026/27																	
		Total Loans and Grants	French Development Agency (AFD) Credit for the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase Two (KISIP II)	IDA (World Bank) Credit/Grant Building Resilient & Responsive Health Systems – BREHS	KfW (German Financial Cooperation) Credit Co- Financing of Financing Locally- Led Climate Action Program, (FLLoCA) CCRIG	IDA (World Bank) Credit (Financing Locally- Led Climate Action Program, FLLoCA) CCRIG	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP)	IDA World Bank Credit for the National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP)	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP)-Urban Institutional Grant (UIG)	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP)- Urban Development Grant (UDG)	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Credit for Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project (KALCOB)	KfW (German Development Bank) Credit and Grant for Drought Resilience Programme in Northern Kenya (DRPNK)	Integrated Natural Resources Management Programme-(INReMP) IFAD	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Kenya Devolution Support Program Phase Two (KDSP II) Level 1 Grant	IDA (World Bank) loan for the Kenya Devolution Support Program Phase Two (KDSP II) Level 2 Grant	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Kenya Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (K-WASH) Programme	IDA (World Bank) Kenya Watershed Services Improvement Project (KEWASIP)	Total Loans and Grants		
		Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H(Loan)	Column I(Grant)	Column J(Loan)	Column K (Grant)	Column L	Column M	Column N	Column O	Column P	Column Q	Column R	Column S
6	Embu	321,116,426	-	22,493,595	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		127,493,595
7	Garissa	480,385,346	-	292,451,019	-	-	329,821,407	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000,000	772,272,426
8	Homa Bay	333,889,051	-	80,209,635	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-	-	-	81,244,200	-	-	-	-	266,453,835
9	Isiolo	325,897,346	-	22,514,039	-	-	276,396,763	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000,000	448,910,802
10	Kajiado	388,118,499	-	36,782,416	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141,782,416
11	Kakamega	421,48	10,000,0	46,499,	-	-	-	105,000	-	-		-	33,500,0	-	81,244,	-	-	-	-	276,24

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Conditional Additional Allocations from Proceeds of Loans or Grants from Development Partners for Financial Year 2026/27 (Kenya Shillings)																				
S N	Coun ty	FY 2025/2 6	FY 2026/27																	
		Total Loans and Grants	French Development Agency (AFD) Credit for the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Project Phase Two (KISIP II)	IDA (World Bank) Credit/Grant Building Resilient & Responsive Health Systems – BREHS	KfW (German Financial Cooperation) Credit Co- Financing of Financing Locally- Led Climate Action Program, (FLLoCA) CCRIG	IDA (World Bank) Credit (Financing Locally- Led Climate Action Program, FLLoCA) CCRIG	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP)	IDA World Bank Credit for the National Agricu ltural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP)	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP)-Urban Institutional Grant (UIG)	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Kenya Urban Support Project (KUSP)- Urban Development Grant (UDG)	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) Credit for Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project (KALCOP)	KfW (German Development Bank) Credit and Grant for Drought Resilience Programme in Northern Kenya (DRPNK)	Integrated Natural Resources Management Programme-(INReMP) IFAD	IDA (World Bank) Credit for the Kenya Devolution Support Program Phase Two (KDSP II) Level 1 Grant	IDA (World Bank) loan for the Kenya Devolution Support Program Phase Two (KDSP II) Level 2 Grant	IDA (World Bank Credit for the Kenya Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (K-WASH) Programme	IDA (World Bank) Kenya Watershed Services Improvement Project (KEWASIP)	Total Loans and Grants		
		Column A	Column B	Column C	Column D	Column E	Column F	Column G	Column H(Loan n)	Column I(Grant t)	Column J(Loan)	Column K (Grant)	Column L	Column M	Column N	Column O	Column P	Column Q	Column R	Column S
		2,877	00	957				,000					00		200					4,157
12	Kericho	312,829,500	-	29,480,180	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-	-	-	81,244,200	-	-	-		215,724,380
13	Kiambu	726,239,859	150,000,000	52,110,399	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		307,110,399
14	Kilifi	1,491,989,500	30,000,000	108,421,946	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		243,421,946
15	Kirinyaga	322,276,880	-	22,148,322	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		127,148,322
16	Kisii	332,252,979	-	34,414,696	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		139,414,696
17	Kisumu	457,79	150,000,	33,263,	-	-	-	105,000	-	-		-	-	-	81,244,	-	-	-		369,50

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		1,983	000	643				,000					200							7,843	
18	Kitui	318,38 8,500	-	41,383, 118	-	-	-	105,000 ,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,00 0,000	296,38 3,118	
19	Kwale	786,70 5,500	-	76,367, 213	-	-	-	105,000 ,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,00 0,000	331,36 7,213	
20	Laikipia	325,79 5,346	-	23,129, 968	-	-	280,3 90,78 9	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,00 0,000	453,52 0,758	
21	Lamu	338,24 5,346	-	15,505, 035	-	-	257,5 01,06 2	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		273,00 6,097	
22	Machakos	328,33 3,538	-	38,970, 140	-	-	-	105,000 ,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		143,97 0,140	

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23	Makueni	316,093,500	-	32,080,226	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000,000	287,080,226	
24	Mandera	346,536,346	-	96,779,242	-	-	318,274,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	415,053,635
25	Marsabit	980,229,554	-	34,055,191	-	-	320,109,840	-	-	-	-	-	50,150,000	308,000,000	-	-	-	-	150,000,000	862,315,031
26	Meru	345,151,652	-	40,824,984	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000,000	295,824,984
27	Migori	327,862,388	-	33,408,629	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,244,200	-	-	-	-	219,652,829
28	Mombasa	1,012,200	150,000,000	32,393,000	-	-	-	70,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	252,393,000

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		82,500	000	902				000												3,902
29	Mura ng’a	314,30 8,500	-	30,645, 101	-	-	-	105,000 ,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,64 5,101
30	Nairo bi City	861,56 2,500	50,000,0 00	82,936, 136	-	-	-	70,000, 000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	202,93 6,136
31	Naku ru	647,59 0,500	150,000, 000	52,782, 016	-	-	-	105,000 ,000	-	-		-	34,150,0 00	-	-	-	-	-	-	341,93 2,016
32	Nand i	313,77 8,500	-	28,509, 384	-	-	-	105,000 ,000	-	-		-	-	-	81,244, 200	-	-	-	-	214,75 3,584
33	Naro k	317,11 3,500	-	89,031, 159	-	-	-	105,000 ,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,03 1,159
34	Nya mira	328,91	-	22,888,	-	-	-	105,000	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127,88

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		1,500		817				,000												8,817
35	Nyanjira	372,013,500	30,000,000	23,739,840	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-				-	-	-	-	158,739,840
36	Nyeri	381,649,867	-	25,282,556	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-				-	-	-	-	130,282,556
37	Samburu	396,759,346	-	22,908,606	-	-	278,702,416		-	-		-	46,630,000			-	-	-	150,000,000	498,241,022
38	Siaya	398,012,102	-	30,337,551	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-	33,500,000			-	-	-	-	168,837,551
39	Taita Taveta	820,993,500	-	21,607,351	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-		-				-	-	-	-	126,607,351

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40	Tana River	328,498,346	-	67,011,495	-	-	288,659,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000,000	505,670,614
41	Tharaka Nithi	321,973,499	-	19,227,702	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000,000	274,227,702
42	Trans Nzoia	376,991,500	-	30,177,793	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-	-	-	33,500,000	-	81,244,200	-	-	-	-	249,921,993
43	Turkana	1,032,698,346	-	307,943,331	-	-	352,146,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	545,600,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,205,689,543
44	Uasin Gishu	574,359,500	-	33,793,871	-	-	-	105,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,244,200	-	-	-	-	220,038,071
45	Vihiga	311,65	-	23,048,	-	-	-	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,04

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		6,500		420				,000												8,420
46	Waji r	946,83 3,346	-	101,88 9,934	-	-	334,4 42,97 9	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-		436,33 2,913
47	West Poko t	327,12 1,346	-	66,158, 073	-	-	288,3 14,54 6	-	-	-		-	-	-	81,244, 200	-	-	-		435,71 6,819
	TOT AL	57,735, 435,46 7	720,000, 000	2,476,8 00,100	1,200,000 ,000	6,187,5 00,000	3,900,0 000,0 00	3,500,0 00,000	684,734 ,992	260,00 0,000	17,860, 340,22 0	1,945,03 8,750	378,730, 000	853,600, 000	812,442 ,000	1,762,5 00,000	7,755,0 00,000	4,282,0 86,900	1,800,0 00,000	56,378, 772,96 2

* IDA-FLLoCA -CCRI, KUSP-UIG, KUSP-UDG, KDSP Level 1& 2, and K-WASH grants are to be allocated among County Governments on the basis of the criteria set out in Section 5(4), 5(5), 5(6), 5(7) and 5(8) of the County Government Additional Allocations Act, 2026, respectively.

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(Question of the amendment proposed)

Division will be at the end.

Next.

Clause 1

The Temporary Chairperson (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Sen. Mariam, proceed to move on behalf of the Chairperson Standing Committee on Finance and Budget.

Sen. Mariam Omar: Mr. Temporary Chairperson, Sir, I beg to move-

THAT, Clause 1 of the Bill be amended by inserting the words “and shall come into force upon publication in the Gazette” immediately after the words “County Governments Additional Allocations Act, 2026.”

(Question of the amendment proposed)

The Temporary Chairperson (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Division will be at the end.

Hon. Senators, since we do not have a quorum, we will proceed to report progress on the Committee of the Whole. I call upon the Mover, Sen. Mariam Omar, to proceed to move.

Sen. Mariam Omar: Mr. Temporary Chairman, Sir, pursuant to Standing Order No.153, I beg to move that the committee do report progress on its consideration of the National Assembly Amendments to the County Governments Additional Allocations Bill (Senate Bills No.8 of 2026) and seek leave to sit again tomorrow.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

The Temporary Chairperson (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Should we rise?

(Hon. Senators stood in their places)

(The House resumed)

[The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri) in the Chair]

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Hon. Senators, we will have the Chairperson to report progress on the consideration of the National Assembly

Amendments to the County Governments Additional Allocations Bill (Senate Bills No.8 of 2026).

PROGRESS REPORTED

CONSIDERATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AMENDMENTS TO THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS BILL SENATE BILL NO.8 OF 2026

Sen. Wakili Sigei: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to report progress that the Committee of the Whole has considered the National Assembly Amendments to the County Governments Additional Allocations Bill (Senate Bills No.8 of 2026) and seeks leave to sit again tomorrow.

Sen. Mariam Omar: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House do agree with the committee on the said report. I request Sen. Ledama to second.

Sen. Olekina: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I second.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Hon. Senators, I will propose the question.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

Hon. Senators, we have dealt with Order No.16. Order Nos.17 to 23 are deferred.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

THE PUBLIC FUNDRAISING APPEALS BILL (SENATE BILLS NO.36 OF 2024)

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

THE STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILLS NO.3 OF 2024)

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

THE SEEDS AND PLANT VARIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL (SENATE BILLS NO.4 OF 2025)

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(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

THE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT DISPOSAL RECYCLING
AND REUSE BILL (SENATE BILLS No.5 OF 2025)

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

THE CULTURE BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
BILLS No.12 OF 2024)

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

THE COMMUNITY HEALTH PROMOTERS BILL
(NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL No.53 OF 2022)

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION (AMENDMENT)
BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILLS No.66 OF 2023)

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Clerk, call Order No.24.

BILL

Second Reading

THE LIVESTOCK PROTECTION AND SUSTAINABILITY BILL
(SENATE BILLS No.32 OF 2024)

(Sen (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi on 9.8.2026)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 10.9.2026)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Hon. Senators, when debate on this Bill was interrupted, Sen. M. Kajwang' was on the Floor and he had a balance of 10 minutes. If he is not available, then I open the Floor to any other Senator wishing to contribute.

From my dashboard, I can see no other Senator interested. Sen. Maanzo, you may proceed.

Sen. Maanzo: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, livestock is part of agriculture in this country. In fact, it covers a large section of the country and ranges from keeping animals as part of business and culture. It is a huge business in this country.

When you go to the northern part of Kenya or many people who keep livestock for business, such as goats, sheep and bulls, one of the biggest challenges is the infrastructure in the country to market this successfully outside the country. If you compare this with Botswana's experience, Botswana has more livestock than human beings and they are in big business internationally. First of all, they make sure that livestock are well taken care of in terms of health, vaccination and making sure that meat which is exportable is acceptable in many regions.

In the case of Kenya, the northern part of Kenya is Islamic in nature. They are the ones likely to do business with the Arab world if the necessary infrastructure was put in that particular area. I visited that area and if the necessary infrastructure was put there, we should export meat directly from the region. There are large tracts of land where you can fly cargo planes and carry this freshly prepared meat to sell abroad.

One of the biggest challenges is the health status of the animals which is what many people in the world look at. The world has gone organic; it wants to be sure that the right treatment is made to the animals before we can transact. We need to put the necessary infrastructure and investment in that part of the world, so that we utilise the large pieces of land available. If that place has the necessary infrastructure of water, airports and a runway that can accommodate cargo planes, then we will be able to do better business in the country.

We are dealing with the current slaughterhouses. There has to be a law that regulates this. At one point, the army had to operate the slaughterhouses. It was meant to buy our products locally. However, we need to export to other countries. We need to be acceptable to the markets in Europe and the Arab world where we do not have much competition because Indians do not keep animals for that purpose. Therefore, the only source of beef is our region. If we utilise this better, we can make the country richer and transact without difficulties and impediments.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Livestock Protection and Sustainability Bill of the Senate coming from Hon. Lelegwe who comes from a livestock keeping area, the same area I was talking about. As a nation, I think we can do better with the current infrastructure, so that people can like our meat all over the world because they like it when they come here as tourists. We need to export and make Kenya great again.

I thank you.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Kisang, proceed.

Sen. Kisang: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I also rise to support this Livestock Protection and Sustainability Bill. Some of us are pastoralists who actually depend on livestock entirely as our livelihood. One of the reasons why we have been having banditry along the belts of Kerio Valley, Samburu and Turkana is people fighting over livestock and pasture. This is a very important Bill because apart from having pasture for livestock, it is important to also do what the rest of the world is doing in identification. We need to find a way of identifying animals just like we have registered agricultural farmers for purposes of receiving fertiliser. We can put a chip in every animal, so that if an animal is lost or if bandits raid and steal livestock, it is possible to trace them to where they have been taken.

Some of us suspect that in the past, there has been a lot of cattle rustling because it had been commercialised. Some people were using the youths to steal the animals just like politicians are now using youths as goons. They would lead them somewhere where they sell at throw away prices to serious commercial investors who then take the animals for fattening in some ranges within the country.

As Sen. Maanzo said, there are countries doing very well in the beef selling business, such as Botswana. There are even serious beef farmers within Kenya with a type of meat that is sold at approximately Kshs8,000 per kilo. However, our farmers pitch it at about Kshs700 per kilo. We need to find a way of ensuring the farmers have proper feeds and vaccination. I remember there was a serious vaccination programme across the country. However, as usual, Kenyans politicised everything until that programme stopped. The reason we were doing it was to ensure that our beef gets into the international market which has minimum quality requirements.

It is good that we do this, so that it becomes sustainable and we run it as a business just like the way people are doing with maize, wheat, barley, coffee and tea. We need to support this particular sector, so that pastoralists do not become peasant farmers. This is a good Bill. We need to urge our colleagues to support, so that it goes to the lower House. After we agree and it is assented to, these incentives will ensure that it becomes sustainable as one of the ventures. As we go towards Singapore, we need to look at all the sectors, not just focus on one particular sector.

When I was growing up in the early 1980s, there used to be a booming business in hides and skins which we no longer see in this day and age. The Bata Shoe Company in Limuru used to employ serious and very many professionals because we were producing shoes within the country from hides and skins of these animals. We need to go back there, so that we can have several hides and skins factories across the country as we sell meat to the rest of the world for the needed foreign exchange.

We should not just be a country that imports; during those days in the 1980s and early 1990s, we were not importing *mitumba* clothes or suits, all our clothing was coming from Raymond's, Rivertex, Kikomi and Thika Textile Mills. We need to go back there, so that we generate employment for the youth. The youth do not wish to be used as goons by

politicians over the weekend, it is because they do not have any other opportunity. When we establish hides and skin factories, our youth will have a lot of---

(Technical hitch)

(Sen. Wakili Sigei held loud consultations)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): The system has an issue.

Sen. Mandago, proceed.

Sen. Mandago: Sen. Sigei, you are a learned friend; you know these things.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): I am giving the chance to Sen. Olekina Ledama now.

Sen. Mandago: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you had allowed me to rise on a point of order.

Sen. Kisang: I have not finished. I was interrupted by Sen. Sigei.

Sen. Wakili Sigei: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, allow me to raise my point of order. I did not intentionally decide to interrupt. I do not know whether you heard him say that politicians use goons over the weekend. We do not use goons; that is a bashing statement that we cannot let go.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Kisang, can you qualify your statement?

Sen. Kisang: Apologies Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I wanted to say that some politicians, especially those in *Linda Mwananchi*, are going around using goons; not the politicians in broad-based. I do not know about what they are calling *lindaring*.

As I was saying, we need to re-look this particular sector of livestock because we can generate a lot of employment opportunities for our youth by opening factories. We can also have a lot of money in terms of foreign exchange by exporting beef.

I urge my colleagues to support this Bill and those of us from pastoral areas could join the rest of the country in the move to Singapore. I believe Singapore is real and a second term is real. Those who are opposed to it can wait. In fact, I heard some of them in the morning saying that they were planning to rig. When a politician sees that they are likely to lose, the easiest thing to do is to say people are planning to rig.

I thank you.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Proceed, Sen. Olekina Ledama.

Sen. Olekina: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am a pastoralist and I rise to make some brief comments on this Bill. One of the things that we constantly do is drafting legislation that ignores the Constitution of this country.

I support this Bill by the distinguished Senator for Samburu, but only Part V of this Bill. The rest of the text in this Bill is not worth the paper that it is drafted on. The only thing I want to support is the part of the Bill that establishes the County Livestock Enterprise Development Fund. The Fund is envisioned as a pivotal financial mechanism

to bolster livestock enterprises, emphasising their ability to withstand drought and other climate challenges.

Let us stop right there and try to demystify this part. It is very difficult for us to establish a fund to promote livestock enterprises when we know that every February, this country, mostly pastoralists land, is littered with carcasses of dead animals because of drought. Drought is not an emergency; it is a calendar item. Every year, we know that there is a standing funeral for all pastoralists' livestock. Why do we then dance around legislation just to have a piece of legislation?

(Loud consultations)

I really hope my colleagues will listen to this. I am happy to see that Members who are in this House, this afternoon, are pastoralists. They will agree with me that if we continue creating legislation without looking at challenges or the conflict between the national and county governments, when it comes to devolved functions, we will just be contributing to the funeral that stands every year when drought comes. Today, we are being entertained by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development when they emphasise creating identification (ID) cards for livestock. Is it that we are tired of counting carcasses and now we want to give them IDs? We must be serious, once and for all.

This is an enterprise that I am quite familiar with. Without feeds, you do not have any animals and an economy. What is the problem? The problem is that instead of looking at the root cause of drought in this country and doing away with it, we are busy creating databases and that is what this Bill is creating.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to persuade my colleagues that we amend this Bill and find a way where we ringfence funds that are sent to counties, particularly counties from pastoralist regions, to invest in irrigation. We should do boreholes. I am not a big fan of water pans. I am a big fan of reservoirs which are developed properly like dams and not water pans which are based on the weather where the entire water evaporates.

If we are serious that we want to create an enterprise fund for our livestock, let us ask ourselves tough questions. Is it a priority to come up with IDs for every cow to have an identity tag or is it a priority to say let us scan the horizon? I will use Narok County as an example. I am developing a small town called Maji Moto, Siana Ward. That place is dry but when you sink a borehole, you will hit almost 20 cubic meters at about 60 meters down. If we are serious to bring in county governments and national Government policies, why not say that we will set aside 500 acres, create an irrigation scheme, invest in center-pivot irrigation and grow alfalfa. If we do that, we will be able to feed the cows and support that enterprise.

Creating a database does not help. I want to persuade my brothers and sisters from both side of the aisle that it is about time that we became intentional to end the drought. I will run to be President of this country in 2032 and I will ensure that every county,

particularly the pastoralist communities, have invested heavily in irrigation. America is my second home and I was in Wisconsin last August. In Wisconsin, you can drive thousands of kilometres and the only thing you will see is corn. One can ask if it is always raining in that place. The answer is no. Those people use irrigation to plant the corn.

Delmonte has a huge base in Wisconsin. That State uses centre-pivot irrigation similar to the one used in Naivasha. That irrigation is spread across the whole State and it is enough. That system is almost equivalent to the entire budget of Nairobi City County. If we are serious about ending drought in this country, we must stop wasting time. When we talk about livestock, we are looking at camels, goats, dairy and free grazing cows. In the next few weeks, we will have floods that will leave this country destroyed. Why can we not realign the existing resources and move people out of the area and set up reservoirs.

We should ring-fence the money that is supposed to give our cows' identity cards to irrigation. I cannot over-emphasise on that point enough. We are not poor because we were made to be poor but we are poor because of the wrong choices that we make. If we are intentional about ending poverty in this country, particularly for pastoralists in Mandera, Wajir and Uasin Gishu counties--- This year, a county that we all know to produce a lot of corn or maize depended heavily on the rains, and the rains failed- Uasin Gishu County. In fact, my dear brother, the Chairperson of the Senate Standing Committee on Health, was lamenting recently when we were having coffee and saying, I do not know what I am going to do. Our maize crop has failed. It has failed not because the rains did not come, but because of ignorance. If we had planned enough, we would have been able to save this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today, there is a shortage of milk in this country. Some might say it is sabotage. Others might say we are not receiving milk from the neighbouring countries. However, I dare say it is because of mixed priorities. It is because we do not really care about tomorrow. The way our urban centres are dilapidated, yet governors are busy running around the entire country.

It shocks me. You will find that somebody has invested a lot of money and built a nice building, put a shop or a grocery store. He is already paying taxes to the local authority. However, someone will come up with a *kibanda* and put it right in front and no one will care. So, both businesses will be competing for the same one kilogramme of sugar which is being sold. Yet, if the county was serious, they would set aside markets for those *vibandas*. They would help that environment.

I dare say that if we are to keep this Bill, let us ring fence those funds that we intend to establish into irrigation. If we really care about this country, as Senators, when we send money to counties, we should divide the money towards education, health, agriculture, particularly things that are devolved. Agriculture is devolved. However, you will find that today, some busybodies are busy seeking huge tenders to benefit from the national Government policy, which I completely detest. This is with regard to importing millions of bags of maize because there is a shortage of maize in this country. The

shortage of maize in this country is intentional. It is meant to create room for people to make money.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to end briefly by stating that it is true, the drought problem is real. However, if we continue going round in circles and coming up with legislation that is not intentional in ending the drought, this piece of legislation, after becoming law, will be quoted as a law supporting it. I sat here with a few Senators.

I was here with the distinguished Senator from Kilifi County when we had a Bill in this House, which was referred to as the Warehouse Receipt System Bill. I do not know whether we defeated it or whether it ended up becoming law. I have to refresh myself. However, it was an opportunity to to end competition and also to give farmers a guarantee that whatever they produce will fetch better prices.

What is happening today? My next-door neighbour is a dairy farmer. I am a dairy farmer. We cannot sell milk to each other. We have to transport that milk and sell it to people who do not do dairy farming. I am a wheat farmer. My next-door neighbour is a wheat farmer. I cannot sell wheat to that person. It was wise of this House to think about bringing people into a cooperative, so that we can fetch more money, invest store to store the produce and give farmers credit to move on. We are not doing that.

I have been on record saying that this country does not lack legislation but seriousness when it comes to dealing with issues that are putting us down, making us poor when the West are now struggling.

A few individuals will come from Brazil or Italy, take a piece of land, they will invest and use what they learnt in their country. They will make ten times the amount of money with one acre of land than my dear friend from Kilifi County who every year experiences drought because he has 5,000 acres of land but he can never make even a million shillings. Someone coming from outside, because of discipline and being intentional, will make over a million dollars.

To support this Bill and make sure it becomes fair for future generations, we must create conditional grants and ring-fence the money by investing in agriculture and irrigation. God willing, one day when I am the President of this country, there are decisions that I will make which will be painful but fair for future generations. One, there is a beautiful place called Nairegia Nkare. In Maasai, it means a place where water is just lying. When you go through that place, even during drought, there is always a lake and water. Next to that lake, there are 50 by 100 plots. If there is one thing I hate is a plot which is 50 by 100 because it is a way of colonising you and telling you that you cannot grow beyond your imagination.

The best thing to do is to relocate all those people on the highway, expand that water reservoir and invest in piping water into those areas. We have Ntulele. Sen. Mandago is always there leasing land to grow wheat but he depends on the rain. I dare say that if we were intentional, we could pump water from Nairegia Nkare to Ntulele and use it for irrigation to grow wheat year-round.

We must be brutal. Today is the day of celebrating democracy in the world. This democracy has got different faces. This can become a good Bill. We need to mutilate it

and have actionable, intentional legislation points that can end poverty for livestock farmers. Saying that livestock is a good enterprise--- However, no one will buy your sheep and goats when they are eight kilogrammes instead of 17 and above.

Drought is not an emergency but a calendar item and a standing funeral. Those thousands of carcasses that litter our counties during the time of drought must come to an end. The only time it can come to an end is when we become intentional in ending drought, investing in agriculture and irrigation.

Sen. Mariam Omar: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute on the Livestock Protection and Sustainability Bill (Senate Bills No.32 of 2024). This Bill has four sections and gives counties and the national Government their roles. As much as we need livestock to be productive and give us profit, the five roles of the national government highlighted here are just a repetition of the Bill that was there before.

If I read through Section 3(1)(a)-

(a) formulate national policies on livestock management, disaster mitigation, and feed reserve strategies;

That already exists. The implementation is the problem.

(b) establish the National Livestock Feed Reserve;
It exists. It is just implementation.

(c) collaborate with counties to set standards for pasture, water management and conservation of natural resources;---

Most of these are highlighted in the Bill and there are no gaps in it. There are 12 roles of the county governments in this Bill. If we followed all these roles, we would be somewhere. For instance, establishing the national livestock feed reserve in counties, this idea is for northern Kenya. We have land there. It is just a matter of resources.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have always said we are marginalised. I disagree with that because since devolution, we have had money at *mashinani*. That becomes the choice of the county governments. It is a choice a leader makes not to develop and make impact with the money the Senate puts in the budget for the equalisation and conditional grants. There are conditional grants usually given to the counties but which are misused. There is the Financing Locally-Led Climate Action (FLoCCA).

I am in the Committee on Land, Environment and Natural Resources. We did some county visits to see whether the Fund was utilised properly. I do not know how to explain what we saw. It is time for our leaders to see if we can develop our counties, so that the issue of marginalisation will not come in. If you marginalise yourself, who will remove the word marginalisation from the county?

The other issue is on the feeds risk data management system. Sen. Ledama has emphasised on it. How do you give IDs to animals? For example, goats give birth twice in a year and one family can have 600 or 1,000 goats if there is no drought. So, giving IDs to animals is wastage of resources but we have to think of how to bring value to these animals.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if people want to take cows or goats to the market, they should know that there are brokers who normally buy livestock at a cheaper price from the pastoralists and sell it to others. If we did marketing for pastoralists, when they want to sell their cows, they would just be making a phone call and the respective societies or cooperatives would buy the livestock at market price. This would ensure it is beneficial to the pastoralist who is keeping animals.

The other value chain is hides and skins. In our area, the skin is worthless. When you slaughter a goat, you just dispose the skin as it does not have any value. We have to create areas where we can make use of the hides and skins. They can be used to make belts and shoes, so that we add value to our livestock products, not only meat and milk.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is also an abattoir in Isiolo. There is a statement that was made to mean that it does not even have value to Isiolo County. It is supposed to serve northern Kenya. If it has no value to the county where it is located, how do we rely on it as northern Kenya? We have to reflect as county leaders since we have the money. We do not have to complain about that because the Bill also introduces 0.5 per cent of our budgets to be put in a reserve.

The 0.5 per cent of the budget is to be implemented in the county drought resilience plan. The figure is very small. It would be better if we made it one per cent. As an earlier speaker said, drought is not an emergency. Let us not treat it as an emergency. We have to put it in our budgets as a plan. When drought comes, how do we manage it in the water and pastoralist sector and in everything else? Therefore, there must be a pool of funds set aside.

In addition, if you put that figure in place, it must be reinforced. If you put it under a drought resilience plan, a leader can end up misusing it as is happening now with the emergency fund, where they put figures and misuse them the way they want. Therefore, there should also be restrictions on the drought resilience plan, which the Bill has introduced for each county.

There is also the County Livestock Enterprise Development Fund. This one appears promising as a Fund for county livestock enterprise development. However, there is the issue of management and implementation. Currently, there is the Afrikan Cooperative Union (ACU). As a farmer, you can take a loan and do business. If you are in maize farming, you can access financing, but in livestock, there is none.

Therefore, the Bill has come up with a fund that will be helpful to pastoralists. The money appropriated by the county assembly must be set aside for the purposes of this Fund. There is income generated from the proceeds of the Fund from investments made by the fund, grants, donors and gifts because these form part of the fund as highlighted.

Clause 9 of the Bill states that-

The object and purpose of the County Fund is to provide—

(a) establishment and management of strategic livestock feed reserves; this is repetitive because this is the work of the national Government.

We have to differentiate and be clear on the role of the county and the national Government in this Bill. In other Bills, it is clear but on this one, we have to be clear on that.

(b) grants to livestock owners for emergency interventions in the county;

If we have the drought resilient plans, we will not need this Fund to offer emergency funds. When farmers are faced by an emergency, they will go to the National Livestock Feeds Reserve which has been created by the Bill. The Bill is contradictory in the creation of the Fund and the strategic livestock feed reserves.

(c) loans to livestock owners and pastoralists in the county for restocking after losses occasioned by drought;

What will be the work of the county drought resilient plans if they will not offer loans for restocking? We will have to brainstorm on this because it is repetition.

(d) loans to medium and small enterprises in the county dealing in livestock and livestock products;

This is okay.

(e) credit facilities for livestock related micro enterprises in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas within the county;

Some roles in this Bill are contradictory. As much as we want the protection and resilience of the livestock products for sustainability, I urge the county governments to think twice.

It is one year to the general election. Let citizens make a decision on the kind of leaders who will take them out of where they are. That is from 'marginalised' to developed. Leaders have to come up with ideas on how to harvest rainfall which causes floods in northern Kenya. These floods make our roads impassable. We need to harvest rain water and use it for irrigation.

We have vast land in northern Kenya. So, we have to think and make a choice on the kind of leadership we need. Our people should not be used as goons. They should make their own decisions without any threats, so that the leadership after 2027 will bring a difference in Northern Kenya.

Sen. Murgor: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to also add my sentiments to those of my colleagues. In Pokot, for example, and many other pastoral areas, your status is determined by how many cows, goats and other animals like camels and so on that you have.

It was interesting when I visited Rwanda. I was shocked to learn that if a Hutu who is perceived to be of a lower social status, wants to raise his social status, he needs to get many cows like a Tutsi who is perceived to be of a higher class or status. In Rwanda, cows can promote one from being a Hutu to a Tutsi. Therefore, animals can raise somebody's status very much in a pastoral community.

It is essential for experts to work with these people because some of the communities, like my community, still have Zebu cows that are kind of small. When you sell them, they do not fetch much money because of their size. A Boran cow, for example, fetches more money because of the size. Still many people do not know how to

breed different breeds to get sizes that can help them. Therefore, there is a need for experts to work with cattle keepers, so that they improve the sizes or breeds that they raise. That way, they will make a difference economically when they sell to make money or to do whatever they need money for.

People who are trained are necessary because they advise pastoralists, so that the breeds are improved. That, therefore, will help them when they sell one or two. Because of their size, for example, one or two Boran cows can be sold and cover school fees for one or two children in university or college and so forth. Therefore, advice is very necessary.

Another issue that needs to be looked into is the quality because it comes with value of an animal. Improved quality will help in raising the size of animals.

There is also a need to take these people through the process of commercialisation of animals that they keep. They can keep animals just for status and when drought comes, it wipes out the whole herd because they do not even agree that they should dispose them before drought comes because of the status. If I sell all my cows because of drought, they do not believe that you can raise or buy and keep others that are good. They do not believe that you can raise or buy other cows and sell when the situation improves. It takes a lot to change the mindset of pastoralists. I remember, I was telling some other *wazees* about the coming drought. I told them to sell the cows now when they have not lost weight and put the money in the bank. They do not believe in that because once animals are changed into money, they cannot be animals anymore. There is really a need to change the mindset of these people, so that they can change with the times and situations.

There is also a need to make animal keeping a business, so that they can start thinking of sizes and quality that they can market nationally and also internationally. They also should also think of how to get pasture that can sustain these animals when drought comes. We can also take them through the production of animal skin, so that they know it can be sold and make money among many other things.

I support.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Mohamed, proceed.

Sen. Abass: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I thank the sponsor of this Bill, the Senator for Samburu County. However, I wish it was Government sponsored because private sponsored Bills do not mean anything outside this House.

The Bill actually talks about many things. However, the most important thing is in Part II which gives a cooperative role between the county and the national Government on policies, strategies and programmes tailored to fortify the livestock sector against drought and other environmental vulgarities.

This country has a potential to improve on livestock capacities in terms of production. If livestock is taken to be a serious business, it can overtake the income contributed to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by tea and coffee; that is my belief. This country's 70 per cent landmass is actually most suitable for livestock production and maybe irrigation. However, Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 is the root cause of all livestock problems because it focused on the high-production areas of especially tea,

coffee and maize. The livestock sector was deliberately omitted for production purposes. Actually, more than 10 million Kenyans directly draw their income and food security from livestock. The livestock sector contributes almost 12 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, what is given to it as budget is unfortunately negligible. Most of the times the sector is overlooked compared to crop production. That is as a result of the same Sessional Paper No.10.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you are aware, in every part of this world, at least, there is a time when there is drought not only in terms of desertification or lack of rain. Some developed countries like the United Kingdom (UK) have snow for almost half a year. However, they still keep livestock and they produce some of the best animals and livestock products.

Today Kenya has milk shortage simply because the country does not plan for the livestock sector. Milk and meat producers are left on their own. They are not supported and there are no interventions.

When drought comes, the best the Government can do is to allocate an Emergency Fund of about Kshs1 billion to do what we call off-take. When animals are about to die, they are bought and slaughtered. When an animal that used to weigh 300 or 400 kilogrammes goes down to less than 20 kilogrammes, that is when the Government intervenes. Those animals end up being sold at a throwaway price. If there was a proper plan, it would be possible to save the livestock economy and people would, at least, gain. If farmers had access to a ready market, they would sell their animals in a timely manner whenever a drought occurred. Those animals would not die.

In the 1960s and early 1970s, we inherited a system called Livestock Marketing Division. There is the State Department for Livestock Development in the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development whose role is to sustain livestock export markets. This country used to have about 140 metric tonnes of meat exported to the European Union (EU). We could not meet the quota immediately after formulation of the Sessional Paper and Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs). Livestock farmers were left on their own. There were no immediate Government interventions or proper plans. Extension services failed. Disease control became very weak. We could not even satisfy market requirements. Therefore, we lost a huge income because we could not produce 140 metric tonnes of meat. If we sustained that every year, our country would be better. Even the GDP would have increased.

Some livestock such as cows, calves or small bulls can mature in a relatively short time. In two to three years, they can gain significant value. However, when you look at tea or coffee sectors, it may take six or seven years to have value. Therefore, the turnover for livestock is much higher. It is twice or thrice the value of tea or coffee that people nurture so much. Therefore, it is logical to ask people to invest in livestock because marginalised or low production areas that we have are best suited for livestock.

Another issue is that livestock products such as milk and meat are not part of the food security strategy. In this country, whenever there is a drought, we are forced to import foodstuffs like maize at costly prices. We import at high prices even though we

have our own meat and milk. If we utilised properly and stored these local resources, we could sustain this country since Kenya is a middle-level developed country.

In Kenya, the middle-income bracket is expanding and people consume meat and milk. However, these demands are not being planned for. Animals die because of drought and diseases. It is an ultimate failure on our part and we have to fight that.

The entire body of an animal has value. The value of an animal is not just in the milk, meat and its skin. Every part of an animal has value and use but if you go to our slaughterhouse, you will see a lot of carcass being thrown away. They only take the flesh and leave the bones. What they do not know is that those bones can be used as animal feeds and other things. Bones are used for health purposes and some of them are also used to make ornamentals yet they throw them away. This happens due to lack of seriousness and we end up wasting a lot of money.

Botswana has close to five million cattle. They export their meat and are able to meet their quota system because they abide by the laws. They control disease and they also ensure that there is traceability. Animals are stolen every day. It is now that Kenya wants to give identity to animals. The Cabinet Secretary said that last week. The world market always wants to know the origin of the animals. If you want to take your animal to Europe or Middle East, they will ask you to trace your animal to where it came from. Kenya is unable to access such markets because our animals cannot be traced.

The agricultural extension services in this country have failed both for livestock and agriculture. When I was young, we used to have elaborate and well planned extension services. The farmers would be trained on improving production. They would also be taught on what they needed to do pre-harvest and post-harvest. Today, nobody talks to the farmers. The counties have failed to deliver extension services to the farmers. They have changed their priorities to other developments.

If you go to the counties today, especially counties that produce livestock, you will note that they have given minimum budget for livestock. The budget that they have is for disease control and vaccinations. They do not have a budget for breeding systems, breed improvement or marketing. The livestock sector was actually better when it was under the national Government.

We have research institutions like the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO) yet their work does not trickle down to farmers. They spend a lot of Government money on research. However, the results of the research are not consumed by the producers. The findings of the research are left lying on the shelves. This Bill will give linkage of research work and extension services from the national Government to the counties. However, the counties must also wake up. They always depend on funds from the national Government yet the counties from the northern Kenya can boost their Own Source Revenue if they invested in the livestock sector.

I want to address the issue of drought mitigation. Drought comes all the time and it is a known phenomenon. We have been told that we will have *El nino*. People are now opening drainages. There was a budget of Kshs2 billion to help prepare for the livestock. We do not have to prepare for the livestock in an *adhoc* way. We have to plan for the

drought because it is something that can be controlled. We can have bulk pasture production for the animals and a strategy to keep these animals. We have a lot of idle land in this country where we can produce a lot of grass. That grass can be stored. In countries where there is snow or ice for almost six or nine months, people still feed their animals. They produce pasture, give supplements and make pellets so that these animals do not go hungry. That is the way to go in this country.

We need to have breed improvement, disease control measures and livestock education for us to access and compete with other countries. I am always shocked. A country like Somalia, which is a failed state, exports 4,000 to 5,000 heads of sheep and goats to the Middle East every year, during the period of Hajj. We cannot even meet that standard. We cannot compete. We cannot deliver that number of animals there simply because the farmers are not supported in marketing and production. So, our animals have become so inferior that we cannot compete in the markets.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during drought periods, we lose almost 30 to 40 per cent of the animals. If you look at the number of those animals against the economic value, the country loses a lot of money and resources. So, we need to develop a value chain marketing system for these animals.

In the past, the Livestock Nutritional Blocks (LNB) used to buy animals every year. They used to have auctions and the farmers never used to drive their animals to any market. They would go to the producers, buy the animals, and they had developed a very good system of marketing. They used what we call the holding grounds. All those holding grounds have now been grabbed. If those holding grounds were there, we would be able to take animals during the drought and place them in those holding grounds and wait for the time of drought to be over, we feed the animals, and sell them the next day. However, of course, that kind of system is not there now.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has taken 60 years for this country to have a Livestock Marketing Board (LMB). I think the board was formed in 2024. Up to date, they do not have a budget for these animals. This is a board that could have helped to market our animals and source markets from outside. However, that board, up to now, has not been given a budget by Parliament. That shows that there is total negligence. In my opinion, there is a lack of goodwill from different parts of the Government.

With those remarks, I beg to support. Thank you.

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Mandago, please proceed.

Sen. Mandago: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. First, let me thank Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi for this Bill. Although the Bill is very good, it needs quite a number of amendments. However, it is a step in the right direction.

Let me start by saying that the livestock economy of this country actually contributes about 12 per cent of the Gross domestic product (GDP). Therefore, it is a serious economic mainstay that county governments and the national Government need to focus.

Livestock farming is becoming an endangered business due to lack of land use planning in our counties, and even nationally. Livestock farming is more productive and

profitable in very large tracks of land where there is availability of fodder and pasture. However, the subdivision that is happening in the country in the traditional pastoralist areas is worrying. For instance, Narok County, which was one of our leading livestock counties, and a leading supplier of hides and skins, is now witnessing very high subdivision into parcels of land that is no longer productive for livestock farming. The same is happening in Kajado and Isiolo counties---

(Sen. Mandago's microphone was switched off)

The Deputy Speaker (Sen. Kathuri): Sen. Mandago, you have a balance of 18 minutes during the next sitting.

ADJOURNMENT

Hon. Senators, it is now 6.30 p.m., time to adjourn the Senate. The Senate, therefore, stands adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 16th September, 2026 at 9.30 a.m.

I thank you.

The Senate rose at 6.31 p.m.