



THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT
THE SENATE
OFFICIAL REPORT



Fifth Session

Thursday, 8th October, 2026 at 2.30 p.m.

PARLIAMENT OF KENYA

THE SENATE

THE HANSARD

Thursday, 8th October, 2026

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

[The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji) in the Chair]

PRAYER

DETERMINATION OF QUORUM AT COMMENCEMENT OF SITTING

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Clerk, do we have quorum?

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

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

(The Quorum Bell was rung)

Clerk, do we have quorum?

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

Call the first Order.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CHAIR

VISITING DELEGATION OF THE KILIFI YOUTH COUNCIL

Hon. Senators, I would like to acknowledge the presence in the Speaker's Gallery this afternoon of a visiting delegation of the Kilifi Youth Council (KYC). The delegation comprises 22 members, who are in the Senate for a bench-marking visit. The delegation is keen to gain exposure to the Senate's constitutional mandate,

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including its role in representing counties, protecting devolution, legislating on matters concerning counties, exercising oversight and facilitating public participation.

Hon. Senators, on behalf of the Senate and on my own behalf, I extend a warm welcome to the delegation and wish them a fruitful and enriching visit.

Sen. Faki, since the Senator for Kilifi is not here, you can welcome them.

Sen. Faki: Asante, Bw. Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa fursa hii kuwakaribisha Kilifi Youth Council.

(Sen. Madzayo walked into the Chamber)

Tulipokuwa Seneti Mashinani, hawa vijana wetu ambao ni viongozi wa kesho, walimuuliza ndugu yangu, Seneta Madzayo, ambaye ndiye huyu anaingia, ili wapate fursa ya kutembelea Bunge la Seneti. Niliwashauri vile watakavyofanya, wakaandika barua, na wamekubaliwa kuja kutembea.

Hii ni fursa nzuri kwa vijana ili waone uongozi unafanywa vipi, ili nao wajipange ili siku za usoni, wachukue nyadhifa hizi na waendeleze nchi na Kaunti ya Kilifi siku za usoni. Ni jambo nzuri wamehudhuria vikao hivi, na natarajia wataweza kuona ni vipi watafanya kazi kujenga nchi ya Kenya.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Seneta wa Kilifi, chukua nafasi pia ya kuwakaribisha wageni.

Kiongozi wa Wachache (Seneta Madzayo): Asante, Bw. Spika wa Muda. Namshukuru ndugu yangu, Mwinyihaji Faki, kwa kunisaidia wakati sikuwepo. Kwanza, najiunga nawe kuwakaribisha hawa ndugu zangu kutoka Kilifi, na pia nawaambia asante kwa kuja hapa Jumba la Seneti.

Kazi ya Seneti mnaijua. Hawa ndio Maseneta ambao wiki mbili zilizopita, walikuwa huko nyumbani Kilifi, na muliona hayo matarajio. Nina imani vile walikuja Kilifi, muliona shughuli zao na vile mumekuja hapa, mumeona pia shughuli na utendakazi wao. Pia natumai kuwa mumepata *experience* hapa kwa Bunge mlipokuwa mkitembea na mkionyeshwa hapa na pale. Nina hakika mko tofauti. Mkifika nyumbani, itakua kueleza jinsi Seneti inavyofanya kazi na shughuli za Bunge la Seneti na pia, uwezo wake wa utendakazi.

Asante, kwa kunipa nafasi hii.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Order, Senators.

VISITING DELEGATION FROM OSYIAMALILI-OLOIKA
SCHOOL IN KAJIADO COUNTY

Hon. Senators, I would like to acknowledge the presence of a visiting delegation of five teachers and 39 students from Osiyamalili-Oloika in Kajiado County, who are seated in the public gallery. The delegation is visiting the Senate for academic exposure.

On behalf of the Senate and on my own behalf, I extend a warm welcome to the delegation and wish them a fruitful visit.

Sen. Seki, I will give you two minutes to welcome your delegation.

Sen. Seki: Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I take this opportunity to join you in welcoming the students from Osiyamalili-Oloika School. I want to encourage you that this is the Senate of Kenya. We also have the National Assembly. Here in the Senate, we represent the counties and protect their interests at the national level. We do legislation, oversight and representation.

In the Senate, Kajiado County has two delegations. Together with me, we are three of us. One of them is here, Mheshimiwa Montet, who is also my Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Education. She is part of my delegation from Kajiado County. I also have my friend, Hon. Tabitha Mutinda, who says that she has an interest in Kajiado, and is an investor there.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I would like to give Mheshimiwa Montet an opportunity to say hello, now that she is part of the delegation from Kajiado County.

Otherwise, thank you very much and welcome. This is the Senate of Kenya.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Sen. Seki, I do not want to embarrass you in front of your delegation.

(Laughter)

But do not repeat that.

Sen. Montet, I give you two minutes.

Sen. Montet Betty: Thank you, hon. Temporary Speaker and thank you, Sen. Seki, my colleague from Kajiado. Let me join you in welcoming the delegation of students and teachers from Kajiado. As the Senator has said, we are happy to be from Kajiado County and to see people from our county.

I wish you an educative trip to the Senate of the Republic of Kenya.

Thank you.

(Sen. Beth Syengo stood up in her place)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Sen. Syengo and Seargent-at- Arms, Hawa, stand still.

REVIEW OF THE SENATE STANDING ORDERS

Hon. Senators, as you are aware, Article 124 (1) of the Constitution provides that each House of Parliament may establish committees and shall make Standing Orders for the orderly conduct of its proceedings, including the proceedings of its committees.

Standing Order No.269 of the Senate Standing Orders provides that at least once in every term of Parliament, not later than three months to the end of the term, the Procedure and Rules Committee shall review the Standing Orders and make a report to the Senate recommending the Standing Orders, if any, to be amended.

The review mandated under Standing Order No.269 is a comprehensive process intended to identify gaps and emerging challenges in the application of the Standing

Orders, and draws from the experience of Senators, the Secretariat and other stakeholders in business of the Senate.

Hon. Senators, in view of the fact that we are approaching the end of term of the 13th Parliament, the Procedure and Rules Committee has commenced this review process and is now inviting views on proposed areas of amendment in the Standing Orders.

Hon. Senators, this is an essential stage in the review process. It is not merely a procedural exercise, but one intended to enrich the process. You are invited to reflect on the past four years of your service in this House and propose amendments to the Standing Orders to enhance the effectiveness of the Senate in performing its constitutional mandate. Your considered input will ensure that the Senate not only remains responsive to its evolving needs but also aligns its process to the aspirations of the great people of Kenya, whom we are privileged to serve.

Hon. Senators, you are therefore invited to submit your proposals in writing to the Office of the Clerk of the Senate no later than Friday, 6th November, 2026. The proposals will be considered by the Procedure and Rules Committee, which will then table its report before the Senate for consideration.

I thank you.

Clerk, next Order.

PETITION

DELAYED UPGRADE OF EGOJI TEACHERS
COLLEGE TO A UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Sen. Kathuri Murungi, if you are not ready, we will come back to that Order.

(Petition deferred)

Next Order, Clerk.

PAPERS LAID

Senate Majority Leader, proceed. Is the Senate Majority Leader not in the Chamber?

Senate Minority Leader, you can table the Papers on behalf of the Senate Majority Leader. Please, proceed.

(Sen. Cheruiyot walked into the Chamber)

He is just walking in.

(Loud consultations)

The Senate Minority Leader (Sen. Madzayo): I hope, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, you did not hear that.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the following Papers on the Table of the Senate, today, Thursday, 8th October, 2026-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORAL AND BOUNDARIES
COMMISSION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 2026

Annual Report of the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) for Financial Year ending 30th June, 2026.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE
COMMISSION FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026

Annual Report of the National Police Service Commission (NPSC) for Financial Year 2025/2026.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026

Annual Report of the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) for Financial Year 2025/2026.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMMISSION
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2025/2026

Annual Report of the National Land Commission (NLC) for the Financial Year 2025/2026.

REPORTS OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL ON FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS OF VARIOUS COUNTY ENTITIES

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2014.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2015.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2016.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2017.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2018.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2019.

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Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2020.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2021.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2022.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2023.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2024.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2025.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Emergency Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri County Enterprise Development Fund for the year ended 30th June, 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Nyeri Water and Sanitation Company Limited for the year ended 30th June, 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Municipality of Nyeri - County Government of Nyeri for the year ended 30th June, 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Trans Nzoia County Public Service Board for the year ended 30th June, 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Mandera County Climate Change Fund for the year ended 30th June 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP II) - Urban Institution Grant (UIG) IDA Credit No.7349-KE–County Government of Mandera for the year ended 30th June 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Mandera County Teaching and Referral Level 5 Hospital - County Government of Mandera for the year ended 30th June 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Municipality of Garissa County - Government of Garissa for the year ended 30th June 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Masalani Municipality - County Government of Garissa for the year ended 30th June 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of Urban Development Grant (KUSP II)-P156777-IDA-61334-KE-Municipality of Garissa - County Government of Garissa for the year ended 30th June 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of urban institution grant (KUSP II) Credit No. 7349-KE, 7350-KE and Grant No. E208-KE- Dadaab Municipality - County Government of Garissa for the year ended 30th June 2026.

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of urban development grant (KUSP II)-IDA-Credit No.7349-KE 7350-KE Dadaab- Hagadera Municipality - County Government of Garissa for the year ended 30th

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements of the second Kenya Support Programme (KUSP II) Urban Institutional Grant (UIG) - IDA Credit No. 7349-KE and Grant No. E208-KE-Wajir Municipality - County Government of Wajir for the year ended 30th June 2026, and finally,

Report of the Auditor-General on financial statements on drought resilient programme in Northern Kenya/Grant Credit No. BMZ No.201267301 - County Government of Turkana for the year ended 30th June, 2026.

I thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir.

(Sen. Madzayo laid the documents on the Table)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Thank you, Minority Leader.

Sen. Osotsi, what is your point of clarification?

Sen. Osotsi: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I was listening keenly to the Papers that were being tabled by the Minority Leader. I realised that some of the documents which were being tabled are audit reports for as far as 2015, 2016, all the way to 2026. So, my first clarification is that, as you know, there is a ruling of the court which this Senate has adhered to under Article 229 that reports by Auditor-General must be processed within 90 days after publication. Some of the reports for 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 are too old. It is important for you to give direction to the respective Committee on how they are going to handle those reports.

Secondly, I have heard of reports of the Financial Year ended 2026. As far as I am concerned, the reports for 2026 are supposed to be published by 31st December this year so that the committees can process them between January and March. So, there is a contradiction. There are very old reports which have now been tabled and are outside the timelines identified in Article 229, and new reports for 2026, which have now been tabled. So, I think it is important to give direction to the respective committees on how they are going to handle those two sets of reports.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Thank you, Sen. Osotsi. The report that you are referring to was received by the Senate on 1st October, 2026, from the Office of the Auditor-General. These documents have been laid on the Floor of the House. They will be committed to the relevant committees to canvass the matter that you have raised, deliberate on it and then they will be able to inform this House of their findings. So, we will just leave it and commit it to the County Public Accounts Committee (CPAC) and the County Public Investments and Special Funds Committee (CPI&SFC) of the Senate.

We move to the next Order. Let us go back to the Petition by Sen. Kathuri Murungi.

PETITION

DELAYED UPGRADE OF EGOJI TEACHERS

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COLLEGE TO A UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Sen. Kathuri: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity to present this Petition to the Senate on the delayed upgrade of Egoji Teachers College into a university college.

We, the undersigned Egoji Community Welfare Forum, draw the attention of the Senate to the following-

(1) THAT the Egoji Teachers College established in 1960 is a public registered teacher training college located in the Egoji East Ward, South Imenti Constituency in Meru County, and is sponsored by the Catholic Diocese of Meru.

(2) THAT the land where the institution lies was donated by the people of Egoji community with the legitimate expectation that the institution will be a catalyst for local development and will evolve, align with the national education policy.

(3) THAT since its establishment, the college has received wide public investments from the national Government and extensive support from other partners, including the host community, which has led to improved infrastructure, staffing, knowledge and skills output and benefits to the local community.

(4) THAT the petitioners herein, being the host community, are concerned that the institution has not been able to keep up with the prevailing national and global trends in higher education, where teachers in colleges are being transitioned to university colleges or being absorbed by public universities to meet contemporary demands for degree level training, professionalism of teaching, interdisciplinary learning and research-led institutions.

(5) THAT the abolition of P1 teacher training colleges deflected this structural shift towards academically integrated institutions, aligned with knowledge, competence and skills-aligned economy.

(6) THAT there has been deliberate national policy action to transition teachers' colleges into constituent colleges or to absorb them into public universities, thereby expanding access to degree programmes where the curriculum centres on creativity, innovation, talent development and enterprises characterising socio-economic development. Comparable institutions such as Kibabii Teachers College were converted into Kibabii University, Siriba Teachers College into Maseno University, and Moi Teachers College into the University of Baringo, among others.

(7) THAT there has been a shift in the Kenyan education system from the theory-orientated instruction associated with the 8-4-4 system to the Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC), which now focusses on hands-on learning, innovation, problem-solving and technical competence.

(8) THAT despite several initiatives undertaken to facilitate the upgrading of Egoji Teachers Training College into a university college, the process has remained unresolved, and has stalled at critical stages. These initiatives include the 2007 Kenyatta University Initiative, the 2018/2019 Meru University of Science and Technology Initiative, and the 2020/2022 Community-Led Initiative, spearheaded by the then Member of Parliament, yours truly Kathuri Murungi.

(9) THAT the community lost an important opportunity due to matters that were not within its control; an opportunity which since then has been elusive with the negative consequences of stagnation of the institution and the local socio-economic development.

(10) THAT the community's long-time vision and expectation is to have the Egoji Teachers College transition into a constituent college, or to be absorbed into a public university to address the prevailing global and national trends of hands-on learning, innovation, problem-solving and technical competence.

(11) THAT the petitioners have made efforts to have the matter addressed by the relevant authorities, including the Board of Management of Egoji Teachers College, Kenyatta University, the Ministry of Education and the Commission for University Education (CUE), all of which have failed to give satisfactory responses.

(12) THAT none of the issues raised in this Petition is pending in any court of law, constitutional court or other legal body.

(13) WHEREFORE, your humble petitioners pray that the Senate investigates the matter with a view to-

(i) facilitating a definitive resolution on the proposed upgrading of Egoji Teachers College training college into a university college;

(ii) exercising its powers under Article 125 of the Constitution to summon the relevant authorities to provide information on the circumstances that have led to the non-implementation of the recommendations of the three initiatives aimed at upgrading the Egoji Teachers Training College to university college;

(iii) enquiring into the circumstances that led to the withdrawal of or failure to implement the commitments made by either Kenyatta University or Meru University of Science and Technology in support of the proposed upgrade and making appropriate recommendations; and,

(iv) the Senate to make recommendations that it deems fit in regard to the Petition.

This Petition is dated 14th September, 2026, and presented by the Senator for Meru County, Sen. Kathuri Murungi, Moran of the Golden Heart (MGH), MP.

The Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Education is here; I kindly request that we expedite and conclude this matter before the end of this Session.

Chairperson, maybe you can give your commitment to this matter.

I thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir.

(Loud consultations)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Order, Senator of Lamu County--- Senator from Lamu.

Hon. Senators, pursuant to Standing Order No.238(1), I commit the Petition to the Standing Committee on Education. In terms of Standing Order 238(2)(A), the Committee is required, in not more than 60 calendar days from the time of reading the prayer, to table its report in the Senate for consideration.

I thank you.

(The Petition was committed to the Standing Committee on Education)

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

APPOINTMENT OF HON. FATUMA IBRAHIM ALI TO THE PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE COMMISSION

Hon. Senators, I have a Message from the National Assembly. I wish to report to the Senate that pursuant to Standing Order No.46(3), I received a Message from the Speaker of the National Assembly regarding the appointment of a non-Member of Parliament to the Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC). The Message, dated Wednesday, 7th October, 2026, was received in the office of the Clerk of the Senate on the same date.

Pursuant to Standing Order No.46(4), I now report the Message.

(Sen. Oketch Gicheru walked into the Chamber)

Sen. Eddy, take your seat.

(Sen. Oketch Gicheru sat in his place)

WHEREAS Article 127(2)(D) of the Constitution provides for the appointment of one man and one woman by Parliament from among persons who are experienced in public affairs, but are not Members of Parliament;

AND WHEREAS the Senate, by a resolution passed on Thursday, 1st October 2026, appointed the Hon. Fatuma Ibrahim Ali as member of the PSC, pursuant to the provisions of Article 127(2)(D) of the Constitution and, therefore, referred the nominee to the National Assembly for consideration;

FURTHER WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of Article 127(2)(D) of the Constitution, by a resolution passed on Wednesday, 7th October 2026, the National Assembly appointed the Hon. Fatuma Ibrahim Ali as a member of the PSC;

NOW THEREFORE, in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 41(1) of the National Assembly Standing Orders, I hereby convey the decision of the National Assembly to the Senate.

Hon. Senators, following the resolution of the Senate and the National Assembly, the appointment of Hon. Fatuma Ibrahim Ali was duly effected and, as you may be aware, she was sworn in as a member of the PSC earlier today, Thursday, 8th October 2026.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CHAIR

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APPOINTMENT OF SENATORS TO SERVE AS A POLITICAL FOCAL
POINT FOR THE PARLIAMENTARY TRACK OF THE
21ST INTERNET GOVERNANCE FORUM

Hon. Senators, I have a Communication to make regarding the appointment of Senators to serve as a political focal point for the parliamentary track of the 21st Internet Governance Forum (IGF), scheduled to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 14th to 18th December, 2026.

Hon. Senators, the IGF is a multi-stakeholder platform convened by the United Nations (UN) to facilitate dialogue on public policy issues relating to the internet, digital governance and the digital economy.

As part of the Forum, a dedicated Parliamentary Track will be held from 15th to 17th December, 2026, jointly organised by the IGF Secretariat, the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), and the Parliament of Kenya as the host Parliament. The Track will bring together parliamentarians and parliamentary staff to deliberate on the legislative and oversight aspects of digital governance.

By a letter dated 29th July, 2026, the IPU invited the Parliament of Kenya to organise the Parliamentary Track of the 21st IGF, 2026. The IPU also invited the Speakers of both Houses to deliver remarks at the opening of the Parliamentary Track and requested Parliament to designate political and/or administrative focal points to facilitate coordination.

Hon. Senators, I consulted the Speaker of the National Assembly, and we have appointed the following Members to serve as political focal points for the Parliamentary Track-

- (1) Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, CBS, MP;
- (2) Hon. Alfah Ondieki Miruka, CBS, MP;
- (3) Hon. Mark Ogolla Nyamita, MP;
- (4) Hon. Erastus Kivasu Nzioka, MP;
- (5) Hon. Umulkher Harun Mohamed, MP;
- (6) Hon. Bernard Kibor Kitur, MP;
- (7) Sen. Allan Kiprotich Chesang', CBS, MP;
- (8) Sen. Miraj Abdullahi Abdulrahman, MP;
- (9) Sen. William Kipkemoi Kisang, CBS, MP;
- (10) Sen. Issa Juma Boy, CBS, MP; and,
- (11) Sen. Beatrice Akinyi Ogola, MP.

The appointed Senators will serve as the Senate's political focal points in the preparation for and participation in the forum as communicated.

Thank you.

(Several Senators stood in their places)

Order, Hon. Senators. Take your seats.

VISITING LECTURER AND STUDENTS FROM
KCA UNIVERSITY, NAIROBI COUNTY

Hon. Senators, I would like to acknowledge the presence in the public gallery of a visiting delegation comprising one lecturer and 31 students from KCA University, Nairobi County, who are in the Senate for academic expedition.

On behalf of the Senate and on my own behalf, I extend a warm welcome to the delegation and wish them a fruitful visit.

Senator for Nairobi County, would you be so kind as to welcome them?

Sen. Sifuna: The pleasure is all mine, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I join the leadership of the House, led by you and other leaders, in welcoming the delegation from KCA University.

We have a running joke in Nairobi that we feel bad for anyone who has to use Thika Road for any reason, but we hope that some of the plans we have seen on social media – that there is supposed to be an expressway on Thika Road coming up very soon – will materialise. We hope that it is not one of those shiny things meant to sway opinions about the current Government as we go into the election.

We wish you well in your studies. We hope that some of you will end up in this Chamber. Even as I make jokes about Thika Road, the public knows that I used to live in Roysambu, so I have suffered as much as you are suffering, but yours is for a good cause, because you are going to school to advance yourselves. We hope that some of you will find yourselves on the Floor of this House and be leaders in the future.

Thank you very much and God bless you. If there is anything that you would want the Senator for Nairobi City to do for you to at least assuage the pain that is waiting for you as you head back to Thika Road, I am more than available to do that.

Thank you.

Sen. Kathuri: On a point of clarification, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): What is your clarification?

Sen. Kathuri: My point of clarification is that KCA University is situated in Nairobi, but maybe we could establish where the majority of students come from. I believe they are from Meru, because I know we have many students in KCA University.

So, on behalf of the whole community of KCA University, which is also led by Prof. Isaiah Kindiki from Tharaka-Nithi County, brother to the Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya who is the Vice-Chancellor of that University, and on behalf of the Mount Kenya East and all Mount Kenya, I also want to welcome them to the Senate. I wish them a fruitful visit to the Senate, and ask that they pass our regards to Prof. Kindiki, because he is doing quite a good job.

Prof. Kindiki served with Sen. Sifuna in the Orange Democratic Movement (ODM). You know, Prof. Isaiah Kindiki represented ODM, while Prof. Kithure Kindiki represented United Democratic Alliance (UDA) and the Kenya Kwanza Coalition during the Bomas of Kenya tallying centre. So, these two brothers have really served this country, and I wish them well. I also wish Prof. Kindiki well in his second term in 2027, and also his presidency in 2032 as the President of the Republic of Kenya.

Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Yes, Sen. Mwaruma.

Sen. Mwaruma: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I am seeking your indulgence, because ordinarily when a Petition is read, we are normally given an opportunity to comment on the Petition, but you have not given us that opportunity. It is a very important Petition brought by none other than a council member of *Njuri Ncheke* and a Deputy Speaker. I thought we would get a few minutes to comment on that Petition, given that it has taken some time.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Thank you, Sen. Mwaruma. Sen. Kathuri, I see you are very excited about the clarification raised by Sen. Mwaruma.

(Sen. Kathuri spoke off record)

It is, but you, being a Member of the Speaker's Panel and the Deputy Speaker, should have known that the Standing Orders were changed, and Petitions are not debated when they are laid on the Floor of the House. Once the Committee---

(Sen. Kathuri spoke off record)

He changed the Standing Orders eight years ago, yet he has forgotten. It was changed but I will remind you, Sen. Kathuri and Sen. Mwaruma. The Standing Orders require that once the Petition is committed to the relevant committee, and the committee completes its findings, it will table its report on the Floor of the House, where the House will then be able to debate on it.

Proceed, with the point of procedure.

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I am concerned. The subject of that Petition is to ask the committee to accede so that a college can become a university. A college does not become a university under Kenyan law in any other way than one, that college must expand its academic scope, increase graduate and doctoral programmes---

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I have just finished. I will show you where I would like you to clarify – increase those programmes, increase research, and then apply to the Ministry for accreditation. How does a Petition come in? How was such a Petition admitted when it is contrary to the procedure of a college becoming a university? Even KCA, when it became a university, did not have to go through lobbying. There was no Petition. They increased academic programmes, and also increased---

(Loud consultations)

Hii maneno ya kufanya vitu jua kali muwache!

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): What is your point of order, Sen. Eddy?

Sen. Oketch Gicheru: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise under Standing Order No.101. You had guided that this Petition has been adopted and committed to the committee. If you allow Sen. Boni to debate it, and perhaps the issues he is raising are

going to be explained by the Petitioner, you will not give the Petitioner the right to be heard by this Senate. Let the Petition go through due process. Those answers will be given in the committee, and then we can debate it properly.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Thank you.

Sen. Kathuri, what is your point of information? Who are you informing?

Sen. Kathuri: Sen. Boni Khalwale.

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale's daughter went to Egoji Teachers College. I am aware of that. I do not want him to fear that the college is turning to university, because his daughter's certificate will still be valid. She will still use it. They are only upgrading the college to a university status.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Thank you, Senator.

(Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale consulted loudly)

Order, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale.

Hon. Senators, we shall move on to Statements under Standing Order No.52(1). Proceed, Sen. Cherarkey.

QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS

COMMEMORATION OF WORLD TEACHERS' DAY, 2026

Sen. Cherarkey: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. This is the Senate Statement on World Teachers' Day, 2026.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.52(1), to make a Statement on a matter of general topical concern namely, the commemoration of World Teachers' Day, 2026, and the welfare and professional advancement of teachers in Kenya.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, on 5th October, 2026, the world marked World Teachers' Day in recognition of the invaluable contribution of teachers to education and national development. This year's commemoration marks 60 years since the adoption of the 1966 International Labour Organisation (ILO)/United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) recommendation concerning the status of teachers under the theme, *"Standing with Teachers: 60 Years of Protecting the Profession, Advancing its Status and Shaping Our Futures."*

I take this opportunity to salute teachers across Kenya for their dedication to impacting knowledge, nurturing talent, instilling discipline and preparing learners for employment and responsible citizenship. Their contribution extends beyond the classroom to shaping the values and aspirations upon which our nation depends.

The national celebrations held at Kasarani in Nairobi City County provided an opportunity to honour outstanding educators and reflect on the challenges facing the teaching profession. I welcome the commitment made by His Excellency President Dr.

William Ruto during the celebrations to improve teachers' welfare and professional growth. This includes increasing the number of teachers to benefit from promotions in the Financial Year 2026/2027 to 50,000, and providing additional resources for the exercise alongside the reported progress towards implementing the new career progression guidelines.

The commitment to recruit an additional 20,000 teachers by December, 2026, and convert 20,000 contract teachers to permanent and pensionable are also significant, including more than 100,000 that have been hired for the last four years. Their implementation would help address staffing shortages, ease workloads in understaffed schools and improve employment security.

I welcome the commitment to improve the administration of teachers' retirement benefits. Teachers who have dedicated their working lives to educating our children deserve timely payment of their benefits and dignity in retirement. Recognition of teachers must be accompanied by a sustained improvement in their working conditions. This requires fair remuneration, adequate staffing, safe and conducive working environment, equitable opportunities for career progression and timely retirement benefits.

Teachers' concerns should also be addressed through meaningful and sustainable engagement among the Government, the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) led by Evaleen Mitei, and teachers' representative organisations such as the Kenya Union of Post-Primary Education Teachers (KUPPET) and Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT) among others, including the proposed consideration of a two-year Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) review cycle after the expiry of the current CBA in 2025/2029 agreement should form part of this dialogue.

I call upon the Government and the relevant institutions to translate the commitments made during the celebration into concrete action with clear implementation timelines and adequate resources. Investment in teachers strengthens the quality of education and the human capital necessary for Kenya's social and economic development.

In conclusion, as we commemorate the World Teachers' Day, I reaffirm my commitment to champion teachers' welfare and the advancement of the teaching profession. I salute all teachers, including my mother, Mrs. Rosemary Ruto Chepkoech and all other teachers across the country for their dedication, sacrifice and service to our nation.

I thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, Happy World Teachers' Day.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Thank you, Senator.

Proceed, Sen. Montet under Standing Order No.52(1).

DEMISE OF 17 PILGRIMS FROM ST. MATHIAS MULUMBA
CATHOLIC CHURCH, MIKINDANI PARISH

Sen. Betty Montet: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, for the opportunity. I want to read a Statement on the tragic demise of 17 pilgrims from St. Mathias Mulumba Catholic Church, Mikindani Parish.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.52(1) to make a Statement on a matter of national concern regarding the passing on of 17 pilgrims from St. Mathias Mulumba Catholic Church, Mikindani Parish, in the Archdiocese of Mombasa while traveling to Subukia for the National Prayer Day.

I am deeply saddened by the tragic loss of 17 pilgrims from St. Mathias Mulumba Parish, Mikindani, majority of whom were devoted members of the Catholic Women's Association (CWA). These departed faithful were journeying to Subukia for the Catholic Church National Prayer Day when their lives were cut short in a tragic road accident at Salama along the Nairobi-Mombasa Highway. What began as a pilgrimage of faith and prayer ended in grief and loss for families, the parish community and the wider Catholic fraternity.

The unfortunate event led to the deaths of Janet Miito, Florence Otieno, Jane Mwakamba, Josephat Makonge, Hilkah Orina, Linah Akinyi, Veronicah Musyimi, Martha Nzioki, Anne Mwanthi, Sarafia Mwarimbo, Scholastica Ochieng, Catherine Joseph, Beatrice Oluoch, Veronica Ngandi, Regina Mwai, Samuel Mungai and Samuel Mwanyasi, who was the driver. Those names now stand as a solemn roll of remembrance.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I extend my heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families, relatives, friends of the departed, the St. Mathias Mulumba Parish community and the entire Catholic archdiocese of Mombasa. May the Almighty God receive the departed into the eternal glory, grant their souls eternal rest, and give their families, loved ones and the wider Catholic community strength, comfort and consolation during this difficult and painful time. Eternal rest grant unto them, O Lord and let perpetual light shine upon them. May their souls and all the faithful departed, through the mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): We will now have Statements pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1).

THEFT OF DRY COFFEE BEANS AT UNYWANI
COFFEE FACTORY, MACHAKOS COUNTY

Sen. Kavindu Muthama: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity. This is a request for a Statement on the theft of dry coffee beans during a robbery at Unywani Coffee Factory in Machakos County.

I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to request a Statement from the Standing Committee of National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations on a matter of country-wide concern regarding theft of dry coffee beans in Unywani Coffee Factory in Machakos County.

On the night of 1st July, 2026, nine representatives of coffee farmers from Mbilini Farmers' Cooperative Society Limited, who are also members of the Unywani Coffee Factory, reported the robbery incident recorded via OB No.02/01/07 2026 at Ndunduni

police post. In the robbery, the factory lost 137 bags of grade one dry coffee beans valued at approximately Kshs3 million.

In the statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The events at the factory on the night of 1st July, 2026, when the theft occurred, including the event of the theft recorded and other losses reported, and the measures taken to recover the stolen coffee bags and other assets.

(2) The interventions on the robbery, including the number of suspects arrested, prosecuted or still at large.

(3) Vulnerability of coffee factories in Machakos County to such robberies, and the adequacy of the security arrangements provided by both the national Government and the county governments.

(4) Collaborative frameworks between the national Government and the County Government of Machakos to enhance intelligence gathering and sharing, community policing and coordinated responses to the criminal activities.

(5) Whether there was collusion between criminal elements and security officers in the theft, and measures to rebuild public trust and security operating in Machakos County.

Sen. Agnes Kavindu MP, Senator for Machakos County.

COMMERCIALIZATION OF LIVESTOCK RUSTLING AND GAPS IN LIVESTOCK MARKET TRACEABILITY

Sen. Lemaletian: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I rise pursuant to Standing Order 53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries on a matter of national concern regarding the growing commercialisation of livestock theft and rustling, the movement of stolen animals through livestock markets and slaughter facilities, and the gaps in livestock traceability.

There has been a growing public concern that stolen livestock may be entering the formal livestock and meat value chain through markets, transporters and slaughter facilities despite existing requirements for movement permits, veterinary inspection, livestock identification and traceability. This raises questions regarding the effectiveness of existing controls in verifying the origin and ownership of livestock, detecting fraudulent documentation and identifying persons involved in the movement and commercialization of stolen animals.

There is, therefore, need to establish the extent to which livestock stolen enters market and slaughter facilities, particularly in Samburu, Isiolo, Laikipia, Turkana, Baringo and West Pokot counties, and the measures to strengthen regulation of the industry.

In the statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The effectiveness of the existing livestock traceability and market control systems in preventing stolen livestock from entering formal livestock markets, transport systems and slaughter facilities.

(2) Whether animals delivered at regulated slaughter facilities are routinely checked against reports and records of stolen livestock.

(3) The extent of compliance with livestock movement and documentation requirements, including the number of movement permits and livestock suppliers routinely subjected to verification or audit, the nature of irregularities identified, and the measures taken against suppliers found to have been engaged in fraudulent or irregular documentation.

(4) The role of livestock markets, transporters and slaughter facilities in the movement of livestock, including the number of livestock transporters, market and slaughter facilities investigated in connection with suspected livestock theft, unlawful movement or receipt of stolen animals.

(5) The status and outcome of investigations into livestock theft and the commercialization of livestock rustling, including the number of suppliers, transporters, traders, market operators and other persons investigated, arrested or charged and the outcome of concluded cases.

(6) The measures being undertaken to strengthen livestock traceability and disrupt the commercialisation of stolen livestock, including livestock theft to market audit covering Samburu, Isiolo, Laikipia, Turkana, Baringo and West Pokot counties.

Signed, Sen. Hezena Lemaletian, 2nd October, 2026.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I beg that you refer this statement to the relevant committee.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Haji Abdul): Sen. Sifuna, you will have to wait, so that we go to the other side first. It is okay. You can proceed.

Sen. Sifuna: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, yesterday I was arguing with some people about how statements end up on the Floor. I hope they can see on TV today. If that camera can look at this piece of paper. It has to be approved by the Speaker of the Senate for you to bring any matter before this House, and these are the writings on the piece of paper. We also have a civic duty to explain why the statement on the Dangote refinery will never see the light of day. So, they will listen to the ones that have found favour in the eyes of the Speaker. I have three of them---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Haji Abdul): Sen. Sifuna, read your statement, please.

Sen. Sifuna: That is what I am going to---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Haji Abdul): Read your statement, Senator.

Sen. Sifuna: We have students here, and they need to understand why some statements do not end up here, but only the ones they approve.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Haji Abdul): You have explained yourself. Proceed or read the one they approved.

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY CRISIS IN KITENGELA TOWN

Sen. Sifuna: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order 53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on Energy on a matter of countywide

concern regarding the electricity supply crisis that is currently paralysing Kitengela Town.

Kitengela Town is a rapidly growing hub within the Nairobi metropolis and is facing a severe electricity supply crisis. Erratic and prolonged blackouts have disrupted businesses, residential life, and the town's potential as a commercial centre.

Kenya Power (KP) has not adequately addressed the infrastructural and operational challenges, thereby undermining the sustainability of satellite towns that are critical to relieving pressure on Nairobi's amenities.

In the statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The causes of the perennial electricity supply failures in Kitengela Town, indicating what infrastructural and operational challenges contribute to this.

(2) Timelines and measures for restoring reliable electricity supply to sustain the town's growth.

(3) Long-term plans by KPLC and the Ministry of Energy to expand supply capacity and ensure stability for Kitengela and other satellite towns.

NON-PAYMENT OF ACCUMULATED TRAINING ALLOWANCES FOR NEW POLICE GRADUATES

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I have a second request,

I rise pursuant to Standing Order 53 (1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations on a matter of national concern regarding the non-payment of accumulated training allowances for new police graduates.

The welfare of newly graduated police recruits is at risk due to non-payment of their accumulated training allowances. After nine months of training and passing out parades at Kiganjo and Embakasi campuses, these officers were deployed without their financial support owed to them. Many have struggled to meet the basic needs or travel to their stations, beginning service under financial strain and diminished morale.

In the statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) Reasons why the latest cohort of police graduates has not received their requisite training allowances;

(2) timelines for disbursement of pending payments; and,

(3) measures to safeguard the welfare and wellbeing of new recruits as they begin service in their assigned stations.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, allow me to read my last statement.

WELFARE AND FAIR TRIAL FOR KENYAN NATIONALS FACING PROSECUTION IN UGANDA

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations on a matter of national concern regarding the welfare and fair trial rights of Kenyan nationals facing prosecution in Uganda.

In the statement, the Committee should address the following -

(1) The number of Kenyan nationals facing prosecution in Uganda, including a breakdown of those who have been freed on bail or bond and those currently held in remand;

(2) charges preferred against each of the affected Kenyans, together with details on the circumstances and dates of their arrest and whether the arrest and subsequent proceedings were undertaken in accordance with Ugandan laws and applicable regional and international human rights standards;

(3) diplomatic arrangements in place to ensure access to competent legal representation and to safeguard the safety, health and general welfare of affected individuals, particularly those held in remand;

(4) measures to ensure fair and expeditious trial, particularly in cases such as that of Mr. Josephat Mzee Hayeza, a Kenyan national holding a Kenyan passport number indicated there, and identification number indicated there, who has been remanded at Luzira Prison in Uganda for more than two years now, and whose case remains pending with unclear timelines for its determination; and,

(5) mechanisms to facilitate timely and regular communication to family members of affected Kenyans on the progress of the cases and any Government interventions to secure and safeguard the rights of their kin.

I thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Next is Sen. Chute.

Sen. Chute: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I have three Statements. I will start with the first one.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROGRAMME

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on Roads, Transportation and Housing on a matter of national concern regarding implementation of the Affordable Housing Programme (AHP).

In the Statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) Operational status of County Rural and Urban Affordable Housing Committees in each of the 47 counties, including their composition, respective dates of establishment, and whether the committees have developed five-year affordable housing investment programmes for their respective counties as required under Section 39 of the Affordable Housing Act;

(2) The original cost *vis-à-vis* the actual project cost for each completed affordable housing, occupation status of the housing units under the project and the criteria used to identify allottees of completed housing units;

(3) The implementation status of each ongoing project, including details of the number of housing units under construction, estimated project cost and actual expenditures incurred so far in respect of each project;

(4) Sources of funding for each of the implemented projects together with details on any associated pending bills, adopted procurement processes, and contractors responsible for project execution;

(5) Measures to ensure transparency and value for money, including details of the extent of which local communities, county governments and other stakeholders have been involved in identification of the location and other relevant aspects to ensure that the projects address unique needs of the Kenyan people; and,

(6) The number of additional affordable housing units planned for construction in each county.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, allow me to go to my second Statement.

CONSTRUCTION OF NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY
FUND HEADQUARTERS IN NAIROBI CITY COUNTY

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on Labour and Social Welfare on a matter of national concern regarding the ongoing construction of the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) Headquarters along Kenyatta Avenue in Nairobi City County. This inquiry is prompted by the need for transparency and accountability on the project execution, particularly concerning its financing, procurement, contractual arrangements and overall value for money, given that the project involves members' contributions.

In the statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) Comprehensive project overview, including cost estimates, scope and financial structure, clarifying whether it is fully funded by NSSF or it involves Public-Private Partnership (PPP) on a joint venture;

(2) Procurement process and contractual arrangements naming contractors and consultants, the value of their contract, and due diligence conducted prior to the awards;

(3) A full breakdown of financial commitments and payments made to date, including outstanding obligations, terms of loans or financing facilities, and any revenue sharing or management arrangements with private partners; and,

(4) Status of all requisite regulatory approvals, including feasibility, environmental and social assessments, and mechanisms in place to monitor quality and address risks such as cost variance, delays or contract variations.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, with your permission, let me go to my third Statement.

MANAGEMENT OF FUNDS HELD BY THE
NATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY FUND

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on Labour and Social Welfare on a matter of national concern regarding the financial management, investment and accountability of funds held by the NSSF.

In the statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The current financial position of the NSSF, including the value of members' contributions, pensioners' funds, assets and liabilities and the Fund's audited financial statements;

(2) breakdown of the Fund's investment portfolio, including the value, location and returns generated from 2021 to date, and whether the Fund has complied with its investment policy and applicable laws;

(3) details of funds lost, misappropriated, irregularly invested or exposed to financial risks, and measures taken to recover or safeguard such funds which belong to workers of Kenya; and,

(4) status of audit queries, if any, investigations and recommendations relating to management of the funds by the Auditor-General, the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), the Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA) and other relevant oversight bodies from 2021 to date, including measures taken to implement the recommendations, enhance accountability and transparency, and safeguard members' and pensioners' funds.

I thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Sen. Onyonka.

Sen. Onyonka: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sen. Beatrice is wondering why I am sitting here because I always sit at the back with her. She is my neighbour.

ACCOUNTABILITY OF EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION MILK PROGRAMME IN KISII COUNTY

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Orders No.53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on Education on a matter of county-wide importance regarding the implementation, procurement, funding, and accountability of the Early Childhood Development Education Milk Programme for Kisii County.

The Kisii County Government launched an Early Childhood Development and Education Milk Program in January, 2026, targeting approximately 68,000 learners in 697 public ECDE centres across the 45 wards of Kisii County, with each learner receiving 200 millilitres of milk three times a week. While the programme seeks to improve nutrition, increase attendance and learning outcomes, concerns have emerged regarding its procurement, implementation and accountability, including the re-advertisement of the two-year framework agreement and the reported involvement of the Kenya Cooperative Creameries (KCC).

In this regard, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The procurement process undertaken for the supply and distribution of milk since the commencement of the programme in February, 2026, to date, including the

suppliers engaged, the contracts awarded, and the compliance with the legal provisions, especially under the Public Finance Management Act.

(2) The budget allocated funds disbursed, spent to date, unit costs, transportation and distribution expenses, and payments made to suppliers.

(3) The number of ECDE centres and learners served, delivery quantities and schedules, and the reconciliation discrepancies between reported centres and previous county planning records.

(4) The source and quality of the milk supplies supplied, the applicable Kenya Dairy Board (KDB) and Kenya Bureau of Standards (KBS) certifications obtained, and the measures to transition toward sourcing from local dairy farmers alongside a monitoring mechanism to ensure accountability and equitable distribution of the milk.

(5) The status of the two-year framework for procurement of milk, including the outcome of the tender and the re-advertisements, the identity of the successful bidder or bidders, the framework contract value, the agreed unit price, and the commencement date of the supply under the framework agreed upon.

STATUS OF KISII CANCER CENTRE

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Orders No.53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on Health on a matter of national concern regarding the status, completion and operationalisation of the Kisii Cancer Centre, which is intended to provide specialised cancer services to the Kisii County and the wider area within our county.

Delays in completing and operationalising this centre undermines timely access to specialised cancer care. Patients in Kisii and neighbouring counties do require a fully equipped, adequately staffed and a functional facility to reduce the burden of traveling long distances for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

In that statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The current status of the Kisii Cancer Centre, including the percentage of works completed, original and revised completion timelines, the contractors and consultants engaged, the value and status of their contracts, and the reasons for delays in implementation.

(2) The financial resources committed to the project since its inception including total budgetary allocations, funds released and expenditure to date with a breakdown of expenditure details of outstanding contractual payments, pending bills or other financial obligations affecting the completion of this centre.

(3) The centre's preparedness to start providing comprehensive cancer care, including the diagnostic and treatment services to be offered, equipment procured or awaiting procurement, the budget for equipping the facility, and timelines for the delivery, installation, testing and commissioning of the equipment.

(4) The staffing and operational plans for the centre, including the number and categories of specialised personnel required, arrangements for their

recruitment and deployment, and the integration with existing oncology services at the Kisii and Teaching and Referral Hospital.

(5) The definitive timelines for completion, equipping, staffing, commissioning and the full operationalisation of the centre, and any measures by the Ministry of Health to ensure access to services for patients from Kisii, Nyamira, Migori, Homa Bay and all our neighbouring counties.

BRANDING OF COUNTY-FUNDED PROJECTS BY GOVERNORS

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Orders No.53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on Devolution, Intergovernmental Relations on a matter of national concern regarding the naming and branding of county government projects by leadership or sitting governors.

Concern has arisen over the practice of naming and branding county-funded projects after sitting governors, as is the case in Kisii at a place called Nyambara Park, reportedly branded Etaya Governor's Park. Etaya is an alias name of the sitting Governor of Kisii County. While the value of the project itself is not an issue on this matter, the issue is whether public facilities financed by taxpayers should carry the personal names, titles, political identities or political parties of office holders, and under what legal or participatory framework such decisions are made.

In the statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The legal, policy, or administrative basis for branding Nyambara Park as Etaya Park, as well as other county-funded projects similarly branded after the sitting Governor, with details of names, locations, costs and authorizing procedures.

(2) Whether the naming process was subjected to public participation and approval by the county assembly under Article 232(1)(d) of the Constitution and provide details of the stakeholder consultations on this.

(3) The costs incurred in branding Nyambara Park and other county-funded projects with the Governor's name, including procurement methods and sources of funds which were utilised and at what cost.

(4) We know that national laws or guidelines exist on the use of names, titles or likeliness of governors on public projects, and whether the existing frameworks are adequate to prevent the personalisation of public projects.

(5) Measures to ensure that county-funded projects are identified and branded in a manner that recognizes their public ownership, promotes accountability, avoids creating the impression that the projects were actually financed by the Governor and not through public resources which are for personal projects.

I thank you.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I also want to make a small point, that you please allow us to ask some of the questions we have. Sometimes, they may be controversial, but allow them because that is how we vent. I will not even say what the questions are, but many Members are raising issues, and it is okay to quietly sort out the issue in-house.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): I have not understood what you are referring to, but since you were reading a statement, let us leave it at that, because you are not supposed to comment after making your statement.

Sen. Mo' Fire.

POSTPARTUM HAEMORRHAGE AS A LEADING
CAUSE OF MATERNAL DEATHS

Sen. Gataya Mo Fire: Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on Health on a matter of national concern regarding postpartum haemorrhage as a leading cause of maternal deaths in Kenya.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, postpartum haemorrhage remains a leading cause of maternal deaths in Kenya, which many prevent fatalities linked to delays in referrals, inadequate emergency preparedness, and limited awareness of danger signs. Given the scale of pregnancies annually and the persistent risk posed by excessive bleeding after childbirth, urgent clarity is needed on the systems, resources and measures to address this national health concern.

In this regard, the Committee should address the following-

(1) A detailed breakdown of maternal deaths from postpartum haemorrhage from 2023 to date.

(2) The referral framework for postpartum haemorrhage, emergencies and the steps taken to strengthen the formal health system to address delays in referrals.

(3) The public awareness programmes available to educate women on danger signs, early detection and when to seek medical attention.

(4) The availability of essential medicines, supplies and functional blood transfusion services and measures to ensure continuity.

(5) The current status of maternity units in terms of infrastructure, equipment and staffing and the measures being implemented to upgrade them and long-term interventions to reduce maternal deaths.

Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji): Sen. Beatrice Ogola.

LACK OF IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS ROADS
WITHIN NDHIWA MUNICIPALITY

Sen. Ogola: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker. I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on Roads, Transport

and Housing on a matter of countywide concern regarding inadequate and lack of improvement of access roads within Ndhiwa Municipality in Homa Bay County.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, Ndhiwa Municipality requires critical urban utilities to enhance services to its residents. Chief among these is a functional road network to ensure accessibility, mobility and delivery of essential services. At present, several key access roads that fall under the mandate of the Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA), which are vital for the functioning of the municipality, remain in deplorable condition, rendering the area largely inaccessible.

These roads include, the Kosano Ring Road, that is, the bridge around Kosano and Ruby's Petrol Station; the Ndhiwa Primary-Kosano Road, the Cooperative Bank-Gor Mahia Road, the Cooperative Bank-Kemba Primary running to the Ndhiwa Primary Road, the Sub-County Headquarters Road that runs to Ndhiwa Hospital Primary School round to Ndhiwa KMTC Road, and the Holy Family Basilica Catholic Road running to the Ndhiwa Central SDA Church, straight to the Housing Corporation Road.

In the statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The status of all access roads within Ndhiwa Municipality, including their current condition and usability.

(2) The reasons why the listed roads have not been improved despite the municipality's designation under the Urban Areas and Cities Act.

(3) The measures being undertaken by KURA to ensure timely rehabilitation of the roads.

I will read my second statement.

INCREASED MURDER CASES IN NDHIWA CONSTITUENCY

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations on a matter of countywide concern regarding increased cases of murder in Ndhiwa constituency of Homa Bay County.

In recent months, several cold blood murders have been committed in Ndhiwa Constituency using all manner of crude weapons. These heinous acts have resulted in loss of lives, instilled fear among residents, and demonstrated a blatant disregard for the rule of law and the sanctity of life.

In the statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The status of all murder cases reported in Ndhiwa Constituency in the last one year, including the identities of victims, the deaths and areas where the incidences occur that is not limited to the following: Thomas Owiti Ngosia of Arembe Village, John Bosco Osano of Ndhiwa Town, David Olem of Ongaro Village, Karen Atieno Pio of Ndisi Village, Jomu Omari of Koguta, Tom Otieno Odongo of Kaguria, and the many others.

(2) The reasons why investigations into these murders have not yielded timely arrests, prosecutions or convictions despite the gravity of the crimes.

(3) Whether suspects have been identified, apprehended or charged and the extent of evidence gathered to ensure perpetrators face the full force of the law.

(4) The measures by the Ministry of Interior and National Administration and the National Police Service to prevent further killings, including deployment of security personnel, intelligence gathering, and community policing initiatives.

(5) The strategies being implemented to dismantle criminal networks in Ndhiwa to strengthen community-based prevention and ensure there is law enforcement amongst the resident.

(6) Whether Ndhiwa Constituency can be declared and marked as a security hotspot, with the Ministry of Interior and National Administration putting in place a raft of measures to address the situation.

Thank you.

[The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Abdul Haji) left the Chair]

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

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Thank you, Sen. Beatrice. Sen. Eddy Oketch.

SECURING MIGORI COUNTY GOVERNMENT LAND
AND SOLVING HISTORICAL LAND DISPUTES

Sen. Oketch Gicheru: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

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 importance regarding the responsibility of Migori County Government of securing county land and solving historical land disputes.

The Migori County Government's approach for securing county land and resolving historical land grievances has significantly undermined local trade and development. The county's actions, including repossession of outdated and unverified plots without clear ownership records, have disrupted trade, hindered development of public markets, and complicated urban planning, thereby affecting the county's economic growth and stability.

In the statement, therefore, the Committee should establish the following-

(1) Unresolved land ownership restrictions and disputes recorded in the county registry from 2023 to date, together with their current administrative status and timelines for dispute resolution.

(2) Itemised budgets and requisitions for physical planning, surveys and urban development over the same period, and explain their impact on securing county land.

(3) Itemised budgets and corresponding requisitions for developed public markets and trading centres from 2023 to date, with an explanation of their role in resolving historical land disputes and sustaining development despite outstanding claims.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Proceed, Sen. Essy Okenyuri on behalf of Sen. Veronica Maina.

INTERVENTIONS FOR BREAST CANCER SCREENING
AND ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE TREATMENT

Sen. Okenyuri: Thank you, thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I have a statement I am reading on behalf of Sen. Veronica Maina – who is away on official duty – on cancer prevention screening and access to affordable treatment in the country.

Mr. Temporary Speaker Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on Health on a matter of national concern regarding interventions by the Ministry of Health for breast cancer screening and affordable treatment as the country observes breast cancer awareness month in October.

High treatment costs, limited access to screening and oncology services and shortages of specialised personnel and diagnostic equipment continue to hinder early detection and timely treatment particularly in rural counties.

In the statement the Committee should address the following-

(1) The current breast cancer statistics in the country based on data maintained by the Ministry of Health and the National Cancer Registry, including annual new causes, incident rates and deaths disaggregated by county.

(2) Measures by the Ministry of Health in collaboration with county governments to prioritise budgetary allocations for comprehensive oncology services to ensure a reliable supply of essential cancer medicines.

(3) Measures to expand access to affordable and subsidised cancer screening services at the community level to facilitate early detection and timely treatment.

(4) Measures to address gaps in oncology infrastructure and shortages of specialised health care personnel and diagnostic equipment particularly in rural counties.

CONCEPTUALISATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
SHIRIKA PLAN FOR REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

Sen. Wakwabubi Consolata: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker for the opportunity to present my Statement on the conceptualisation and implementation of the Shirika Plan for refugees and host communities.

I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a statement from the Standing Committee on National Security, Defence and Foreign Relations on a matter of national concern regarding the conceptualisation and implementation of Shirika Plan for refugees and host communities.

Shirika Plan is a multi-year initiative that was launched by the Government in March, 2025, to facilitate greater socio-economic inclusion of refugees in line with United Nations (UN) Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, (CRRF). Under the plan, refugees access education, health care, employment opportunities, financial

services, social protection systems, and other public services alongside host communities. The plan has, however, raised apprehension within the host communities majorly due to fears of heightened competition over scarce resources.

In the statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The legal framework underpinning the Shirika Plan for refugees and host communities.

(2) The financing arrangement for the plan, including an assessment of its physical sustainability.

(3) Whether the Government involved the refugee hosting communities in the development of the Shirika Plan, and if so, obtain evidence of the public participation exercises along with information on how any concerns by the host communities were addressed.

(4) The Government's plan for the socio-economic development of the arid and semi-arid areas hosting refugee camps, including the measures to create adequate opportunities for both refugees and host communities.

(5) The current safeguards to protect host communities from competition over scarce resources, and to prevent additional strain on limited local resources such as land and water.

Sen. Consolata Wakwabubi, MP, Nomination, dated 28th September.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND LR NOS.1705/ 233 /90-106, BUYUNI-BOFA

Sen. Omtatah: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, my request for Statement is on the reported interference with registered private land creation in private land and creation of a national Government title LR No.1705/ 233/90-106, Buyuni-Bofa, Kilifi County.

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 reported interference with registered private land, denial of access to owners, and the creation of a national Government title over LR No.1705/233 /90-106, Buyuni-Bofa, Kilifi County.

The parcels were subdivided from LR No.1705/ 233 and sold to private purchasers between 2006 and 2010. The proprietors hold titles, yet Kenya prisons officers have consistently denied them access to their land.

The dispute was a subject of Malindi LC Case No.196 of 2015 where a judgement was issued on 28th September, 2019, followed by an eviction order on 5th February, 2020. The officer in charge of Kilifi GK prison stated on 24th August, 2026, that:

“Following a presidential visit, a national Government title had been issued over the land and a perimeter fencing was undertaken on 26th August, 2026.”

In the statement the Committee should address the following-

(1) The status of the legal ownership of parcels of land LR No.1705/233/90 -106 including the registered proprietors, acreage, original parcel and registration and transfer history, and whether any parcel of land has been cancelled, altered, rectified, surrendered, subdivided, amalgamated or otherwise affected since registration.

(2) Whether a national Government title exists over the affected parcels of land or any portion of LR No.1705/ 233. If so, to provide its particulars including acreage, date and basis of registration, the manner of its creation, and its effect on the existing registered private interests.

(3) The survey and cadastral history of the affected properties, including Survey Plan No. 263460, the relevant registry index, index maps, mutation forms, deed plans, survey records and any subsequent amendments, and whether any alternative or earlier survey records or maps were relied upon in creating or recognising the reported government interests.

(4) The legal basis for occupation, control or restriction of access to parcels by Kenya Prison's officers including any title, lease, easement, way leave, court order, Government directive or other instrument authorising it, and the circumstances in which the proprietors have been prevented from accessing, fencing, re-beaconing or developing their land.

(5) The circumstances of the reported Government site mission and perimeter fencing in August, 2026, including the agencies and officials involved, the purpose and outcome of the exercise, and the minutes, reports, surveying instructions, maps, correspondence, approvals and decisions arising from it.

(6) The measures in place to protect the registered proprietors and resolve the dispute, including safeguarding the original land and survey records, preventing further interference with the parcels, restoring access where no lawful government interest exists, and commissioning an independent verification of the legal registration and cadastral status of LR No. 1705/233/90-106.

Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Thank you, Sen. Andrew Omtatah Okoiti.

The Statement by Sen. Kisang William is hereby deferred.

QUALITY OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES IN KENYA

(Statement deferred)

We will now proceed to statements pursuant to Standing Order No.52, and I call upon Sen. Mungatana to read his statement.

REPORT OF THE KENYA DELEGATION TO THE PAN-AFRICAN PARLIAMENT, EAST AFRICAN REGIONAL CAUCUS WORKSHOP

Sen. (Dr.) Mungatana, MGH: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir.

I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.52(1) to make a statement on a matter of general topical concern, namely the report of the Kenya Delegation to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), East African Regional Caucus (EARC) Workshop held at the African Union Commission headquarters Addis Ababa, Federal Republic of Ethiopia, from 8th to 11th September, 2026, under the theme '*Climate Change in the Eastern African Region*:'

Strengthening Water Security, Good Governance and Peace through Parliamentary Action.

The Kenya delegation to the workshop comprised the following members-

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| (1) Sen. (Dr.) Danson Mungatana, MP | - | Leader of Kenya delegation, PAP |
| (2) Sen. (Prof.) Margaret Kamar, MP | - | Member, PAP |
| (3) Hon. Esther Passaris | - | Member, PAP |

The Workshop brought together Members of the PAP drawn from the East African Region, together with resource persons from the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the African Union (AU) Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security, to examine the interlinkages between climate change, water security, food security, governance, human rights and peace and security in our region. It was convened in the furtherance of the African Union theme of the year, *'Assuring water's availability and safe sanitation systems to achieve the goals of Agenda 2063.'*

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, allow me to highlight the role played by the Kenyan Delegation over the two days of deliberations. In Session Three of the workshop, I had the honour of presenting on Kenya's experience with national climate and water security challenges, and posed five guiding questions that shaped the workshop's subsequent focus on the specific role of Parliament in climate governance, the balance between crisis response and prevention, accountability for climate resilience investments, meaningful public participation, and coordinated regional parliamentary action.

Sen. (Prof) Margaret Kamar addressed the caucus on parliamentary diplomacy and regional cooperation under Session Four on strengthening parliamentary oversight and legislative action. Hon. Esther Passaris addressed the same Session on climate financing and budgetary oversight. Their contributions directly informed the commitments on regional cooperation, parliamentary focal persons and budgetary transparency that were subsequently adapted in the workshop's outcome document.

The workshop culminated in the adoption of the EARC Communique in which members of the caucus committed, among other things, to strengthen parliamentary oversight of climate and water programmes, to enhance scrutiny of climate-related budgets, including through a proposed regional climate finance scorecard and climate budget tagging to promote transparency through emergency procurement price dashboards during climate-related disasters, to designate parliamentary focal persons to engage IGAD, the East African Community (EAC), and the AU on Transboundary Climate and Water Risks, and to request the EARC Secretariat to prepare a time-bound implementation matrix with progress to the Report at the next EARC caucus meeting.

The full account of the proceedings, the substantive contributions of the Kenyan Delegation, the text of the EARC Communique, and recommendations for the consideration of this House are set out in the Report, which I now lay on the Table of the Senate.

I thank you.

(Sen. Mungatana laid the Report on the Table)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Thank you very much, Sen. (Dr.) Mungatana.

I now call upon Sen. Joyce Korir to also read her statement, pursuant to Standing Order No.52.

PREVALENCE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN BOMET COUNTY

Sen. Korir: Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.52(1) to make a Statement on a matter of national concern regarding prevalence of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), particularly domestic violence in Bomet County, and the need for renewed actions by the responsible authorities to prevent such violence, protect survivors, and ensure access to appropriate medical, social and legal support services.

The GBV constitutes a grave violation of rights currently under the Constitution of Kenya, particularly Articles 27, 28, 29, which safeguard equality and non-discrimination, human dignity, freedom and security of all persons. These protections impose positive applications upon the Government established effective system for prevention of violence and provisions of appropriate remedies for harm.

The constitutional framework is reinforced by The Protection Against Domestic Violence Act 2015, The Victim Protection Act 2014 and The National Policy on Prevention and Response to GBV 2014, which collectively provide for survivor support, coordinated response and institutional accountability.

The situation in Bomet County warrants particular scrutiny. Between January and June 2026, more than 40 cases of GBV were reported, including 26 cases involving direct threats to the lives of women. These cases include domestic violence, rape and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). Of particular concern is the prevailing practise of revolving GBV cases through informal family and community mechanisms, such as *Kipkaa*.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, while customary dispute resolution may operate within the law, it cannot substitute statutory protection or frustrate the reporting, investigation or prosecution of criminal offences, such as practices that risk pressuring survivors into reconciliation and undermining justice.

The issue before this House is not merely whether policies exist, but whether the systems established to prevent and respond to GBV are adequately funded, operational, accessible, coordinated and capable of producing measurable outcomes for survivors. It is equally necessary to establish whether the national Government and county governments institutions are effectively discharging their responsibilities and addressing the apparent gaps in GBV response.

The people of Bomet County and the country at large deserve GBV response systems, where reporting leads to protection, support and justice. The Senate ought to inquire into the prevalence and distribution of GBV in Bomet County over the last two years, and review the measures taken to address it, identify trends and gaps. We must look into the actions that have been taken on reported GBV cases, including referrals for medical, psychosocial and legal support, cases referred to law enforcement, and cases delayed, abandoned or informally settled, together with the reasons thereof.

This House should also examine the adequacy and functionality of safe houses and shelters for GBV survivors, including their capacity, staffing, funding, utilisation and referral mechanisms. The people of Bomet County are entitled to expect the State and its institutions to discharge their constitutional and statutory obligations to prevent GBV, protect those at risk, respond effectively to reported cases, and secure timely remedies for survivors. It is imperative that identified gaps are addressed through coordinated, adequately resourced interventions, with institutions and public officers held to account for failure to discharge their responsibilities.

Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Hon. Senators, that brings us to the end of Statements pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) and No.52. The other Statements by Sen. Stewart Madzayo, Sen. Alex Mundigi, and Sen. William Kisang are deferred to the next sitting of the House.

UTOAJI WA HATI MILIKI KATIKA KAUNTI YA KILIFI

(Statement deferred)

DELAY IN COMPLETION OF GIKUYARI-KIRIE-ISHIARA ROAD

(Statement deferred)

QUALITY OF TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

(Statement deferred)

Hon. Members, I will now allow comments on the Statements for---

*(The Clerks-at-the-Table consulted
with the Temporary Speaker)*

I have just been reminded that we still have a further statement by the Leader of Majority pursuant to Standing Order No.57(1). Once the Leader of Majority reads his statement, I will allow comments on all the statements for 20 minutes.

(Sen. Osotsi spoke off record)

Nobody is on the Floor, Sen. Osotsi. I am yet to give him the microphone to speak.

(Sen. Osotsi spoke off record)

Is it a point of order or clarification?

Sen. Osotsi: Point of clarification.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Proceed.

Sen. Osotsi: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, the statements that have been read today are many. Listening to them, they raise very crucial issues that require longer than 20 minutes to ventilate on. So, I request that you extend that time to maybe an hour.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Well, your point is noted. I will give directions once the Leader of Majority concludes his statement.

Proceed, Leader of Majority.

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, thank you. When you called out the next Order, I was about to pull a Sifuna, and also complain that somebody has denied me a chance to make my statement. That would not be a very good thing. I watched today's news and they were saying that the Senate has denied Sen. Sifuna a chance to present a statement. I doubt whether that can be true, because while Sen. Sifuna may be new in the House, he has now done four years and he knows that there is a procedure on how statements are processed in the House. You cannot present it today, and it is ready tomorrow; it takes time.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Sen. Sifuna, what is your point of order?

Sen. Sifuna: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, there is an imputation of improper motive on my part. The Majority Leader should know that the subject statement he is referring to, the one on the Lamu refinery, was presented on 2nd October, which was on Friday. I have actually read statements today that were presented yesterday, honourable Majority Leader. So, we all know, because you are a senior Member of this House, that there are games that are played here and there. It is politics; we understand. However, do not impute improper motive on my part. I have been here long enough to understand. It is not the first one.

You remember the one when the Inspector-General of Police alleged that we carried bodies from the morgue and pretended that they were shot during protests? It was killed in a similar fashion. So, I am used to it. But in the next nine months, we are going to set this country straight.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Your point of order is taken. You have clarified the statement that the Leader of Majority was making reference to. I think that is now put to rest.

Leader, proceed to read your statement.

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. Statements are processed differently; they do not all appear or move at the same speed. Sen. Sifuna should know that that is the order of business everywhere.

BUSINESS OF THE WEEK COMMENCING
TUESDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 2026

I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.57(1) to present the business for the week commencing Tuesday, 3rd November, 2026. As everybody would know, today is what you would call – not a closing day – but a half-term break. It is a very good day because a good number of schools are also on half-term break. So, it will present Members with an

opportunity to not only do their constituency work, but also interact with their families, particularly those that have younger children.

Hon. Senators will recall that when we met here on 6th October, 2026, we passed the following Bills at Second Reading: The Street Naming and Property Addressing System Bill (Senate Bills No.43 of 2024); the Fisheries Management and Development Bill (Senate Bills No.35 of 2023); and the Livestock Protection and Sustainability Bill (Senate Bills No.32 of 2024).

The National Assembly Amendments to the County Governments Additional Allocations Bill, (Senate Bill No.8 of 2026), is at the Committee of the Whole stage, although I thought we had concluded on it. I will check properly. I may have drafted it wrongly, but to the best of my knowledge, because we agreed with the Committee Amendments from the National Assembly, we concluded on that particular one.

I take this opportunity to thank Hon. Senators who availed themselves in the House for the voting exercise on that day. It had been a long time before we concluded business from Second Reading to Third Reading. We proceed on recess at the rise of the House today. Substantial business remains pending before the House. It is my hope that we will be able to conclude this business when sittings resume in the Sixth Session of this term.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, there is certain business that I would like to bring to your attention. For example, the Bill that is currently on the Floor of the House on public participation. Surely, 13 years after the coming into place of the new Constitution, we cannot continue to have the kind of situation where almost every other law or policy decision is challenged by citizens because they feel either, they were not granted the opportunity to participate, or the procedure through which people shared their submissions on those matters were not appropriate. That is why I hope that today, Members will have an opportunity, after we respond to statements, to share their thoughts on that Bill. Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I know your Committee is concluding on the report from the various stakeholders so that when we resume in November, we shall conclude on that particular Bill.

We also have the Referendum Bill, 2026 (Senate Bills No. 3 of 2026). There have been attempts to carry out constitutional referendum in this country, and all of them have fallen flat on account of technicalities. They did not fall because the substance of the matter that were being discussed were not important to the people. As Parliament, we have not provided the legal framework for undertaking that. I have seen that the Senate is now leading in that particular exercise. Yesterday, we completed the amendments to that Bill, and we shall take a vote when we resume.

Finally, on the session of pending business is the Cooperatives Bill, 2024 (National Assembly Bill No.7 of 2024). It breaks my heart because I have spoken about this Bill times without number. I know it is currently before the Mediation Committee chaired by Sen. Mandago and his counterpart from the National Assembly, Hon. Marianne Keitany, the Member of Parliament for Aldai Constituency. It will be a travesty of justice if we are to rise for the December holidays without concluding on that business.

Almost everybody here, in this House, to the best of my knowledge, is a member of at least one, two or three Savings and Credit Cooperative Organization (SACCOs).

The constituents, the people that sent us to this House, are members of at least one or two SACCOs. But we all understand the challenges that the cooperative movement is facing in the country, and the need to streamline that sector with the laws of the land. That is why there was heated interest in that matter. It is my hope that we shall conclude on that particular business as well. We hope that the Committee undertaking the mediation exercise will conclude on that business during this recess period.

There are other 63 Bills that are still pending conclusion, including those that that I have singled out. There are 30 Motions, 18 Petitions and 578 Statements pending conclusions. I do not know if people are listening. We have 578 Statements. We do not want people to have the impression that this House does not process statements. Those statements are all before the various committees. They are statements on different issues that people are asking us to inquire this or the other in accordance with Standing Order No.53(1). A good number of these statements are due for reporting, and the Members who sought for them are awaiting answers.

The next sitting of the Senate will be on Tuesday, 3rd November, 2026, except where, for whatever circumstances, the House is recalled for a special sitting to transact certain business. The tentative business for Tuesday, 3rd November, 2026, will include any business that will not have concluded in today's Order Paper, as well as business indicated in the Notice Paper.

The tentative business for Morning Sitting on Wednesday, 4th November, 2026, will also include Statements, Questions to the Cabinet Secretaries, as well as Motions. The business for the afternoon on 4th November will include any other business from the previous day, as well as Second Reading and Committee of the Whole stage business, and we have quite a number.

In conclusion, we shall be proceeding to recess at the rise of the Senate today in accordance to our Senate Calendar. I, therefore, want to take this opportunity to wish Hon. Senators a restful recess and fruitful time to interact with your constituents. Of course, it can never be restful. I always say that once every five years, power switches back to the original owners. For those that have not faced the electorate in a re-election, this is now that particular season, and they ask very difficult questions. So, Sen. Osotsi, you better not rest in Nairobi. You should spend time in Vihiga. If you loiter around in Nairobi thinking that the people will understand---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): The Senate Majority Leader, would you like to be informed by Sen. Osotsi?

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): I do not mind being informed by Sen. Osotsi.

Sen. Osotsi: I want to inform my good friend, the Senate Majority Leader, that yours truly, Sen. Osotsi, is always in Vihiga County from Thursday evening and stay there until Monday, unlike him, who is always all over doing empowerment drives.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): I hope that statement or that information was useful to the Senate Majority Leader.

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): It is very useful, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, because he needs to be in Vihiga. There has been a joke online that Sen. Sifuna does not wear a jacket because there are too many Bukusu and Luhya men

hanging on his jacket. There was then a cartoon of Sen. Osotsi, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale and another one called Wamboka. They said that it is the reason why he is always in T-shirts. I wanted to tell Sen. Osotsi to talk to the people. He should not hang on anyone's coat.

(Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale spoke off record)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Order, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale.

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): With those very many remarks, I beg to lay this Statement on the Table of the Senate.

(Sen. Cheruiyot laid the document on the Table)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Thank you, the Senate Majority Leader. While reading your Statement, you alluded to the fact that various Statements move at different speeds. I just wanted to remind you that it is this desk that approves statements, and the statements are approved in a uniform and smooth manner. There are no Statements that move faster as others delay. That is the position. I wanted to give you and the rest of the Members that comfort.

Sen. Osotsi had requested, and I believe this is also the feeling of quite a number of Members of the House, that we enhance the time with which we can comment on the statements. I will accede to that request subject to your concurrence. If we agree on that, whoever has made a request to comment on a statement will be given the opportunity. However, I propose that we limit the time to a maximum of five minutes per individual.

Very well. That being the case, I will allow Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale to go first.

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. The issue raised about the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) building by the Senator for Marsabit County is a clear demonstration of the power of the Judiciary in this country, and the power of Parliament.

This construction has taken off, and I want to use this opportunity to congratulate Justice Samson Okong'o, because without that ruling, where some busybodies in Nairobi were claiming ownership to a prime piece of land in the Central Business District (CBD), which is almost an acre, to be their ancestral land, I do not understand that. Do you know how much it costs to buy an acre in the CBD? It is now anywhere between Kshs3 billion and Kshs4 billion, and some guys in Nairobi were saying, "this is my land, and nobody should touch it." Congratulations, Justice Okong'o.

This is coming hot on the heels of another decision of another court in Nairobi, where the former Governor of Kakamega County had managed to weave his way from crashing proceedings in the court due to a decision of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) that the charges be dropped. That has been vacated, and the case is now going on. The people of Kakamega County can now wait for justice.

More importantly, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, now that NSSF is investing, we want clarity from the Committee on where else NSSF has invested. We have heard that they have invested in the Nairobi Expressway, Kenya Pipeline and Rironi Mau Summit

Road, which is okay as long as there is guarantee that no money will be lost. We want to know what the return on that investment is.

It is a pity that Kenya is starting to learn from countries like Tanzania. It is Tanzania's NSSF that built the super Parliament in Dodoma; some of you have been there. We are learning this late, which is okay, but we should have better management of resources.

Lastly, this, I hear, has got a provision in the contract of a Public-Private Partnership (PPP). Is NSSF money public funds, or is it not money belonging to workers? If it was public funds, all Kenyans would be having a stake in it, which is not the case. Those are peoples' savings and, therefore, I hope it is not being abused.

Finally, but not the least, we also want to know that in the Dangote project in Lamu – I am surprised that the Speaker is dragging his name in allowing Sen. Sifuna to come and articulate this matter – if NSSF funds are also being used. We would like the President to take it easy. This Parliament will not be silenced. We will continue asking oversight questions. A question about the investment of Dangote in Kenya is a clear-cut matter of public interest, and even the Constitution allows the Senator of Nairobi to proceed under Article 35 and demand for all the records around that contract.

Is it that they are hiding, since this is a government that has a history of dealing with rich people, including – may his soul rust in eternal peace – the “fat boy,” who died in Zimbabwe?

An hon. Senator: He has our name!

(An. Hon. Senator spoke off record)

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Yeah, he has borrowed our name, because they are our cousins down there.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I hope you are not laughing at my English accent.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, we want this presence in the public space in Kenya of young people, rich, flying around in choppers, unexplained sources of resources--- We need investigative agencies in this country to find out, not just Chivayo, but also the Kenyan Chivayo's. We know them, the ones who donated Kshs10 million, the way the MP of Suna East did two weekends ago. He donated Kshs10 million---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Your time is up, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale.

Proceed, Sen. Ogola.

Sen. Ogola: Honourable Temporary Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the chance, and I rise to comment on two statements. One was raised by the Senator of Nairobi on the welfare of police officers. It is common knowledge that police officers' welfare need to be looked at, and not only police officers, but the welfare of other civil servants. A key example is the welfare of teachers.

The Senator was very specific on payment of allowances, especially of the last graduates. These are young people who just graduated and have personal retinue of issues they need to attend to. It would only be prudent that their allowances are processed, and they be given the dignity of living now as people who are employed.

On the welfare of teachers, I continue to congratulate the Head of State, especially on his comment he made on the World Teachers' Day. I sometimes wonder why, when it comes to teachers, certain personalities ask where money will come from. Teachers' welfare is paramount, and the Head of State was very specific that the promotion needs to move from the 34 to 50, and that is not enough, Mr. President, Sir. We should never be shy, as a nation, in addressing the welfare of teachers, that not only includes the promotions which have been longstanding---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Sen. Beatrice, I may need to guide you. You are commenting on the statement that was read by Sen. Cherarkey pursuant to Standing Order 52 (1). That one, you do not have the right to comment on. Comment on the other statements, one by Sen. Joyce Korir, and the one by Sen. Mungatana.

Sen. Ogola: I am guided, hon. Temporary Speaker, Sir. However, my point is that the President's decision and the pronouncement is timely, and I congratulate him on that.

There was a statement that Sen. Sifuna made on the sorting of historical land injustices. Littered around counties, we have land that was held by county councils. The National Land Commission (NLC) was singled out as a commission to sort out historical land injustices, but Kenyans still cry over several pieces of land that have not been compensated. One of them is a market in my county and constituency called Kodumba. The county governments continue to collect cess from these markets, yet the people have not been compensated.

What historical injustices can there be to our people than that? The county governments cannot collect cess. What initial investment do they have in those markets, yet the landowners continue to struggle in poverty? Nobody is hearing or attending to them. Can the NLC take up their mandate seriously? If they have challenges, they can bring them up for sorting.

On the same issue of land, I want to also bring the current discussion we are having on the Dangote investment. We need to tell our people straight that no investment can be made on air. All investments must be made on land.

All we need to do, as a country, is that conversations must be initiated in time with the landowners. At no time should we encourage a situation where people bring in land issues to put barriers---

(Sen. Ogola's microphone went off)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Give Sen. Ogola 30 seconds to conclude on that comment.

Sen. Ogola: I say that because we are struggling with unemployment in this country. If the President is pushing for an investment that will sort employment of over 60,000 young people, then I will be the last person to block it, and nobody should be on the way of that investment. The issue of land is the last thing that should be quoted because land is a natural, God-given resource for investment to benefit our people.

The last time we were in the Committee on Energy talking about the oil exploration in Turkana, we went to Lamu, and the people there were crying that they

needed investments, following even the initial investment that had been done on *Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor project*

I support the Statement by Sen. Sifuna, and we encourage that our people should--
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(Sen. Ogola's microphone went off)

Sen. Cherarkey: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I want to comment on two or three statements. One is by the Senator of Marsabit on affordable housing. The issue of affordable housing is well captured under Article 43 on the issue of economic and social rights, and the right to basic housing. I am happy that out of 290 constituencies, 200 constituencies have access to the affordable housing programme.

This has created between 640,000 to 1 million jobs, from where my sister has just left, the *Jua Kali* sector. You can see the number of markets and houses that are being done across the country as part of the *Jua Kali* sector, which had gone down. Even as we proceed, there are more than 10,000 housing units that have been completed. This is a life changer. This is very important because Kenyans must understand that we have a deficit of 250,000 housing units across the country.

This is one of the flagship projects of President William Ruto. Every Kenyan must live with dignity. When you go to slum areas either in Nairobi City County and major towns, it is embarrassing that people do not have access to the basics and privacy. I thank the administration of President Ruto, because they have included universities, Kenya Medical Training Colleges (KMTCs) and other colleges, so that parents do not continue paying expensive rents. The issue of housing should be welcome because it is one of the flagship projects that will change the lives of Kenyans across the country.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, in the regions where you and a number of us who represent farmers come from, we are proud of farmers. The President presided over the Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Summit (AFSS 2026) today in Nairobi. We want to have more land for farming. The only way we can do that is to encourage AHP in cities and urban centres. For those who do not want shiny things, or for those saying that chickens cannot go up to 12th Floor, we have made provisions for lifts so that they can get up there. I can see the Senator for Nairobi nodding. Of course, he agrees with me that chickens must get to the 12th Floor.

Regarding the issue of electricity connectivity, I agree with the Statement by the Senator for Nairobi that there are frequent blackouts. I do not know whether Kenya Power is trying to tell us that there is rationing of electricity in this country. You will find the same happening in upmarket areas like Karen and Runda. I was surprised that he talked about Kitengela. In Mosoriot, where I live, electricity disappears and comes back once in a while like the Holy Ghost. We need to know whether there is rationing of electricity in this country. We are aware that there is a shortfall of supply. My proposal is that we do not tax solar panels. Let us allow importation of solar panels to be tax-free so that we harness green energy and other alternatives.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I want to thank the President because yesterday, while in Siaya, he confirmed that we are supposed to have the first nuclear site that will

produce power to complement the energy sector. As we move to Singapore, we need sufficient energy so that we transform this country.

On the issue of roads, I want to pass my deepest condolences to the Catholic faithful in Mombasa, led by Coadjutor Archbishop Dominic Kimengich of the Archdiocese of Mombasa, for the tragic accident that happened. May the Lord let perpetual light shine upon them.

There is a statement that was requested by Sen. Ogola regarding our roads, and I agree that we need to redesign them. The Salama Area has claimed too many lives. Another one is the Nithi Bridge, and I am happy that it is almost complete. The one in Garissa is also almost complete. Another area is Salgaa. We need to redesign most of the roads to avoid Kenyans losing lives on the roads.

Finally, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I have heard my senior, Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale. I would like to quote him a verse from the Book of 1st Timothy 4:12. It says; “Let no one despise your youth.” The fact that young people have money is because they are using their youthful energy to look for wealth. When he and others were young, they used to go and dance, gallivant and perambulate in *chang’aa* dens.

(Laughter)

We young people are looking for wealth, and that is what the Bible says in the Book of 1st Timothy 4:12. Some of us did not have privileges of life, like the Prince from Kisii, Sen. Richard Momoima Onyonka. Therefore, we must work hard.

With those many remarks, I beg to support.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Next is Sen. Sifuna Edwin.

Sen. Sifuna: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, while in primary school, we had a practice on closing day. We used to call it ‘*kushuka na mtu*.’

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I want to thank you, first of all, for the clarity you have given on statements. There was an invitation from your Chair that since we are coming to the end of the term of Parliament, we will be proposing amendments to Standing Orders so that the next Parliament benefit from our experience.

One of the things I have always argued – I did that also when I was a Member of the Senate Business Committee (SBC) – is that the constitutional right of an elected representative to represent their people should not be fettered by these Standing Orders. I feel that, for instance, once the people of Nairobi have given you 716,000 votes to come and speak here on their behalf here, nobody should say that Sifuna should not bring this issue on the Floor of the House.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, you have given an interesting diversion there that, in fact, the office processes statements at the same pace. I will give you the best example. I will comment on the Statement by Sen. Chute. There is something that appears on the face of the Statement – it is the date and time upon which a statement is received for processing. I had a similar statement like the one by Sen. Chute on the status of housing. You can see the date here. It was received on 7th October, at 10 a.m. Mine was received on 6th October, but I was told somebody else had already put in a statement. There is a lot of mischief in that office. We must cure it when we come to the amendment of the

Standing Orders of this House. My statement on Dangote disappeared because I was told somebody else had brought a similar statement. At least this one of Chute has made it here. The issues are the same. We do not really care who has brought the issue of the *mwanauchi* here, so long as it makes it to the Floor of the House and we get the opportunity to debate it.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I was looking at my payslip, and I have been paying an average of Kshs24,000 for this Housing Levy. I want like the Head of State to understand – and that is what gives me the locus to ask questions about this programme – because you have my money, as the Executive. I have every right to ask questions about the utilization of that money.

A person in his space, because he is very well educated – in fact, he told us he has gone all the way to PhD – should not be heard castigating people who speak good English. He should be encouraging people to go to school. Some of us went to good schools, although they were rural schools. I went to Kakamega Township Primary School, and I was taught languages properly. I can speak Swahili and English. I went to Musingu High school, and I was taught properly. How is it possible that a person who has attained the highest level of education can feel bad when people speak proper English? That proper English is encouraged.

One of the things we are told about the potential of our young people in this country, especially when it comes to business process outsourcing, is that we speak the most accent-neutral English in Africa, and there are many vast opportunities. Therefore, as leaders, we should encourage people to learn how to speak properly. He, therefore, has to understand that when we raise these questions, we do not have a problem with him as an individual. We are investors in the stake of this country. I have demonstrated that I give money for this housing project.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, one of the problems that I have with the housing project is whether the distribution of those housing projects makes sense. One of the things where this story of chicken began is that I went to a very small rural town in a place called Funyula. I do not know how many people have been there. If the promise for Affordable Housing was to finish slums, you will not hear me arguing, if, for instance, we went to Eldoret town and we found a housing project for affordable houses to clear the slums in Eldoret or the ones here in Nairobi. However, in rural Funyula, people live with their chicken on their pieces of land. Their priorities there are totally different. They want schools, hospitals; and they want to improve their infrastructure. That is what we were saying the money should go into.

(Applause)

For instance, if the promise was the elimination of slums, which slum are we eliminating in Funyula? Which slum are we eliminating in Vihiga, where hon. Osotsi comes from? On the counter-argument, when we were elected four years ago, there were slums here in Nairobi. If the administration was to stand and say; out of the Affordable Housing Programme, we have eliminated one slum, even if it is Mukuru Kwa Njenga, it

would make sense. This is our money, all of our money. When you utilize this money on programmes, you expect that people will ask you questions.

Sen. Cherarkey, through the Speaker, it is not about lifts. It is not about anything else. We want that we have proper priorities. For this---

(Sen. Sifuna's microphone went off)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Give Sen. Sifuna a minute to conclude.

Sen. Sifuna: The good thing is that he is my classmate, so I get a few passes here and there.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, there is also the question of affordability. I, as the Senator for Nairobi, have received a lot of complaints. If we just take that project in Mukuru alone, it is very sad that there are complaints of people who applied for these affordable houses. They pay deposits, but after some time, when they are expecting to get their units, they are told those units were assigned to someone else or they are thrown back to the end of the line and told to wait for fresh units.

That is why I like the statement that has been brought by Sen. Chute, because it mirrors what we were asking. We want to see the status of each unit that has been completed and handed over. We want to see a list of the beneficiaries, and if these people are contributors. This will ensure that when we undertake national programmes, they are not private projects in our own private firms. We want programmes that are run in the name of Kenyan people to be done in a way that benefits them.

I thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Thank you, Sen. Sifuna.

Sen. Okenyuri.

Sen. Okenyuri: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I want to support the Statement by Senator Mwenda Gataya Mo Fire on postpartum haemorrhage. The numbers being reported on maternal deaths resulting from postpartum haemorrhage are really worrying. I wish that this Committee would go further into the specifics, so that we can obtain clear data on these numbers.

At the moment, yes, numbers are being reported, but we do not have exact figures from the different health facilities to help us understand the major causes of the haemorrhage. Is it anaemia? Is it a lack of knowledge on early detection so that pregnant mothers can seek medical attention early enough? Is it that our health professionals are not attending to mothers in the proper manner?

Therefore, I would like the Committee to look into this matter in detail and come up with very clear findings. The focus should not just be on Tharaka-Nithi. This is a matter affecting many health facilities countrywide. We should not continue losing mothers who are bringing life into this world. That is what I wanted to comment on. Allow me to end there.

Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Sen. Osotsi.

Sen. Osotsi: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker. There are two important statements that have been brought before this House by Sen. Mohamed Chute. These relate to the National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and the Affordable Housing Programme. Let me start with affordable housing.

All the good stories have been told to us about affordable housing, but where are the facts? I took time to read through various reports, including the Controller of Budget (CoB) Report published in June, 2026, and the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) Report. The figures contained in those reports inform us that it is not even worthy using the Affordable Housing Programme to chest-thump or abuse leaders in this country. These are the figures. As at March this year, only 8,800 housing units had been completed and handed over. Under construction, there were 103,251 units. Under procurement, there were 65,649 units. If you add the units that have been handed over, those under construction and those under procurement, you get a total of 177,700 units.

This Administration promised Kenyans that it would construct and hand over 250,000 units per year. Before 2027, it promised that it would have done one million units for that period they are in power. However, so far, only 2.7 per cent of that target has been achieved. Yet, the COB tells us that Ksh188 billion for the Financial Year 2025/2026 has been spent.

With these statistics, we cannot go around abusing leaders of integrity, such as Edwin Sifuna, the party leader of The Equality Party (TEP). These are not figures upon which one can go around abusing people, telling them that they are empty and have nothing to offer. These are figures that show that even under President Uhuru Kenyatta, without imposing this tax on the people, he did 2,000 units. These are only 6,000 less what they have done with the Housing Levy. So, when we tell people and start abusing them, yet we are taxing them, and the delivery does not match your targets, then there is a problem.

Let me comment on the National Social Security Fund (NSSF). As Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale has said, it is not public money. It is member employee's money. Therefore, there must be a very clear distinction about the funds that are raised at NSSF. When NSSF says they want to invest more money, we, as the representative of employers and employees, have every reason to question.

When the Auditor-General, in his report, tells us that there are idle properties for NSSF going to the ranges of Kshs4 billion or Kshs5 billion so far. There are also un-performing assets of Ksh200 million, and there is ghost money – which is money in the audit report where the retirees cannot be traced because there is no data. We cannot allow the NSSF to continue investing in mega projects when there are questions in the audit report.

So, I would like the committee that will be handling this to look at this thing deeply. This is so that the employees' or members' contributions are protected from theft, especially considering that since this Government came to power, the collections have gone up four times from Kshs19 billion to Kshs84 billion in three years, which is commendable.

(Sen. Osotsi's microphone went off)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Give Sen. Osotsi 30 seconds to complete his comments.

Sen. Osotsi: The most interesting thing is that the assets have almost doubled to over Kshs500 billion. This is not small money. This is money that can be used to transform many sectors of our economy. So, I think the Committee should thoroughly handle that Statement, and come to this House with a proper report.

Sen. Cherarkey and the Majority Leader, be careful when you talk to us about housing projects. This is because we have enough facts to present to the people of Kenya about the general performance of that programme, which you are not telling people. This country cannot live on brick and mortar alone. We want facts, and the facts are the ones I have given---

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Thank you, Sen. Osotsi.

This is for the benefit of Sen. Sifuna. Earlier on, when you were commenting, you made reference to the desire to amend the Standing Orders of the House. When you look at Standing Order No.269, it provides for a periodic, comprehensive amendment. There is a Communication that has gone out from the desk of Speaker that the Rules and Procedures Committee is in the process of conducting that comprehensive review of the Standing Orders of the House.

You have been invited to give your comments on the areas where you have identified gaps, and on the experiences that you have had in utilisation of the Standing Orders for the last four years. That invitation expects you to give proposals on which areas you would love to be amended. It is closing on the 6th November, 2026. So, take note of the date so that we have a full participation on the experiences of the Members as to which kind of Standing Order we propose to amend.

We will, as a Committee on Rules and Procedures, table a report on those proposals later in the House in compliance with the Standing Orders. That goes to you and, of course, the rest of the Members.

Proceed, Sen. Onyonka.

Sen. Onyonka: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I am lucky to have this opportunity because this issue of responding to statements, and considering it is going to be our last day for this season.

First, it has been quite refreshing. I believe the conversations that we have had in this House with colleagues have been quite informative. Sometimes, they are misleading, but most of the time I think they have added value to this thing called democracy in our country.

It is not easy for people to sometimes understand that this format we have picked from the Greco-Christian knowledge of democracy of sharing government for the people, by the people, and in need of the people, is simply because it is a system where if you are in power, we have to ask those necessary questions. Sometimes, people misinterpret what our agenda is, or what is the purpose of some of the questions we ask or the statements we make. I believe that our country can grow; it can become better than it is. Our country needs to move forward. Therefore, when you find some of the retrospective things, you look backwards and you see what is going on.

I will start with the statement that Hon. Sifuna has raised about the Dangote plant that is supposed to come to Lamu. Sometimes, I think people on the President's side sometimes misinform him. We have never said that we do not want to have that factory. What we are saying is, come and tell us how much it will cost, what the rate of return on the investment will be, and how much fuel you are going to process, and nobody will make noise about it.

Unfortunately, I think Mr. Dangote has never dealt with Kenyans quite well, because he started talking us down. We know he is a dollar billionaire; we know what has happened in Nigeria, and what they have done; all of them! Very few Africans, you cannot trace their record. Our reality is that, yes, let us have the affordable housing, but they should be done in an accountable manner. Explain to us where the title deeds are; tell us what each house has cost, and ensure that the complementary facilities are available.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, the houses built in Kisii have been built in a place called Ogembo; a beautiful and great place. I have absolutely no problem with our Government doing houses in Ogembo. The only problem is; do these houses have the amenities that are going to maintain the families that are living in these houses? What do we do about schools? Do we have water? Of course, River Gucha is right there; has the water been processed and connected to these buildings and the houses? Sometimes, it is confusing even to the villagers. You find that the existing Kisii University is doing quite well, with about 32,000 students, however, they have no hostels! I would have been so happy if the Government of the United Democratic Alliance (UDA) would have just made building the hostels for the University students in Kisii University as priority number one. Then, move over to the Gusii National Institute of Polytechnic, an institute with about 20,000 students, and build hostels for them also. These students can pay for the houses because there is capitation.

These are the issues we have been raising over and over again. Look at the questions asked by Hon. Chute about deductions by the NSSF. If you look at Tanzanian, their NSSF wants to build in Kenya one of the biggest and tallest buildings in Africa using deductions from the employees of the Tanzanian Government. Yet, if you look at the history of our NSSF, it is all about cases, stories, drama, corruption, scandals, billions of shillings being stolen, and land being manipulated in price for compensation to take place.

I think our country deserves better---

(Sen. Onyonka's microphone went off)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Clerk, give Sen. Onyonka a minute to conclude on his comment.

Sen. Onyonka: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. My point is that we would want a country where we are accountable, reasonable and ensure that we push the country ahead. None of us is against the projects that the Government is doing because they are less of development, or because they will not add value. We are just saying let us do it within the law. Let us make sure that we do not have white elephants that will

accumulate debts which our children and our great-grandchildren will be unable to pay. Otherwise, I wish everybody happy holidays until the next part of the Session.

Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Proceed, Sen. Aaron Cheruiyot.

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Aaron Cheruiyot): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I was not going to comment on anything until Sen. Osotsi said something that made me curious. I said I have to speak, because there is a lot of misinformation about this housing conversation.

You know, one of the things we must learn to do, as parliamentarians, the parliamentary culture that I grew up in, Sen. Sifuna, is not one of talking down on each other, or trying to prove how the other person is wrong. I came to this House and I found very good elders who would speak, and you would listen and say, okay, that is a fair point. I believe that is the kind of culture that we want to build in this House, where even those that you do not agree with can convince you by logic and good reasoning. When we do our work, as legislators, it is to oversee and ensure that the things that are being done are being done appropriately, because that is our work, and we are legislators. Nobody here represents the Executive.

We did our bit in passing the Affordable Housing Programme, all the policy and legislative support, including regulations and the law. After that, it goes to the hands of the Executive. What remains for us is to ask questions, such as what Sen. Chute has asked. I agree with him 100 per cent, and I do that and I am for all of us speaking to it.

What I disagree with is that sometimes the attempt to try to politicise everything. I see that a lot with our colleagues from the Minority side, who imagine that critiquing a government programme is akin to doing opposition work. Housing is not a small conversation. For your information, Sen. Osotsi, the Spanish Prime Minister, Pedro Sánchez, has called for a snap election. Part of the issues that have caused uproar in all the major cities of Spain today to the point of nearly bringing the country to a halt is the affordable housing crisis. This was after an 87-year-old woman was evicted from her house in the City of Madrid. So, it tells you this is not a small-time conversation.

When you fail to plan, we have been informed that you are planning to fail. I have heard Sen. Sifuna on many occasions say that part of the objectives of the Affordable Housing Programme is elimination of slums. That is not the only objective, Sen. Sifuna. You need to appreciate that for some of us who represent agriculturally rich counties, like Kericho and Kisii, where Sen. Onyonka comes from--- As you move around the country, because you are a presidential candidate, one of the things that you will appreciate is that land is a scarce resource in that part of the country. If we continue to allow continuous subdivision of those lands, we shall soon be running out of fertile agricultural land. We are not Uganda. Kenya is barely 20 per cent arable. More than half of this country is actually a desert. We are just not aware of that. If we continue to subdivide land, the same way we are doing it, we shall run out of space. Therefore, we must have a conversation beyond even just affordable housing – how much land should you be allowed to subdivide where it is fertile agricultural land?

I have been to those Funyula housing units that Sen. Sifuna is talking about. I was there in the month of July. I am glad because the citizens down there in the village get it.

In the meeting that I was in, there was a lady who rose up to speak, and she appreciated and said, “I have two sons. Unfortunately, I am a widow. I do not think I have the ability to buy them any more land. When the father of these children died, he left us on a two-acre plot. I am glad that I should be able to work up to a point where they can purchase for themselves somewhere to stay in those affordable housing units, as we remain to till the land so that we feed ourselves, as a family.” So, people get these things, colleagues.

One of the things that we must do is what Sen. Chute is asking – that we have a breakdown of how these funds have so far been invested across the 47 counties?. That is important to ask because we all make contributions. I make contributions as well as all other Kenyans. It will not be fair to see a disproportionate allocation of those resources benefit certain regions better than others.

Of course, there are parts of this country where the need is higher than in other regions. For example, if you go to Kibra here--- I know we have been told that we have not eliminated a single slum. However, if you drive down Raila Odinga Highway, the road that leads down to Langata Road from town, you will appreciate that there are almost 10 to 15 blocks of high-rise buildings of these affordable housing programmes that are ongoing. They have also cleared close to 10 acres of slum houses and flying toilet to construct houses in that place to ensure that our people live in decent places.

So, I want to encourage my---

(Sen. Cheruiyot’s microphone went off)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Give the Senate Majority Leader a minute to conclude.

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, how can you give me a minute? I know I was not your classmate, like Sen. Sifuna. Anyway, one minute is enough.

It is okay to critique all these programmes, but one should not do it with misinformation. If Sen. Osotsi was keen to tell us the records, he would have told us what the records are, as we speak. Today, in the month of October, we are at 350,000 units. At the beginning of this programme, only 30,000 Kenyans were on the journey to home ownership. Today, if you go to Boma Yangu website, there are more than a million Kenyans who are actively walking the journey to home ownership. That is a product of the programme that we are talking about here today.

I thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Thank you, Senate Majority Leader. You notice that you did not consume the entire one minute, so it confirms you needed less than that. Thank you for that.

Now, Hon. Senators, that brings us to the end of comments on the Statements. We will proceed to process the items on the Order Paper. Orders No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, all require voting, and some are for the Committee of the Whole, and we do not have the numbers. So, Orders No.8 to 13 are hereby deferred.

MOTION

ADOPTION OF REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON DELEGATED LEGISLATION
ON TRAFFIC RULES AND NATIONAL TRANSPORT AND
SAFETY AUTHORITY 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)

MOTION

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON CONFERMENT OF CITY STATUS
TO THIKA MUNICIPALITY IN KIAMBU COUNTY

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 REPORT ON COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND NAIROBI CITY COUNTY 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)

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 REFERENDUM BILL (SENATE BILLS NO.3 OF 2026)

(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)

We will now deal with Order No.14. Clerk, you may call out that Order.

BILL

Second Reading

THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION BILL (NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 44 OF 2025)

(Sen. Cheruiyot on 7.10.2026)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 7.10.2026)

Hon. Members, when the House rose yesterday, in the evening, Sen. Mariam Omar was on the Floor, and she had 12 minutes to conclude on her comments to the Bill. Unfortunately, she is not in. I will, therefore, pass that and allow Sen. Sifuna, who is on the queue, to give his comments on The Public Participation Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 44 of 2025).

Sen. Sifuna: Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, one of the things that I will be sharing, as an experience in the past four years, is that the Office of the Clerk must ensure that every Bill that is going for debate must be on the units that the Members are going to use when they print the Order Paper for the afternoon session. If you look at our units, you will note that what is on the unit is the Bill digest and not the actual Bill. So, it makes it very difficult for those of us who like to read things before we speak to conduct matters here. I am sure these are not problems I am going to face in my next office. I will be sharing these experiences for the benefit of those who will come after me.

The Senate Majority Leader, we all mean well. We want this country to succeed. I am sure you are aware that reports indicate that we can double our food produce if are to have proper irrigation programmes in the areas we used to think could not produce crops. I have seen success stories in areas like Turkana and the others. We have big potential at the Coast with irrigation. We hope that the next administration does not prescribe housing as a solution to finding more farmland.

I am happy that The Public Participation Bill (National Assembly Bill No.44 of 2025) has come at this particular moment in time. It was one of those Bills that was referred to by the Senate Majority Leader when he was reading his Statement on the status of business before this House. He had requested that we try and expedite some of these conversations.

Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, you know that I and the team that we work with in the *Linda Mwananchi* have been going around the country saying that in the spirit of the 2010 Constitution, we are a participatory democracy. Public participation has a history. Prior to 2010, the leadership would assume that it knew what was good for the public. However, there is a lot of knowledge that might come from you engaging the public in terms of what their priorities are in specific areas.

I was very happy when we were down there in Kilifi – and I have spoken about the trip – to the fish landing site in Kilifi Central. Those fishermen told us a very humorous story that when the project engineer or contractor arrived on site, they came there because they were engineers, and had done many projects. They had no regard at all to the local knowledge and the local populations there. When those guys started doing the foundations and stuff, they were just looking at them laughing. But the people who have lived there for years know that sometimes in certain seasons, the water from the ocean moves way farther than where the contractor was doing the foundations. The locals just waited, because in the initial plans for the facility, there was no seawall there. Can you imagine, honourable Temporary Speaker, when that happened, the contractor now

realizes that they needed a seawall to keep out sea water from the project. This is why it is important to have people-led development in our country.

For a vast majority of those laws that have been struck down by our courts for being unconstitutional, the reason has come down to whether there was public participation or whether, in fact, there was effective public participation. When people ask for information that is held by government, there are certain things that the government has to do to enable people to effectively participate in this public participation. Article 35 that guarantees us access to information that is held by the state, is supposed to equip us to be able to effectively participate in these public participations. There is a famous case in which the court decided that this public participation must not just be cosmetic but real. One of the things that you need to be able to participate properly in this forum is information, most of which is held by the State.

The classic example, because it is in the public domain right now, is this discussion about the Aliko Dangote Refinery. Nobody is against development, but you have a commensurate responsibility, as a government, to equip the public with information that you hold for them to be clear on what is happening in their country, especially the information concerning such a large plant.

Information is supposed to be available for us to know what the project is about. In fact, the court tried to lay down what it called the components of public participation. One of them was clarity of the subject matter. In fact, when I was still a member of the Committee on Energy, we would go for public participation, for instance, on the proposed refinery development plan in Turkana. I remember it was a joint sitting of the Committee on Energy of the National Assembly and the Senate. When we went to Changamwe, most of the people who were giving their views thought we were talking about the revival of the Kenya Petroleum Refinery Limited in Changamwe. I remember hon. Gikaria, who was the Chair of Energy from the National Assembly, at every step he had to stop these people and tell them that we were discussing the Turkana refinery.

One of the components of public participation is clarity on the subject matter. What are you intending to do here? That is basic, because we play hide and seek with information with our people. Sometimes we are very dismissive. We just think this is a subject that they cannot understand, yet there is even traditional knowledge in some of these areas that can actually help that the project succeeds.

I am very happy to see that the Bill is coming to address some of the challenges that have been there; that we want to make public participation real. It has placed the responsibility on the proponents of either the law or the project to be the ones, first of all, to facilitate this public participation. It also means that it has to be conducted in a manner that ensures there is clarity on what the project is about; that there is access to information on that project, and that we avoid duplication when it comes to laws.

Senate Majority Leader, I do not know whether this was necessary, because there is already the practice of holding joint public participation sessions between the two Houses to avoid duplication. From experience with the Turkana Field Development Plan (TFDP), I know we held joint public participation with our counterpart committee in the National Assembly, but there was a notorious case during the term of this Parliament. I think it was a constitutional amendment. I fail to remember whether it was the National

Government-Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF), or something like that, where Members of the National Assembly ran around doing public participation on their own without reference to the Senate. That Bill was supposed to come back to the Senate at some point. The question was; were we to do our own public participation?

I am happy that there is clarity in this new Bill which provides that in order for us to avoid duplication, we need to do joint public participation involving committees of the two Houses. I do not know whether Members of the National Assembly will be as happy as the Senate on this particular amendment. They have reasons why sometimes they want to lock out the Senate from some of these sessions, especially on a matter that affects the National Assembly directly, and not that it does not affect us at all.

Since we continue to share experiences, one of the problems we have had in this Senate is resourcing of the Senate. Many members of the public do not know that this House struggles with resources. I will give you two good examples. The first is that one of the best programmes of the Senate is what we call Senate Mashinani, because it allows the Senate to go and interact directly with the public. Regarding the one we had in Kilifi, in my own view, I felt that we were locked away from the public because there were too many roadblocks. For the first time, I saw Armoured Personnel Carriers (APCs) officers outside the Assembly when we were sitting there. I did not see that in Turkana. While getting out of Turkana County Assembly, you would meet people there. It was the same thing in Busia; people were free to interact with us. I counted more than four roadblocks before accessing the county assembly. I asked somebody, and they said that the Senate has too many presidential candidates and, therefore, we need to be protected, which is fine. However, that is a good programme. Last year but one, it had to be postponed because the Senate did not have money.

Secondly, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, prior to the fires that happened in schools such as Utumishi Girls Academy and others, we had proposed, as a Senate to have a select committee that would audit the infrastructure in all our schools. I do not know whether you remember that.

One of the reasons given why that committee could not be set up was that we in the Senate did not have money to go around the country to do an audit of the capacity and infrastructure in our schools. Maybe because the National Assembly somehow never lacks money, the fact that we have joint public participation is going to save the Senate some embarrassment, and ensure that at least our views, as a House, are infused in public participation forums that will be held going forward.

There was another good programme that fell on the sword of this thing called public participation. It was a decision of this House on the proposed cooperation deal between Nairobi City County Government and the national Government. The people of Nairobi need these things, but they have to be done in accordance with the law.

If you can remember, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, it was our Committee on Devolution and Intergovernmental Relations that put a halt or recommended that that agreement be suspended until the law is complied with. One of the biggest problems is that there was no public participation when it came to that particular deal. In fact, there was no involvement of the county assembly. I confessed, as the Senator for Nairobi, that I was not even aware of that deal until I saw my Governor and the President signing it. I do

not think it was the President; I think it was Hon. Musalia Mudavadi, the Prime Cabinet Secretary, who signed that deal.

These things are important. We are saying that we need cooperation between the two levels of government. Provisions of Section 6 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act require the national Government to supplement the budget of Nairobi City County because of the unique nature of the capital; but please, let us do things in accordance with the law.

I am happy because it will reduce all this back and forth. When we have a proper public participation law, when we have people who follow the right procedures, and when we have removal or avoidance of duplication between the two Houses and all these other provisions, we will make progress in terms of reducing even the number of laws that we pass that are struck down by the courts due to lack of public participation.

With those remarks, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I support.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Thank you, Sen. Sifuna.

Proceed, Sen. Alexander Mundigi Munyi.

Sen. Munyi Mundigi: Asante, Bw. Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipa nafasi kuchangia mambo ya *public participation* ili sheria itengenezwe kwa njia inayofaa. Tumetembea nchi yetu ya Kenya na kuona kwamba kwa kaunti zote 47, mambo mengi yamefanyika na pesa za Serikali zinaendelea kupotea.

Nakumbuka tukiwa Kilifi juzi katika Seneti Mashinani, tulihudhuria mambo ya uvuvi wa samaki, lakini tuliona matapeli waliojitokeza wakisema huo mradi ukiisha, hakutakua na Barabara, na hiyo kazi imetumia pesa nyingi. Lakini, kungekua na *public participation* wakati ule, wakiongea watafanya namna gani na uvuvi utaendelea aje, waliojenga huo mradi wangejua barabara kutoka kwa lami mpaka pale, watu watakua wakifika namna gani.

Wiki jana, kama Kamati ya Kilimo, Mifugo na Uvuvi, tulienda Rusinga Island, na pia kule, kuna shida juu ya *public participation*. Tuliona watu wakisema kuwa Mchina anatengeneza mambo ya samaki, wanaweka maji nje, na inarudi kule imetoka. Tukawa na njia refu ya kuwatenganisha, na kukawa na shida kubwa. Kama hiyo ingetengenezwa na ile njia inayofaa kama *public participation*, mwananchi atajua kama ule mradi ni wa *national Government*, *county government*, utakua na pesa ngapi, na hakutakua na shida hata kidogo.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, miradi mingine kama *borehole* au *dam* zikimalizika ndio wenye shamba wanajitoa na kusema shamba ni zao. Tumeona haya kwa miradi mingi sana. Utakuta *dam* imetengenezwa kama ya milioni kumi, lakini baadaye, ikiingia maji, inawekwa *fence* na mtu anasema ni kwake.

Ningeomba kutengenezwe njia ile inayofaa ili kama mradi haujaanza, mwananchi aitwe; kina mama, wazee, vijana na walemavu. Wakae chini, waelemishwe pesa ni ngapi, na mradi utafaidisha watu wangapi. Hata kwa mambo ya Barabara, pahali kwingi utapata barabara ni ya lami au *murram*, lakini, kuna watu wamefunga.

Kwa hivyo, huu mjadala utaweza kusaidia na utafanya kazi ilainike, na mwananchi atakua na njia ya kutetea na kuona serikali inafanya kazi namna gani. Hata si mambo ya miradi peke yake, hata kama watu wanataka kufanya mambo fulani,

waelemishwe pesa imetoka wapi, kama imekuja kutoka ngámbo, na itasaidia wananchi namna gani.

Nikiwa Seneta wa Embu, tumeona watu wamepigana na kuuana. Lakini, kama kutakua na njia inayofaa, utapata wakielelemishwa, kutakua na *security team* na watajua kama mradi ni wa mtu binafsi au ni wa serikali. Tulienda mpaka Budalangi na kuona mradi umewekwa wa *Blue Economy*, na unataka milioni mia moja, na kuna mashine zimewekwa pale na hakuna kazi inafanywa. Uvuvi wa samaki umefifia, na *national Government* na *county government* wanaendelea kupigana, na pesa nyingi za serikali zimepotea.

Bw. Spika wa Muda, kama Seneta wa Embu, naomba tutengeneze sheria inayofaa na ile itakayosaidia wananchi ili kuonyesha vile serikali za kaunti zinafanya kazi, na pia national Government. Serikali ya William Ruto imetuonyesha mambo mengi. Miradi imekuja, kama ya *Affordable Housing*, lakini watu wengi wanapinga. Kwa mambo ya nyumba, hatujajua vile *title deeds* zinapatikana, na ndio maana naunga mkono sheria itengenezwe ili pesa zetu zisipotee.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Sen. Joyce Korir.

Sen. Korir: Thank you very much, hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me a chance to contribute to this very important Bill, The Public Participation Bill (National Assembly Bill No.44 of 2025) that is before the House.

A number of issues have been raised by hon. colleagues. Indeed, it has been a challenge across the divide in terms of how we engage the public on developments and projects that we undertake. Most of the time, members of the public miss important information because of the lack of adequate notice. They are not given sufficient time to know exactly what the Government, whether at the national or county level, intends to undertake within their villages. That is why you find a number of white elephant projects across the country. It is because the people in those particular areas were never notified, or were not even aware of where the resources were coming from, or who was funding those projects. In fact, this morning I was handling a case involving a project done in 2015 in Kimargis that was funded by the Government. To date, it has stalled, yet a lot of resources have been pumped into that project.

This happens because sometimes we, as leaders, do not prioritise public participation. Where we are supposed to notify the people about the importance of a particular project, and where they are supposed to tell us which projects they prefer before we pump money into those projects.

I remember that one of the ways county governments identify projects is through the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) process, which is informed by public participation. However, in a number of instances, members of the public raise issues and provide their priorities, but their views are never taken into consideration. I have been looking at the Bill, particularly Clauses 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15. The Bill is trying to guide us on how best we can handle this process. That is why I know this Bill is going to create a leeway where, once a document is done and reviewed, and members of the public are notified, the relevant committee will check whether the public input has actually been captured in the document.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, Sir, having said that, I want to point out that in most cases, members of the public are notified only a day before. They are not given room to study the document. They are not notified of what is going to happen. Sometimes, it is just a call made to a few individuals known to us, as politicians, perhaps because they support a project that we want to implement. The process is not opened to the rest of the public to criticise it, either positively or negatively. As a result, we end up doing things that are not embraced by the community. If this Bill is adhered to, a number of the issues affecting development in this country will be cured.

Indeed, there have been a number of challenges and I can attest to that. Sometimes, when you call officials from various ministries, especially when serving in the Committee on Delegated Legislation, while checking issues relating to regulations and policies and you ask questions about public participation, they even go to the extent of giving you lists of participants. However, when you try reaching out to some of those individuals, you find that they are not even aware of the existence of that Bill, regulation or policy. This means that most of the time, we go through shortcuts, and that is why we end up doing things the wrong way.

I know this Bill is going to cure a number of these challenges. Although, in this country, we have many laws in place, we do not adhere to them. If the relevant authorities are going to implement to the letter what this House and the National Assembly is proposing, we will have a smooth running of our Government, and developments that will spur our country forward.

There are a number of issues that have been raised on the Bill, but I support it because at the end of the day, it will clear a number of issues that have been lingering in the minds of Kenyans.

I support.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Thank you, Sen. Joyce Korir.

There being no other Member seeking to contribute to this particular Bill, I will call upon the Senate Majority Leader to reply.

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir. I want to thank Members that have taken time to speak to this Bill. This is a very important piece of legislation. Like I observed earlier during my Statement of the Week, this Bill speaks to a very foundational principle in our new Constitution and the order that we aim and espouse to live by. It is one of the principles dreamt about in Article 10 of our Constitution, the national values, that the people must always be involved. Unfortunately, this is one of the most abused constitutional edicts because people have taken it to mean all manner of things.

I have seen very good proposals, policy arrangement and things of the sort being quashed or stopped for want of public participation. Despite the fact that there are certain elements to it, I must appreciate what each and every colleague has said about it. It will go into the final decision. As we seek to do the final amendments, we consider all this business before the rise of the House for the December holidays.

With those many remarks, I beg to reply.

In accordance to Standing Order No. 66(3) I request that the putting of a question be deferred until a later date.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Thank you, Majority Leader. Putting of the question as regards this particular Bill is hereby deferred to the next sitting of the House as requested by the Senate Majority Leader.

(Putting of the Question on the Bill deferred)

Hon. Members, the next phase of our business is Order No.15, Motion on Consideration of the National Assembly Amendments to the Agriculture and Livestock Extension Services Bill, (Senate Bill No.12 of 2022). It is deferred together with Order Nos.16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21,

MOTION

CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK
EXTENSION SERVICES BILL (SENATE BILLS NO.12 OF 2022)

THAT, the National Assembly amendments to the Agricultural and Livestock Extension Services Bill (Senate Bills No.12 of 2022) be now considered.

(Motion deferred)

MOTION

CONSIDERATION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE BUSINESS LAWS
(AMENDMENT) BILL (SENATE BILLS NO.51 OF 2024)

THAT, the National Assembly amendments to the Business Laws (Amendment) Bill (Senate Bills No. 51 of 2024) be now considered.

(Motion deferred)

MOTION

ADOPTION OF PETITION REPORT ON RE-INTRODUCTION OF ELECTIONS
(AMENDMENT) (NO.3) BILL SENATE BILLS NO.48 OF 2021

THAT, the Senate adopts the Report of the Standing Committee on Justice, Legal Affairs and Human Rights (JLAHR) on a Petition by Mr. Mohamed U. Alasow concerning the re-introduction of the Elections (Amendment) (No. 3) Bill (Senate Bills No. 48 of 2021), laid on the Table of the Senate on Tuesday, 8th September, 2026.

(Motion deferred)

MOTION**ADOPTION OF REPORT ON PETITION ON EVICTION OF KOROGOCHO
COMMUNITY LIVING ALONG NAIROBI RIVER CORRIDOR**

THAT, the Senate adopts the Report of the Standing Committee on Land, Environment and Natural Resources on a Petition by Mr. Hezekiah Kuria Karanja and others concerning the eviction of Korogocho community living along the Nairobi River Corridor after its declaration as a Special Planning Area, laid on the Table of the Senate on Wednesday, 16th September, 2026.

(Motion deferred)

MOTION**ADOPTION OF REPORT ON NON-COMPENSATION AND DELAYED
ISSUANCE OF TITLE DEEDS TO RESIDENTS OF
JAMII BORA ESTATE IN KAJIADO COUNTY**

THAT, the Senate adopts the Report of the Standing Committee on Roads, Transportation and Housing on a Petition to the Senate by Mr. Calvin Luther Munayi and other residents of Jamii Bora Estate regarding the delayed issuance of title deeds to residents of Jamii Bora Estate in Kisaju, Kajiado County, laid on the Table of the Senate on Wednesday, 23rd September, 2026.

(Motion deferred)

HOJA

KUMBUKUMBU YA KUDUMU YA
AJALI YA FERI YA LIKONI, 1994

IKIBAINISHA KWAMBA, mnamo tarehe 29 Aprili 1994, janga la ajali ya feri ya Likoni lilisababisha vifo na majeraha kwa wananchi wasio na hatia, wengi wao wakiwa wakaazi wa Likoni na Kaunti ya Mombasa, na hivyo kuleta majonzi makubwa kitaifa pamoja na madhara ya muda mrefu ya kimwili, kisaikolojia, kijamii na kiuchumi kwa familia zilizopoteza wapendwa wao na manusura;

IKIWA NA WASIWASI KWAMBA, licha ya hakikisho na ahadi zilizotolewa na mamlaka mbalimbali kufuatia janga hilo, bado kuna mashaka na maswali kuhusu iwapo fidia ilitolewa kikamilifu na kwa haki kwa familia zote zilizoathirika;

IKIKIRI KWAMBA, kuanzishwa kwa kumbukumbu ya kitaifa ni hatua muhimu ya kuheshimu na kuenzi waliopoteza maisha, na pia ni chombo cha kuendeleza uponyaji wa pamoja wa kijamii na kuimarisha uwajibikaji wa Taifa kwa raia wake;

SASA BASI, Seneti inaamua kwamba –

- i. Kamati ya Kudumu ya Seneti ya Barabara, Uchukuzi na Makazi ifanye uchunguzi wa kina ili kubaini idadi ya familia zilizoathirika, fidia iliyolipwa hadi sasa, madai yoyote ambayo hayajalipwa, pamoja na kubainisha familia zipi bado hazijapata fidia na sababu za kutolipwa kwa fidia hiyo; na,
- ii. Serikali ya Kaunti ya Mombasa kwa ushirikiano na Wizara ya Barabara na Uchukuzi, ianzishe kumbukumbu ya kudumu kwa heshima ya wahanga wa ajali ya feri ya Likoni, 1994 kwa mashauriano na familia zilizoathirika.

(Hoja iliahirishwa)

MOTION

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 39(K) OF THE BASIC EDUCATION ACT ON PROVISION OF SANITARY TOWELS

THAT AWARE THAT, Section 39(k) of the Basic Education Act requires the Cabinet Secretary responsible for education to provide free, sufficient and quality sanitary towels to every girl child registered and enrolled in a public basic education institution who has reached puberty, together with a safe and environmentally sound mechanism for their disposal and that Section 88(2)(g) of the Act provides for conditional capitation funds to facilitate the acquisition of sufficient and quality sanitary towels for eligible girls in public basic education institutions;

RECOGNIZING THAT, the National Government has continued to commit public resources towards the provision of sanitary towels to school-going girls, demonstrating its commitment to menstrual dignity, school attendance and equal access to education;

NOTING THAT, currently the administration of the sanitary towels programme is undertaken through the State Department responsible for Gender and Affirmative Action and the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF);

CONCERNED THAT, the current administration of sanitary towels through the State Department of Gender and the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) and limited funding contravenes the provision of Sections 39(k) and 88(2) (g) of the Basic Education Act;

FURTHER CONCERNED THAT, sanitary towels procured using public funds are distributed or presented by elected leaders in public functions or other individualized distribution channels making the entitlement guaranteed to school-going girls by law be perceived as personal donations or favour from the leaders;

NOW THEREFORE, THE SENATE RESOLVES THAT, the Ministry of Education-

1. fully complies with the provisions of Section 39(k) of the Basic Education Act, by aligning the administration, financing and delivery of the sanitary towels to verified numbers of eligible girls and sufficient provision throughout the school calendar;

2. puts in place safeguards to protect the programme from political exploitation, including prohibiting the personal branding or presentation of sanitary towels procured using public funds as donations or favours from individual public or elected officials;

3. pursuant to the provisions of Section 88(2)(g) provides adequate and predictable funding and establishes a robust accountability mechanism to track allocations, procurement, delivery and coverage at school level; and

4. should submit an annual report to Parliament on the compliance to the provisions of Sections 39(k) and 88(2)(g) of the basic Education Act.

(Motion deferred)

Clerk, kindly call Order No.22.

MOTION

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE PURSUANT TO THE APPROVED CALENDAR

The Senate Majority Leader (Sen. Cheruiyot): Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion-

THAT pursuant to Standing Order No. (31) (3), the Senate do adjourn until Tuesday, 3rd November, 2026.

I request Sen. Joyce Korir to second.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Give Sen. Korir the microphone.

Sen. Korir: Thank you, Mr. Temporary Speaker, Sir, I second.

(Question proposed)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Wakili Sigei): Hon. Senators, there seems to be no request because this is a procedural Motion.

I have no Member seeking to speak to it.

(Question put and agreed to)

You may rise.

(Hon. Senators stood in their places)

ADJOURNMENT

Hon. Senators, there being no other business on the Order Paper, the Senate stands adjourned until Tuesday, 3rd November, 2026, at 2.30 p.m.

The Senate rose at 6.10 p.m.