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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – FIFTH SESSION – 2026

DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND INNOVATION

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REPORT ON:

THE NATIONAL ADDRESSING BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 31 OF 2025)

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID
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DAY: Tuesday
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CLERK-AT-THE-TABLE: Gehude Chebet

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DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CA	Communications Authority of Kenya
CAC	County Addressing Committee
COG	Council of Governors
CS	Cabinet Secretary
G-NAF	Geocoded National Address File
GC	Geospatial Commission
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
JLAC	Justice and Legal Affairs Committee
KICA	Kenya Information and Communications Act
KLRC	Kenya Law Reform Commission
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
MP	Member of Parliament
N.A	National Assembly
NAC	National Addressing Council
NAS	National Addressing System
NIA	National Identification Authority
NIDA	National Identification Agency
NIIMS	National Integrated Identity Management System
NIN	National Identification Number
PAF	Postcode Address File
PCK	Postal Corporation of Kenya
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PS	Principal Secretary
PSMA	Public Sector Mapping Agencies (Geoscape Australia)
RISA	Rwanda Information Society Authority
UPRN	Unique Property Reference Number

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CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

This report presents the proceedings of the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation on the National Addressing Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 31 of 2025). The Bill was published on 24th June 2025 vide Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 101. The Bill underwent First Reading on 1st October 2025, and was thereafter committed to the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation for consideration and reporting to the House, pursuant to Standing Order 127.

The Bill, sponsored by Hon. John Machua Waithaka, MP seeks to give effect to the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution by providing a legal framework for the development and management of a comprehensive National Addressing System.

Kenya has, for decades, operated without a unified, standardized national addressing framework. This absence has hampered e-commerce growth, impeded emergency response, constrained public revenue collection, and undermined effective spatial planning. The Bill is therefore timely and long overdue, representing a significant legislative step toward transforming Kenya's fragmented spatial referencing systems into a digital-ready national framework.

The Committee also conducted a comprehensive comparative analysis of addressing systems in Ghana, Rwanda, South Africa, the United Kingdom and Australia. This analysis yielded critical lessons, including the importance of centralized coordination with enforcement authority, integration with national identification and revenue systems, and the value of public-private partnerships for sustainable financing.

In accordance with Article 118(1)(b) of the Constitution and Standing Order 127(3), the Clerk of the National Assembly, placed advertisements in the print media on 6th August 2026 inviting the public and stakeholders to submit memoranda on the Bill. Further, vide letter Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2026/ dated 24th August 2026, the Committee invited stakeholders for a public engagement session held on Tuesday, 1st September 2026. During the meeting, fourteen (14) stakeholders drawn from Government agencies, regulatory agencies, and industry players submitted both oral and written submissions before the Committee.

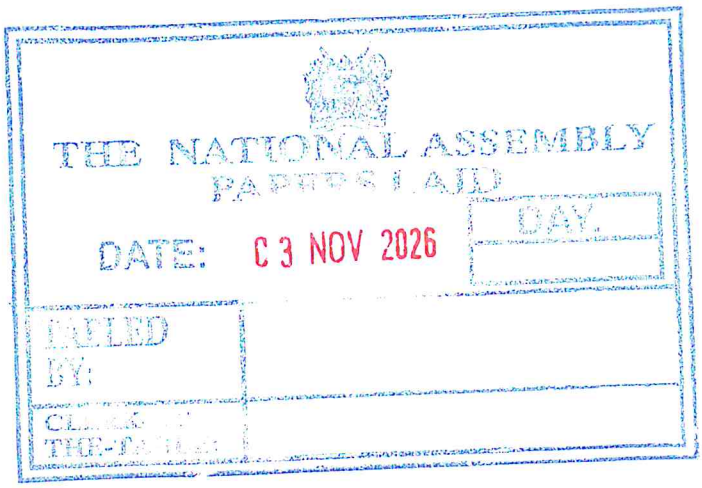
The stakeholders broadly affirmed the Bill's strategic importance and its potential to transform service delivery, enhance public safety, support e-commerce, strengthen land administration, and underpin effective spatial governance. The stakeholders recommended a centralized yet devolved governance model anchored within existing state institutions, with the Communications Authority designated as the national custodian.

The Committee extends its appreciation to the Offices of the Speaker and Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and technical support extended to it during consideration of the Bill. The Committee also thanks all the stakeholders who submitted memoranda and participated in the stakeholder engagement meeting for their invaluable input. Finally, I extend my gratitude to the Honourable Members of the Committee and the Committee Secretariat for their dedication and contribution in the preparation of this Report.

Having considered the National Addressing Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 31 of 2025), the Committee recommends that the House approves the Bill with amendments as outlined in the Schedule under Chapter Seven of this Report.

On behalf of the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation, and pursuant to Standing Order 127(4), it is my pleasure and honour to present to this House the Committee's Report on the National Addressing Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 31 of 2025).

Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, CBS, M.P.
Chairperson,
Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation



CHAPTER ONE

1.0 PREFACE

1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Committee

1. The Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation is one of the twenty (20) Departmental Committees of the National Assembly established under Standing Order 216 whose mandates pursuant to the Standing Order 216 (5) are as follows:

    i. *To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;*
    ii. *To study the programme and policy objectives of ministries and departments and the effectiveness of the implementation; on a quarterly basis, monitor and report on the implementation of the national budget in respect of its mandate;*
    iii. ***To study and review all legislation referred to it;***
    iv. *To study, assess and analyse the relative success of the ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;*
    v. *To investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;*
    vi. *To vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on Appointments);*
    vii. *To examine treaties, agreements and conventions;*
    viii. *To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendations of proposed legislation;*
    ix. *To consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and*
    x. *To examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.*

2. In accordance with the Second Schedule of the Standing Orders, the Committee is mandated to oversee: Communication, information, media and broadcasting (except for broadcast of parliamentary proceedings), information technology, communication technology, including development and advancement of technology, data protection and privacy, cyberspace and cyber-security, artificial intelligence, block-chain technology, and other emerging technologies.

3. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the State Department for ICT and the Digital Economy, as well as the State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunications.

1.2 Committee Membership

4. The Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation was reconstituted by the House on 5th March 2025, and comprises the following Members:

Chairperson
Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, CBS, MP
Dagoretti South Constituency
UDA Party

Vice Chairperson
Hon. Alfah Miruka Ondieki, CBS, MP
Bomachoge Chache Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. Shakeel Shabbir Ahmed, CBS, MP
Kisumu East Constituency
Independent Member

Hon. Erastus Kivasu Nzioka, MP
Mbooni Constituency
WDM-K Party

Hon. Bensuda Joyce Atieno Osogo, MP
Homabay County
ODM Party

Hon. Bernard Kibor Kitur, MP
Nandi Hills Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. Wainaina Njoroge, MP
Kieni Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. (Dr). Gideon Kipkoech Kimaiyo MP
Keiyo South Constituency
UDA Party

Hon. Flowrence Jematiah Sergon, MP
Baringo County
UDA Party

Hon. (Eng.) Mark Nyamita, MP
Uriri Constituency
ODM Party

Hon. Kakuta Maimai Hamisi, MP
Kajiado East Constituency
ODM Party

Hon. Khalif Ali Abdisirat MP
Nominated Member
UDA Party

Hon. Mumina Gollo Bonaya, MP
Isiolo County
Jubilee Party

Hon. Umulkher Harun Mohamed, MP
Nominated Member
ODM Party

Hon. Tubi, Mohamed Tubi, MP
Isiolo South Constituency
UDA Party

1.3 Committee Secretariat

5. The Committee is facilitated by the following staff secretariat:

Mr. Finlay Muriuki
Lead Clerk/ Head of Secretariat

Mr. Sakana Saoli
Clerk Assistant II

Ms. Marlene Ayiro
Principal Legal Counsel I

CPA Thomas Ogwel
Fiscal Analyst I

Ms. Pauline Njuguna
Hansard Reporter I

Ms. Deborah Mupusi
Media Relations Officer I

Mr. Boaz Chebiego
Research Officer III

Ms. Felistas Muia
Public Relations Officer III

Mr. Paul Shana
Serjeant-at-Arms

Mr. Danton Kimutai
Audio Assistant II

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 The Current State of Addressing in Kenya

6. The National Addressing Bill, 2025 (National Assembly Bill No. 31 of 2025) is a private member's Bill sponsored by Hon. John Machua Waithaka, MP (Member for Kiambu Constituency). The Bill seeks to give effect to Paragraphs 18(a) and 21 of Part 1, and Paragraphs 8(b) and 8(c) of Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. Specifically, the Bill provides for the establishment of the National Addressing Council and County Addressing Committees, creates a comprehensive legal framework for the development and regulation of a National Addressing System, and provides for the naming, numbering, and registration of addressable objects across the country.

7. Kenya currently lacks a unified, nationwide addressing system, which has resulted in significant operational and administrative challenges across multiple sectors. Despite sporadic interventions by both government and private entities, efforts to establish a coherent addressing framework have remained fragmented and inconsistent. This absence of a standardized system has far-reaching implications, hindering the growth of e-commerce, constraining public revenue generation, and critically impairing emergency response services.

8. The existing addressing mechanisms in Kenya are characterized by a notable lack of coordination and uniformity across jurisdictions. Various urban areas and residential communities have devised localized addressing systems, frequently resulting in confusion, duplicated efforts, and logistical inefficiencies. Furthermore, County Governments have undertaken independent initiatives to develop their own addressing systems and street signage without reference to a national standard or coordination with neighbouring counties, thereby exacerbating the overall fragmentation.

9. The absence of a comprehensive addressing infrastructure carries profound socio-economic consequences. It directly hampers the growth of e-commerce by complicating last-mile delivery logistics, which increases operational costs for businesses and diminishes consumer confidence in online services. In addition, the inability to accurately and uniformly pinpoint locations impairs the administration of property taxation and public revenue generation. Most critically, it hinders the efficient delivery of essential services, particularly emergency response, where delays in locating incidents can have life-threatening consequences.

10. The establishment and implementation of a National Addressing System is constitutionally framed as a shared responsibility between the National and County Governments. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, assigns distinct but complementary planning functions to both levels of government. The National Government is tasked with national-level planning (including postal services and national spatial coordination), while County Governments are responsible for local planning and development.

11. The Kenya Information and Communications (Numbering) Regulations, 2010 (Legal Notice No. 128), mandate the Communications Authority of Kenya (CA) to develop a National Communications and Addressing Plan (NCAP). Specifically, Regulation 5(1)(a) and (b) requires

the Authority to prepare and publish a national numbering and addressing plan to facilitate universal access to communications services and ensure efficient addressing of delivery points across the country.

12. Prior efforts to institutionalize a National Addressing System have not yielded the desired results. A notable initiative led by the Ministry of ICT, Innovation, and Youth Affairs during the 2016/17 financial year aimed to develop a national framework but stalled without achieving operationalization. Subsequently, a draft policy was developed in 2021; however, it was not finalized, leaving the project incomplete. These earlier efforts have provided critical lessons, culminating in the current Draft National Addressing Policy of 2023, which seeks to address the deficiencies of its predecessors.

13. Several foundational strategic documents, both domestic and international, recognize a robust addressing system as fundamental to national development. Domestically, the National Addressing System is identified as a critical enabler in Kenya Vision 2030 (particularly under the Economic Pillar on Infrastructure and ICT), the National Spatial Plan (2015-2045), the Kenya Digital Masterplan (2022-2032), and the Digital Economy Blueprint (2019). At the regional and continental levels, the East African Community Vision 2050 and the African Union Agenda 2063 highlight the necessity of standardized addressing and location intelligence to facilitate trade, regional integration, and sustainable development.

14. The successful implementation of a National Addressing System is crucial for Kenya's socio-economic trajectory. It will streamline service delivery across both public and private sectors, enhance the efficiency of e-commerce and logistics, significantly improve emergency response and public safety, and strengthen national security through accurate geolocation. Critically, by aligning with international standards and best practices, Kenya will foster regional competitiveness, enhance trade facilitation, and position itself as a digitally enabled economy.

2.2 A Comparative Analysis of National Addressing Systems

15. The following comparator jurisdictions, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Rwanda and Ghana, were selected based on their comparable addressing frameworks, relevance to Kenya's proposed Kenya's institutional context, particularly the national-county intergovernmental dimension, and the maturity of their national addressing or digital address systems.

Ghana

16. Ghana's GhanaPostGPS system (Act 948 of 2017) is the most directly comparable African model to Kenya's proposed Bill. Ghana's GhanaPostGPS system, established under the National Identification Authority and the Ghana Post Company Limited, represents the most directly comparable African model to Kenya's proposed Bill. Both create statutory frameworks for a nationwide digital address system with a unique identifier for every premises. However, Ghana's system uses algorithmically generated digital codes rather than Kenya's consultative community-based naming process. Kenya's approach is more culturally sensitive, preserving local toponymy and heritage, but potentially more complex and resource-intensive to administer at scale. Ghana's experience demonstrates that algorithmically generated codes are faster to deploy but may lack community ownership and cultural relevance. Kenya's Bill, by prioritizing community engagement, could achieve higher public acceptance if adequately resourced.

Rwanda

17. Rwanda's addressing system, integrated with its national identification system and the Irembo e-government portal, demonstrates the transformative potential of a national addressing system as a foundational digital infrastructure layer. The Rwandan model enables seamless service delivery, from land registration to business licensing and emergency response, all linked through a single digital identity. Kenya's Bill, specifically Section 38(3), requires that the National Addressing System be interoperable with other government systems. This positions Kenya to achieve similar integration. However, the Bill does not expressly mandate a clear data-sharing framework.

South Africa

18. South Africa's experience illustrates the limitations of a decentralised addressing regime without a robust national regulatory body. Despite the enactment of the Street Address Act of 2009, South Africa continues to suffer from significant addressing inconsistencies across its municipalities. This is attributable to the absence of a single authoritative national body with enforcement powers over local authorities. Each municipality retains discretion over addressing formats and implementation schedules, leading to duplication, data incompatibility and service delivery gaps. In contrast, Kenya's proposed centralised coordination model, whether vested in a newly created National Addressing Council or in the Communications Authority of Kenya combined with county-level implementation, is structurally superior to South Africa's fragmented approach. The Bill's provision for County Addressing Committees ensures local participation while maintaining national standards through central oversight.

United Kingdom

19. The United Kingdom's Unique Property Reference Number (UPRN) system, administered by the Geospatial Commission and maintained by GeoPlace, demonstrates the profound economic value of a standardised national address data infrastructure. The UPRN provides a persistent, unique identifier for every addressable location across the UK, enabling seamless data sharing across public and private sectors.

20. The economic case for the UPRN system is well-documented. A GeoPlace-commissioned study projected net benefits of up to £202 million by 2020 from better use of address and street data, representing a Return on Investment of 4:1. More recently, GeoPlace found that widespread adoption of address and street data in local authorities could generate £384 million in savings over the period 2022–2026, with an enhanced ROI of 6:1. Furthermore, the broader Postcode Address File (PAF) was estimated to be worth between £992 million and £1.32 billion annually to the UK economy.

21. These underscore that addressing systems are not merely administrative tools but critical economic enablers. Kenya should track similar economic impact metrics from the commencement of the National Addressing System to justify public investment and demonstrate value for money.

2.3 Key Lessons for Kenya

22. **Centralized Coordination:** A centralized authority, such as a dedicated agency or ministry, can effectively coordinate and oversee the development and implementation of a national addressing system.

23. **Leveraging Technology:** Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and geocoding technologies can significantly enhance the accuracy and efficiency of addressing systems.

24. **Public-Private Partnerships:** Collaborating with private sector entities can accelerate the development and deployment of addressing infrastructure.

25. **Phased Implementation:** A phased approach, starting with urban areas and gradually expanding to rural regions, can be a practical strategy for implementing a national addressing system.

26. **Robust Legal Framework:** A strong legal framework is essential to ensure the enforcement of addressing standards and regulations.

27. **Community Engagement:** Involving local communities in the development and implementation of addressing systems can help ensure buy-in and ownership.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL ADDRESSING BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 31 OF 2025)

3.1 Introduction of the Bill

28. The National Addressing Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 31 of 2025) is sponsored by Hon. John Machua Waithaka, MP. The Bill was published on 2nd July 2026 vide Kenya *Gazette* Supplement No. 179. It underwent First Reading on 28th July 2026, and was thereafter committed to the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation for consideration and to facilitate public participation, pursuant to Standing Order 127.

29. The Bill seeks to give effect to Paragraphs 18(a) and 21 of Part 1, and Paragraphs 8(b) and 8(c) of Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. Specifically, the Bill provides for the establishment of the National Addressing Council and County Addressing Committees, creates a comprehensive legal framework for the development and regulation of a National Addressing System, and provides for the naming, numbering, and registration of addressable objects across the country (National Assembly, 2025, Memorandum of Objects and Reasons).

30. The principal object of the Bill is to provide for the development, regulation and use of the National Addressing System, thereby giving effect to paragraphs 18(i) and 21 of Part 1 and paragraphs 8(b) and (c) of Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

31. The Bill proposes to establish the National Addressing Council and County Addressing Committees to oversee the creation, implementation and management of the National Addressing System, including the naming, numbering and allocation of addresses to streets and properties at the national and county levels, respectively.

32. The proposed legislation seeks to establish a standardized and efficient national addressing framework to facilitate the seamless naming and numbering of streets and properties. This is expected to enhance the identification and location of places, improve service delivery, strengthen public administration, and contribute to economic growth through increased trade, expansion of e-commerce, and enhanced revenue and tax collection.

3.2 Clause by Clause Provisions of the Bill

The Bill has 56 clauses divided into eight parts and has one Schedule. The clauses of the Bill provide for:

Part I: Preliminary Provisions

33. **Clauses 1 to 5** of the Bill provide for the short title and long title; interpretation defining key terms including 'address', 'addressing', 'address data', 'addressable object', 'Council', 'Committee', 'National Addressing System', 'Registrar', 'street' and 'user of the system'; objects of the Act; guiding principles including national values, inter-governmental co-operation, natural justice, transparency, modernisation and technology; application to all existing and new addresses in Kenya.

Part II: The National Addressing Council

34. **Clauses 6 to 24** of the Bill provide for the establishment of the National Addressing Council. This Part provides for the functions and powers of the Council, the composition of the Council, conduct of business and affairs of the Council, delegation by the Council, the headquarters of the Council and the role of the county government.

Part III: County Addressing Committees

35. **Clauses 25 to 29** of the Bill provide for the establishment of the County Addressing Committees. This Part provides for the role of the County Executive Committee Member, the functions of the County Addressing Committee and the role of the county government.

Part IV: Naming of Addressable Objects

36. **Clauses 30 to 35** of the Bill provide for the naming of addressable objects and redress mechanisms for persons aggrieved by decisions of the Registrar.

Part V: The National Addressing System

37. **Clauses 36 to 45)** of the Bill provide for the establishment of the National Addressing System. This Part sets out the objects of the System and the administration mechanism of the System.

Part VI: Financial Provisions

38. **Clauses 46 to 51** of the Bill provide for the financial provisions, including the funds of the Council, accounts and audit, and investment of funds of the Council.

Part VII: Delegated Powers

39. **Clause 52** provides that the Cabinet Secretary may make regulations to give effect to the Act and to prescribe anything required or necessary; specific scope includes: addressing procedure; data management and protection; data sharing, retention and disposal; operational oversight criteria; appropriate name criteria; re-naming and re-numbering of streets and buildings; user registration and compliance; fees; and anything required to be prescribed.

Part VIII: Miscellaneous Provisions

40. **Clauses 53 to 56** provides for an offence of unlawful disclosure of personal data, general offences with penalty of fine ≤KES 1,000,000 or imprisonment ≤2 years, or both — covering: carrying out addressing contrary to Act; falsely holding out authority; failing to provide address data to Registrar or Committee; vandalising addressing infrastructure; abetting unauthorised data entry; failing to comply with Council or Committee directions; knowingly obstructing the Authority or Committee; furnishing false or misleading information; obligation on data controllers and processors to comply with Data Protection Act Cap 411C; transition provision: existing data controllers or processors of addressing data must comply with Act within six months of commencement.

Schedule

41. The Schedule to the Bill contains provisions relating to the conduct of the business and affairs of the Council.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION/STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

42. Following the placement of an advertisement in the print media on 6th August 2026 requesting for memoranda from the public and stakeholders, and vide letter Ref: NA/DDC/CII/2026/ dated 24th August 2026, inviting stakeholders to a meeting on Tuesday, 1st September 2026, the Committee received memoranda from the following ten (10) stakeholders on the National Addressing Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 31 of 2026):

i. Hon. John Machua Waithaka, MP
ii. State Department for Broadcasting and Telecommunications
iii. State Department for Internal Security and National Administration
iv. State Department for Housing and Urban Development
v. State Department for Land and Physical Planning
vi. State Department for Roads
vii. Council of Governors
viii. Communications Authority of Kenya
ix. Postal Corporation of Kenya

Kenya Law Reform Commission

43. The stakeholders broadly affirmed the Bill's strategic importance and timeliness. The Committee was informed that, if well implemented, the National Addressing System has the potential to transform service delivery, enhance public safety and emergency response, support the growth of e-commerce and logistics, strengthen land administration, and underpin more effective spatial governance at both national and county levels. The following submissions were made:

4.1 Hon. John Machua Waithaka, MP

44. The sponsor of the Bill, the Hon. John Machua Waithaka, MP, submitted that the principal objective of the Bill is to provide for the development, regulation and use of a National Addressing System, which aims at ensuring seamless naming and numbering of streets and properties guided by stipulated principles to facilitate easy identification and location of places. He informed the committee that the Bill is designed to facilitate the creation and management of a comprehensive National Addressing System, the development of uniform national addressing standards, and the promotion of better planning and provision of essential public services. It also proposed the creation of addresses and enables agencies to better capture, store, manage and exchange address information while enhancing e-commerce through efficient delivery of goods and services.

45. The Hon Waithaka proposed the establishment of a National Addressing Council comprising 11 members and County Addressing Committees of seven members each, whose main function shall be to create and manage the addressing system for naming, numbering and allocation of addresses to streets and properties at the national and county levels respectively. The Council was further proposed to provide an overarching National Addressing framework.

46. The Committee was informed that the Council's activities shall include creating and managing an effective National Addressing System, securing and maintaining an effective data bank of addresses, formulating and reviewing policies and legislations on addressing, establishing partnerships with regional and international addressing bodies, advising the Cabinet Secretary responsible for ICT on addressing matters, promoting technological advances including digital mapping, and administering and enforcing all matters relating to addressing in Kenya.

47. The sponsor of the Bill informed the committee that currently there is no consolidated, unique and harmonized legal framework on addressing in Kenya, with uncoordinated and haphazard multiple addressing and locational services currently in use. It was noted that some residential communities have developed their own addressing systems while various county governments have made attempts to develop addressing systems and signages dating back to pre-independence.

48. The sponsor submitted that the lack of a coherent nation-wide addressing system framework is detrimental to socio-economic development on account of derailing e-commerce and public revenue generation. The committee was informed that business transactions increasingly moving online face challenges in last-mile delivery, while inaccurate address information impedes emergency responses and national security.

49. The sponsor submitted that for Kenya to achieve world-class logistics, implementing the Bill is essential, noting economic benefits including unlocking e-commerce growth, reducing logistics and delivery costs, enabling last-mile delivery in rural areas, enhancing government efficiency in tax collection, emergency response and security, and advancing digital transformation. The sponsor further warned that failure to implement the Bill would result in lost opportunities in the digital economy, high delivery costs, inefficiency in public service delivery, and exclusion of rural populations from e-commerce.

Committee's Observation/Recommendation

4.2 Part I: Preliminary Observations and Constitutional Framework

50. The State Department for Housing and Urban Development submitted that the National Addressing Bill, 2025, is a timely and significant legislative initiative responding to a long-standing gap in Kenya's urban governance and spatial data infrastructure. The Department noted that a well-functioning national addressing system is foundational to effective urban planning, efficient service delivery, land administration, and the inclusion of residents in informal settlements within formal state systems. It emphasized that addressing is an integral component of the spatial planning and urban development ecosystem and must be anchored within statutory planning frameworks.

51. The State Department for Lands and Physical Planning observed that the Bill's long title incorrectly seeks to give effect to paragraphs of the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, which merely assigns functions to the two levels of government and does not create a premise capable of being given effect by an Act of Parliament. The Department proposed that the Bill should instead give effect to Article 66 of the Constitution on the regulation of land use and property, which provides the correct constitutional basis for land use planning.

52. The Communications Authority of Kenya (CA) submitted its memorandum recognizing the importance of a coherent national addressing system as a critical enabler of service delivery, security and the digital economy. However, the Authority informed the Committee that its detailed review identified significant structural, institutional and operational concerns requiring refinement to align with the existing legal framework, particularly the Kenya Information and Communications Act (KICA), Cap. 411A.

Committee Observations/Recommendations

4.3 Part II: Establishment of the National Addressing Council

53. The State Department for Housing and Urban Development submitted that the Principal Secretary responsible for Housing and Urban Development, or a designated representative, be included as a member of the National Addressing Council. The Department justified this by explaining that its mandate to formulate housing and urban development policies, building standards and spatial planning frameworks is directly affected by the addressing system, and representation would ensure policy coherence and coordination.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

54. The State Department for Lands and Physical Planning raised concerns regarding the lack of a clear structure of engagement between the National Addressing Council and the County Addressing Committee. It specifically questioned how county committees would access the national database (paragraph (c) of clause 27), whether registration of addresses would be handled at the county level (paragraph (g) of clause 27), and what role the registries established under clause 7(c) would play once established.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

55. The Communications Authority of Kenya (CA) proposed the complete deletion of Part II (Sections 6 to 24), establishing the National Addressing Council. The Authority noted that the function of national addressing is not a regulatory vacuum; its mandate for developing and managing national numbering and addressing plans has historically resided with the CA under KICA, Cap 411A. It informed the Committee that it is currently reviewing the proposed Numbering Regulations 2026, which will explicitly operationalise the National Addressing Plan.

56. The Authority submitted that establishing a parallel Council would result in unnecessary duplication of mandates, operational inefficiencies and duplication of public expenditure. Citing international best practices, the Authority referenced Tanzania, Malawi and Uganda, where the responsibility typically rests with the ICT regulator. Furthermore, the Authority observed that delegating address assignment solely to a national Registrar would face practical challenges, given that Kenya is largely unaddressed in rural and underdeveloped areas.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

57. The Authority proposed substituting Part II with a new Part II titled **"PART II—ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ADDRESSING SYSTEM",** providing for:
    a) Overall responsibility at the national level vested in the Authority (Section 6);
    b) Role of the Communications Authority (Section 7); and
    c) Powers of the Authority (Section 8)

Committee Observation/Recommendation

4.4 Part III: Establishment of County Addressing Committees

58. The State Department for Housing and Urban Development submitted that addressing implementation must be anchored within statutory planning frameworks and integrated with County Spatial Plans, Urban Integrated Development Plans, and Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans. It noted that aligning addressing with approved plans ensures it supports structured urban growth, infrastructure coordination, and development control rather than operating as a parallel administrative system.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

59. The State Department for Lands and Physical Planning raised significant concerns regarding the constitution of the County Addressing Committees. It noted that while Clause 26 establishes the committees, it is not clear how they will be constituted, leaving room for arbitrariness on the part of the County Public Service Board. The Department submitted that if the constitution of the committee cannot be envisaged at this stage, the clause should be comprehensive enough to provide for its constitution by Regulations.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

60. The Communications Authority of Kenya (CA) proposed replacing the time-bound County Addressing Committees with permanent County Addressing Units embedded within the county public service. Proposed section 26: Establishment of County Addressing Unit. Each county shall establish a County Addressing Unit within the respective county public service to conduct addressing under this Act. The Authority submitted that committees are inherently transitional and ad hoc, whereas units would be institutionalized, permanent functional structures providing continuity, accountability and effective implementation of ongoing addressing functions within the planning departments of County Governments.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

61. The State Department for Lands and Physical Planning noted that there is no clear structure of engagement between the National Addressing Council and the County Addressing Committee on matters such as:
    a. How the county addressing committee has access to the database operated by the Council—paragraph (c) of clause 27.
    b. Whether the Bill envisages assignment and registration of addresses in the National Addressing System, as well as having registration of addresses done by the County Addressing Committee—see paragraph (g) of clause 27.
    c. What will be the role of registries established under clause 7(c); will the County Addressing Committees have access to those registries once established by the council

Committee Observation/Recommendation

62. The Communications Authority proposed deleting Section 27 and replacing it with functions for the County Addressing Unit. The proposed functions of the Unit shall be to—
    a) assign an address to every addressable object in a county;
    b) Enter every assigned address into the address database operated by the Authority;
    c) ensure compliance with this Act in addressing addressable objects in the county;

d) Supervise the installation of signage containing addresses allocated under this Act for an addressable object;
e) Prepare and submit the annual implementation reports of addressing function in a county to the respective county assembly;
f) periodically verify addresses assigned and registered with the National Address System to ensure accuracy and currency;
g) raise public awareness about the requirements of this Act within their respective county;
h) promote effective coordination and integration of county addressing; and
i) Advice on the mobilization of adequate resources for the preparation and implementation of addressing strategies.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

63. The State Department for Housing and Urban Development proposed that nationally uniform fines and penalties be set by the National Addressing Council (paragraph (c) of Section 28). They observed that uniform penalties would ensure consistency across counties, prevent disparities in enforcement, and promote fairness and predictability in implementation.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

64. The Communications Authority proposed deleting Section 28 and replacing it with powers for the County Addressing Unit. This is a consequential amendment following the proposal to replace County Addressing Committees with County Addressing Units. The Proposed Powers include:
    a. Conduct inspections of addressable objects within the county to ensure compliance with the Act;
    b. Provide guidance and support to property owners and occupiers on addressing matters, including address allocation and display requirements;
    c. Impose fines or penalties for non-compliance with the Act;
    d. Direct any person to display their assigned address conspicuously in accordance with the Act;
    e. Require any person, property owner, or occupier to adopt an address within the county; and
    f. Access any information or records necessary to carry out its functions.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

4.5 Part IV: Naming of Addressable Objects

65. The State Department for Housing and Urban Development proposed replacing reliance on applicant-proposed names with centrally generated, unique addressing codes derived from a national database. It submitted that building names may remain optional for identity or branding purposes. The Department justified this by noting that centralized naming avoids duplication, enhances clarity and uniformity and improves navigation, logistics, planning, and emergency response through structured address formats (e.g., County–Ward–Street–Plot Number).

Committee Observation/Recommendation

66. The State Department for Lands and Physical Planning sought clarification on whether applications for naming would be processed through county registries or the National

Addressing System. It submitted that once the system is in place, every county should be assigned a module to handle its addressing processes, including properties and objects owned by the National Government. Regarding Clause 31, the Department proposed that the phrase "public buildings and streets" be qualified further to designate whether these fall under the national or county government, and urged that the host county be included in the naming process to avoid conflict and confusion.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

67. The Communications Authority of Kenya (CA) urged the Committee to delete Sections 30 to 35 in their entirety. The Authority submitted that the Bill currently conflates the distinct legal and administrative processes of *addressing* and *naming*. It noted that the naming of roads, streets, and public places is already comprehensively regulated under existing frameworks, including the County Governments Act, 2012, the Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019, the Survey Act, Cap 299 and the Land Act 2012. The Authority observed that including naming provisions would create duplication, legal overlap, administrative inefficiencies and potential confusion regarding which level of government has jurisdiction.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

4.6 Part V: The National Addressing System

68. The State Department for Housing and Urban Development proposed that the system be established as a fully GIS-enabled and interoperable digital platform integrated with the National Land Information System, National Spatial Data Infrastructure, county GIS systems and Municipal Spatial Data Infrastructures. It justified this by noting that digital integration enhances spatial planning, data accuracy, infrastructure coordination and interoperability with land information systems, civil registration, utilities, and emergency services.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

69. The State Department for Lands and Physical Planning submitted that it is not clear how each party participates or engages through the system to achieve the common goal. It proposed that the establishment of the National Addressing System should, at the onset, incorporate county addressing processes into the system by assigning a module to each County, through which each County shall handle its addressing processes. The State Department proposed the deletion of clause 39, noting that the same is a repeat of clause 30.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

70. The Communications Authority of Kenya (CA) proposed amending clause 38 to designate the Authority as the body responsible for administering the National Addressing System. It submitted that its technical and regulatory expertise in managing national ICT infrastructure and digital platforms, ensuring interoperability with other government systems, and safeguarding the security and privacy of addressing information supports the efficient implementation and long-term sustainability of the National Addressing System.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

71. The Communications Authority proposed amending clause 43 to provide for an application to the Authority for registration as a user of the system. The Authority justified the

consequential amendment to designate the Authority as the administrator of the National Addressing System. The Authority proposed that:

a) A person shall apply to the Authority for registration as a user of the system;
b) The Authority shall issue a notification of registration to a registered user and maintain an electronic register of registered users;
c) The Authority may reject an application where a person fails to meet conditions specified in Regulations; and
d) The Authority may deregister a person who contravenes conditions or is convicted of an offence.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

72. The State Department for Housing and Urban Development proposed allowing limited cost-recovery through development approval fees, utility connection processes, and nominal replacement fees. The Department justified this proposal by noting that these measures would enhance the financial sustainability of the addressing system without imposing an undue financial burden on citizens.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

73. The Communications Authority proposed amending clause 44 to provide for the Authority to charge fees for its services, subject to approval by the Cabinet Secretary. The Authority submitted that this amendment is a consequential measure following the proposal to designate the Authority as the administrator of the National Addressing System.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

74. The Communications Authority proposed amending clause 45 to replace "Council" with "Authority" in reference to obligations to co-operate. This is a Consequential amendment.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

4.7 Part VI: Financial Provisions

75. The Communications Authority proposed the deletion of clauses 46 to 51 as a consequential amendment. The Authority submitted that with the proposed transfer of administration to the Authority, the annual report would be prepared and submitted within the Authority's existing reporting framework. The Authority justified this proposal by noting that the deletion avoids duplication, promotes fiscal efficiency, and ensures consistency with the Public Finance Management Act and other applicable public sector financial management requirements.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

76. The State Department for Housing and Urban Development proposed that the Council establish a public feedback mechanism for reporting address errors and omissions. The Department further proposed that the annual report under clause 51 should include a dedicated section on data quality metrics, including coverage, completeness, and accuracy of geocoding. The Department noted that while clause 40 provides for "periodic verification," there is currently no mechanism for continuous quality improvement, feedback from users, or an independent audit of the data's accuracy and completeness.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

77. The State Department for Lands and Physical Planning proposed amending subclause 51(2) by deleting the words "the National Assembly next sits after" for the purpose of giving more clarity. They noted this will provide greater clarity on the timing of submission of the annual report.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

4.8 Part VII: Miscellaneous Provisions

78. The Communications Authority proposed the deletion of clause 53. The Authority submitted that the Data Protection element is already adequately covered under clause 55 of the Bill, rendering clause 53 redundant. The Authority noted that retaining both provisions would create unnecessary duplication and potential confusion regarding the applicable data protection framework.

Committee Observation/Recommendation

79. The State Department for Lands and Physical Planning proposed inserting the word 'be' between the words 'shall' and 'liable' to correct a grammatical error in the drafting. The State Department also proposed deleting paragraph (g) and substituting it with a new provision stating that a person commits an offence who "knowingly and willingly obstructs the Council or Committee in the performance of any functions under this Act." The Department justified this amendment by clarifying that the obstruction must be knowing and willing, intentional conduct to constitute an offence. Furthermore, the State Department proposed deleting paragraph (h) and substituting it with a provision stating that a person commits an offence who "furnishes the Council or the Committee with any information or produces any document which is false or misleading." The State Department justified this amendment by aligning the provision with standard drafting practice, ensuring clarity regarding the elements of the offence.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

Upon reviewing the National Addressing Bill, 2025, the Committee observed as follows:

1. The long title/preamble as drafted risks ambiguity by implying a constitutional basis for the legislation that is not expressly provided. The Bill is more accurately framed as an ordinary Act of Parliament enacted under Parliament's general legislative authority.

2. The definitions of "Committee" (County Addressing Committee established under section 26) and "Council" (National Addressing Council established under section 6) in Section 2 are inconsistent with the substantive amendments proposed elsewhere in the Bill, which recommend deleting both the National Addressing Council and the County Addressing Committees in favour of the Communications Authority and permanent County Addressing Units respectively. Retaining these definitions as currently drafted would create a mismatch between the interpretation clause and the substantive provisions of the Bill, undermining clarity, coherence, and legal certainty.

3. The Committee observed that the Act should clearly define its objects by establishing a comprehensive, reliable, and inclusive National Addressing System to support commerce, economic development, efficient service delivery, and emergency response and disaster management.

4. The Committee observed that the guiding principles in Section 4 of the Bill required strengthening to ensure that the National Addressing System is developed and administered in a participatory, coordinated, transparent, and sustainable manner and noted that the amendment should aligns the addressing framework with environmental, social, and economic sustainability considerations, while safeguarding privacy and data protection principles in the collection, management, and use of address information.

5. The Bill's proposed National Addressing Council would duplicate functions already vested in the Communications Authority under the Kenya Information and Communications Act (Cap. 411A), which has managed national addressing and numbering through the Kenya Information and Communications (Numbering) Regulations, 2010, and is currently updating these via the proposed Numbering Regulations, 2026.

6. Creating a parallel body would result in overlapping mandates, operational inefficiencies, and an unnecessary fiscal burden on government, since the Council's proposed functions are largely policy-oriented rather than implementation-focused.

7. The Bill's proposed County Addressing Committees are time-bound and ad hoc, which undermines continuity and accountability at the county level. Institutionalising permanent County Addressing Units instead would ensure sustained implementation capacity.

8. The Bill conflates addressing (assigning identifiers to locations/objects) with naming (assigning names to places, roads, buildings), even though naming is already governed under the County Governments Act, the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, the Survey Act, the Land Act, and existing national gazetteering and street-naming standards.

9. Separate financial provisions for a new Council (funds, annual estimates, accounts/audit, investments, annual report) would be unnecessary if administration is placed under the Authority's existing financial governance framework.

10. In comparable jurisdictions, including Tanzania, Malawi and Uganda, national addressing responsibility typically sits with the ICT regulator rather than a standalone council, supporting the case for vesting this function in the Authority.

CHAPTER SIX

6.0 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee, having subjected the National Addressing Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 31 of 2025) to extensive statutory review and public participation recommends that the House approves the Bill with the amendments outlined in the Schedule under Chapter Seven of this Report.



CHAPTER SEVEN

7.0 SCHEDULE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

The Committee proposes the following amendments to the National Addressing Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 31 of 2025), to be moved by the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation in the Committee of the Whole House:

Long Title

1. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting the "long title" and substituting therefor the following new long title—

   "AN ACT of Parliament to establish a National Addressing System; to provide for the administrative framework for address assignment and management; and for connected purposes—

Justification

Clause 2

2. THAT, clause 2 of the Bill be amended by—
   (a) deleting the definition of "committee";
   (b) deleting the definition of "Council";
   (c) deleting the definition of "registrar";
   (d) inserting the following new definitions in their proper alphabetical sequence—

   "Authority" means the Communications Authority of Kenya established under the Kenya Information and Communications Act;

   "unit" means the County Addressing Unit established under section 26; and

   "Director-General" means the Director General of the Authority appointed under the Kenya Information and Communications Act.

Justifications

Clause 3

3. THAT the Bill be amended by deleting clause 3 and substituting therefor the following new clause—

   3. The objects of this Act are to—
      (a) provide for the establishment of a comprehensive and reliable National Addressing System;
      (b) ensure that all addressable objects in the country are identified by an address;
      (c) promote commerce and economic development through accurate and reliable addressing;
      (d) enhance the efficiency of public and private services dependent on address information; and
      (e) support emergency response and disaster management efforts.

Justification

Clause 4

4. THAT the Bill be amended by deleting clause 4 and substituting therefor the following new clause—

4. The implementation of this Act shall be guided by the following principles—
   (a) ensuring that addressing initiatives involve and engage all relevant stakeholders;
   (b) promoting cooperation between national and county governments while respecting the functional and institutional integrity of each level of government;
   (c) ensuring that addressing processes are transparent wit clear roles and mechanisms for holding stakeholders accountable;
   (d) promoting the development and maintenance of an addressing system that is environmentally socially and economically sustainable; and
   (e) fostering an addressing that respects privacy and data protection principles.

Justification

Part II of the Bill

5. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting PART II and substituting therefor the following new part—

PART II: ADMINISTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ADDRESSING SYSTEM

6. The management of the National Addressing System is vested in the Authority.

7. (1) The Authority shall be responsible for overseeing the development and implementation of addressing systems throughout Kenya.
   (2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) the Authority shall—
      (a) establish, maintain and administer the National Addressing System;
      (b) ensure effective and efficient use of shared national addressing infrastructure;
      (c) monitor the implementation of the national addressing standards;
      (d) establish procedures for verifying ad validating addresses;
      (e) promote international cooperation in matters relating to addressing;
      (f) provide technical assistance to county governments and stakeholders on matters relating to addressing;
      (g) ensure the seamless integration of the national addressing system with various operations of holders of address data;
      (h) facilitate alternative dispute resolution mechanisms on disputes arising under this Act; and
      (i) perform such other functions as may be necessary to achieve the objects of this Act.

8. (1) The Authority shall have all the powers necessary for the performance of its functions under this Act, and in particular shall have power to—
      (a) request and obtain information from any relevant persons to fulfill its functions;
      (b) issue administrative guidelines and directives to ensure compliance with this Act;
      (c) inspect and monitor the implementation and adherence to the National Addressing System; and
      (d) establish and maintain partnerships with relevant stakeholder.

Justifications

Clause 26

6. THAT, the Bill be amended in—

(a) subclause (1) by deleting the word "Committee: appearing immediately after the word "Addressing" and substituting therefor the word "Unit" and
(b) subclause (2) by deleting the word "Committee" appearing immediately after the word "Addressing" and substituting therefor the word "Unit"

Justification

Clause 27

7. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 27 and substituting therefor the following new clause—

27. The functions of the County Addressing Committee shall be to—
   (a) assign an address to every addressable object in their respective county;
   (b) enter every assigned address into the address database operated by the Authority;
   (c) ensure compliance with this Act in addressing addressable objects in the respective county;
   (d) supervise the installation of signage containing addresses allocated under this Act for an addressable object;
   (e) prepare and submit annual implementation reports of addressing function in a county to the respective county assembly
   (f) periodically verify addresses assigned and registered with the National Addressing System to ensure accuracy and currency;
   (g) raise public awareness about the requirements of this Act within their respective county;
   (h) promote effective coordination and integration of county addressing; and
   (i) advise on the mobilization of adequate resources for the preparation and implementation of addressing strategies in their respective county.

Justification

Clause 28

8. THAT the Bill be amended by deleting clause 28 and substituting therefor the following new clause 28—

28. The powers of the County Addressing Unit shall be to—
   (a) conduct inspections of addressable objects within their respective county to ensure compliance with the Act;
   (b) provide guidance and support to property owners and occupiers on addressing matters including address allocation and display requirements;
   (c) direct any person to display their assigned address in a conspicuous manner in accordance with the Act;
   (d) require any person, property owner, or occupier to adopt an address within their respective county; and
   (e) access any information or records necessary to carry out its functions under the Act.

Justification

Clause 30

9. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 30.

Justification

Clause 31

10. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 31.

Justification

Clause 32

11. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 32.

Justification

Clause 33

12. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 33.

Justification

Clause 34

13. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 34.

Justification

Clause 35

14. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 35.

Justification

Clause 38

15. THAT, clause 38 of the Bill be amended in—

(a) subclause (2) by the deleting the word "Council" and substituting therefore the word "Authority";
(b) subclause (3) by the deleting the word "Council" and substituting therefore the word "Authority"; and
(c) subclause (4) by the deleting the word "Council" and substituting therefore the word "Authority";

Justification

Clause 43

16. THAT, clause 43 of the Bill be amended—
(a) in subclause (1) by deleting the word "Council" and substituting therefore the word "Authority";
(b) by inserting the following new subclauses immediately after subclause (2)—
(2A) The Authority shall—
(a) issue a notification of registration to a registered user of the System; and
(b) maintain an electronic register of registered users of the System.

(2B) The Authority may—

(a) reject an application under this section where a person fails to meet the conditions specified in regulations or any other relevant law; or

(b) remove a person from the register, where the person—

(i) contravenes the conditions specified in the regulation made under this Act or any other law; or

(ii) is convicted on an offence under this Act or any other relevant law relating to improper access to or interference with the System.

Justification

Clause 45

17. THAT, clause 45 of the Bill be amended—

(a) by deleting the marginal note and substituting therefor the following new marginal note—"Obligations to co-operate with the Authority";

(b) in the opening statement by deleting the word "Council" and substituting therefore the word "Authority"; and

(c) by deleting the word "Council" appearing in paragraph (e) and substituting therefor the word "Authority".

Justifications

Clause 46

18. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 46.

Justification

Clause 47

19. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 47.

Justification

Clause 48

20. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 48.

Justification

Clause 49

21. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 49.

Justification

Clause 50

22. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 50.

Justification

Clause 52

23. THAT, clause 52 of the Bill be amended in subclause (2) by deleting paragraph (d).

Justification

Clause 53

24. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting clause 53.

Justification

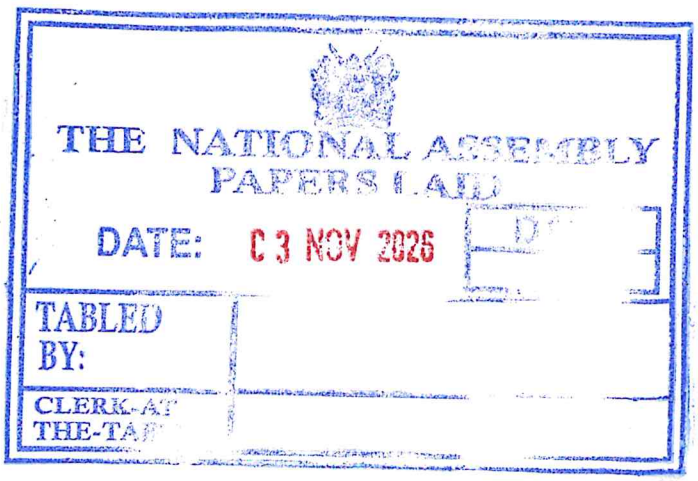
Schedule

25. THAT, the Bill be amended by deleting the Schedule.

Justification

SIGNED..... **DATE**.....08 10 2026

HON. JOHN KIARIE WAWERU, CBS, MP
CHAIRPERSON,
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND INNOVATION



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT - FOURTH SESSION – 2025

DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION AND INNOVATION

ADOPTION REGISTER

Adoption of the Report of the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation on its consideration of The National Addressing Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 31 of 2025)

Venue: Pride Inn Paradise Hotel, Mombasa

Date: 28th August 2026 **Time:** Start 10.~~00am~~ End

No.	MEMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, CBS, MP - **Chairperson**	
2.	Hon. Alfah Miruka Ondieki, CBS, MP – **Vice Chairperson**	
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