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THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE HANSARD

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THE HANSARD

Wednesday, 12th March 2025

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

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

PRAYERS

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, we have a quorum to transact business.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

(Several Members walked into the Chamber)

Hon. Members, take your seats. Take the nearest seat.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE MEDIATION COMMITTEE ON THE SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE GAMBLING CONTROL BILL

Hon. Members, I have a short communication on the appointment of Members to the Mediation Committee on the Senate amendments to the Gambling Control Bill (National Assembly Bill No.70 of 2023).

Hon. Members, you will recall that on Thursday, 16th January 2025, the House rejected the Motion on consideration of the Senate Amendments to the Gambling Control Bill (National Assembly Bill No.70 of 2023). Consequently, the said Bill was referred to a Mediation Committee in accordance with Article 112 of the Constitution and Standing Order 149.

Article 113 of the Constitution requires that whenever a Bill is referred to a mediation committee, the Speakers of the Houses of Parliament appoint an equal number of Members of each Houses to attempt to develop a version of the Bill that the Houses will pass.

In this regard Honourable Members, having consulted with the Leader of the Majority Party and the Leader of the Minority Party, I have appointed the following Members to represent the National Assembly in the Mediation Committee:

1. Hon. Daniel Wanyama, CBS, MP;
2. Hon. Omboko Milemba, CBS, MP;
3. Hon. (CPA) Kuria Kimani, CBS, MP;
4. Hon. (Dr.) Jackson Kosgei, MP;
5. Hon. Dominic Letipila, MP;
6. Hon. Kwenya Thuku, MP;
7. Hon. Ariko Namoit, MP;
8. Hon. Mark Nyamita, MP; and,
9. Hon. Irene Kasalu, MP.

Hon. Members, we shall await the appointment of Senators to the Mediation Committee for the Committee to be fully constituted, for purposes of commencing the mediation process. Once I receive a Message from the Senate to that effect, I will convey the same to the House.

Thereafter, the Mediation Committee will embark on an attempt to develop a mediated version of the Bill in accordance with Article 113 of the Constitution for consideration by the Houses of Parliament.

The House is accordingly guided.

Hon. Members, while still on my feet, allow me to recognise a delegation from the Transitional National Legislature of the Republic of South Sudan. I wish to introduce a delegation from the Transitional National Legislature of the Republic of South Sudan seated in the Speaker's Row. The delegation comprises the following six Members of the Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC) of the Transitional National Legislature of South Sudan:

1. Hon. Stephen Ajongo Akol, MP, Commissioner and Leader of the delegation
2. Hon. Mary Bicensio Wani, MP, Commissioner;
3. Hon. Regina Joseph Kaba, MP, Commissioner;
4. Hon. Regina Richard Aban, MP, Commissioner;
5. Hon. John Orach Nyiker, MP, Commissioner; and
6. Mr Dominic Bandima Albert Paul, Commissioner.

The delegation, accompanied by three senior parliamentary officers, is on a benchmarking visit to our Parliamentary Service Commission to learn about the structure, functions and operations of the Commission and the Parliament of Kenya.

Hon. Members, on my behalf and that of the National Assembly, I extend a warm welcome to the delegation, which I had the opportunity to meet this morning accompanied by Commissioner Faith Gitau and Commissioner Senator Wamatinga. I wish them fruitful engagements and an enjoyable stay in their second home, Kenya.

Their team leader, Hon. Stephen Ajongo Akol, was with us in the Sudan peace process from Machakos to Naivasha, which led to the historic signing of the comprehensive peace agreement presided over by our late President Kibaki at Nyayo Stadium. He is one of the heroes of South Sudan. You can acknowledge him again.

(Applause)

While still on my feet, allow me to also recognise a team of Diaspora Technical Working Group. I wish to acknowledge the presence of a delegation of 25 Kenyans from the Diaspora Technical Working Group who are seated in the Speaker's Gallery. You may stand to be acknowledged.

(Applause)

The Diaspora Technical Working Group led by Mr Danson Mukule of the United States of America is a voluntary patriotic coalition of 100 Kenyan citizens residing across Africa, Asia, Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and all those islands), Europe, North America, South America and the Middle East regions. The delegation is on a visit to the country to engage Parliament, civil society groups and the Executive on critical diaspora electoral reforms.

Hon. Members, on my behalf and that of the House, I welcome the delegation to the National Assembly and wish them fruitful engagements. The delegation has met with the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs (JLAC), Hon. Murugara's Committee, and the Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations. They also had an engagement this morning with yours truly, accompanied by Hon. Murugara and Hon. Major (Rtd) Bashir.

You are welcome to the House of Parliament.

Next Order.

PAPERS

Hon. Speaker: Deputy Leader of the Majority Party.

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Hon. Owen Baya (Kilifi North, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. I beg to lay the following Papers on the Table:

1. Reports of the Auditor-General and Financial Statements of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund for the year ended 30th June 2024, and the certificates therein in respect of the following constituencies:

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Ainabkoi; | (v) Konoin; |
| (b) Baringo South; | (w) Kuresoi South; |
| (c) Bomet East; | (x) Kuria West; |
| (d) Borabu; | (y) Lurambi; |
| (e) Bumula; | (z) Magarini; |
| (f) Bura; | (aa) Matayos; |
| (g) Butula; | (bb) Mosop; |
| (h) Chepalungu; | (cc) Mwingi West; |
| (i) Garsen; | (dd) Nandi Hills; |
| (j) Gilgil; | (ee) North Mugirango; |
| (k) Ikolomani; | (ff) Rabai; |
| (l) Kabuchai; | (gg) Sabatia; |
| (m) Kajiado South; | (hh) Sigowet/ Soin; |
| (n) Kanduyi; | (ii) Sotik |
| (o) Khwisero; | (jj) Suba South; |
| (p) Kibwezi West; | (kk) Subukia; |
| (q) Kilifi North; | (ll) Turkana East; |
| (r) Kinango; | (mm) Ugenya; |
| (s) Kisauni; | (nn) Ugunja; |
| (t) Kitui Central; | (oo) Vihiga; and, |
| (u) Kitui South; | (pp) Webuye East. |

2. Reports of the Auditor-General and Financial Statements for the years ended 30th June 2021, 30th June 2022, 30th June 2023, and certificates therein respect of the following:

- (a) AIC Morop Girls Secondary School, Nakuru;
- (b) AIC Chebisas Boys High School, Uasin Gishu;
- (c) Baricho Boys High School;
- (d) Kikima Secondary School;
- (e) Koisamo Secondary School;
- (f) Mama Ngina Kenyatta School;
- (g) Michinda Secondary School;
- (h) Milimani High School;
- (i) Moi Girls Secondary School Marsabit;
- (j) Moyale Boys High School;
- (k) Ndura Secondary School;
- (l) Ngoto Boys High School;
- (m) Njoro Township Secondary School;
- (n) St. Angela's Girls Secondary School, Kitui County; and,
- (o) St. Matthias Mulumba Matinyani Boys Secondary School.

Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you. Next is the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

Hon. George Murugara (Tharaka, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. I beg to lay the following Paper on the Table:

Report of the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs on its consideration of the Senate amendments to the Houses of Parliament Bi-cameral Relations Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 44 of 2023).

Hon. Speaker: Next Order.

QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

Hon. Speaker: We start with request for statements.

Hon. Mumina Bonaya, the Member for Isiolo County.

REQUESTS FOR STATEMENTS

DELAYED OPERATIONALISATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS IN ISIOLO COUNTY

Hon. Mumina Bonaya (Isiolo County, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2) (c), I wish to request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security regarding the operationalisation of the administrative units in Isiolo County.

Administrative units are critical in ensuring essential government services are accessible to the citizenry. On 17th March 2022, the then Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration, *vide* Gazette Notice No. 2969, established several administrative units in Isiolo County to enhance the coordination of national Government functions. The units include Oldonyiro and Sericho sub-counties, Moliti, Jaldesa, Chafes, Checheles, Lafe, Duse and Kiwanjani locations and Moliti, Qarsa, Koone, and Chafes sub-locations. During his visits to Isiolo County in 2022, 2023 and 2024, the former Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration gave an assurance that the administrative units would be operational by the end of 2024. However, this is yet to be done and residents of Isiolo County continue to travel long distances to access Government services. The operationalisation of these units will provide an opportunity for socio-economic development through recruitment opportunities for the youth in institutions such as the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF), the National Police Service (NPS), the Kenya Forest Service (KFS), the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and other Government departments.

It is against this background that I request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security on the following:

1. Status update on the operationalisation of newly created administrative units in Isiolo County that were gazetted in March 2022; and
2. Measures the ministry is taking to fast-track the process, including a clear timeline for their operationalisation.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you. Yes, Hon. Julius Sunkuli. Is it on the same issue? Go ahead.

Hon. Julius Sunkuli (Kilgoris, KANU): Hon. Speaker, I just want to joyride on her request for a Statement. Kindly, when the Chairman stands to address the issue, he should not limit himself to Isiolo. This is a matter that is affecting many parts of Kenya, including my constituency. We would like to have clear timelines. Sometimes, some people read these things in different ways. However, it would be good if the Statement clearly states that the lack of operationalisation is due to some aspects the ministry knows. If it is limited to Isiolo, it may not bring out a clear picture of the whole country.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Bowen.

Hon. Kangogo Bowen (Marakwet East, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Allow me to say something about the request for a Statement by Hon. Mumina. There are so many administrative units—some date back almost three years since they were gazetted and have never been operationalised. There is need to have a policy. The Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security and his Committee should know that there is need to have a policy on the creation of administrative units. Many Cabinet Secretaries who take the Ministry of Interior and National Administration office create and gazette many administrative units. They gazette their villages into districts and their locations into divisions. They do that without a budget. We have so many examples of these challenges across the country. It will now require that the current Cabinet Secretary operationalises the administrative units that are gazetted before he gazettes others. There is need to do that. Otherwise, we will have Cabinet Secretaries coming in, doing their own things and then leaving. So, as the Committee responds to this request, there is a need for this House to come up with a regulation policy that will guide the creation of administrative units in the country. I support that request for a Statement.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Owen.

Hon. Owen Baya (Kilifi North, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I would also like to joyride on the same request for a Statement. I will just say one thing. I request the Committee in charge to ensure that there is sufficient budget. We can speak and ask all these questions but we should know that. I have been to the Ministry of Interior and National Administration office several times, and I have always been told that they gazette administrative units but do not have a budget for their operationalisation. So, I would like to request Hon. Tongoyo's Committee to ensure that as we debate this Financial Year's Budget Estimates, it consolidates all the administrative units that have been gazetted and budget for their operationalisation.

Today, I have five chiefs and assistant chiefs who were actually installed, but they are not getting their salaries because there is no budget for that. This is something that is all over the country. You know, I received a call from the people of Magarini who said that they have five chiefs and seven assistant chiefs who were appointed but are not getting salaries. This is very dangerous for our country. My friend, Hon. Lentoijoni, is telling me that he has 26 chiefs who have been appointed, and there is no budget for their salaries. This will enable corruption and make these officers not work properly. So, before Hon. Tongoyo's Committee approves any budget for that ministry or department, it should ensure that money is set aside to pay the chiefs and operationalise the administrative units created and gazetted.

I thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Those are enough joyriders. What is it Hon. Nicholas Ng'ikor?

Hon. Nicholas Ng'ikor (Turkana East, JP): Hon. Speaker, I just want to add my voice on the issue of administrative units. In Turkana East, we are facing the same challenge in administrative units. Suguta Sub-County was created, and it is now operational. However, it is only the Deputy County Commissioner (DDC) who is there. There are no Assistant County Commissioners (ACCs) and chiefs. All these were gazetted together. I do not know how the DDC can work without his assistant chiefs. This House is where we make the budget for all the ministries, including the Ministry of Interior. It is now time that this House stops asking these questions and have a budget in place for these officers down there to assist the public on issues of security. In my constituency, people are facing a lot of insecurity problems because we do not have officers on the ground. Having officers there will minimise insecurity in those areas. This issue should be addressed to help the public by taking services closer to them.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Tongoyo, you can see the number of joyriders, and there are many more. Hon. Johanna, when he finishes, just whisper to him what you want. He is next to you.

(Laughter)

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Speaker, as you have rightly put it, the interest is so high. I will give a comprehensive response the first week after the short recess. I want to confirm that I actually discussed with Hon. Bonaya. When we were discussing the Budget Policy Statement (BPS) with the Ministry of Interior and the Cabinet Secretary as a Committee, we interrogated the same. For the record – as we wait for the comprehensive response from the ministry – I confirm to the House that, as it is, the ministry has confirmed that we have 24 sub-counties that are ready for operationalisation. We have about 88 divisions, 318 locations and 674 sub-locations. In these Second Supplementary Estimates, we had a shortage of about Ksh284 million for the same.

I am sure if you had given more time to this request for a Statement, we would have got many joy riders. The issue has always been about resources and this House appropriates resources. Yesterday, when we were sitting in the Liaison Committee, I really pleaded with Members to give something like half a billion Kenyan shillings to operationalise the gazetted administration units. At the same time, we put across a very strict recommendation to the Cabinet Secretary to have a very clear policy on the creation of new administration units henceforth. I know that we are still in the process of approving the Second Supplementary Estimates. If this House sees it fit to give the ministry some money, like half a billion Kenyan Shillings plus the Ksh284 million, we can operationalise a majority of the administration units. If this House allocates enough money, we can operationalise as many units as possible.

Hon. Speaker, I submit.

Hon. Speaker: Well, you will still have to bring a written response in three weeks.

Hon. Members, before I give Hon. Joshua Kandie the opportunity, allow me to acknowledge the following schools seated in the Speaker's Gallery:

1. Olderkesi Secondary School, Narok West, Narok County.
2. Kianyaga High School, Gichugu, Kirinyaga County.
3. Kibutha Girls High School, Kangema, Murang'a County.
4. AIC Chebisas Girls, Aldai, Nandi County.
5. Iruma Girls High School, Maara, Tharaka Nithi.
6. Young Aspiring Leaders' Association, Nambale, Busia County.

Hon. Members, in the tradition of the House, you should welcome your visitors.

(Applause)

The Member for Aldai has requested that I give her the opportunity to welcome the school from her constituency. On behalf of the House, she will also welcome all the visitors.

Hon. Marianne Kitany (Aldai, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I stand to welcome the girls from AIC Chebisas from Aldai Constituency. I also welcome the other students from the other schools. Today, we are seated down here in the red seats, and they are up there watching us. We encourage them to work very hard and smart because tomorrow, any of them could be seated where we are today. Therefore, we encourage them to work hard and smart in school. Welcome to Nairobi City County and the Parliament of Kenya.

Hon. Speaker: Member for Gichugu, Hon. Gichimu.

Hon. Gichimu Githinji (Gichugu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I join the Member for Aldai in welcoming all the students who have visited Parliament this afternoon, particularly Kianyaga High School, which is within my constituency. This school has been shining for many years, with exemplary performance at the national music festivals. It is one of the schools that has also produced very eminent and prominent leaders in this country, including Hon. GK, an alumnus of the school. Without belabouring the point, I wish to remind the students that

education is key. I encourage them to continue doing well, both academically and in co-curricular activities. The future is bright for all of you.

Thank you so much, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Tongoyo.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I also join the rest of my colleagues and yourself in welcoming all the students visiting this august House to follow the proceedings first-hand. In particular, I welcome Olderkesi Secondary School, which is from my constituency. This is a school from the most remote part of Narok County. Last year, they had a mean score of about 8.02, which was the best in the county. This is commendable. Additionally, amongst them are our future leaders. I wish them all the best.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Joshua Kandie, Member for Baringo Central.

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS IN BARINGO CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY

Hon. Joshua Kandie (Baringo Central, UDA): Hon. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I rise to request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Education regarding the shortage of teachers in Baringo Central Constituency.

A teacher shortfall in a school presents several challenges including increased workload for existing teachers, inconsistent student learning experiences, difficulty meeting diverse student needs, large class sizes, potential for curriculum gaps, reduced quality of instruction and difficulties in maintaining a positive learning environment, all of which can significantly impact student performance and overall school operations. Recent reports indicate a shortfall of teachers across all educational levels in Baringo Central Constituency. Many schools in the constituency remain severely understaffed, affecting the delivery of quality education.

It is against this background that I request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Education on the measures that the Ministry of Education has put in place to ensure schools have adequate teachers to meet the shortfall, especially in Baringo Central.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Kandie. Hon. Melly, can you respond in three weeks?

Hon. Julius Melly (Tinderet, UDA): Yes, Hon. Speaker, I will respond in the next three weeks. Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Dorice Donya.

PAYMENT OF ANNUAL BONUSES TO TEA FARMERS

Hon. Dorice Donya (Kisii County, WDM): Hon. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I rise to request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock regarding the payment of annual bonuses to tea farmers.

Tea farming is a major economic activity in Kenya, contributing significantly to the country's export earnings and providing livelihoods for millions of Kenyans. However, there have been growing concerns and complaints from tea farmers regarding the disparity in the payment of bonuses by factories in various regions. Tea farmers in some regions, such as Kisii County, Nyamira County and parts of the Rift Valley, receive significantly lower bonuses compared to their counterparts in other regions despite similar input and production levels. This disparity, which is against the Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) dividend payout

policy, has caused concerns about fairness, transparency, and equity in the payment system among farmers.

It is against this background that I request the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock to apprise the House of the following:

1. The criteria used to determine the rates of annual bonuses paid to tea farmers across the different regions and factories in Kenya.
2. The reasons behind the significant variations in bonus payments to tea farmers in the country.
3. The measures the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, through the relevant agencies such as the Tea Board of Kenya and the Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA), is taking to ensure that all tea farmers receive fair, uniform, and transparent bonuses based on their production levels.
4. The timeline within which the ministry will address the disparity to ensure that tea farmers across the country are treated fairly.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Donya.

Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock. Leader of the Majority Party, inform the Chairman to bring a response in three weeks.

Hon. John Kaguchia.

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF BLOOD TESTING KITS

Hon. Kaguchia John (Mukurweini, UDA): Hon. Speaker, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 44(2)(c), I rise to request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Health regarding the acute shortage of blood testing kits in the country.

In the recent past, the Kenya National Blood Transfusion Service (KNBTS) has been facing an acute shortage of essential testing kits used for blood donation, including laboratory reagents and blood bag kits for testing and storing donated blood. The lack of essential kits has led to the wastage of donated blood, a very critical resource. The crisis, which has led to a shortage of supply of screened blood in the country, if not resolved, could lead to increased cases of death of patients in need of blood transfusions. I dare say the issue of blood bank depletion is a national security concern.

It is against this background that I request a Statement from the Chairperson of the Departmental Committee on Health on the following:

1. Report on the measures that the Government has put in place to avert a crisis and ensure there are adequate essential testing kits to enable screening of blood donated across the country.
2. What immediate measures the Government is taking to ensure uninterrupted provision of screened blood for transfusion to patients, especially those in current need.
3. The long-term measures being put in place to mitigate the risk and ensure constant supply of essential medical testing kits.
4. Measures to adequately facilitate the Kenya National Blood Transfusion Service to carry out its mandate uninterrupted.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Kaguchia.

Chairman, Departmental Committee on Health. Leader of the Majority Party. Yes, Hon. Pukose.

Hon. (Dr) Robert Pukose (Endebess, UDA): I am still the Chairman until tomorrow. I will still be a ranking Member of the Committee. We can give a response in three weeks when the National Assembly resumes from recess.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Pukose. Next Order. The Deputy Speaker. Hold on, Hon. Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Kaguchia John (Mukurweini, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I disagree a little with the Hon. Chairman on the number of weeks he has given. Since this is a very sensitive health issue, by the time we are done with the three weeks of recess, we will have lost many patients in the country. Hon. Speaker, I propose that he give a response as early as this Friday if you allow.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Kaguchia, Hon. Pukose has said that he ceases being the Chairman of that Committee tomorrow. The Committee has to elect a Chairperson. We are also going on recess on Friday, 14th March 2025, after the Morning Sitting. So, you will just have to bear with us. I direct that a response be brought on day one after recess. The recess is only two weeks. We can bear with that. Are you okay with that?

Hon. Kaguchia John (Mukurweini, UDA): Hon. Speaker, because the Committee is a growing concern, the incoming Chairperson can take up the matter immediately after he is elected tomorrow. This will ensure that we put a bit of pressure as Parliament on the Executive to ensure that members of this nation access blood transfusion services because of the sensitivity of the issue.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Pukose, whomever you elect as the Chairperson, ask...

Yes, Hon. Pukose?

Hon. (Dr) Robert Pukose (Endebess, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I know the issue that Hon. Kaguchia has raised is critical, but I indulge him to allow a smooth transition so that we can give him a satisfactory answer. If we were to give him an answer by Friday, he would still complain that it is not satisfactory. I ask the Member to be patient, and we will give him a satisfactory answer in three weeks.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you. Three weeks. Deputy Speaker.

STATEMENT

EXEMPLARY PERFORMANCE OF THE WOMEN'S SEVENS RUGBY TEAM

Hon. Gladys Boss (Uasin Gishu County, UDA): Hon. Speaker, pursuant to Standing Order 259D, I wish to make a Statement on the remarkable achievements of Kenya's National Women's Sevens rugby team, popularly known as the Lionesses' in the recently concluded first and second round of the World Sevens Rugby Challenge (HSBC) Series, which were held in Cape Town in the Republic of South Africa on the 1st and 2nd of March 2025.

Hon. Speaker, for many years, lovers of rugby have known the men's rugby team as one that has brought honour and glory to the country in rugby. It is, therefore, impressive that the Kenya women's rugby team has been steadily rising to stardom and bringing sporting glory to the country, as demonstrated in Cape Town during the just-concluded World Sevens Rugby HSBC Series. In the first-round final, Kenya triumphed over Argentina with a hard-fought 17-12 victory. Further, in the second-round final, Kenya delivered a dominant performance, overwhelming the hosts South Africa with a convincing 17-0 win.

Notably, this heroic performance marks the first time in history that our Lionesses have claimed victory in a rugby challenge series and won two consecutive tournaments. This is truly an exceptional performance by our women's rugby team, resulting from hard work, incredible resilience, determination and skill. Their achievements are even more commendable considering the numerous challenges that our women's rugby team continues to face, including financial constraints, resource limitations and limited visibility. As we know, Hon. Speaker,

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they visited Bunge, and we were able to provide them with food for one year. Those are some of the obstacles that could potentially hinder the sport's growth and advancement. The Lionesses have shown unwavering dedication by overcoming these to excel on a global stage.

As we commend our women's rugby team for its spectacular performance, it is important to note that in the world of sports, women often face unique challenges and barriers, including unequal opportunities, gender-based discrimination and inadequate access to health care services.

Therefore, as parliamentarians, we have a constitutional duty and a responsibility to address these issues head-on and ensure that our girls are empowered to thrive in their chosen sports disciplines without fear of discrimination or prejudice. In this regard, I wish to thank the stakeholders, such as Safaricom PLC, who have already come out strongly to support our Lionesses in overcoming some of these hindrances. I urge more organisations to consider supporting our women's rugby team and other disciplines featuring female sportspersons.

Hon. Speaker, to our Lionesses, I say this: Continue to shine brightly on the rugby field, inspire the next generation of sportswomen, and never forget your worth and value as women. You are a role model and champion of change, and your contributions to our national pride are truly invaluable. Once again, I say, *hongera kwenu na endeleeni kukaza mshipi. Asante* Lionesses.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker. We join you in congratulating them as well.

Hon. Dorice Donya (Kisii County, WDM): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Donya, what is out of order?

Hon. Dorice Donya (Kisii County, WDM): Hon. Speaker, I rise on Standing Order 173. There is a horrible accident which has happened to women in Kenya.

Hon. Speaker: An accident?

Hon. Dorice Donya (Kisii County, WDM): Yes, a serious one.

Hon. Speaker: Where?

Hon. Dorice Donya (Kisii County, WDM): In the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure. We have 15 Members and there is only one lady. That is an accident and a big one, according to Standing Order 173. You can imagine, Hon. Speaker, 14 men seated with one woman. They will not deliberate. We applied for these positions. This is telling us that women Members cannot manage transport committees yet we are the ones who walk miles to the markets and rivers. What are they telling us? Women have been placed in the Departmental Committee on Social Protection, and you want us to approve the National Dialogue Committee (NADCO) Report. To the men in this House, we need justice. This Committee needs to be disbanded, Hon. Speaker. Women voices should be respected.

For the same reason, they allocate women representatives who serve four to ten constituencies the same allocation for operations as a single constituency Member of Parliament. This should stop and women must be respected. We are the ones who breastfeed and bring life to this world. Hon. Speaker, it is very wrong and we protest. We do not like it; we want balance and equity. Equity, equity!

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: I hear you, Hon. Donya. Next.

Hold on, Clerk-at-the-Table. Yes, Leader of the Minority Party.

Hon. Junet Mohamed (Suna East, ODM): Hon. Speaker, with your indulgence, we need to take note of the issue raised by Hon. Dorice. In the reorganisation of committees, together with the Leader of the Majority Party, we must ensure that more women serve in the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure.

Having said that, an international event for women is happening in New York this week. While men issues are being discussed, women are also present. However, the delegation sent by Parliament to New York consists only of women. Why did we not have male Members to go and discuss women's issues? There is also an anomaly in that issue. There is a serious accident taking place in New York, where only our female colleagues are meeting without a single male Member. This needs to be addressed.

Thank you.

(Applause)

Hon. Speaker: What is good for the goose is good for the gander. Clerk-at-the-Table, before you call the next Order, allow me to...

Hon. Donya, the reconstitution of committees is done by your leaders. One is sitting in front of you, the one preaching about the accident. The other one is across the Floor. Take your complaints and address the matter with them.

Hon. Gladys Boss (Uasin Gishu County, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Deputy Speaker.

Hon. Gladys Boss (Uasin Gishu County, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I am just giving a point of information to Hon. Junet to let him know that what is happening in New York is called positive discrimination.

Hon. Jematiah Sergon (Baringo County, UDA): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Jematiah.

Hon. Jematiah Sergon (Baringo County, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Still on Standing Order 173, what Hon. Donya mentioned is also a replica in the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning. When you talk about the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), it is a meeting for women's agendas and affairs. But in this case, we are talking about a committee that deals with resources and policy issues, and it does not mean that women should be isolated because of gender.

(Applause)

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Junet.

(Hon. Jematiah Sergon spoke off the record)

Hon. Speaker: Order! Take your seat, Hon. Jematiah. Address the Speaker.

Hon. Junet Mohamed (Suna East, ODM): Hon. Speaker, the Leader of the Majority Party and I have acknowledged the anomalies in the committees and we will address them. The committees must have gender parity.

Regarding what is happening in New York, men are also stakeholders. What women are discussing there also affects us. We must be present in New York because we are stakeholders in women's issues as they affect us. What you will discuss there must be implemented when we are present here. We are stakeholders, and you must engage us, especially fathers of girls like me. I must know the agenda of women in New York.

Hon. Speaker: Order! No more gender passions on the Floor. I want to acknowledge the presence of Kirirwa Junior School from Imenti Central Constituency, Meru County, in the Public Gallery, and Koelel Forces Academy from Gilgil Constituency, Nakuru County, in the Speaker's Gallery. On my behalf and that of the House, we welcome the students and their teachers to the House of Parliament.

Next Order.

BILL*First Reading*

THE CONSTITUTION OF KENYA (AMENDMENT) BILL
(National Assembly Bill No. 4 of 2025)

*(The Bill was read a First Time and referred
to the relevant Committee)*

MOTION

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON THE 2025 BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Liaison Committee on the Budget Policy Statement for the Financial Year 2025/2026 and a compendium of Departmental Committee reports on the 2025 BPS, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 11th March 2025, and pursuant to the provisions of section 25(7) of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, Cap 412A and Standing Order 232 (9) and (10):

- (a) Approves the BPS for the Financial Year 2025/2026;
- (b) Makes the following Financial Resolutions with respect to the BPS:
 - (i) That, the National Government budget ceiling be approved at Ksh2,523,774,081,480;
 - Of which:*
 - 1. The Executive Ksh2,447,536,081,480
 - Of which:*
 - The Office of the Auditor-General Ksh8,652,200,000;
 - 2. Parliament Ksh49,488,200,000; and,
 - 3. The Judiciary Ksh26,749,800,000.
 - (ii) That, the allocation to County Government Equitable Share be approved at Ksh405,069,420,197.
 - (iii) That, consistent with the latest audited and approved revenues for Financial Year 2020/2021 amounting to Ksh1,570,562,147,014, the allocation to the Equalisation Fund be set at Ksh7,852,814,725.
 - (iv) That, the arrears to the Equalisation Fund be set at Kshs2,747,185,275.
 - (v) That, the allocation for the County Government Additional Allocations be approved at Ksh69,802,409,623 as per the Third Schedule, which shall form the basis for the County Government Additional Allocations Bill for the Financial Year 2025/2026.
 - (vi) That, the allocation for the public participation initiatives be approved at Ksh3,000,000,000;
- (c) Resolves that, the First and Second schedules form the basis for the ceilings for the Financial Year 2025/2026 Budget Estimates.
- (d) Resolves that, once approved by the House, these recommendations shall form the basis for Financial Year 2025/2026 Budget Estimates;
- (e) Resolves that, consistent with the Resolution of the House on the 2025 Medium Term Debt Strategy (MTDS), the fiscal deficit is maintained at 4.3 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

- (f) Orders that, the First Schedule to the Order Paper forms the basis for the ceilings for the Financial Year 2025/2026 Budget Estimates.
- (g) Makes the Policy Resolutions contained in the Second Schedule to the Order Paper (Non-financial recommendations relating to the BPS for the Financial Year 2025/2026).
- (h) Makes the necessary adjustments to the schedules.

FIRST SCHEDULE

CEILINGS FOR THE FY 2025/26 BUDGET ESTIMATES

FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
1011	Executive Office of the President	3,941,544,700	800,000,000	4,741,544,700
	0603000 Government Printing Services	765,700,000	500,000,000	1,265,700,000
	0701000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	1,548,344,700	150,000,000	1,698,344,700
	0703000 Government Advisory Services	1,096,700,000	-	1,096,700,000
	0770000 Leadership and Coordination of Government Services	530,800,000	150,000,000	680,800,000
1012	Office of the Deputy President	3,332,101,500	100,000,000	3,432,101,500
	0734000 Deputy President Services	3,332,101,500	100,000,000	3,432,101,500
1013	Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary	926,617,860	-	926,617,860
	0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision Services	926,617,860	-	926,617,860
1014	State Department for Parliamentary Affairs	390,045,040	-	390,045,040
	0759000 Parliamentary Liaison and Legislative Affairs	93,200,000	-	93,200,000
	0760000 Policy Coordination and Strategy	90,200,000	-	90,200,000

FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26

VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	0761000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	206,645,040	-	206,645,040
1015	State Department for Performance and Delivery Management	597,999,400	10,000,000	607,999,400
	0762000 Public Service Performance Management	85,900,000	5,000,000	90,900,000
	0764000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	259,799,400	-	259,799,400
	0772000 Service Delivery Management	206,100,000	-	206,100,000
	077300 Coordination and Supervision of Government	46,200,000	5,000,000	51,200,000
1016	State Department for Cabinet Affairs	272,938,680	-	272,938,680
	0758000 Cabinet Affairs Services	272,938,680	-	272,938,680
1017	State House	6,771,507,120	715,400,000	7,486,907,120
	0704000 State House Affairs	6,771,507,120	715,400,000	7,486,907,120
1023	State Department for Correctional Services	37,244,110,400	1,050,000,000	38,294,110,400
	0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	473,810,400	62,000,000	535,810,400
	0627000 Prison Services	34,780,100,000	815,000,000	35,595,100,000
	0628000 Probation & After Care Services	1,990,200,000	173,000,000	2,163,200,000
1024	State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	10,479,755,080	10,038,800,000	20,518,555,080
	0605000 Migration & Citizen Services Management	4,479,300,000	6,849,600,000	11,328,900,000

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	0626000 Population Management Services	4,865,500,000	2,839,200,000	7,704,700,000
	0631000 General Administration and Planning	1,134,955,080	350,000,000	1,484,955,080
1025	National Police Service	115,509,102,660	2,378,300,000	117,887,402,660
	0601000 Policing Services	115,509,102,660	2,378,300,000	117,887,402,660
1026	State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	30,478,448,600	6,985,000,000	37,463,448,600
	0629000 General Administration and Support Services	9,813,648,600	6,683,000,000	16,496,648,600
	0630000 Policy Coordination Services	1,638,200,000	65,000,000	1,703,200,000
	0632000 National Government Field Administration Services	19,026,600,000	237,000,000	19,263,600,000
1032	State Department for Devolution	1,511,913,060	2,876,000,000	4,387,913,060
	0712000 Devolution Services	1,511,913,060	2,876,000,000	4,387,913,060
1036	State Department for ASALs and Regional Development	4,845,361,400	2,532,300,000	7,377,661,400
	0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development	2,774,800,000	1,807,700,000	4,582,500,000
	0743000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	289,661,400	-	289,661,400
	1013000 Integrated Regional Development	1,780,900,000	724,600,000	2,505,500,000
1041	Ministry of Defence	192,098,947,260	12,516,000,000	204,614,947,260
	0801000 Defence	180,231,900,000	12,316,000,000	192,547,900,000
	0802000 Civil Aid	335,000,000	-	335,000,000

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	2,629,747,260	-	2,629,747,260
	Programme 4: Defence Industrialization	8,902,300,000	200,000,000	9,102,300,000
1053	State Department for Foreign Affairs	20,798,655,140	2,346,400,000	23,145,055,140
	0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	2,801,155,140	238,100,000	3,039,255,140
	0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy	17,798,000,000	1,948,300,000	19,746,300,000
	0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy	49,500,000	-	49,500,000
	0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Development and Technical Cooperation	150,000,000	160,000,000	310,000,000
1054	State Department for Diaspora Affairs	672,790,860	-	672,790,860
	0752000 Management of Diaspora and Consular Affairs	672,790,860	-	672,790,860
1064	State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training	36,866,985,200	5,764,000,000	42,630,985,200
	0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training	36,364,000,000	5,764,000,000	42,128,000,000
	0507000 Youth Training and Development	67,000,000	-	67,000,000
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	435,985,200	-	435,985,200
1065	State Department for Higher Education and Research	146,139,859,200	3,668,000,000	149,807,859,200
	0504000 University Education	145,249,000,000	3,668,000,000	148,917,000,000
	0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	644,000,000	-	644,000,000

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	246,859,200	-	246,859,200
1066	State Department for Basic Education	131,607,150,000	17,541,000,000	149,148,150,000
	0501000 Primary Education	14,629,000,000	13,759,000,000	28,388,000,000
	0502000 Secondary Education	102,873,000,000	3,757,000,000	106,630,000,000
	0503000 Quality Assurance and Standards	9,377,000,000	25,000,000	9,402,000,000
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	4,728,150,000	-	4,728,150,000
1071	The National Treasury	71,431,851,180	52,001,300,000	123,433,151,180
	0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	59,561,451,180	4,727,300,000	64,288,751,180
	0718000 Public Financial Management	9,738,300,000	31,773,000,000	41,511,300,000
	0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	1,524,100,000	15,501,000,000	17,025,100,000
	0720000 Market Competition	608,000,000	-	608,000,000
1072	State Department for Economic Planning	3,485,854,020	66,257,800,000	69,743,654,020
	07710000 Monitoring and Evaluation Services	173,500,000	56,000,000	229,500,000
	0707000 National Statistical Information Services	868,100,000	1,651,800,000	2,519,900,000
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	399,454,020	-	399,454,020
	Macro-economic Policy, National Planning and Research	1,388,200,000	66,000,000	1,454,200,000

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	Sectoral and Intergovernmental Development Planning	656,600,000	64,484,000,000	65,140,600,000
1082	State Department for Medical Services	71,697,392,460	27,495,000,000	99,192,392,460
	0402000 National Referral & Specialized Services	46,793,000,000	9,216,000,000	56,009,000,000
	0410000 Curative & Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Adolescent Health RMNCAH	1,630,000,000	15,800,000,000	17,430,000,000
	0411000 Health Research and Innovation	3,224,500,000	430,000,000	3,654,500,000
	0412000 General Administration	20,049,892,460	2,049,000,000	22,098,892,460
1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	26,819,130,020	5,051,800,000	31,870,930,020
	0406000 Preventive and Promotive Health Services	7,835,800,000	4,339,800,000	12,175,600,000
	0407000 Health Resources Development and Innovation	10,045,000,000	672,000,000	10,717,000,000
	0408000 Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	8,598,600,000	40,000,000	8,638,600,000
	0412000 General Administration	339,730,020	-	339,730,020
1091	State Department for Roads	71,567,269,200	126,991,100,000	198,558,369,200
	0202000 Road Transport	71,567,269,200	126,991,100,000	198,558,369,200
1092	State Department for Transport	21,002,468,000	45,440,000,000	66,442,468,000
	0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	1,413,468,000	1,799,000,000	3,212,468,000
	0203000 Rail Transport	677,000,000	36,840,000,000	37,517,000,000

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26

VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	0204000 Marine Transport	18,000,000	4,165,000,000	4,183,000,000
	0205000 Air Transport	14,021,000,000	750,000,000	14,771,000,000
	0216000 Road Safety	4,873,000,000	1,886,000,000	6,759,000,000
1093	State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	3,674,021,400	2,359,000,000	6,033,021,400
	0220000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs	3,674,021,400	2,359,000,000	6,033,021,400
1094	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	1,438,380,800	111,861,000,000	113,299,380,800
	0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement	933,000,000	100,710,000,000	101,643,000,000
	0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development	155,000,000	11,151,000,000	11,306,000,000
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	350,380,800	-	350,380,800
1095	State Department for Public Works	3,830,330,200	771,000,000	4,601,330,200
	0103000 Government Buildings	674,000,000	478,000,000	1,152,000,000
	0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access	104,000,000	234,000,000	338,000,000
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	361,330,200	-	361,330,200
	0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry	2,691,000,000	59,000,000	2,750,000,000
1104	State Department for Irrigation	1,418,459,400	16,944,400,000	18,362,859,400
	1014000 Irrigation and Land Reclamation	822,200,000	13,570,400,000	14,392,600,000

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	015000 Water Storage and Flood Control	408,000,000	1,950,000,000	2,358,000,000
	1022000 Water Harvesting and Storage for Irrigation	28,000,000	1,424,000,000	1,452,000,000
	1023000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	160,259,400	-	160,259,400
1109	State Department for Water & Sanitation	6,206,249,200	39,408,000,000	45,614,249,200
	1001000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	595,249,200	307,000,000	902,249,200
	1004000 Water Resources Management	2,130,000,000	14,000,000,000	16,130,000,000
	1017000 Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	3,481,000,000	25,101,000,000	28,582,000,000
1112	State Department for Lands and Physical Planning	5,865,208,880	2,977,400,000	8,842,608,880
	0101000 Land Policy and Planning	4,633,700,000	1,800,400,000	6,434,100,000
	0121000 Land Information Management	-	1,177,000,000	1,177,000,000
	0122000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	1,231,508,880	-	1,231,508,880
1122	State Department for Information Communication Technology & Digital Economy	3,487,270,400	17,684,000,000	21,171,270,400
	0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	374,270,400	-	374,270,400
	0210000 ICT Infrastructure Development	1,271,000,000	14,439,000,000	15,710,000,000
	0217000 E-Government Services	1,842,000,000	3,245,000,000	5,087,000,000
1123	State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	6,192,886,800	645,000,000	6,837,886,800

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	240,886,800	-	240,886,800
	0208000 Information and Communication Services	5,704,000,000	645,000,000	6,349,000,000
	0209000 Mass Media Skills Development	248,000,000	-	248,000,000
1132	State Department for Sports	1,574,125,560	17,100,000,000	18,674,125,560
	0901000 Sports	1,574,125,560	17,100,000,000	18,674,125,560
1134	State Department for Culture and Heritage	3,450,913,220	90,000,000	3,540,913,220
	0902000 Culture / Heritage	2,260,700,000	53,000,000	2,313,700,000
	0903000 The Arts	414,200,000	-	414,200,000
	0904000 Library Services	498,900,000	-	498,900,000
	0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	148,613,220	-	148,613,220
	0916000 Public Records Management	128,500,000	37,000,000	165,500,000
1135	State Department for Youth Affairs and the Creative Economy	2,264,798,020	1,840,400,000	4,105,198,020
	0221000 Film Development Services	662,000,000	76,700,000	738,700,000
	0711000 Youth Empowerment Services	585,100,000	11,200,000	596,300,000
	0748000 Youth Development Services	757,600,000	1,752,500,000	2,510,100,000
	0749000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	260,098,020	-	260,098,020
1152	State Department for Energy	12,151,339,400	43,087,900,000	55,239,239,400

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	359,339,400	320,000,000	679,339,400
	0212000 Power Generation	2,495,000,000	10,489,000,000	12,984,000,000
	0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution	9,228,000,000	30,274,900,000	39,502,900,000
	0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies	69,000,000	2,004,000,000	2,073,000,000
1162	State Department for Livestock	4,601,734,200	6,515,000,000	11,116,734,200
	0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development	4,601,734,200	6,515,000,000	11,116,734,200
1166	State Department for the Blue Economy and Fisheries	2,831,976,780	6,799,000,000	9,630,976,780
	0111000 Fisheries Development and Management	2,572,600,000	6,116,000,000	8,688,600,000
	0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	199,776,780	-	199,776,780
	0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy	59,600,000	683,000,000	742,600,000
1169	State Department for Crop Development	16,830,870,860	28,171,000,000	45,001,870,860
	0107000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	8,337,370,860	8,641,500,000	16,978,870,860
	0108000 Crop Development and Management	3,121,700,000	19,502,100,000	22,623,800,000
	0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management	132,500,000	-	132,500,000
	0120000 Agricultural Research & Development	5,239,300,000	27,400,000	5,266,700,000
1173	State Department for Cooperatives	6,839,692,020	1,565,500,000	8,405,192,020

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	0304000 Cooperative Development and Management	6,839,692,020	1,565,500,000	8,405,192,020
1174	State Department for Trade	3,457,753,940	170,000,000	3,627,753,940
	0309000 Domestic Trade and Enterprise Development	1,907,100,000	100,000,000	2,007,100,000
	0310000 Fair Trade Practices And Compliance of Standards	195,100,000	70,000,000	265,100,000
	0311000 International Trade Development and Promotion	1,021,000,000	-	1,021,000,000
	0312000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	334,553,940	-	334,553,940
1175	State Department for Industry	2,997,582,820	6,132,600,000	9,130,182,820
	0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	371,582,820	-	371,582,820
	0320000 Industrial Promotion and Development	1,048,600,000	4,806,400,000	5,855,000,000
	0321000 Standards and Quality Infrastructure & Research	1,577,400,000	1,326,200,000	2,903,600,000
1176	State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	1,723,028,100	4,629,000,000	6,352,028,100
	0316000 Promotion and Development of MSMEs	716,400,000	1,029,000,000	1,745,400,000
	0317000 Product and Market Development for MSMEs	380,700,000	1,550,000,000	1,930,700,000
	0318000 Digitization and Financial Inclusion for MSMEs	350,700,000	2,050,000,000	2,400,700,000
	0319000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	275,228,100	-	275,228,100
1177	State Department for Investment Promotion	1,384,999,560	4,313,400,000	5,698,399,560

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	0322000 Investment Development and Promotion	1,384,999,560	4,313,400,000	5,698,399,560
1184	State Department for Labour and Skills Development	4,335,813,700	1,882,700,000	6,218,513,700
	0910000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	538,013,700	-	538,013,700
	0906000 Labour, Employment and Safety Services	1,165,100,000	506,400,000	1,671,500,000
	0907000 Manpower Development, Industrial Skills & Productivity Management	2,632,700,000	1,376,300,000	4,009,000,000
1185	State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	38,166,865,820	1,907,000,000	40,073,865,820
	0908000 Social Development and Children Services	3,490,200,000	183,000,000	3,673,200,000
	0909000 National Social Safety Net	34,409,600,000	1,724,000,000	36,133,600,000
	0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	267,065,820	-	267,065,820
1192	State Department for Mining	1,032,734,240	632,000,000	1,664,734,240
	1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	403,734,240	-	403,734,240
	1009000 Mineral Resources Management	345,000,000	294,000,000	639,000,000
	1021000 Geological Survey and Geoinformation Management	284,000,000	338,000,000	622,000,000
1193	State Department for Petroleum	25,878,409,200	5,061,000,000	30,939,409,200
	0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas	25,878,409,200	5,061,000,000	30,939,409,200

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
1202	State Department for Tourism	15,931,133,980	1,984,000,000	17,915,133,980
	0313000 Tourism Promotion and Marketing	703,000,000	669,000,000	1,372,000,000
	0314000 Tourism Product Development and Diversification	14,910,900,000	1,279,000,000	16,189,900,000
	0315000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	317,233,980	36,000,000	353,233,980
1203	State Department for Wildlife	12,027,418,200	2,298,000,000	14,325,418,200
	1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management	12,027,418,200	2,298,000,000	14,325,418,200
1212	State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	2,335,900,400	3,822,900,000	6,158,800,400
	0911000 Community Development	1,044,300,000	3,500,000,000	4,544,300,000
	0912000 Gender Empowerment	967,100,000	322,900,000	1,290,000,000
	0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	324,500,400	-	324,500,400
1213	State Department for Public Service	19,874,308,020	1,195,000,000	21,069,308,020
	0710000 Public Service Transformation	8,404,800,000	1,080,000,000	9,484,800,000
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	409,408,020	-	409,408,020
	0747000 National Youth Service	11,060,100,000	115,000,000	11,175,100,000
1221	State Department for East African Community	584,697,960	-	584,697,960
	0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration	584,697,960	-	584,697,960

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
1252	The State Law Office	6,028,132,220	200,000,000	6,228,132,220
	0606000 Legal Services	3,451,800,000	-	3,451,800,000
	0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs	1,696,100,000	50,000,000	1,746,100,000
	0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	880,232,220	150,000,000	1,030,232,220
1271	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	4,293,956,520	100,000,000	4,393,956,520
	0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption	4,293,956,520	100,000,000	4,393,956,520
1281	National Intelligence Service	52,154,978,400	-	52,154,978,400
	0804000 National Security Intelligence	52,154,978,400	-	52,154,978,400
1291	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	4,140,266,760	86,000,000	4,226,266,760
	0612000 Public Prosecution Services	4,140,266,760	86,000,000	4,226,266,760
1311	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	1,976,366,700	-	1,976,366,700
	0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties	1,976,366,700	-	1,976,366,700
1321	Witness Protection Agency	843,999,660	-	843,999,660
	0615000 Witness Protection	843,999,660	-	843,999,660
1331	State Department for Environment & Climate Change	3,690,258,400	2,712,000,000	6,402,258,400
	1002000 Environment Management and Protection	1,789,000,000	2,268,000,000	4,057,000,000
	1010000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	593,258,400	-	593,258,400

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	1012000 Meteorological Services	1,308,000,000	403,000,000	1,711,000,000
	Programme 4: Water Rehabilitation and Conservation	-	41,000,000	41,000,000
1332	State Department for Forestry	9,259,558,200	7,071,000,000	16,330,558,200
	1018000 Forests Development, Management and Conservation	9,056,000,000	7,071,000,000	16,127,000,000
	1024000 Agroforestry and Commercial Forestry Development	21,400,000	-	21,400,000
	1025000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	182,158,200	-	182,158,200
2011	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	526,168,440	-	526,168,440
	0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	526,168,440	-	526,168,440
2021	National Land Commission	1,996,772,400	1,007,000,000	3,003,772,400
	0119000 Land Administration and Management	1,996,772,400	1,007,000,000	3,003,772,400
2031	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	3,947,550,980	30,000,000	3,977,550,980
	0617000 Management of Electoral Processes	3,905,650,980	30,000,000	3,935,650,980
	0618000 Delimitation of Electoral Boundaries	41,900,000	-	41,900,000
2061	The Commission on Revenue Allocation	407,118,600	-	407,118,600
	0737000 Inter-Governmental Transfers and Financial Matters	407,118,600	-	407,118,600
2071	Public Service Commission	3,561,042,980	35,300,000	3,596,342,980
	0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	899,542,980	35,300,000	934,842,980

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	0726000 Human Resource Management and Development	2,451,600,000	-	2,451,600,000
	0727000 Governance and National Values	140,900,000	-	140,900,000
	0744000 Performance and Productivity Management	43,200,000	-	43,200,000
	075000 Administration of Quasi-Judicial Functions	25,800,000	-	25,800,000
2081	Salaries and Remuneration Commission	479,583,720	-	779,583,720
	0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management	479,583,720	-	779,583,720
2091	Teachers Service Commission	381,780,450,000	455,000,000	382,235,450,000
	0509000 Teacher Resource Management	371,223,000,000	413,000,000	371,636,000,000
	0510000 Governance and Standards	1,350,000,000	-	1,350,000,000
	0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	9,207,450,000	42,000,000	9,249,450,000
2101	National Police Service Commission	1,326,868,200	-	1,326,868,200
	0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management	1,326,868,200	-	1,326,868,200
2111	Auditor General	8,259,032,880	355,000,000	8,614,032,880
	0729000 Audit Services	8,259,032,880	355,000,000	8,614,032,880
2121	Office of the Controller of Budget	773,923,500	-	773,923,500
	0730000 Control and Management of Public finances	773,923,500	-	773,923,500
2131	Commission on Administrative Justice	673,089,480	-	673,089,480

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
	0731000 Promotion of Administrative Justice	673,089,480	-	673,089,480
2141	National Gender and Equality Commission	474,507,180	-	474,507,180
	0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination	474,507,180	-	474,507,180
2151	Independent Policing Oversight Authority	1,308,055,140	-	1,308,055,140
	0622000 Policing Oversight Services	1,308,055,140	-	1,308,055,140
	Sub-Total: Executive	1,710,780,381,480	736,455,700,000	2,447,236,081,480
1261	The Judiciary	24,237,400,000	1,700,000,000	25,937,400,000
	0610000 Dispensation of Justice	24,237,400,000	1,700,000,000	25,937,400,000
2051	Judicial Service Commission	812,400,000	-	812,400,000
	0619000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	812,400,000	-	812,400,000
	Sub-Total: Judiciary	25,049,800,000	1,700,000,000	26,749,800,000
2041	Parliamentary Service Commission	2,687,700,000	-	2,687,700,000
	0765000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	2,491,700,000	-	2,491,700,000
	0766000 Human Resource Management and Development	196,000,000	-	196,000,000
2042	National Assembly	29,071,500,000	-	29,071,500,000
	0721000 National Legislation, Representation and Oversight	29,071,500,000	-	29,071,500,000

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FIRST SCHEDULE: BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26				
VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	FINAL BUDGET CEILINGS FOR FY 2025/26		
		CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
2043	Parliamentary Joint Services	7,096,500,000	2,265,000,000	9,361,500,000
	0723000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	6,872,500,000	2,265,000,000	9,137,500,000
	0746000 Legislative Training Research & Knowledge Management	224,000,000	-	224,000,000
2044	Senate	8,367,500,000	-	8,367,500,000
	0767000 Senate Legislation and Oversight	3,320,000,000	-	3,320,000,000
	0768000 Senate Representation, Liaison and Intergovernmental Relations	2,191,000,000	-	2,191,000,000
	0769000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	2,856,500,000	-	2,856,500,000
	Sub-Total: Parliament	47,223,200,000	2,265,000,000	49,488,200,000
Grand Total		1,783,053,381,480	740,420,700,000	2,523,774,081,480

SECOND SCHEDULE

POLICY RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE BUDGET POLICY STATEMENT FOR THE FY 2025/26 AND THE MEDIUM TERM

General Recommendations

- 1) **THAT**, further to the resolution of the House during the approval of FY 2024/25 Estimates, on reengineering the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS), the National Treasury submits geographical information of development projects per county and constituency by 30th April 2025.
- 2) **THAT**, on submission of the Budget Estimates for FY 2025/26, the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning ensures that projects that are nearing completion are prioritised for resource allocation. This should include a list of development projects that are earmarked for completion in the FY 2025/26 for all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

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- 3) **THAT**, given that several policy pronouncements in the BPS have not been funded, before submission of the Budget Estimates for FY 2025/26 to the National Assembly, the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning ensures that these unfunded priorities have been factored within the approved ceilings as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Report.
- 4) **THAT**, on submission of the Budget Estimates for FY 2025/26, the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning submits to the National Assembly a statement on the fiscal impact of adopting zero-based budgeting.
- 5) **THAT**, to entrench oversight of Appropriations in Aid (AIA) and earmarked public funds, the National Treasury:
 - a. Collates and reports on all AIA generated by non-commercial national government entities, including fees, charges, levies, together with related expenditure, projects, and programs and provide the report to the National Assembly by 30th April, 2025.
 - b. Reports to the National Assembly on all extra budgetary funds realised and related expenditure by 30th April, 2025.
 - c. Proposes changes to the Controller of Budget Act to provide for the Controller of Budget to approve the utilization of AIA and related expenditure by September 2025.
 - d. Identifies and proposes legislations to the National Assembly on the overall framework for the financial management of AIA, including the repeal of non-critical public funds and AIA mandates by September 2025.
- 6) **THAT**, given the government reliance on several payment systems for various functions such as capitation for schools, salaries payments, transfer to counties, and exchequer releases, the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning provides to Parliament with an update on integration of government payment systems within the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) ecosystem to enhance transparency and accountability by the 30th April 2025.
- 7) **THAT**, on submission of the Budget Estimates for FY 2025/26, the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning submits a statement to the National Assembly on timelines and fiscal impact of merging, restructuring and winding up state entities in line with the Cabinet Decision of 21st January 2025.
- 8) **THAT**, on submission of the Budget Estimates for FY 2025/26, the Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC) submits a statement to the National Assembly on fiscal impact and timelines for implementation of *Gazette* Notice No. Vol. CXXVI—No. 219 of 2024 on the delineation and transfer of devolved functions.
- 9) **THAT**, on submission of the Budget Estimates for FY 2025/26, the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning provides a list of all Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) projects to be implemented in FY 2025/26.
- 10) **THAT**, from 1st July 2025, the Cabinet Secretaries for the National Treasury & Economic Planning and Roads & Transport ensure that all road projects being implemented by Kenya Rural Roads Authority and Kenya Urban Roads Authority valued at Ksh50 million and below are procured at the respective regional level offices to enhance efficiency and timely implementation of projects.

Finance & National Planning Sector

- 11) **THAT**, by 30th June 2025, the National Treasury submits a comprehensive report detailing the implementation status of the new digitised pension system. Additionally, the report should include an action plan to clear pension arrears, ensure timely contributions, and enhance administrative efficiency.

Justice and Legal Affairs Sector

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- 12) **THAT**, by 30th April 2025, the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission submits to Parliament a comprehensive report detailing all pending bills, including legal fees, election logistics, and other outstanding obligations, for verification and scrutiny.

Agriculture and Livestock Sector

- 13) **THAT**, by 31st December 2025, the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock, develops and submits to the National Assembly regulations for the Hides, Skins, and Leather Fund to support its implementation and stabilize market prices. Additionally, the Ministry should review the Hides, Skins, and Leather Trade Act, finalize the Kenya Leather Value Chain Development Policy, and submit the Leather Development Authority Bill to strengthen the legal and policy framework for the leather industry.

Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations Sector

- 14) **THAT**, within 12 months of the approval of the 2025 BPS, the State Department for Diaspora Affairs and the State Department for Foreign Affairs submit to the National Assembly an agreed framework of collaboration to assign existing mission staff, such as Migration Attachés, additional diaspora affairs duties to optimize resources and avoid extra deployment costs.
- 15) **THAT**, by 30th April 2025, the Ministry of Defence submits a comprehensive report to the National assembly detailing the next phase of the defense modernization program, including planned upgrades in personnel, equipment, and systems, a resourcing plan with budget allocations and funding sources, and a progress update on the ongoing modernization efforts.

Trade, Industry and Cooperatives Sector

- 16) **THAT**, the State Departments for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Industry develop and submit to the National Assembly, a structured collaboration framework between Constituency Industrial Development Centers and County Aggregation and Industrial Parks by 31st December 2025.
- 17) **THAT**, on submission of the FY 2025/26 budget estimates, the Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investments ensures that the Kenya national accreditation services are adequately funded within the approved ceilings.

Health Sector

- 18) **THAT**, before the submission of the FY 2025/26 budget estimates, the National Treasury prioritizes increasing budgetary allocations for Universal Health Care (UHC) programs, especially the critical healthcare programs considering the possibility of reduction in donor funding, and to realize the health sector goals under Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) plan.
- 19) **THAT**, by 30th April 2025, the Social Health Authority (SHA) launches a nationwide communication campaign to enhance public awareness on all pertinent issues of the scheme to improve public rating and service utilization. This initiative should leverage multiple channels, including digital platforms, print and broadcast media, and community outreach, to educate citizens on SHA's benefits, coverage, registration process, and service accessibility.
- 20) **THAT**, by 30th April 2025, the National Treasury presents a report to the National Assembly on the outcome of engagements with all MDAs that have outstanding debts under the defunct National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and develops a structured debt repayment plan for settling the Kshs12.064 billion owed including Work Injury Benefits Act (WIBA), Kenya Police Service and the Civil Servants scheme.

Transport & Infrastructure Sector

- 21) **THAT**, during the formulation of annual Estimates for the Financial Year 2025/26, the National Treasury retains an independent budget line for Lamu Port-Southern Sudan-Ethiopia Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor Development Authority under the State

Department for Transport. This is to safeguard a structure that ensures the realization of the original goal of the LAPSET integrated economic multi-modal transport corridor and smoothly executes its critical role of coordination, planning, development and management of the Corridor.

Housing, Urban Planning and Public Works Sector

22) **THAT**, by 31st December 2025, the State Department for Housing and Urban Development puts tangible measures for ensuring that all ongoing projects initiated before the enactment of the Affordable Housing Act and which meet the eligibility criteria under section 11 of the Affordable Housing Act, are prioritized for funding through the Affordable Housing Fund.

23) **THAT**, the Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing, and Urban Development revokes Legal Notice No. 24 of 2017, dated 28th February 2017, as referenced in *Kenya Gazette Corrigenda* No. 25 of 2017 by 30th June 2025, to pave way for the reintroduction of the construction levy as per Section 31 of the National Construction Authority (NCA) Act in order to minimize NCA reliance on the Government exchequer funding.

Communication, Information and Innovation Sector

24) **THAT**, by 30th June 2025, the Public Service Commission in collaboration with the MDAs in the sub-sector of Communication, Information and Technology undertakes workforce evaluation with a view of establishing optimum levels of personnel and the best and cost-effective ways of addressing the problems of bloated workforce within the sector. Consequently, a report on the same to be submitted to the relevant Committee of the National Assembly.

25) **THAT**, the Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) and Digital Economy submits to the National Assembly a strategy on consolidation of the various Youth empowerment programmes within the sub-sector to facilitate central co-ordination by 30th June 2025. The programmes to be considered include *Jitume* Programme, *Ajira* Digital Programme, Presidential Digital Talent Programme, and Village digital hubs/ Constituency Innovation Hubs, and the Digital Literacy Programme.

Energy Sector

26) **THAT**, before submission of estimates for FY 2025/26, the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Energy and Petroleum ensures that Kenya Power and Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC) establish a framework to decentralize procurement of materials through trusted third parties by authorizing qualified distributors and suppliers to procure and supply materials that adhere to stringent quality and standard tests.

27) **THAT**, the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Energy and Petroleum, in conjunction with Energy and Petroleum Regulatory Authority (EPRA) fast tracks the onboarding of a strategic investor and the review and approval of the Field Development Plan for South Lokichar oil fields and submits the same to Parliament for consideration by 30th June 2025.

28) **THAT**, the Cabinet Secretary responsible for Energy and Petroleum, initiates amendments to section 4(2) of the Petroleum Development Levy Fund Act, Cap. 426, to designate the Principal Secretary in charge of Petroleum as the fund administrator to improve transparency and accountability in the management of the fund by 30th June 2025.

Lands Sector

29) **THAT**, to align the National Land Policy with the Constitution; and cater to emerging issues in the Land sector, the State Department for Lands and Physical Planning fast

tracks the review of Sessional Paper No.3 of 2009 on the National Land Policy and presents a report to National Assembly by 31st December 2025.

Environment, Forestry and Mining Sector

- 30) **THAT**, by 30th July 2025, the State Department for Environment and Climate Change presents a comprehensive framework to the National Assembly on carbon credit resource mobilization. This framework should outline strategies for generating and trading carbon credits, regulatory guidelines, and mechanisms for stakeholder engagement.

Labour Sector

- 31) **THAT**, before the submission of the FY 2025/26 budget estimates, the Appropriations-in-Aid projections for the National Industrial Training Authority (NITA) be reviewed upwards from Ksh2.680.1 billion to Ksh3.097.1 billion as indicated by the Authority. This adjustment is necessary to enhance NITA's capacity to provide quality industrial training, expand skills development programs, and support workforce preparedness in line with evolving industry demands.

Sports and Culture Sector

- 32) **THAT**, by 30th April 2025, the Cabinet Secretaries for Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports and Defense submit a report to the National Assembly detailing projected costs, completion timelines and amounts spent and indicating the working modalities between the two Ministries in respect of the construction of African Nations Championship (CHAN) and Africa Cup of Nations (AFCON) stadia and training grounds.
- 33) **THAT**, by 30th April 2025, the Cabinet Secretary for Gender, Culture, Arts and Heritage submits a report to the National Assembly on the funding modalities for the Bomas International Conference Centre. The Report should entail the total projected cost of the project, the status, funding arrangements, exchequer contribution if any, and the projected timelines for completion.

Administration and Internal Security Sector

- 34) **THAT**, by 31st December 2025, the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration develops and submits to the National Assembly the policy guidelines on how the citizens will access government services during the expiry of the third generation Identity Card after 10 years to deal with the anticipated disruption of services.
- 35) **THAT**, by 31st December 2025, the Cabinet Secretary for Internal and National Administration presents a framework to the National Assembly regarding the sharing of security operations resources with the National Police Service. This framework will comprehensively review the allocation of resources to ensure a more balanced distribution between the State Department and the National Police Service.

Tourism and Wildlife Sector

- 36) **THAT**, the State Department for Wildlife creates a budget line during the processing of the 2025/26 budget estimates to allocate adequate funding to the Human-Wildlife Conflict Compensation Committee to expedite the processing of compensation claims and provide timely relief to victims of human-wildlife conflict.

Regional Development Sector

- 37) **THAT**, the Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee (IGRTC) provides the National Assembly with a detailed roadmap and timelines on the proposed dissolution of the six (6) regional development authorities and the eventual transfer of assets, liabilities and personnel to the two levels of government by 30th June 2025.

Blue Economy, Water & Irrigation Sector

- 38) **THAT**, the State Department for Water and Sanitation submits a detailed portfolio of donor-funded projects in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) counties by 30th April 2025,

for review. This will ensure equitable resource distribution, guide budget planning for FY 2025/26, and help address funding disparities in water-scarce areas.

Social Protection Sector

- 39) **THAT**, the Cabinet Secretary for Labour and Social Protection submits the Social Protection Bill to the National Assembly by 30th June 2025. The bill should establish a comprehensive policy framework to enhance the coordination of social protection programs across the country and outline clear funding mechanisms, programme integration strategies, efficient implementation of Social Safety Net Programs, and strengthen support for vulnerable populations.

Education Sector

- 40) **THAT**, the State Department for Higher Education and Research finalizes the revision of the new funding model to address the challenges the model is facing to ensure it responds to the concerns and needs of the students as well as institutions and report to the National Assembly by 30th June 2025.
- 41) **THAT**, the State Department for Technical and Vocational Education and Training institutions (TVET) together with the Public Service Commission develop clear guidelines on the management of TVET instructors to address the current confusion by 30th June 2025. The guidelines should cover, among others, the recruitment processes, deployment, transfers, and promotions.

(Moved by Hon. Gladys Boss on 12.3.2025 – Morning Sitting)

(Debate concluded on 12.3.2025 – Morning Sitting)

(Question put and agreed to)

BILL

Second reading

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS BILL (National Assembly Bill No.2 of 2025)

(Moved by Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah on 11.3.2025)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 11.3.2025)

Hon. Speaker: Leader of the Majority Party, you are replying to the debate on this Bill.

Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah (Kikuyu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for allowing me to reply to the County Governments Additional Allocations Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 2 of 2025).

First, I thank all the Members who contributed to the debate on this Bill. As I said while moving the debate, and as many Members observed during the debate, this is the second attempt by this House to enact this Bill. Our first attempt during the last Session failed. As many Members alluded to, the Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF), which was previously in the Bill, is not in the current Bill as published. We were pleading with the Senate and the Council of Governors to see the logic of allowing the enactment process of this Bill to progress to its logical conclusion as it is so that the county governments can access billions of shillings in additional funding to enable them to provide services, especially in critical areas like water and sanitation, healthcare and urban development, particularly in sewerage and road

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infrastructure. Therefore, I implore them to give this process a chance. I have seen attempts to water down this Bill by publishing a similar Bill in the Senate. I urge the Senate to give this process a chance since this is a money Bill. I urge them to allow it to progress through the Senate to enable the county governors to access funds that will help our constituents and ward representatives.

The other day, I watched a video clip on social media in which an MCA from Hon. Mburu Kahangara's Constituency in Lari was shedding tears in front of the governor, pleading for resources to be allocated to her ward to maintain impassable roads. She was pleading with the governor because they could not even transport bodies for funerals due to the bad state of the roads in that area. The situation is dire not only in Kiambu County but across the country. Some governors may want the world to believe otherwise. In fact, I was told that the Governor of Kiambu had alleged that the National Assembly was holding Ksh10 billion for road maintenance, which is very far from the truth. It is the Council of Governors, through the case that is bound to be determined tomorrow, 12th March, that has held onto the Ksh10 billion that should be helping the Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KERRA) to rehabilitate roads. The KERRA also assists governors in maintaining some of the rural roads, which may be their responsibility.

The other notion they have attempted to drive is that these funds are going to Members of Parliament. Again, this is far from the truth. Members of Parliament do not manage any of these funds. These resources are managed by the Regional offices of KERRA and the Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA). That is where procurement is done. KERRA and KURA engineers oversee the construction and maintenance of roads in our constituencies, wards, and counties.

Therefore, even as we sympathise with those Members of the County Assemblies who have shed tears on behalf of the people they represent, we must plead with the Council of Governors to allow the nation to move forward on the matter of additional county governments allocations. I have seen a number of adverts by KURA for road maintenance in Nairobi, even though many urban areas have benefited immensely from the Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP) and the Kenya Informal Settlements Improvement Programme (KISIP) funds. All these funds are in this Bill.

Many counties benefit from healthcare funds despite the loss of global funds from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and other donors. Additional grant money from other donors, not loans, is also available. However, the county governments cannot access the money because this Bill has not become an Act of Parliament. Therefore, I plead with our colleagues in the Senate to hasten the processing of this Bill when it is transmitted to them to enable the governors to access these funds to help our constituents.

I beg to reply.

(An Hon. Member stood up in his place)

Hon. Speaker: Take your seat, Hon. Member.

(Question put and agreed to)

*(The Bill was read a Second Time and Committed
to a Committee of the whole House)*

PRESENCE OF DELEGATION OF YOUNG ASPIRING LEADERS ASSOCIATION FROM NAMBALE

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, the Member for Nambale has requested that I acknowledge a group seated in the Public Gallery from his constituency. They are members of the Young Aspiring Leaders Association from Nambale Constituency, Busia County.

I will now give you one minute to acknowledge their presence.

Hon. Geoffrey Mulanya (Nambale, Independent): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for allowing me to welcome the young aspiring leaders from Nambale Constituency to this august House. This group of young people has come together with the common goal of learning how to offer leadership in the future. As they say, youth are the future leaders and drivers of innovation, and they are expected to drive the economic growth of a nation. If they do not move closer to other leaders to learn how leadership is carried out, they may not understand the challenges and duties that come with leadership.

I wish to commend this group for their effort because last December, they participated in organising sports activities within Nambale Constituency. They encouraged the youths to avoid drug use and engage in community work instead.

Hon. Speaker and Hon. Members, allow me to welcome them to Parliament and encourage them to think creatively and develop solutions that can drive progress in various fields.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, I am advised that the Schedule to Order No.11 is very long and is still being prepared. On that score, if it is agreeable with you, we can go to Order No.12. We can go back to Order No.11 when the Schedule is ready. Does that sit well with you, Leader of the Majority Party?

Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah (Kikuyu, UDA): Yes, Hon. Speaker. As soon as the Clerks-at-the-Table share the Schedule, we can go back to Order No.11. However, I think they should have published them on the gadgets in the House so we can access them from there.

Hon. Speaker: Can you post them on the gadgets?

Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah (Kikuyu, UDA): Just post them on the gadgets.

Hon. Speaker: These are time-bound legislations.

Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah (Kikuyu, UDA): Yes.

Hon. Speaker: Leading Clerk-at-the-Table, call out Order No.11.

MOTION

CONSIDERATION OF SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-2025

Hon. Gladys Boss (Uasin Gishu County, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Liaison Committee on its consideration of the Second Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 2024/2025, laid on the Table of the House on Wednesday, 12th March 2025, and pursuant to the provisions of Article 223 of the Constitution, section 39 of the Public Finance Management Act, Cap. 412A and Standing Order 243—

- (i) approves an increase of the current expenditure for FY 2024/2025 by Ksh138,558,586,916 in respect of the Votes contained in the FIRST SCHEDULE;
- (ii) approves a decrease of the total capital expenditure for FY 2024/2025 by Ksh33,875,105,332 in respect of the Votes contained in the FIRST SCHEDULE;

- (iii) approves an overall increase in the total budget for FY 2024/2025 by Ksh104,683,481,584 in respect of the Votes contained in the FIRST SCHEDULE, subject to paragraph (vi) (*Committee of Supply*);
- (iv) approves the expenditures under Article 223 of the Constitution as contained in the FOURTH SCHEDULE;
- (v) resolves that the FIRST SCHEDULE forms the basis for the introduction of the Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2025; and,
- (vi) orders that “The Speaker do now leave the Chair” to facilitate the consideration of the said Supplementary Estimates with respect to each Vote and Programme in the *Committee of Supply* as contemplated under Standing Order 240 (*Consideration of Supplementary Estimates in the Committee of Supply*).

Thank you.

FIRST SCHEDULE

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR FY 2024/2025 (IN KSHS)

VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	REVISED BUDGET I FOR FY 2024/25			REVISED II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2024/25		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1011	Executive Office of the President	3,584,474,631	-	3,584,474,631	4,491,162,672	50,000,000	4,541,162,672
	0603000 Government Printing Services	711,886,586	-	711,886,586	817,536,119	-	817,536,119
	0701000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	1,232,071,323	-	1,232,071,323	1,850,109,831	-	1,850,109,831
	0703000 Government Advisory Services	1,129,851,841	-	1,129,851,841	1,057,851,841	50,000,000	1,107,851,841
	0770000 Leadership and Coordination of Government Services	510,664,881	-	510,664,881	765,664,881	-	765,664,881
1012	Office of the Deputy President	2,598,152,997	-	2,598,152,997	3,018,552,997	-	3,018,552,997
	0734000 Deputy President Services	2,598,152,997	-	2,598,152,997	3,018,552,997	-	3,018,552,997
1013	Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary	721,710,705	-	721,710,705	890,110,705	65,000,000	955,110,705
	0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision	721,710,705	-	721,710,705	890,110,705	65,000,000	955,110,705
1014	State Department for Parliamentary Affairs	363,912,950	-	363,912,950	338,938,246	-	338,938,246

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0759000 Parliamentary Liaison and Legislative Affairs	86,024,330	-	86,024,330	76,112,330	-	76,112,330
	0760000 Policy Coordination and Strategy	86,300,180	-	86,300,180	85,500,180	-	85,500,180
	0761000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	191,588,440	-	191,588,440	177,325,736	-	177,325,736
1015	State Department for Performance and Delivery Management	507,850,137	-	507,850,137	632,750,137	-	632,750,137
	0762000 Public Service Performance Management	84,700,819	-	84,700,819	105,900,819	-	105,900,819
	0764000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	176,793,325	-	176,793,325	272,993,325	-	272,993,325
	0772000 Service Delivery Management	206,056,308	-	206,056,308	210,056,308	-	210,056,308
	0773000 Coordination and Supervision of Government	40,299,685	-	40,299,685	43,799,685	-	43,799,685
1016	State Department for Cabinet Affairs	228,672,243	-	228,672,243	218,672,243	-	218,672,243
	0758000 Cabinet Affairs Services	228,672,243	-	228,672,243	218,672,243	-	218,672,243
1017	State House	4,307,531,658	-	4,307,531,658	7,967,020,050	400,000,000	8,367,020,050
	0704000 State House Affairs	4,307,531,658	-	4,307,531,658	7,967,020,050	400,000,000	8,367,020,050
1023	State Department for Correctional Services	34,389,656,068	40,000,000	34,429,656,068	35,751,996,613	110,000,000	35,861,996,613
	0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	508,620,654	-	508,620,654	538,620,654	-	538,620,654
	0627000 Prison Services	31,766,115,500	-	31,766,115,500	32,850,360,942	70,000,000	32,920,360,942
	0628000 Probation & After Care Services	2,114,919,914	40,000,000	2,154,919,914	2,363,015,017	40,000,000	2,403,015,017
1024	State Department for Immigration	9,874,250,744	4,396,200,000	14,270,450,744	13,021,614,213	7,099,358,000	20,120,972,213

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	and Citizen Services						
	0605000 Migration & Citizen Services Management	4,247,322,380	2,505,000,000	6,752,322,380	7,053,692,516	5,208,158,000	12,261,850,516
	0626000 Population Management Services	4,620,185,880	1,821,200,000	6,441,385,880	4,836,179,213	1,821,200,000	6,657,379,213
	0631000 General Administration and Planning	1,006,742,484	70,000,000	1,076,742,484	1,131,742,484	70,000,000	1,201,742,484
1025	National Police Service	108,642,444,423	35,000,000	108,677,444,423	114,844,273,319	585,000,000	115,429,273,319
	0601000 Policing Services	108,642,444,423	35,000,000	108,677,444,423	114,844,273,319	585,000,000	115,429,273,319
1026	State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	27,825,134,955	360,200,000	28,185,334,955	34,593,537,079	2,870,200,000	37,463,737,079
	0629000 General Administration and Support Services	8,329,806,396	-	8,329,806,396	14,612,966,396	2,525,000,000	17,137,966,396
	0630000 Policy Coordination Services	1,343,357,100	-	1,343,357,100	1,438,457,100	-	1,438,457,100
	0632000 National Government Field Administration Services	18,151,971,459	360,200,000	18,512,171,459	18,542,113,583	345,200,000	18,887,313,583
1032	State Department for Devolution	1,442,919,920	2,653,000,000	4,095,919,920	1,470,919,920	1,565,750,000	3,036,669,920
	0712000 Devolution Services	1,442,919,920	2,653,000,000	4,095,919,920	1,470,919,920	1,565,750,000	3,036,669,920
1036	State Department for ASALs and Regional Development	4,805,686,511	3,927,530,516	8,733,217,027	10,102,701,511	4,616,794,728	14,719,496,239
	0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development	2,809,321,686	1,814,310,516	4,623,632,202	7,344,021,686	1,816,605,244	9,160,626,930
	0743000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	414,070,970	-	414,070,970	421,785,970	-	421,785,970
	1013000 Integrated Regional Development	1,582,293,855	2,113,220,000	3,695,513,855	2,336,893,855	2,800,189,484	5,137,083,339
1041	Ministry of Defence	171,418,061,938	1,534,000,000	172,952,061,938	176,171,388,044	3,534,000,000	179,705,388,044

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0801000 Defence	168,281,800,000	1,534,000,000	169,815,800,000	172,805,126,106	3,534,000,000	176,339,126,106
	0802000 Civil Aid	350,000,000	-	350,000,000	350,000,000	-	350,000,000
	0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	2,473,761,938	-	2,473,761,938	2,703,761,938	-	2,703,761,938
	0805000 National Space Management	312,500,000	-	312,500,000	312,500,000	-	312,500,000
1053	State Department for Foreign Affairs	20,013,151,348	-	20,013,151,348	21,069,096,007	-	21,069,096,007
	0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	2,557,330,271	-	2,557,330,271	3,424,155,630	-	3,424,155,630
	0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy	17,263,986,578	-	17,263,986,578	17,453,105,878	-	17,453,105,878
	0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy	47,931,976	-	47,931,976	47,931,976	-	47,931,976
	0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Development and Technical Cooperation	143,902,523	-	143,902,523	143,902,523	-	143,902,523
1054	State Department for Diaspora Affairs	637,826,702	-	637,826,702	633,696,665	-	633,696,665
	0752000 Management of Diaspora and Consular Affairs	637,826,702	-	637,826,702	633,696,665	-	633,696,665
1064	State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training	23,096,786,255	5,111,600,000	28,208,386,255	31,202,085,362	4,221,600,000	35,423,685,362
	0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training	22,625,711,697	5,111,600,000	27,737,311,697	30,282,696,648	4,221,600,000	34,504,296,648
	0507000 Youth Training and Development	57,597,645	-	57,597,645	57,597,645	-	57,597,645
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	413,476,913	-	413,476,913	861,791,069	-	861,791,069
1065	State Department for Higher Education and Research	119,242,899,167	1,220,000,000	120,462,899,167	135,492,440,334	687,796,400	136,180,236,734

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0504000 University Education	118,375,951,225	1,220,000,000	119,595,951,225	134,474,492,392	687,796,400	135,162,288,792
	0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	635,046,490	-	635,046,490	654,488,240	-	654,488,240
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	231,901,452	-	231,901,452	363,459,702	-	363,459,702
1066	State Department for Basic Education	116,847,025,768	14,361,000,000	131,208,025,768	118,077,025,768	20,782,000,000	138,859,025,768
	0501000 Primary Education	14,449,236,859	11,986,000,000	26,435,236,859	14,445,538,554	17,697,000,000	32,142,538,554
	0502000 Secondary Education	91,534,182,740	2,375,000,000	93,909,182,740	86,388,066,468	3,085,000,000	89,473,066,468
	0503000 Quality Assurance and Standards	6,254,729,739	-	6,254,729,739	12,384,544,316	-	12,384,544,316
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	4,608,876,430	-	4,608,876,430	4,858,876,430	-	4,858,876,430
1071	The National Treasury	66,721,428,408	52,504,355,380	119,225,783,788	78,355,038,675	39,038,714,572	117,393,753,247
	0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	52,187,647,001	6,552,499,380	58,740,146,381	64,715,387,147	13,645,822,478	78,361,209,625
	0718000 Public Financial Management	12,537,489,240	36,964,682,000	49,502,171,240	11,383,873,751	20,315,338,537	31,699,212,288
	0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	1,487,787,777	8,987,174,000	10,474,961,777	1,637,787,777	5,077,553,557	6,715,341,334
	0720000 Market Competition	508,504,390	-	508,504,390	617,990,000	-	617,990,000
1072	State Department for Economic Planning	3,246,548,155	68,623,687,681	71,870,235,836	3,632,756,803	70,830,091,681	74,462,848,484
	0710000 Public Service Transformation	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	-	-	-
	0771000 Monitoring and Evaluation Services	494,457,000	6,000,000	500,457,000	493,257,000	6,000,000	499,257,000
	0706000 Economic Policy and National Planning	1,673,251,323	68,328,167,681	70,001,419,004	2,037,451,323	68,328,167,681	70,365,619,004
	0707000 National Statistical	867,848,000	289,520,000	1,157,368,000	867,848,000	2,495,924,000	3,363,772,000

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	Information Services						
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	208,991,832	-	208,991,832	234,200,480	-	234,200,480
1082	State Department for Medical Services	64,242,350,155	27,739,033,334	91,981,383,489	76,518,918,255	27,047,892,428	103,566,810,683
	0402000 National Referral & Specialized Services	44,994,624,110	10,505,166,667	55,499,790,777	51,365,692,210	6,129,931,900	57,495,624,110
	0410000 Curative & Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Adolescent Health RMNCAH	1,572,964,945	14,904,866,667	16,477,831,612	1,722,964,945	18,758,960,528	20,481,925,473
	0411000 Health Research and Innovations	3,125,450,000	280,000,000	3,405,450,000	3,125,450,000	110,000,000	3,235,450,000
	0412000 General Administration	14,549,311,100	2,049,000,000	16,598,311,100	20,304,811,100	2,049,000,000	22,353,811,100
	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	22,585,922,035	4,289,000,000	26,874,922,035	27,550,792,890	4,959,308,317	32,510,101,207
1083	0406000 Preventive and Promotive Health Services	4,844,157,783	3,838,000,000	8,682,157,783	5,764,547,783	4,321,058,317	10,085,606,100
	0407000 Health resources development and Innovation	13,164,709,304	451,000,000	13,615,709,304	15,114,615,159	588,250,000	15,702,865,159
	0408000 Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	3,980,834,197	-	3,980,834,197	4,233,909,197	50,000,000	4,283,909,197
	0412000 General Administration	596,220,751	-	596,220,751	2,437,720,751	-	2,437,720,751
	State Department for Roads	72,072,170,790	119,911,779,946	191,983,950,736	71,996,140,931	130,176,743,030	202,172,883,961
1091	0202000 Road Transport	72,072,170,790	119,911,779,946	191,983,950,736	71,996,140,931	130,176,743,030	202,172,883,961
	State Department for Transport	16,337,286,839	32,007,000,000	48,344,286,839	19,102,150,416	30,559,087,500	49,661,237,916
1092	0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	1,254,097,188	694,000,000	1,948,097,188	1,636,280,765	1,056,087,500	2,692,368,265

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	0203000 Rail Transport	676,824,334	27,417,000,000	28,093,824,334	676,824,334	27,857,000,000	28,533,824,334
	0204000 Marine Transport	520,544,167	2,365,000,000	2,885,544,167	520,544,167	300,000,000	820,544,167
	0205000 Air Transport	11,367,560,585	-	11,367,560,585	11,417,560,585	-	11,417,560,585
	0216000 Road Safety	2,518,260,565	1,531,000,000	4,049,260,565	4,850,940,565	1,346,000,000	6,196,940,565
1093	State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	2,222,966,147	750,000,000	2,972,966,147	2,489,366,147	1,120,000,000	3,609,366,147
	0220000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs	2,222,966,147	750,000,000	2,972,966,147	2,489,366,147	1,120,000,000	3,609,366,147
1094	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	1,302,950,967	85,195,800,000	86,498,750,967	3,296,666,493	71,276,837,398	74,573,503,891
	0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement	812,736,002	76,734,800,000	77,547,536,002	2,765,284,675	68,578,274,528	71,343,559,203
	0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development	144,936,119	8,461,000,000	8,605,936,119	153,463,927	2,698,562,870	2,852,026,797
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	345,278,846	-	345,278,846	377,917,891	-	377,917,891
1095	State Department for Public Works	3,681,142,270	224,000,000	3,905,142,270	4,051,242,270	324,000,000	4,375,242,270
	0103000 Government Buildings	578,124,905	-	578,124,905	594,924,905	-	594,924,905
	0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access	90,193,640	124,000,000	214,193,640	94,193,640	224,000,000	318,193,640
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	354,166,602	-	354,166,602	457,483,552	-	457,483,552
	0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry	2,658,657,123	100,000,000	2,758,657,123	2,904,640,173	100,000,000	3,004,640,173
1104	State Department for Irrigation	1,178,321,500	20,228,590,000	21,406,911,500	1,385,642,419	19,443,590,000	20,829,232,419
	1014000 Irrigation and Land Reclamation	610,893,660	16,364,590,000	16,975,483,660	804,995,739	16,133,590,000	16,938,585,739

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	015000 Water Storage and Flood Control	407,862,000	1,504,000,000	1,911,862,000	407,862,000	1,200,000,000	1,607,862,000
	1022000 Water Harvesting and Storage for Irrigation	17,204,860	2,360,000,000	2,377,204,860	21,304,860	2,110,000,000	2,131,304,860
	1023000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	142,360,980	-	142,360,980	151,479,820	-	151,479,820
1109	State Department for Water & Sanitation	5,739,696,084	44,100,590,000	49,840,286,084	6,635,908,098	23,157,307,366	29,793,215,464
	1001000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	557,817,521	115,000,000	672,817,521	662,829,535	115,000,000	777,829,535
	1004000 Water Resources Management	1,927,035,344	10,187,000,000	12,114,035,344	2,083,235,344	4,312,000,000	6,395,235,344
	1017000 Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	3,254,843,219	33,798,590,000	37,053,433,219	3,889,843,219	18,730,307,366	22,620,150,585
1112	State Department for Lands and Physical Planning	4,135,650,000	2,379,000,000	6,514,650,000	4,539,650,000	4,149,000,000	8,688,650,000
	0101000 Land Policy and Planning	2,929,294,714	2,214,000,000	5,143,294,714	3,139,477,853	3,353,500,000	6,492,977,853
	0121000 Land Information Management	-	165,000,000	165,000,000	-	795,500,000	795,500,000
	0122000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	1,206,355,286	-	1,206,355,286	1,400,172,147	-	1,400,172,147
1122	State Department for Information Communication Technology & Digital Economy	3,508,254,349	16,489,700,000	19,997,954,349	2,820,154,349	9,237,700,000	12,057,854,349
	0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	269,555,506	-	269,555,506	299,305,506	-	299,305,506
	0210000 ICT Infrastructure Development	701,581,349	15,431,920,000	16,133,501,349	769,431,349	8,679,920,000	9,449,351,349
	0217000 E-Government Services	2,537,117,494	1,057,780,000	3,594,897,494	1,751,417,494	557,780,000	2,309,197,494
1123	State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	5,707,839,032	-	5,707,839,032	6,619,438,061	-	6,619,438,061

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	210,019,273	-	210,019,273	221,926,190	-	221,926,190
	0208000 Information and Communication Services	5,281,613,008	-	5,281,613,008	6,109,305,120	-	6,109,305,120
	0209000 Mass Media Skills Development	216,206,751	-	216,206,751	288,206,751	-	288,206,751
1132	State Department for Sports	1,091,510,286	16,464,000,000	17,555,510,286	1,343,110,286	16,464,000,000	17,807,110,286
	0901000 Sports	1,091,510,286	16,464,000,000	17,555,510,286	1,343,110,286	16,464,000,000	17,807,110,286
1134	State Department for Culture and Heritage	2,757,265,284	70,000,000	2,827,265,284	3,235,318,544	70,000,000	3,305,318,544
	0902000 Culture / Heritage	1,740,641,571	60,000,000	1,800,641,571	2,133,937,071	60,000,000	2,193,937,071
	0903000 The Arts	298,586,197	-	298,586,197	332,286,197	-	332,286,197
	0904000 Library Services	446,085,173	10,000,000	456,085,173	498,522,933	10,000,000	508,522,933
	0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	146,293,384	-	146,293,384	144,913,384	-	144,913,384
	0916000 Public Records Management	125,658,959	-	125,658,959	125,658,959	-	125,658,959
1135	State Department for Youth Affairs and the Creative Economy	1,903,155,341	1,535,069,490	3,438,224,831	2,229,413,565	1,333,359,490	3,562,773,055
	0221000 Film Development Services	557,904,908	10,000,000	567,904,908	739,463,132	10,000,000	749,463,132
	0711000 Youth Empowerment Services	336,922,250	-	336,922,250	386,922,250	500,000,000	886,922,250
	0748000 Youth Development Services	750,816,238	1,525,069,490	2,275,885,728	831,922,152	823,359,490	1,655,281,642
	0749000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	257,511,945	-	257,511,945	271,106,031	-	271,106,031
1152	State Department for Energy	9,882,118,087	44,177,480,497	54,059,598,584	9,954,918,087	37,207,953,006	47,162,871,093

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	373,833,467	180,000,000	553,833,467	362,833,467	210,000,000	572,833,467
	0212000 Power Generation	2,028,789,903	12,972,750,000	15,001,539,903	2,116,589,903	10,094,031,352	12,210,621,255
	0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution	7,413,670,987	29,063,730,497	36,477,401,484	7,413,670,987	25,892,921,654	33,306,592,641
	0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies	65,823,730	1,961,000,000	2,026,823,730	61,823,730	1,011,000,000	1,072,823,730
1162	State Department for Livestock	5,293,237,448	7,966,000,000	13,259,237,448	5,470,287,198	5,951,000,000	11,421,287,198
	0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development	5,293,237,448	7,966,000,000	13,259,237,448	5,470,287,198	5,951,000,000	11,421,287,198
1166	State Department for the Blue Economy and Fisheries	2,448,184,460	7,892,900,000	10,341,084,460	2,985,754,460	9,771,645,480	12,757,399,940
	0111000 Fisheries Development and Management	2,190,995,966	6,892,900,000	9,083,895,966	2,682,565,966	9,049,645,480	11,732,211,446
	0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	199,879,841	-	199,879,841	245,879,841	-	245,879,841
	0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy	57,308,653	1,000,000,000	1,057,308,653	57,308,653	722,000,000	779,308,653
1169	State Department for Agriculture	15,702,807,296	26,333,074,896	42,035,882,192	17,681,807,296	27,557,898,972	45,239,706,268
	0107000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	6,202,084,712	3,223,292,000	9,425,376,712	8,124,084,712	1,195,292,000	9,319,376,712
	0108000 Crop Development and Management	4,132,004,070	22,362,782,896	26,494,786,966	4,189,004,070	25,205,606,972	29,394,611,042
	0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management	134,455,214	747,000,000	881,455,214	134,455,214	1,157,000,000	1,291,455,214
	0120000 Agricultural Research & Development	5,234,263,300	-	5,234,263,300	5,234,263,300	-	5,234,263,300
1173	State Department for Cooperatives	6,709,708,765	2,000,000,000	8,709,708,765	4,830,408,765	3,014,000,000	7,844,408,765

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0304000 Cooperative Development and Management	6,709,708,765	2,000,000,000	8,709,708,765	4,830,408,765	3,014,000,000	7,844,408,765
1174	State Department for Trade	3,071,742,233	290,000,000	3,361,742,233	5,505,322,233	290,000,000	5,795,322,233
	0309000 Domestic Trade and Enterprise Development	1,770,037,327	-	1,770,037,327	3,480,037,327	-	3,480,037,327
	0310000 Fair Trade Practices And Compliance of Standards	116,039,745	-	116,039,745	195,319,745	-	195,319,745
	0311000 International Trade Development and Promotion	822,464,062	290,000,000	1,112,464,062	1,408,464,062	290,000,000	1,698,464,062
	0312000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	363,201,099	-	363,201,099	421,501,099	-	421,501,099
1175	State Department for Industry	2,207,413,227	3,343,870,000	5,551,283,227	3,132,106,327	3,164,570,000	6,296,676,327
	0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	364,423,692	-	364,423,692	488,823,692	-	488,823,692
	0320000 Industrial Promotion and Development	940,871,940	2,000,000,000	2,940,871,940	1,423,871,940	2,000,000,000	3,423,871,940
	0321000 Standards and Quality Infrastructure & Research	902,117,595	1,343,870,000	2,245,987,595	1,219,410,695	1,164,570,000	2,383,980,695
1176	State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	1,487,046,750	4,528,500,000	6,015,546,750	2,041,546,750	4,376,500,000	6,418,046,750
	0316000 Promotion and Development of MSMEs	484,815,288	2,528,500,000	3,013,315,288	596,515,288	2,376,500,000	2,973,015,288
	0317000 Product and Market Development for MSMEs	380,721,000	-	380,721,000	517,021,000	-	517,021,000
	0318000 Digitization and Financial Inclusion for MSMEs	350,700,000	2,000,000,000	2,350,700,000	558,900,000	2,000,000,000	2,558,900,000
	0319000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	270,810,462	-	270,810,462	369,110,462	-	369,110,462
1177	State Department for Investment Promotion	1,165,686,422	1,200,000,000	2,365,686,422	1,777,056,422	944,580,000	2,721,636,422

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	0322000 Investment Development and Promotion	1,165,686,422	1,200,000,000	2,365,686,422	1,777,056,422	944,580,000	2,721,636,422
1184	State Department for Labour and Skills Development	4,268,536,768	100,000,000	4,368,536,768	4,559,537,895	638,210,000	5,197,747,895
	0910000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	494,449,069	-	494,449,069	528,303,762	-	528,303,762
	0906000 Labour, Employment and Safety Services	1,144,531,327	-	1,144,531,327	1,392,114,321	51,440,000	1,443,554,321
	0907000 Manpower Development, Industrial Skills & Productivity Management	2,629,556,372	100,000,000	2,729,556,372	2,639,119,812	586,770,000	3,225,889,812
1185	State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	33,261,432,733	1,907,621,000	35,169,053,733	33,523,932,733	1,807,621,000	35,331,553,733
	0908000 Social Development and Children Services	4,665,194,345	-	4,665,194,345	4,876,985,345	-	4,876,985,345
	0909000 National Social Safety Net	28,370,618,763	1,907,621,000	30,278,239,763	28,410,827,763	1,807,621,000	30,218,448,763
	0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	225,619,625	-	225,619,625	236,119,625	-	236,119,625
1192	State Department for Mining	994,870,257	-	994,870,257	1,429,070,257	160,000,000	1,589,070,257
	1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	396,323,891	-	396,323,891	496,323,891	-	496,323,891
	1009000 Mineral Resources Management	307,624,004	-	307,624,004	592,624,004	56,000,000	648,624,004
	1021000 Geological Survey and Geoinformation Management	290,922,362	-	290,922,362	340,122,362	104,000,000	444,122,362
1193	State Department for Petroleum	27,319,209,736	3,500,000,000	30,819,209,736	27,338,558,826	3,500,000,000	30,838,558,826
	0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas	27,319,209,736	3,500,000,000	30,819,209,736	27,338,558,826	3,500,000,000	30,838,558,826

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1202	State Department for Tourism	9,845,614,503	470,000,000	10,315,614,503	13,601,402,502	870,000,000	14,471,402,502
	0313000 Tourism Promotion and Marketing	536,260,000	30,000,000	566,260,000	752,510,000	30,000,000	782,510,000
	0314000 Tourism Product Development and Diversification	9,051,115,748	440,000,000	9,491,115,748	12,568,973,940	840,000,000	13,408,973,940
	0315000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	258,238,755	-	258,238,755	279,918,562	-	279,918,562
1203	State Department for Wildlife	12,054,075,372	360,000,000	12,414,075,372	12,050,375,372	1,010,000,000	13,060,375,372
	1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management	12,054,075,372	360,000,000	12,414,075,372	12,050,375,372	1,010,000,000	13,060,375,372
1212	State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	1,998,788,643	3,584,850,000	5,583,638,643	1,982,588,643	3,025,899,404	5,008,488,047
	0911000 Community Development	983,400,000	3,208,980,000	4,192,380,000	983,400,000	2,688,980,000	3,672,380,000
	0912000 Gender Empowerment	793,906,251	375,870,000	1,169,776,251	780,906,251	336,919,404	1,117,825,655
	0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	221,482,392	-	221,482,392	218,282,392	-	218,282,392
1213	State Department for Public Service	18,658,486,786	363,945,784	19,022,432,570	19,217,913,296	643,945,784	19,861,859,080
	0710000 Public Service Transformation	8,001,783,795	363,945,784	8,365,729,579	8,261,167,090	643,945,784	8,905,112,874
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	366,213,961	-	366,213,961	445,357,176	-	445,357,176
	0747000 National Youth Service	10,290,489,030	-	10,290,489,030	10,511,389,030	-	10,511,389,030
1221	State Department for East African Community	572,743,428	-	572,743,428	851,713,428	-	851,713,428
	0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration	572,743,428	-	572,743,428	851,713,428	-	851,713,428
1252	The State Law Office	5,272,003,368	157,000,000	5,429,003,368	5,437,956,328	157,000,000	5,594,956,328

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	0606000 Legal Services	2,970,878,176	-	2,970,878,176	2,942,894,185	-	2,942,894,185
	0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs	1,458,107,106	35,000,000	1,493,107,106	1,679,103,006	35,000,000	1,714,103,006
	0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	843,018,086	122,000,000	965,018,086	815,959,137	122,000,000	937,959,137
1271	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	4,113,630,000	30,000,000	4,143,630,000	4,149,430,000	54,700,000	4,204,130,000
	0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption	4,113,630,000	30,000,000	4,143,630,000	4,149,430,000	54,700,000	4,204,130,000
1281	National Intelligence Service	46,351,000,000	-	46,351,000,000	55,651,000,000	-	55,651,000,000
	0804000 National Security Intelligence	46,351,000,000	-	46,351,000,000	55,651,000,000	-	55,651,000,000
1291	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	3,959,020,000	26,000,000	3,985,020,000	4,174,420,000	46,000,000	4,220,420,000
	0612000 Public Prosecution Services	3,959,020,000	26,000,000	3,985,020,000	4,174,420,000	46,000,000	4,220,420,000
1311	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	1,927,814,682	-	1,927,814,682	1,723,814,682	-	1,723,814,682
	0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties	1,927,814,682	-	1,927,814,682	1,723,814,682	-	1,723,814,682
1321	Witness Protection Agency	697,134,000	-	697,134,000	723,134,000	-	723,134,000
	0615000 Witness Protection	697,134,000	-	697,134,000	723,134,000	-	723,134,000
1331	State Department for Environment & Climate Change	3,153,540,214	1,307,796,186	4,461,336,400	3,335,540,214	1,744,796,186	5,080,336,400
	1002000 Environment Management and Protection	1,508,205,940	1,137,796,186	2,646,002,126	1,721,205,940	1,574,796,186	3,296,002,126
	1010000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	553,063,797	-	553,063,797	522,063,797	-	522,063,797

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	1012000 Meteorological Services	1,092,270,477	150,000,000	1,242,270,477	1,092,270,477	150,000,000	1,242,270,477
	1018000 Forests Development, Management and Conservation	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	-	20,000,000	20,000,000
	State Department for Forestry	9,031,680,111	3,048,000,000	12,079,680,111	9,200,880,111	2,576,000,000	11,776,880,111
	1018000 Forests Development, Management and Conservation	8,894,529,658	3,048,000,000	11,942,529,658	9,037,829,658	2,576,000,000	11,613,829,658
	1024000 Agroforestry and Commercial Forestry Development	8,515,232	-	8,515,232	8,515,232	-	8,515,232
	1025000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	128,635,221	-	128,635,221	154,535,221	-	154,535,221
	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	478,039,387	-	478,039,387	483,039,387	-	483,039,387
	0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	478,039,387	-	478,039,387	483,039,387	-	483,039,387
	National Land Commission	1,782,188,898	-	1,782,188,898	1,958,188,898	-	1,958,188,898
	0119000 Land Administration and Management	1,782,188,898	-	1,782,188,898	1,958,188,898	-	1,958,188,898
	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	3,817,732,834	-	3,817,732,834	3,697,732,834	-	3,697,732,834
	0617000 Management of Electoral Processes	3,781,686,102	-	3,781,686,102	3,661,686,102	-	3,661,686,102
	0618000 Delimitation of Electoral Boundaries	36,046,732	-	36,046,732	36,046,732	-	36,046,732
	The Commission on Revenue Allocation	364,348,789	-	364,348,789	358,072,328	-	358,072,328
	0737000 Inter-Governmental Transfers and Financial Matters	364,348,789	-	364,348,789	358,072,328	-	358,072,328
	Public Service Commission	3,476,510,559	-	3,476,510,559	3,568,853,354	-	3,568,853,354

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	0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	801,120,272	-	801,120,272	940,463,067	-	940,463,067
	0726000 Human Resource Management and Development	2,442,969,276	-	2,442,969,276	2,370,669,276	-	2,370,669,276
	0727000 Governance and National Values	148,978,439	-	148,978,439	166,178,439	-	166,178,439
	0744000 Performance and Productivity Management	48,752,851	-	48,752,851	57,052,851	-	57,052,851
	075000 Administration of Quasi-Judicial Functions	34,689,721	-	34,689,721	34,489,721	-	34,489,721
2081	Salaries and Remuneration Commission	452,736,206	-	452,736,206	553,910,602	-	553,910,602
	0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management	452,736,206	-	452,736,206	553,910,602	-	553,910,602
2091	Teachers Service Commission	347,492,589,260	395,329,000	347,887,918,260	365,420,286,620	834,712,436	366,254,999,056
	0509000 Teacher Resource Management	337,280,941,607	395,329,000	337,676,270,607	354,819,638,967	795,712,436	355,615,351,403
	0510000 Governance and Standards	1,104,431,830	-	1,104,431,830	1,204,431,830	-	1,204,431,830
	0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	9,107,215,823	-	9,107,215,823	9,396,215,823	39,000,000	9,435,215,823
2101	National Police Service Commission	1,008,040,920	-	1,008,040,920	1,008,040,920	-	1,008,040,920
	0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management	1,008,040,920	-	1,008,040,920	1,008,040,920	-	1,008,040,920
2111	Auditor General	8,024,899,030	79,000,000	8,103,899,030	8,174,663,830	79,235,200	8,253,899,030
	0729000 Audit Services	8,024,899,030	79,000,000	8,103,899,030	8,174,663,830	79,235,200	8,253,899,030
2121	Office of the Controller of Budget	704,251,897	-	704,251,897	704,251,897	-	704,251,897
	0730000 Control and Management of Public finances	704,251,897	-	704,251,897	704,251,897	-	704,251,897

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
2131	Commission on Administrative Justice	636,521,142	-	636,521,142	639,821,142	-	639,821,142
	0731000 Promotion of Administrative Justice	636,521,142	-	636,521,142	639,821,142	-	639,821,142
2141	National Gender and Equality Commission	407,702,500	10,000,000	417,702,500	437,702,500	-	437,702,500
	0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination	407,702,500	10,000,000	417,702,500	437,702,500	-	437,702,500
2151	Independent Policing Oversight Authority	1,088,640,481	-	1,088,640,481	1,108,640,481	-	1,108,640,481
	0622000 Policing Oversight Services	1,088,640,481	-	1,088,640,481	1,108,640,481	-	1,108,640,481
	Sub-Total: Executive	1,530,164,333,954	639,221,503,710	2,169,385,837,664	1,666,233,370,705	605,201,398,378	2,271,434,769,083
1261	The Judiciary	21,018,400,000	826,600,000	21,845,000,000	21,894,110,165	771,600,000	22,665,710,165
	0610000 Dispensation of Justice	21,018,400,000	826,600,000	21,845,000,000	21,894,110,165	771,600,000	22,665,710,165
2051	Judicial Service Commission	660,115,164	-	660,115,164	759,095,164	-	759,095,164
	0619000 Judicial Oversight	660,115,164	-	660,115,164	759,095,164	-	759,095,164
	Sub-Total: Judiciary	21,678,515,164	826,600,000	22,505,115,164	22,653,205,329	771,600,000	23,424,805,329
2041	Parliamentary Service Commission	1,287,266,307	-	1,287,266,307	1,376,266,307	-	1,376,266,307
	0765000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	1,097,266,307	-	1,097,266,307	1,186,266,307	-	1,186,266,307
	0766000 Human Resource Management and Development	190,000,000	-	190,000,000	190,000,000	-	190,000,000
2042	National Assembly	24,868,564,575	-	24,868,564,575	25,715,794,575	-	25,715,794,575
	0721000 National Legislation, Representation and Oversight	24,868,564,575	-	24,868,564,575	25,715,794,575	-	25,715,794,575

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
2043	Parliamentary Joint Services	6,187,382,408	1,118,109,114	7,305,491,522	6,403,382,408	1,318,109,114	7,721,491,522
	0723000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	6,000,461,246	1,118,109,114	7,118,570,360	6,216,461,246	1,318,109,114	7,534,570,360
	0746000 Legislative Training Research & Knowledge Management	186,921,162	-	186,921,162	186,921,162	-	186,921,162
2044	Senate	7,404,177,595	-	7,404,177,595	7,766,807,595	-	7,766,807,595
	0767000 Senate Legislation and Oversight	3,112,827,595	-	3,112,827,595	3,253,327,595	-	3,253,327,595
	0768000 Senate Representation, Liaison and Intergovernmental Relations	1,846,199,100	-	1,846,199,100	1,951,629,100	-	1,951,629,100
	0769000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	2,445,150,900	-	2,445,150,900	2,561,850,900	-	2,561,850,900
	Sub-Total: Parliament	39,747,390,885	1,118,109,114	40,865,499,999	41,262,250,885	1,318,109,114	42,580,359,999
Grand Total		1,591,590,240,003	641,166,212,824	2,232,756,452,827	1,730,148,826,919	607,291,107,492	2,337,439,934,411

SECOND SCHEDULE**SUMMARY OF INCREASES/DECREASES IN THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY
ESTIMATES FOR THE FY 2024/2025**

VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2024/25 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1011	Executive Office of the President	906,688,041	50,000,000	956,688,041
	0603000 Government Printing Services	105,649,533	-	105,649,533
	0701000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	618,038,508	-	618,038,508
	0703000 Government Advisory Services	(72,000,000)	50,000,000	(22,000,000)
	0770000 Leadership and Coordination of Government Services	255,000,000	-	255,000,000
1012	Office of the Deputy President	420,400,000	-	420,400,000
	0734000 Deputy President Services	420,400,000	-	420,400,000
1013	Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary	168,400,000	65,000,000	233,400,000
	0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision	168,400,000	65,000,000	233,400,000
1014	State Department for Parliamentary Affairs	(24,974,704)	-	(24,974,704)
	0759000 Parliamentary Liaison and Legislative Affairs	(9,912,000)	-	(9,912,000)
	0760000 Policy Coordination and Strategy	(800,000)	-	(800,000)
	0761000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(14,262,704)	-	(14,262,704)
1015	State Department for Performance and Delivery Management	124,900,000	-	124,900,000
	0762000 Public Service Performance Management	21,200,000	-	21,200,000

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0764000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	96,200,000	-	96,200,000
	0772000 Service Delivery Management	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
	077300 Coordination and Supervision of Government	3,500,000	-	3,500,000
1016	State Department for Cabinet Affairs	(10,000,000)	-	(10,000,000)
	0758000 Cabinet Affairs Services	-10,000,000	-	(10,000,000)
1017	State House	3,659,488,392	400,000,000	4,059,488,392
	0704000 State House Affairs	3,659,488,392	400,000,000	4,059,488,392
1023	State Department for Correctional Services	1,362,340,545	70,000,000	1,432,340,545
	0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
	0627000 Prison Services	1,084,245,442	70,000,000	1,154,245,442
	0628000 Probation & After Care Services	248,095,103	-	248,095,103
1024	State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	3,147,363,469	2,703,158,000	5,850,521,469
	0605000 Migration & Citizen Services Management	2,806,370,136	2,703,158,000	5,509,528,136
	0626000 Population Management Services	215,993,333	-	215,993,333
	0631000 General Administration and Planning	125,000,000	-	125,000,000
1025	National Police Service	6,201,828,896	550,000,000	6,751,828,896
	0601000 Policing Services	6,201,828,896	550,000,000	6,751,828,896

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1026	State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	6,768,402,124	2,510,000,000	9,278,402,124
	0629000 General Administration and Support Services	6,283,160,000	2,525,000,000	8,808,160,000
	0630000 Policy Coordination Services	95,100,000	-	95,100,000
	0632000 National Government Field Administration Services	390,142,124	(15,000,000)	375,142,124
1032	State Department for Devolution	28,000,000	(1,087,250,000)	(1,059,250,000)
	0712000 Devolution Services	28,000,000	(1,087,250,000)	(1,059,250,000)
1036	State Department for ASALs and Regional Development	5,297,015,000	689,264,212	5,986,279,212
	0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development	4,534,700,000	2,294,728	4,536,994,728
	0743000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	7,715,000	-	7,715,000
	1013000 Integrated Regional Development	754,600,000	686,969,484	1,441,569,484
1041	Ministry of Defence	4,753,326,106	2,000,000,000	6,753,326,106
	0801000 Defence	4,523,326,106	2,000,000,000	6,523,326,106
	0802000 Civil Aid	-	-	-
	0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	230,000,000	-	230,000,000
	0805000 National Space Management	-	-	-
1053	State Department for Foreign Affairs	1,055,944,659	-	1,055,944,659
	0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	866,825,359	-	866,825,359

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy	189,119,300	-	189,119,300
	0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy	-	-	-
	0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Development and Technical Cooperation	-	-	-
1054	State Department for Diaspora Affairs	(4,130,037)	-	(4,130,037)
	0752000 Management of Diaspora and Consular Affairs	-4,130,037	-	(4,130,037)
1064	State Department for Technical Vocational Education and Training	8,105,299,107	(890,000,000)	7,215,299,107
	0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training	7,656,984,951	(890,000,000)	6,766,984,951
	0507000 Youth Training and Development	-	-	-
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	448,314,156	-	448,314,156
1065	State Department for Higher Education and Research	16,249,541,167	(532,203,600)	15,717,337,567
	0504000 University Education	16,098,541,167	(532,203,600)	15,566,337,567
	0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	19,441,750	-	19,441,750
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	131,558,250	-	131,558,250
1066	State Department for Basic Education	1,230,000,000	6,421,000,000	7,651,000,000
	0501000 Primary Education	(3,698,305)	5,711,000,000	5,707,301,695
	0502000 Secondary Education	(5,146,116,272)	710,000,000	(4,436,116,272)
	0503000 Quality Assurance and Standards	6,129,814,577	-	6,129,814,577

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	250,000,000	-	250,000,000
1071	The National Treasury	11,633,610,267	(13,465,640,808)	(1,832,030,541)
	0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	12,527,740,146	7,093,323,098	19,621,063,244
	0718000 Public Financial Management	(1,153,615,489)	(16,649,343,463)	(17,802,958,952)
	0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	150,000,000	(3,909,620,443)	(3,759,620,443)
	0720000 Market Competition	109,485,610	-	109,485,610
1072	State Department for Economic Planning	386,208,648	2,206,404,000	2,592,612,648
	0710000 Public Service Transformation	(2,000,000)	-	(2,000,000)
	07710000 Monitoring and Evaluation Services	(1,200,000)	-	(1,200,000)
	0706000 Economic Policy and National Planning	364,200,000	-	364,200,000
	0707000 National Statistical Information Services	-	2,206,404,000	2,206,404,000
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	25,208,648	-	25,208,648
1082	State Department for Medical Services	12,276,568,100	(691,140,906)	11,585,427,194
	0402000 National Referral & Specialized Services	6,371,068,100	(4,375,234,767)	1,995,833,333
	0410000 Curative & Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Adolescent Health RMNCAH	150,000,000	3,854,093,861	4,004,093,861
	0411000 Health Research and Innovations	-	(170,000,000)	(170,000,000)

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0412000 General Administration	5,755,500,000	-	5,755,500,000
1083	State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	4,964,870,855	670,308,317	5,635,179,172
	0406000 Preventive and Promotive Health Services	920,390,000	483,058,317	1,403,448,317
	0407000 Health resources development and Innovation	1,949,905,855	137,250,000	2,087,155,855
	0408000 Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	253,075,000	50,000,000	303,075,000
	0412000 General Administration	1,841,500,000	-	1,841,500,000
1091	State Department for Roads	(76,029,859)	10,264,963,084	10,188,933,225
	0202000 Road Transport	(76,029,859)	10,264,963,084	10,188,933,225
1092	State Department for Transport	2,764,863,577	(1,447,912,500)	1,316,951,077
	0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	382,183,577	362,087,500	744,271,077
	0203000 Rail Transport	-	440,000,000	440,000,000
	0204000 Marine Transport	-	(2,065,000,000)	(2,065,000,000)
	0205000 Air Transport	50,000,000	-	50,000,000
	0216000 Road Safety	2,332,680,000	(185,000,000)	2,147,680,000
1093	State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	266,400,000	370,000,000	636,400,000
	0220000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs	266,400,000	370,000,000	636,400,000
1094	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	1,993,715,526	(13,918,962,602)	(11,925,247,076)

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement	1,952,548,673	(8,156,525,472)	(6,203,976,799)
	0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development	8,527,808	(5,762,437,130)	(5,753,909,322)
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	32,639,045	-	32,639,045
1095	State Department for Public Works	370,100,000	100,000,000	470,100,000
	0103000 Government Buildings	16,800,000	-	16,800,000
	0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access	4,000,000	100,000,000	104,000,000
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	103,316,950	-	103,316,950
	0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry	245,983,050	-	245,983,050
1104	State Department for Irrigation	207,320,919	(785,000,000)	(577,679,081)
	1014000 Irrigation and Land Reclamation	194,102,079	(231,000,000)	(36,897,921)
	015000 Water Storage and Flood Control	-	(304,000,000)	(304,000,000)
	1022000 Water Harvesting and Storage for Irrigation	4,100,000	(250,000,000)	(245,900,000)
	1023000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	9,118,840	-	9,118,840
1109	State Department for Water & Sanitation	896,212,014	(20,943,282,634)	(20,047,070,620)
	1001000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	105,012,014	-	105,012,014
	1004000 Water Resources Management	156,200,000	(5,875,000,000)	(5,718,800,000)

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	1017000 Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	635,000,000	(15,068,282,634)	(14,433,282,634)
1112	State Department for Lands and Physical Planning	404,000,000	1,770,000,000	2,174,000,000
	0101000 Land Policy and Planning	210,183,139	1,139,500,000	1,349,683,139
	0121000 Land Information Management	-	630,500,000	630,500,000
	0122000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	193,816,861	-	193,816,861
1122	State Department for Information Communication Technology & Digital Economy	(688,100,000)	(7,252,000,000)	(7,940,100,000)
	0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	29,750,000	-	29,750,000
	0210000 ICT Infrastructure Development	67,850,000	(6,752,000,000)	(6,684,150,000)
	0217000 E-Government Services	(785,700,000)	(500,000,000)	(1,285,700,000)
1123	State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	911,599,029	-	911,599,029
	0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	11,906,917	-	11,906,917
	0208000 Information and Communication Services	827,692,112	-	827,692,112
	0209000 Mass Media Skills Development	72,000,000	-	72,000,000
1132	State Department for Sports	251,600,000	-	251,600,000
	0901000 Sports	251,600,000	-	251,600,000
1134	State Department for Culture and Heritage	478,053,260	-	478,053,260

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0902000 Culture / Heritage	393,295,500	-	393,295,500
	0903000 The Arts	33,700,000	-	33,700,000
	0904000 Library Services	52,437,760	-	52,437,760
	0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(1,380,000)	-	(1,380,000)
	0916000 Public Records Mangement	-	-	-
1135	State Department for Youth Affairs and the Creative Economy	326,258,224	(201,710,000)	124,548,224
	0221000 Film Development Services	181,558,224	-	181,558,224
	0711000 Youth Empowerment Services	50,000,000	500,000,000	550,000,000
	0748000 Youth Development Services	81,105,914	(701,710,000)	(620,604,086)
	0749000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	13,594,086	-	13,594,086
1152	State Department for Energy	72,800,000	(6,969,527,491)	(6,896,727,491)
	0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(11,000,000)	30,000,000	19,000,000
	0212000 Power Generation	87,800,000	(2,878,718,648)	(2,790,918,648)
	0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution	-	(3,170,808,843)	(3,170,808,843)
	0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies	(4,000,000)	(950,000,000)	(954,000,000)
1162	State Department for Livestock	177,049,750	(2,015,000,000)	(1,837,950,250)
	0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development	177,049,750	(2,015,000,000)	(1,837,950,250)

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1166	State Department for the Blue Economy and Fisheries	537,570,000	1,878,745,480	2,416,315,480
	0111000 Fisheries Development and Management	491,570,000	2,156,745,480	2,648,315,480
	0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	46,000,000	-	46,000,000
	0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy	-	(278,000,000)	(278,000,000)
1169	State Department for Agriculture	1,979,000,000	1,224,824,076	3,203,824,076
	0107000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	1,922,000,000	(2,028,000,000)	(106,000,000)
	0108000 Crop Development and Management	57,000,000	2,842,824,076	2,899,824,076
	0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management	-	410,000,000	410,000,000
	0120000 Agricultural Research & Development	-	-	-
1173	State Department for Cooperatives	(1,879,300,000)	1,014,000,000	(865,300,000)
	0304000 Cooperative Development and Management	(1,879,300,000)	1,014,000,000	(865,300,000)
1174	State Department for Trade	2,433,580,000	-	2,433,580,000
	0309000 Domestic Trade and Enterprise Development	1,710,000,000	-	1,710,000,000
	0310000 Fair Trade Practices And Compliance of Standards	79,280,000	-	79,280,000
	0311000 International Trade Development and Promotion	586,000,000	-	586,000,000
	0312000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	58,300,000	-	58,300,000
1175	State Department for Industry	924,693,100	(179,300,000)	745,393,100

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	124,400,000	-	124,400,000
	0320000 Industrial Promotion and Development	483,000,000	-	483,000,000
	0321000 Standards and Quality Infrastructure & Research	317,293,100	(179,300,000)	137,993,100
1176	State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	554,500,000	(152,000,000)	402,500,000
	0316000 Promotion and Development of MSMEs	111,700,000	(152,000,000)	(40,300,000)
	0317000 Product and Market Development for MSMEs	136,300,000	-	136,300,000
	0318000 Digitization and Financial Inclusion for MSMEs	208,200,000	-	208,200,000
	0319000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	98,300,000	-	98,300,000
1177	State Department for Investment Promotion	611,370,000	(255,420,000)	355,950,000
	0322000 Investment Development and Promotion	611,370,000	(255,420,000)	355,950,000
1184	State Department for Labour and Skills Development	291,001,127	538,210,000	829,211,127
	0910000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	33,854,693	-	33,854,693
	0906000 Labour, Employment and Safety Services	247,582,994	51,440,000	299,022,994
	0907000 Manpower Development, Industrial Skills & Productivity Management	9,563,440	486,770,000	496,333,440
1185	State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs	262,500,000	(100,000,000)	162,500,000
	0908000 Social Development and Children Services	211,791,000	-	211,791,000

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		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0909000 National Social Safety Net	40,209,000	(100,000,000)	(59,791,000)
	0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	10,500,000	-	10,500,000
1192	State Department for Mining	434,200,000	160,000,000	594,200,000
	1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	100,000,000	-	100,000,000
	1009000 Mineral Resources Management	285,000,000	56,000,000	341,000,000
	1021000 Geological Survey and Geoinformation Management	49,200,000	104,000,000	153,200,000
1193	State Department for Petroleum	19,349,090	-	19,349,090
	0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas	19,349,090	-	19,349,090
1202	State Department for Tourism	3,755,787,999	400,000,000	4,155,787,999
	0313000 Tourism Promotion and Marketing	216,250,000	-	216,250,000
	0314000 Tourism Product Development and Diversification	3,517,858,192	400,000,000	3,917,858,192
	0315000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	21,679,807	-	21,679,807
1203	State Department for Wildlife	(3,700,000)	650,000,000	646,300,000
	1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management	(3,700,000)	650,000,000	646,300,000
1212	State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	(16,200,000)	(558,950,596)	(575,150,596)
	0911000 Community Development	-	(520,000,000)	(520,000,000)

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2024/25 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0912000 Gender Empowerment	(13,000,000)	(38,950,596)	(51,950,596)
	0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(3,200,000)	-	(3,200,000)
1213	State Department for Public Service	559,426,510	280,000,000	839,426,510
	0710000 Public Service Transformation	259,383,295	280,000,000	539,383,295
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	79,143,215	-	79,143,215
	0747000 National Youth Service	220,900,000	-	220,900,000
1221	State Department for East African Community	278,970,000	-	278,970,000
	0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration	278,970,000	-	278,970,000
1252	The State Law Office	165,952,960	-	165,952,960
	0606000 Legal Services	(27,983,991)	-	(27,983,991)
	0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs	220,995,900	-	220,995,900
	0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(27,058,949)	-	(27,058,949)
1271	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	35,800,000	24,700,000	60,500,000
	0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption	35,800,000	24,700,000	60,500,000
1281	National Intelligence Service	9,300,000,000	-	9,300,000,000
	0804000 National Security Intelligence	9,300,000,000	-	9,300,000,000
1291	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	215,400,000	20,000,000	235,400,000

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2024/25 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0612000 Public Prosecution Services	215,400,000	20,000,000	235,400,000
1311	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	(204,000,000)	-	(204,000,000)
	0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties	(204,000,000)	-	(204,000,000)
1321	Witness Protection Agency	26,000,000	-	26,000,000
	0615000 Witness Protection	26,000,000	-	26,000,000
1331	State Department for Environment & Climate Change	182,000,000	437,000,000	619,000,000
	1002000 Environment Management and Protection	213,000,000	437,000,000	650,000,000
	1010000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(31,000,000)	-	(31,000,000)
	1012000 Meteorological Services	-	-	-
	1018000 Forests Development, Management and Conservation	-	-	-
1332	State Department for Forestry	169,200,000	(472,000,000)	(302,800,000)
	1018000 Forests Development, Management and Conservation	143,300,000	(472,000,000)	(328,700,000)
	1024000 Agroforestry and Commercial Forestry Development	-	-	-
	1025000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	25,900,000	-	25,900,000
2011	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
	0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
2021	National Land Commission	176,000,000	-	176,000,000

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2024/25 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0119000 Land Administration and Management	176,000,000	-	176,000,000
2031	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	(120,000,000)	-	(120,000,000)
	0617000 Management of Electoral Processes	(120,000,000)	-	(120,000,000)
	0618000 Delimitation of Electoral Boundaries	-	-	-
2061	The Commission on Revenue Allocation	(6,276,461)	-	(6,276,461)
	0737000 Inter-Governmental Transfers and Financial Matters	(6,276,461)	-	(6,276,461)
2071	Public Service Commission	92,342,795	-	92,342,795
	0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	139,342,795	-	139,342,795
	0726000 Human Resource Management and Development	(72,300,000)	-	(72,300,000)
	0727000 Governance and National Values	17,200,000	-	17,200,000
	0744000 Performance and Productivity Management	8,300,000	-	8,300,000
	075000 Administration of Quasi-Judicial Functions	(200,000)	-	(200,000)
2081	Salaries and Remuneration Commission	101,174,396	-	101,174,396
	0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management	101,174,396	-	101,174,396
2091	Teachers Service Commission	17,927,697,360	439,383,436	18,367,080,796
	0509000 Teacher Resource Management	17,538,697,360	400,383,436	17,939,080,796
	0510000 Governance and Standards	100,000,000	-	100,000,000

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2024/25 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	289,000,000	39,000,000	328,000,000
2101	National Police Service Commission	-	-	-
	0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management	0	-	-
2111	Auditor General	149,764,800	235,200	150,000,000
	0729000 Audit Services	149,764,800	235,200	150,000,000
2121	Office of the Controller of Budget	-	-	-
	0730000 Control and Management of Public finances	-	-	-
2131	Commission on Administrative Justice	3,300,000	-	3,300,000
	0731000 Promotion of Administrative Justice	3,300,000	-	3,300,000
2141	National Gender and Equality Commission	30,000,000	(10,000,000)	20,000,000
	0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination	30,000,000	(10,000,000)	20,000,000
2151	Independent Policing Oversight Authority	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
	0622000 Policing Oversight Services	20,000,000	-	20,000,000
	Sub-Total: Executive	136,069,036,751	(34,020,105,332)	102,048,931,419
1261	The Judiciary	875,710,165	(55,000,000)	820,710,165
	0610000 Dispensation of Justice	875,710,165	(55,000,000)	820,710,165
2051	Judicial Service Commission	98,980,000	-	98,980,000

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VOTE CODE	VOTE & PROGRAMME	SUPPLEMENTARY II BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FY 2024/25 (Changes)		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0619000 Judicial Oversight	98,980,000	-	98,980,000
	Sub-Total: Judiciary	974,690,165	(55,000,000)	919,690,165
2041	Parliamentary Service Commission	89,000,000	-	89,000,000
	0765000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	89,000,000	-	89,000,000
	0766000 Human Resource Management and Development	-	-	-
2042	National Assembly	847,230,000	-	847,230,000
	0721000 National Legislation, Representation and Oversight	847,230,000	-	847,230,000
2043	Parliamentary Joint Services	216,000,000	200,000,000	416,000,000
	0723000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	216,000,000	200,000,000	416,000,000
	0746000 Legislative Training Research & Knowledge Management	-	-	-
2044	Senate	362,630,000	-	362,630,000
	0767000 Senate Legislation and Oversight	140,500,000	-	140,500,000
	0768000 Senate Representation, Liaison and Intergovernmental Relations	105,430,000	-	105,430,000
	0769000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	116,700,000	-	116,700,000
	Sub-Total: Parliament	1,514,860,000	200,000,000	1,714,860,000
Grand Total		138,558,586,916	(33,875,105,332)	104,683,481,584

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THIRD SCHEDULE**FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY
ESTIMATES FOR FY 2024/25**

Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1	ADMINISTRATION & INTERNAL AFFAIRS		(5,490,000,000)	6,189,300,000	(35,000,000)	495,000,000	1,159,300,000	
1011		Office of the President	-	305,000,000	-	-	305,000,000	
1011		0603000 Government Printing Services		35,000,000			35,000,000	Increase Ksh. 35 million (Recurrent) for Government Printer.
1011		0701000 General Administration Planning and Support Services		120,000,000			120,000,000	Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for Multi-Agency Strategic Interventions to enhance operations. Increase Ksh. 80 million (Recurrent) for multi agency strategic interventions Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for commissions and tribunals
1011		0703000 Government Advisory Services					-	
1011		0770000 Leadership and Coordination of Government Services		150,000,000			150,000,000	Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for National Lottery Fund. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for Kenya International Boundaries Office.
1012		Office of the Deputy President	-	-	-	-	-	
		0734000 Deputy President Services					-	
1013		Office of the Prime Cabinet Secretary	-	100,000,000	-	-	100,000,000	
1013		0755000 Government Coordination and Supervision		100,000,000			100,000,000	Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for O&M

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Vote Code	Departme ntal Committee	VOTE/PROGR AMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS						
			Recurrent		Development		Net Change		
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase			
1014		State Department for Parliamentary Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	Notes	
1014		0759000 Parliamentary Liaison and Legislative Affairs					-		
1014		0760000 Policy Coordination and Strategy					-		
1014		0761000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-		
1015		State Department for Performance and Delivery Management	-	-	-	-	-		
1015		0762000 Public Service Performance Management and Delivery Services					-		
1015		0764000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-		
1015		0772000 Service Delivery Management					-		
1015		077300 Coordination and Supervision of Government					-		
1016		State Department for Cabinet Affairs	-	-	-	-	-		
1016		0758000 Cabinet Affairs Services					-		
1017		State House Affairs	(150,000,000)	-	-	400,000,000	250,000,000		
		0704000 State House Affairs	(150,000,000)			400,000,000	250,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 150 million (Recurrent) from HQ. Increase Ksh. 400 million (Development) for refurbishment.	

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Vote Code	Departme ntal Committee	VOTE/PROGR AMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1024		State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	(40,000,000)	-	-	-	(40,000,000)	
1024		0605000 Migration & Citizen Services	(40,000,000)				(40,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 30.1 million (Recurrent) from HQ. Reduce Ksh. 9.9 million (Recurrent) from e-Citizen Services.
1024		0626000 Population Management Services					-	
1024		0631000 General Administration and Planning					-	
1025		National Police Service	(5,000,000,000)	5,405,000,000	(35,000,000)	85,000,000	455,000,000	
1025		0601000 Policing Services	(5,000,000,000)	5,405,000,000	(35,000,000)	85,000,000	455,000,000	Increase Ksh. 235 million (Recurrent) towards security operations-HQ item 2211312. Increase Ksh. 3 billion (Recurrent) for medical cover. Increase Ksh. 2 billion (Recurrent) for payments of Group Personal Accident Cover. Increase Ksh. 110 million (Recurrent) for DCI HQ item 2211312 - security operations. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for HQ Office of the DIG AP for food rations and other O&M. Increase Ksh. 11 million (Development) for Police Modernization. Increase Ksh. 9 million (Development) for Commissioning of sub-distribution Board and Relocation of LV Board. Increase Ksh. 5 million (Development) for repair and opening of

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Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								drainage system at service central stores.
								Reduce Ksh. 5 billion (Recurrent) from HQ Medical Insurance. Reduce Ksh. 10 million (Development) from completion of sub-county Police HQs. Reduce Ksh. 10 million (Development) from construction of police post at Ochoria-Muhoroni. Reduce Ksh. 6 million (Development) from construction of Police Camp in Obunga. Reduce Ksh. 9 million (Development) from construction of Police Station Office at Kikambuni. Increase Ksh. 60 million (Development) for renovation of molo elburgon stations. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for ODPP Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for DCI security.
1026		State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	(300,000,000)	359,300,000	-	10,000,000	69,300,000	
1026		0629000 General Administration and Support Services	(300,000,000)	289,300,000			(10,700,000)	Increase Ksh. 30 million (Recurrent) for Private Security Regulatory Authority. Increase Ksh. 300 million (Recurrent) from HQ. Increase Ksh. 109.3 million (Recurrent) for taskforce on campaign against GBV and femicide. Increase Ksh. 150 million (Recurrent) for legal claims.

Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1026		0630000 Policy Coordination Services		70,000,000			70,000,000	Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for PBO Authority. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for public benefit organization regulatory authority.
1026		0632000 National Government Field Administration Services				10,000,000	10,000,000	Increase Ksh. 10 million (Development) for Construction of sub-county Police HQs Central Ward
2101		National Police Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2101		0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management					-	
2151		Independent Policing Oversight Authority	-	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	
2151		0622000 Policing Oversight Services		20,000,000			20,000,000	Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for induction of new board members.
2	AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK							
			(60,000,000)	395,500,000	(705,000,000)	1,205,000,000	835,500,000	
1162		State Department for Livestock	-	211,500,000	(300,000,000)	290,000,000	201,500,000	
1162		0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development		211,500,000	(300,000,000)	290,000,000	201,500,000	Reduce Ksh.300 million (Development) from Livestock Value Chain Support Project. Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for Livestock Production Services for items including animal feed rations, fuel and specialized supplies to 16 livestock breeding farms. Increase Ksh. 30 million (Recurrent) to cater for pending bills and to complete solarization. Increase Ksh. 170 million (Development)

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Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								for establishment of feedlots, fodder and pasture. Increase Ksh. 30 million (Development) for Sustainable Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis free areas in Kenya (KENTTEC).
								Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for Livestock Training Institute-Kitui. Increase Ksh. 18.5 million (Recurrent) for food rations and pending bills at AHITI Kabete (A in A funded). Increase Ksh. 13 million (Recurrent) for payment of gratuity for officers whose contracts have ended (A in A funded). Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) to operationalize National Livestock and promotion marketing board. Increase Ksh. 40 million ((Development)) for feedlots, fodder, pasture and water development.
1169		State Department for Agriculture	(60,000,000)	184,000,000	(405,000,000)	915,000,000	634,000,000	
1169		0107000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(60,000,000)	184,000,000			124,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 60 million (Recurrent) from National Biosafety Authority. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for Pyrethrum Processing Company of Kenya for employee compensation and OSM. Increase Ksh. 164 million (Recurrent) for Pesticide Control Produce Board towards surveillance against entrance of unauthorised pesticide (A in A funded).

Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1169		0108000 Crop Development and Management			(405,000,000)	855,000,000	450,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 405 million (Development) from fertilizer subsidy programme. Increase Ksh. 90 million (Development) for Agriculture Technology Innovation Centers for adoption of technology, innovation, management and practices. Increase Ksh. 35 million (Development) for National Value Chain Support project to cater for pending bill relating to e-voucher services. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for construction of HQ and Satellite campuses for KSA. Increase Ksh. 70 million (Development) Resilience for food and Nutrition Security program in horn of Africa. Increase Ksh. 60 million (Development) for Aggregation centers.
								Increase Ksh. 400 million (Development) for food security and crop diversification to support provision of seeds and seedlings Increase Ksh. 150 million (Development) for food security and crop diversification to support provision of seeds and seedlings
1169		0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management				60,000,000	60,000,000	Increase Ksh. 60 million (Development) for small-scale irrigation schemes irrigation and value addition project.
1169		0120000 Agricultural Research & Development					-	
3	BLUE ECONOMY &		(244,000,000)	312,000,000	(2,747,000,000)	4,677,000,000	1,998,000,000	

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Vote Code	Departme ntal Committee	VOTE/PROGR AMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
	IRRIGATI ON							
1104		State Department for Irrigation	-	-	(740,000,000)	740,000,000	-	
1104		1014000 Irrigation and Land Reclamation			(390,000,000)	270,000,000	(120,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 390 million (Development) from Community based Irrigation Projects. Increase Ksh. 100 million (Development) for Ketut-Mokoro Irrigation Scheme -NIA as seed capital to start the project. Increase Ksh. 140 million (Development) for National Expanded Irrigation Programme to cater for pending bills. Increase Ksh. 30 million (Development) for Adich Gorge Dam-NIA as seed capital to start the project.
1104		1015000 Water Storage and Flood Control			(350,000,000)	470,000,000	120,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 300 million (Development) from Siyoi Muruny Dam. Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from Umaa Dam. Increase Ksh. 350 million (Development) for Flood Control Works to pay pending bills for rehabilitation of flood control works. Increase Ksh. 120 million (Development) for National Water Harvesting and ground water exploitation NWSHA for payment of pending bills.
1104		1022000 Water Harvesting and Storage for Irrigation					-	
1104		1023000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	

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Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1109		State Department for Water & Sanitation	(148,000,000)	168,000,000	(2,007,000,000)	3,937,000,000	1,950,000,000	
1109		1001000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services		46,300,000			46,300,000	Increase Ksh. 46.3 million (Recurrent) Kenya Water Institute P.E.
1109		1004000 Water Resources Management	(68,000,000)		(1,000,000,000)	1,200,000,000	132,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 500 million (Development) from Water and Sanitation Development Project. Reduce Ksh. 400 million (Development) from Horn of Africa Groundwater for Resilience Project. Reduce Ksh. 100 million (Development) from Kenya Water Sanitation and Hygiene. Increase Ksh. 1 billion (Development) for Thwake Multipurpose Water Development Programme Phase I. Reduce Ksh. 68 million (Recurrent) from Water Resources Authority. Increase Ksh. 200 million (Development) for WARMA
1109		1017000 Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	(80,000,000)	121,700,000	(1,007,000,000)	2,737,000,000	1,771,700,000	Increase Ksh. 21.7 million (Recurrent) for LVNWWDA for installation ERP system. Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) from LVSWWDA. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for TANATHI WWDA for P.E. Reduce Ksh. 60 million (Recurrent) from Coast WWDA. Increase Ksh. 80 million (Recurrent) for Tana WWDA for ERP. Reduce Ksh. 40 million (Development) from West Karachuonyo Water Supply - LVSWWDA

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Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								Increase Ksh. 40 (Development) Kegonga Cluster Water Supply -LVSWWDA. Reduced Ksh. 495 million (Development) for National Water Harvesting and ground water Exploitation. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for water harvesting projects CWWDA to pay pending bills.
								Increase Ksh. 230 million (Development) Aguthi Water Project TWWDA to pay pending bills. Increase Ksh. 40 million (Development) for Mathira water supply project TWWDA to pay pending bills. Increase Ksh. 25 million (Development) for Karuiru water project TWWDA to pay pending bills. Increase Ksh. 80 million (Development) for Kimugngo water project TWWDA to pay pending bills.

Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								Increase Ksh. 10 million (Development) for Kisamis/Singiraine Earth Dam -TANATHI to pay pending bills. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Kwa Mutonga Earth Dam -TANATHI to pay pending bills. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Mutyambua Earth Dam -TANATHI to pay pending bills. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Mekilingi Earth Dam -TANATHI to pay pending bills. Increase Ksh. 10 million (Development) for Kilombo Earth Dam -TANATHI to pay pending bills. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Sere Earth Dam -TANATHI to pay pending bills.
								Reduce Ksh. 52 million (Development) from Yamo Dam and water supply system. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Harade Water Pan NWWDA. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Sakuno Water Pan NWWDA. Increase Ksh. 12 million (Development) for GK Memorial School Borehole NWWDA. Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from Kobujoi Water Project. Increase Ksh. 10 million (Development) for Senetwa-Kamelilo Water Project LVNWWDA. to pay pending bills Increase Ksh. 40 million (Development)

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								for Kipkoil-Kimatkei water project-LVNWWDA to pay pending bills. Reduce Ksh. 200 million (Development) from Cross-County Bulk Water and Sanitation Improvement Project.
								Increase Ksh. 25 million (Development) for Turbi Borehole NWWDA for drilling, solarization and desalination. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Turbi water pan NWWDA for desalination. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for Koipirir-Talai-Endo community water project NRVWWDA for seed capital to start the project. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for Chepkorio Water Supply-NRVWWDA for seed capital to start the project. Increase Ksh. 5 million (Development) for Arangai Water Project - NRVWWDA to pay pending bills.

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								<p>Increase Ksh. 5 million (Development) for Losito Water Project - NRVWWDA to pay pending bills.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 5 million (Development) for Sitoton Water Project - NRVWWDA to pay pending bills.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Mansa Water Project -NWWDA to pay pending bills.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Hawashow Water Project -NWWDA to pay pending bills.</p> <p>Reduce Ksh. 120 million (Development) from Restoration and conservation of water catchment areas.</p>
								<p>Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Sidokho Dam LVNWWDA.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Lumiko Dam LVNWWDA.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Lubao Dam LVNWWDA.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Asega Dam LVNWWDA.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Mudete Dam LVNWWDA.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Kapsiro water supply LVNWWDA.</p> <p>Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from Kamoi-Kapterit-Surwerwa Water Supply project.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 1.7 billion (Development) for critical water projects.</p>

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
								Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for LVNWWDA
1166		State Department for Blue Economy and Fisheries	(96,000,000)	144,000,000	-	-	48,000,000	
1166		0111000 Fisheries Development and Management	(96,000,000)	98,000,000			2,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 96 million (Recurrent) from Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute. Increase Ksh. 25 million (Recurrent) for Kenya Fishing Industries Corporation for the Jetty and Uvuvi Fishing Boat pending bill. Increase Ksh. 25 million (Recurrent) for Kenya Fish Marketing Authority for pending bills for fish post harvest losses management. Increase Ksh. 48 million (Recurrent) for Kenya Fisheries Service to fund operations at the 3 laboratories (funded by A in A).
1166		0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services		46,000,000			46,000,000	Increase Ksh 46 million (Recurrent) for HQ Administrative Services to cater for pending bills.
1166		0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy					-	
4	COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION & INNOVATION		(147,000,000)	317,000,000	(170,000,000)	-	-	
1122		State Department for Information Communication and Technology & Innovation	(97,000,000)	167,000,000	(170,000,000)	-	(100,000,000)	

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1122		0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1122		0210000 ICT Infrastructure Development	(85,000,000)	125,000,000	(20,000,000)		20,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 85 million (Recurrent) from 112200600 Business Process Outsourcing. Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Development) from 1122100100 Maintenance & Rehabilitation of Last Mile County Connectivity. Increase Ksh. 125 million (Recurrent) for supervision of streetscape &Wastewater reclamation facilities.
1122		0217000 E-Government Services	(12,000,000)	42,000,000	(150,000,000)		(120,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 150 million (Development) from 1122100600-Government Shared Services Reduce Ksh. 12 million (Recurrent) from 1122100400-ICT technical services. Increase Ksh. 42 million (Recurrent) for Office of the Data Protection Commissioner for capacity building and sensitization.
1123		State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	(50,000,000)	150,000,000	-	-	100,000,000	
1123		0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1123		0208000 Information and Communication Services	(50,000,000)	150,000,000			100,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) from Government advertising agency. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for Directorate of information HQ for equipping and capacity building of field officer.. Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for Media Council of Kenya .
1123		0209000 Mass Media Skills Development					-	
5	DEFENCE , INTELLI GANCE AND FOREIGN RELATIO NS		(500,000,000)	-	-	-	(500,000,000)	
1041		Ministry of Defence	-	-	-	-	-	
1041		0801000 Defence					-	
1041		0802000 Civil Aid					-	
1041		0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1041		0805000000 National Space Management					-	
1053		State Department for Foreign Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	
1053		0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1053		0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy					-	
1053		0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy					-	

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1053		0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Development and Technical Cooperation					-	
1054		State Department for Diaspora Affairs	-	-	-	-	-	
1054		0752000 Management of Diaspora and Consular Affairs					-	
1221		State Department for East African Community	-	-	-	-	-	
1221		0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration					-	
1281		National Intelligence Service	(500,000,000)	-	-	-	(500,000,000)	
1281		0804000 National Security Intelligence	(500,000,000)				(500,000,000)	Reduce Ksh.500 million (Recurrent)
6	EDUCATI ON AND RESEARC H		(500,000,000)	700,000,000	(525,000,000)	685,000,000	360,000,000	
1064		State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	-	90,000,000	(50,000,000)	200,000,000	240,000,000	
1064		0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training		40,000,000	(50,000,000)	200,000,000	190,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from Establishment of Eldoret Cooperative College-New Project. Increase Ksh. 40 million (Recurrent) for KNQA to put in place a system that captures all learners. Increase Ksh. 200 million (Development) for Construction of 17 TTIs.
1064		0507000 Youth Training and Development					-	

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1064		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services		50,000,000			50,000,000	Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for completion of MIS System.
1065		State Department for Higher Education & Research	-	130,000,000	-	110,000,000	240,000,000	
1065		0504000 University Education				110,000,000	110,000,000	Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for Multimedia University to support ICT modernization. Increase Ksh. 60 million (Development) for Jaramogi Odingalibrary complex.
1065		0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation					-	
1065		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services		130,000,000			130,000,000	Increase Ksh.100 million (Recurrent) for M&E. Increase Ksh. 30 million (Recurrent) for MIS System
1066		State Department for Basic Education	(300,000,000)	480,000,000	(475,000,000)	375,000,000	80,000,000	

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			Recurrent		Development				
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change		
1066		0501000 Primary Education	(300,000,000)	100,000,000	(285,000,000)	375,000,000	(110,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 300 million (Recurrent) from School feeding programme. Reduce Ksh. 260 million (Development) from Primary School Infrastructure. Reduced Ksh. 25 million (Development) from 1066104918 Construction of Classroom, laboratory, admin block at DEB Primary s. (public participation project. Increase Ksh. 25 million (Development) for 1066104918 Construction of Classroom, laboratory, admin block at Nyamira DEB Primary School. (public participation project. Increase Ksh. 150 million (Development) for Assembly of Assistive Devices Project for SNE Learners -KISE. Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for NACONEC. Increase Ksh. 200 million (Development) for NACONEC.	
1066		0502000 Secondary Education		120,000,000	(190,000,000)		(70,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 190 million (Development) from Secondary School Infrastructure. Increase Ksh. 120 million (Recurrent) for Capacity building of school managers at KEMI.	
1066		0503000 Quality Assurance and Standards		160,000,000				160,000,000	Increase Ksh. 160 million (Recurrent) to KICD for capacity building on CBC.
1066		0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services		100,000,000				100,000,000	Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for upgrading NIMES.

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
2091		Teachers Service Commission	(200,000,000)	-	-	-	(200,000,000)	
2091		0509000 Teacher Resource Management					-	
2091		0510000 Governance and Standards	(200,000,000)				(200,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 200 million (Recurrent) from Capacity Building of Teachers.
2091		0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
7	ENERGY		-	-	(570,000,000)	1,310,000,000	740,000,000	
1152		State Department for Energy	-	-	(570,000,000)	1,310,000,000	740,000,000	
1152		0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services			(20,000,000)	50,000,000	30,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Development) from Refurbishment of Kawi House (A in A from PDL). Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for Monitoring and Evaluation of Energy Projects (A in A from the Royalties of Geothermal Development).
1152		0212000 Power Generation				120,000,000	120,000,000	Increase Ksh. 10 million (Development) for Nuclear Power Plant Siting (A in A from PDL). Increase Ksh. 10 million (Development) for Strategic Environmental Assessment (A in A from PDL). Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Nuclear Policy and Legislation (A in A from PDL). Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for Resource Development for Nuclear Programme (A in A from PDL).

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								Increase Ksh. 30 million (Development) Publicity and Advocacy (A in A from PDL).
1152		0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution			(450,000,000)	1,140,000,000	690,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from Kamburu-Embu-Thika Transmission Line. Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from Loiyangalani-Marsabit 400 Kv Transmission Line. Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Development) from Rabai-Kilifi Transmission Line. Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from Marsabit -Isiolo Transmission Line. Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Development) from Dongo Kundu SEZ. Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from National System Control Center & Makindu SS. Reduce Ksh. 200 million (Development) from Critical Rural Access Last Mile Connectivity. Reduce Ksh. 10 million (Development) from Kenya Power Transmission Expansion Project.
								Increase Ksh. 350 million (Development) for Electrification of Public Facilities. Increase Ksh. 100 million (Development) for Installation of transformers in Constituencies. Increase Ksh. 180 million (Development) for Sondu Homabay Ndiwa Awendo Electrification Project (A in A from Sale of Electricity). Increase Ksh. 510 million (Development) for Mariakani

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
								Substation (A in A from Sale of Electricity).
1152		0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies			(100,000,000)		(100,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Development) from Energy Efficiency Programme (Investment Grade Audit) (A in A from PDL). Reduce Ksh. 10 million (Development) from Installation of wind masts & data loggers and rehabilitation (A in A from PDL). Reduce Ksh. 30 million (Development) from Hydro dams Water catchment re-afforestation (A in A from PDL). Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Development) from Solar PV installation on Institutions and or community boreholes (A in A from PDL). Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Development) from Pilot Programme on Domestic household biogas digesters (A in A from PDL).
1193		State Department for Petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	
1193		0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas					-	
8	ENVIRON MENT, FORESTR Y AND MINING		-	-	-	-	-	
1331		State Department for Environment and Climate Change	-	-	-	-	-	
1331		1002000 Environment Management and Protection					-	
1331		1010000 General Administration, Planning and					-	

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		Support Services						
1331		1012000 Meteorological Services					-	
1331		1018000 Forests Management and Water Towers Conservation					-	
1192		State Department for Mining	-	-	-	-	-	
1192		1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1192		1009000 Mineral Resources Management					-	
1192		1021000 Geological Survey and Geoinformation Management					-	
1332		1332 State Department for Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	
1332		1018000 Forests Development, Management and Conservation					-	
1332		1024000 Agroforestry and Commercial Forestry Development					-	
1332		1025000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
9	FINANCE AND NATIONAL PLANNING		(3,255,000,000)	1,690,000,000	(300,000,000)	3,750,000,000	1,885,000,000	
1071		The National Treasury	(3,255,000,000)	1,490,000,000	(300,000,000)	3,750,000,000	1,685,000,000	

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1071		0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(1,996,000,000)	940,000,000			(1,056,000,000)	Increase Ksh. 450 million (Recurrent) for pending bills Naivasha Data Center-Misrot Limited Company. Increase Ksh. 400 million (Recurrent) for KRA. Increase Ksh. 90 million (Recurrent) for Horn of Africa Initiative Secretariat. Reduce Ksh.1.996 billion (Recurrent) from, Budget reserves, leasing of vehicles, ESP and Administrative services.
1071		0718000 Public Financial Management	(1,259,000,000)	400,000,000	(300,000,000)	3,750,000,000	2,591,000,000	Increase Ksh. 3.7 billion (Development) for Equalisation fund. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for multi agency. Reduce Ksh. 1.15 billion (Recurrent) from the programme. Increase Ksh. 400 million (Recurrent) for capacity development on procurement Reduce Ksh. 300 million (Development) Reduce Ksh. 109 million (Recurrent) from KENTRADE
1071		0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management		150,000,000			150,000,000	Increase Ksh. 150 million (Recurrent) for financial reporting center.
1071		0720000 Market Competition					-	
1072		State Department for Economic Planning	-	200,000,000	-	-	200,000,000	
1072		0710000 Public Service Transformation					-	
1072		07710000 Monitoring and Evaluation Services					-	
1072		0706000 Economic Policy and		200,000,000			200,000,000	Increase Ksh. 200 million (Recurrent) for capacity building of county planning officers

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		National Planning						
1072		0707000 National Statistical Information Services					-	
1072		0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
2061		The Commission on Revenue Allocation	-	-	-	-	-	
2061		0737000 Inter-Governmental Transfers and Financial Matters					-	
2121		Office of the Controller of Budget	-	-	-	-	-	
2121		0730000 Control and Management of Public finances					-	
10	HEALTH		(1,035,500,000)	1,275,500,000	(1,060,000,000)	4,277,000,000	3,457,000,000	
1082		State Department for Medical Services	(650,000,000)	655,500,000	(1,060,000,000)	3,957,000,000	2,902,500,000	
1082		0402000 National Referral & Specialized Services	(150,000,000)	250,000,000	(650,000,000)	1,840,000,000	1,290,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 100 million (Development) from Acquisition of specialized medical equipment CHP. Reduce Ksh. 150 million (Recurrent) from Kenyatta National Hospital. Reduce Ksh. 220 million (Development) from construction and equipping of health centers. Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from construction and equipping of level 5 hospitals. Reduce Ksh. 100 million (Development)

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								from construction and equipping of level 4 hospitals.
								Increase Ksh. 30 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Mt. Elgon hospital. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Sikhendu hospital. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Mogotio Health Center. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Iftin level IV Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Kilgoris Level IV hospital
								Increase Ksh. 30 (Development) for construction and equipping of Lukusi Health Center Increase Ksh. 20 (Development) for construction and equipping of Jua Kali Health Center Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Kegonga level IV hospital Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Bugumbe Health Center. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Chebiriri Health Center. Increase Ksh. 30 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Wamba Health Center.

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								<p>Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Kanyarkwat Health Center.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 10 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Sankuri Health Center.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Mur Malanga Level 3 Hospital.</p>
								<p>Increase Ksh. 40 million (Development) for construction and equipping of Khwisero Level IV hospital.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 30 million (Development) for upgrading of children's ward Kibunga Level 3 Hospital.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 30 million (Development) for construction of Ugenya Hospital.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 30 million (Development) for upgrading & equipping of material & New-born Ward-Endebess Hospital.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for Construction of Second Tower Gatundu Level V Hospital.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 200 million (Development) for supply of medical supplies and commodities-vulcan.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 100 million (Development) for Supply of CD4 Counter instruments.</p>

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								<p>Increase Ksh. 600 million (Development) for KNH for specialized medical equipment.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 60 million (Development) for construction of Khwisero Level IV Hospital</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 100 million (Development) for construction of Lusigetti Level IV Hospital</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 250 million (Recurrent)) for KUTRH O&M</p> <p>Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from burns and pediatric center at KNH.</p> <p>Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from Strengthening of cancer Management at KNH.</p> <p>Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from acquisition of specialized equipment CHP.</p> <p>Reduce Ksh. 30 million (Development) from refurbishment of equipment at KNH.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 300 million (Development) for cyflo CD4 counter instruments.</p>
1082		0410000 Curative & Reproductive Maternal New Born Child Adolescent Health RMNCAH		150,000,000	(50,000,000)	2,077,000,000	2,177,000,000	<p>Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for National Syndemic Diseases Control Council for pending bills.</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 2.077 billion (development) for Susan Foundation Buffet Foundation.</p> <p>Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from special global HIV grant</p> <p>Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for procurement of equipment for blood transfusion.</p>

Vote Code	Departme ntal Committee	VOTE/PROGR AMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
1082		0411000 Health Research and Innovations			(360,000,000)	40,000,000	(320,000,000)	Reduction of Ksh. 290 million (Development) from Integrated Health Management Information System. Increase Ksh. 40 million (Development) for construction of KEMRI laboratories. Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Development) from construction and upgrading of KEMRI Laboratories. Redcue Ksh. 50 million (Development) from digital health platform.
1082		0412000 General Administration	(500,000,000)	255,500,000			(244,500,000)	Reduce Ksh. 500 million (Recurrent) from Health Insurance Subsidy Programme for Orphans Vulnerable Children. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for training of health care workers under the state department for medical services. Increase Ksh. 114 million (Recurrent) for HQ professional service. Increase Ksh. 91.5 million (Recurrent) for universal health covergae.
1083		State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	(385,500,000)	620,000,000	-	320,000,000	554,500,000	
1083		0406000 Preventive and Promotive Health Services	(17,000,000)	240,000,000		70,000,000	293,000,000	Increase Ksh. 70 million (Development) for procurement of Anti TB Drugs. Increase Ksh. 240 million (Recurrent) for outbreak of KALA AZAR. Reduce Ksh. 16 million (Recurrent) from Port Health Control. Reduce Ksh. 1 million (Recurrent) from Environmental Health Services

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1083		0407000 Health resources development and Innovation	(250,000,000)	100,000,000		200,000,000	50,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) from Training for Human Resources for Health. Increase Ksh. 200 million (Development) for Kenya Institute of Primate Research to manufacture snake antivenom. Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for Kenya Institute of Primate Research for P.E. Shortfall. Reduce Ksh. 150 million (Recurrent) from training for human resource for health
1083		0408000 Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	(110,000,000)	180,000,000		50,000,000	120,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 110 million (Recurrent) from Kenya Medical Laboratory Technicians & Technologists board. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for construction of examination center. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for Kenya Health Professions Oversight Authority. Increase Ksh. 10 million (Recurrent) for Physiotherapist's Council of Kenya. Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for Pharmacy and Poisons Board. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for clinical officers council.
1083		0412000 General Administration	(8,500,000)	100,000,000			91,500,000	Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for HQ admin services. Reduce Ksh. 8.5 million (Recurrent) from HQ admin services.
11	HOUSING , URBAN PLANNING & PUBLIC WORKS		-	350,000,000	(1,850,000,000)	1,500,000,000	-	

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1094		State Department for Housing and Urban Development	-	-	(1,850,000,000)	1,500,000,000	(350,000,000)	
1094		0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement			(1,710,000,000)	1,500,000,000	(210,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 100 million (Development) from National Slum Upgrading Projects. Reduce Ksh. 110 million (Development) from Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Project. Reduce Ksh. 1.5 billion (Development) from Social and physical Infrastructure. Increase Ksh1.5 billion (Development) for National Housing Corporation (NHC).
1094		0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development			(140,000,000)		(140,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Development) from Kenya Urban Programme (KenUP). Reduce Ksh. 90 million (Development) from Kenya Informal Settlement Redevelopment Project (KISRIP).
1094		0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1095		State for Public Works	-	350,000,000	-	-	350,000,000	
1095		0103000 Government Buildings					-	
1095		0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access					-	
1095		0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services		50,000,000			50,000,000	Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for O&M cost for supervision of ongoing Projects.

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
1095		0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry		300,000,000			300,000,000	Increase Ksh. 300 million (Recurrent) for National Construction Authority towards sensitization, technical training and enforcement of building codes across the 47 counties.
12	JUSTICE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE							
			(270,000,000)	780,300,000	(55,000,000)	114,700,000	570,000,000	
1023		State Department for Correctional Services	-	30,000,000	-	70,000,000	100,000,000	
1023		0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services		30,000,000			30,000,000	Increase Ksh. 30 million (Recurrent) for O&M
1023		0627000 Prison Services		-		70,000,000	70,000,000	Increase Ksh. 70 million (Development) for FY 2023/24 carryovers for damaged infrastructure and civil works in penal institutions.
1023		0628000 Probation & After Care Services					-	
1252		State Law Office	(70,000,000)	170,000,000	-	-	100,000,000	
1252		0606000 Legal Services	(50,000,000)				(50,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) from the budget of Asset Recovery Agency.

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
1252		0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs	(20,000,000)	170,000,000			150,000,000	Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for Kenya School of Law as exchequer support. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for the Council of Legal Education to enable them execute their mandate. Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) from Kenya Law Reform. Increase Ksh. 27 million (Recurrent) for maintenance of the Kenya Legislation and Case Law database. Increase Ksh. 22.4 million (Recurrent) to settle rent arrears and service charge for NCLR Office and warehouse. Increase Ksh. 20.6 million (Recurrent) for legal information and printing of Kenya Law Reports.
1252		0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1271		Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	-	-	-	24,700,000	24,700,000	
1271		0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption				24,700,000	24,700,000	Increase Ksh. 7.7 million (Development) to cater for pending certificates. Increase Ksh. 17 million (Development) for Automatic Generators at integrity center.
1291		Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	-	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	
1291		0612000 Public Prosecution Services				20,000,000	20,000,000	Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for refurbishment of the ODPP Offices.

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1311		Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	(200,000,000)	-	-	-	(200,000,000)	
1311		0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties	(200,000,000)				(200,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 200 million (Recurrent) from political parties fund.
1321		Witness Protection Agency	-	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	
1321		0615000 Witness Protection		20,000,000			20,000,000	Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) to enhance O&M.
2011		Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	-	18,000,000	-	-	18,000,000	
2011		0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights		18,000,000			18,000,000	Increase Ksh. 18 million (Recurrent) to support the Commission's core mandate of resolving human rights complaints, enhancing public awareness and understanding human rights.
2031		Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2031		0617000 Management of Electoral Processes					-	
2031		0618000 Delimitation of Electoral Boundaries					-	
2131		Commission on Administrative Justice	-	17,300,000	-	-	17,300,000	
2131		0731000 Promotion of Administrative Justice		17,300,000			17,300,000	Increase Ksh. 17.3 million (Recurrent) for O&M.
1261		The Judiciary	-	525,000,000	(55,000,000)	-	470,000,000	

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1261		0610000 Dispensation of Justice		525,000,000	(55,000,000)		470,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 55 million (Development). Increase Ksh. 30 million (Recurrent) for recruitment of 110 interns. Increase Ksh. 25 million (Recurrent) for P.E. deficit. Increase Ksh. 420 million (Recurrent) for P.E. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for Judiciary Training Institute.
2051		Judicial Service Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2051		0619000 Judicial Oversight					-	
13	LABOUR		(539,900,000)	336,460,000	(180,000,000)	618,440,000	235,000,000	
1184		State Department for Labour	-	156,460,000	-	158,440,000	314,900,000	
1184		0910000 General Administration Planning and Support Services					-	
1184		0906000 Labour, Employment and Safety Services		156,460,000		51,440,000	207,900,000	Increase Ksh. 6.44 million (Development) for completion of Meru Labour Office. Increase Ksh. 45 million (Development) to facilitate settlement of pending bills certificates for construction of occupational safety health institute. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for National Employment Authority (NEA) for hosting internet connectivity system in Konza and ICTA and facilitate job fairs for overseas recruitment in counties.

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								Increase Ksh. 15 million (Recurrent) to cater and facilitate posting of labour Attaché in Berlin Germany. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for upcoming activities and participation at the international labour organization conferences. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for finalization of critical labour mobility bilateral agreements. Increase Ksh. 51.46 million (Recurrent) for settling of pending bills to suppliers of goods and services.
1184		0907000 Manpower Development, Employment and Productivity Management				107,000,000	107,000,000	Increase Ksh. 100 million (Development) for counterpart funding to NYOTA. Increase Ksh. 7 million (Development) for upgrading of Kisumu Industrial Training Center.
1213		State Department for Public Service	(268,000,000)	80,000,000	(180,000,000)	460,000,000	92,000,000	
1213		0710000 Public Service Transformation	(203,000,000)	80,000,000	(180,000,000)	460,000,000	157,000,000	Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) to cover salary shortfalls for the Human Resources Management Professional Examination Board. Increase Ksh. 75 million (Development) for completion, equipping and operationalization of Huduma Center in Runyenjes. Increase Ksh. 100 million (Development) for Kenya School of Government to pay pending construction certificates for 1213100200 Tuition Complex at KSG-Matuga.

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								Reduce Ksh. 55 million (Recurrent) from construction and civil works. Reduce Ksh. 85.5 million (Recurrent) from plant, specialised plant, Equipment and Machinery. Reduce Ksh. 40 million (Recurrent) from 2211300 other operating expenses. Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) from Purchase of Vehicles. Reduce Ksh. 2.5 million (Recurrent) from domestic travel.
								Increase Ksh. 30 million (Recurrent) for operationalization of huduma centers (Kibunja-10 million and Kitui-20 million) Increase Ksh. 285 million (Development) for KSG hostel rehabilitation. Redcue Ksh. 180 million (Development) from operationalization of Huduma Canterers.
1213		0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(65,000,000)				(65,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 35 million (Recurrent) from Printing, Advertising and Information Supplies and services. Reduce Ksh. 30 million (Recurrent) from other operating expenses-22113000.
2071		Public Service Commission	(271,900,000)	-	-	-	(271,900,000)	
2071		0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(177,600,000)				(177,600,000)	Reduce Ksh. 3 million (Recurrent) from Foreign travel and subsistence. Reduce Ksh, 129.6 million (Recurrent) from purchase of vehicles and other transport equipment. Reduce Ksh. 45 million (Recurrent) from Purchase of specialized plant equipment and machinery.

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
2071		0726000 Human Resource management and Development	(94,300,000)				(94,300,000)	Reduce Ksh. 2.5 million (Recurrent) from printing advertising and information supplies. Reduce Ksh. 86 million (Recurrent) from purchase of vehicles and other transport equipment. Reduce Ksh. 5.8 million (Recurrent) from purchase of furniture and general equipment.
2071		0727000 Governance and National Values					-	
2071		0744000 Performance and Productivity Management					-	
2071		075000 Administration of Quasi-Judicial Functions					-	
2081		Salaries and Remuneration Commission	-	100,000,000	-	-	100,000,000	
2081		0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management		100,000,000			100,000,000	Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent)
14	LANDS		-	-	-	-	-	
1112		State Department for Lands and Physical Planning	-	-	-	-	-	
1112		0101000 Land Policy and Planning					-	
1112		0121000 Land Information Management					-	
1112		0122000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
2021		National Land Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2021		0116000 Land Administration					-	

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		and Management						
15	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT		(242,250,000)	230,250,000	(150,000,000)	362,000,000	200,000,000	
1032		State Department for Devolution	(84,750,000)	142,750,000	-	-	58,000,000	
1032		0712000 Devolution Services	(84,750,000)	142,750,000			58,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 84.75 million (Recurrent) for Nairobi Rivers Commission. Increase Ksh. 42.75 million (Recurrent) for World Scout Parliamentary Union Secretariat. Increase Ksh.100 million (Recurrent) for IGTRC
1036		State Department for ASALS & Regional and Northern Corridor Development	(157,500,000)	87,500,000	(150,000,000)	362,000,000	142,000,000	
1036		0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development				60,000,000	60,000,000	Increase Ksh 60 million (Development) for NDMA(Galmalaga Sec Sch water pan-10 million, Rehabilitation of Karimani water pan-10 million, rehabilitation of Kotulpogh water pan-10 million, Amolem water pan-10 million, desilting of Jilango pan-Lagdera-10 million, Cheperen water pan rehabilitation -10 million)
1036		0743000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services		67,500,000	(100,000,000)		(32,500,000)	Reduce Ksh. 100 million (Development) from General Administrative ServiceDesk. Increase Ksh. 67.5 million (Recurrent) for Financial Management Services.

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1036		1013000 Integrated Regional Development	(157,500,000)	20,000,000	(50,000,000)	302,000,000	114,500,000	Reduce Ksh. 37.5 million (Recurrent) from Relief and Rehabilitation. Reduce Ksh.30 million (Recurrent) from Conservation Department-Regional Development. Increase Ksh. 30 million (Development) for Ewaso Ngiro North Catchment Riparian Conservation project ENNDA. Reduce Ksh.90 million (Recurrent) from purchase of rice padding mopping-LBDA. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for Rongo Bee Keeping Project. Increase Ksh. 70 million (Development) for construction of dykes in Nyando and Muhoroni-LBDA.
								Increase Ksh. 72 million (Development) for CDA(, Kaltuma water pan-20 million and Gura village waterpan-20 million Kirutai borehole 10 million, Mwanda Kisangarinyi village water pan 22 million). Reduce Ksh. 30 million (Development) from KVDA-Etio Phase II water distribution Reduce Ksh. 5 million (Development) from KVDA-cherengany watershed conservation programme. Reduce Ksh. 10 million (Development) from KVDA-Mango Value Chain. Reduce Ksh. 5 million (Development) from the Lower Turkwel Irrigation Project. Increase Ksh. 10 million (Development) for construction of

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
								NTIIL borehole -KVDA Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for-Lalwasokoria water pan. Increase Ksh. 100 million (Development) for yokot phase II water supply.
16	SOCIAL PROTEC TION		(75,000,000)	95,000,000	(20,000,00 0)	-	-	
1185		State Department for Social Protection, Pensions & Senior Citizen Affairs	(75,000,000)	45,000,000	-	-	(30,000,000)	
1185		0908000 Social Development and Children Services	(75,000,000)	45,000,000			(30,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 75 million (Recurrent) from community mobilization and development. Increase Ksh. 45 million (Recurrent) for Child Welfare Society for Kenya emergency food support.
1185		0909000 National Social Safety Net					-	
1185		0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1212		State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action	-	10,000,000	(20,000,00 0)	-	(10,000,000)	
1212		0911000 Community Development			(20,000,00 0)		(20,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 20 million (Development) from NGAAF.
1212		0912000 Gender Empowerment					-	
1212		0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services		10,000,000			10,000,000	Increase Ksh. 10 million (Recurrent) for policy matters
1135		State Department for Youth Affairs	-	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000	

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		and Creative Economy						
1135		0711000 Youth Empowerment Services					-	
1135		0748000 Youth Development Services		40,000,000			40,000,000	Increase Ksh. 40 million (Recurrent) for Kenya National Innovation Agency (KENIA).
1135		0749000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
2141		National Gender and Equality Commission	-	-	-	-	-	
2141		0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination					-	
1213		State Department for Public Service	-	-	-	-	-	
1213		0747000 National Youth Service					-	
17	SPORTS AND CULTUR E		(148,000,000)	148,000,000	-	-	-	
1132		State Department for Sports	(118,000,000)	10,000,000	-	-	(108,000,000)	
1132		0901000 Sports	(118,000,000)	10,000,000		-	(108,000,000)	Increase Ksh. 10 million (Recurrent) for Kenya Academy of Sports for P.E., contracted services and gratuity. Reduce Ksh. 40 million (Recurrent) from Sports Kenya. Reduce Ksh. 35 million (Recurrent) from Anti-Doping Agency of Kenya. Reduce Ksh. 43 million (Recurrent) from HQ administration Services.

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1134		State Department for Culture and Heritage	(30,000,000)	85,000,000	-	-	55,000,000	
1134		0902000 Culture/ Heritage	(30,000,000)	20,000,000			(10,000,000)	Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for National Heroes Council. Reduce Ksh. 30 million (Recurrent) from Bomas of Kenya.
1134		0903000 The Arts		22,000,000			22,000,000	Increase Ksh. 22 million (Recurrent) for Permanent Presidential Music Commission.
1134		0904000 Library Services		43,000,000			43,000,000	Increase Ksh. 43. Million (Recurrent) for Kenya National Library Services to pay outstanding rent owed to the State Department for Sport.
1134		0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1134		0916000 Public Records Management					-	
1135		State Department for Youth Affairs and Creative Economy	-	53,000,000	-	-	53,000,000	
1135		0221000 Film Development Services		53,000,000			53,000,000	Increase Ksh. 10 million (Recurrent) for Kenya Film Classification Board for P.E, contracted services, staff medical insurance, gratuity and rent. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for Kenya Film Commission for P.E, contracted services, staff medical insurance, gratuity and rent. Increase Ksh. 23 million (Recurrent) for Kenya Film School to purchase equipment and customize learning spaces.

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
18	TOURISM AND WILDLIF E		(900,000,000)	-	-	900,000,00 0	-	
1202		State Department for Tourism	(900,000,000)	-	-	250,000,00 0	(650,000,000)	
1202		0306000 Tourism Development and Promotion					-	
1202		0314000 Tourism Product Development and Diversification	(900,000,000)			250,000,00 0	(650,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 900 million (Recurrent) from Tourism Promotion Fund (A in A). Increase Ksh. 200 million (Development) for protection and development of Mawe Tatu Heritage site in Kakamega (A In A). Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for Mumonyonzo Dam ecotourism project phase two in Kakamega (A in A).
1202		0315000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1203		State Department for Wildlife	-	-	-	650,000,00 0	650,000,000	
1203		1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management				650,000,00 0	650,000,000	Increase Ksh. 250 million (Development) for construction and upgrading of Meru Mulika Airstrip- Bitumen Standards KWS (A in A). Increase Ksh. 200 million (Development) for Installation of solar power back up CCTV camera for e-citizen revenue gates KWS-(A in A). Increase Ksh. 100 million (Development) for Support Acquisition of Enterprise Planning (ERP) software-KWS (A in A). Increase Ksh. 100

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			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
								million (Development) for Jomo Kenyatta Beach Rejuvenation in Mombasa County - KWS-(A in A).
19	TRADE, INDUSTRY AND COOPERATIVES		(2,500,000,000)	2,936,000,000	(1,180,000,000)	744,000,000	-	
1173		State Department for Cooperatives	(2,500,000,000)	104,600,000	-	314,000,000	(2,081,400,000)	
1173		0304000 Cooperative Development and Management	(2,500,000,000)	104,600,000		314,000,000	(2,081,400,000)	Reduce Ksh. 500 million (Recurrent) from New Kenya Planters Cooperatives Union. Reduce Ksh. 2 billion (Recurrent) from debt waiver. Increase Ksh. 17.6 million (Recurrent) for MUSCO taskforce. Increase Ksh. 43 million (Recurrent) for CS operations. Increase Ksh. 44 million (Recurrent) to settle pending bills. Increase Ksh. 229 million (Development) for 5 warehouse modernization. Increase Ksh. 65 million (Development) for PAVI Ginnery pending Bills. Increase Ksh. 20 million (Development) for Luanda Ginnery completion.
1174		State Department for Trade	-	2,306,000,000	-	-	2,306,000,000	
1174		0309000 Domestic Trade and Enterprise Development		1,700,000,000			1,700,000,000	Increase Ksh. 1.7 billion (Recurrent) to KNTC for financial obligation from edible oil and rice importation.
1174		0310000 Fair Trade Practices And Compliance of Standards					-	

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			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
1174		0311000 International Trade Development and Promotion		556,000,000			556,000,000	Increase Ksh. 450 million (Recurrent) for Japan Expo 2025. Increase Ksh. 36 million (Recurrent) for KEPROBA P.E. Increase Ksh. 70 million (Recurrent) for COMESA summit.
1174		0312000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services		50,000,000			50,000,000	Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for O&M.
1175		State Department for Industry	-	262,400,000	(1,180,000,000)	80,000,000	(837,600,000)	
1175		0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services		62,400,000			62,400,000	Increase Ksh. 20 million (Recurrent) for O&M. Increase Ksh. 19.4 million (Recurrent) for rent. Increase Ksh. 10 million (Recurrent) for Industrial Audit Committee. Increase Ksh. 13 million (Recurrent) for CAIPS M&E.
1175		0320000 Industrial Promotion and Development		100,000,000	(1,180,000,000)		(1,080,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 1 billion (Development) from CAIPs. Reduce Ksh. 180 million (Development) from Purchase of Elgeyo Marakwet land. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for KITI. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for KIRDI O&M.
1175		0321000 Standards and Quality Infrastructure & Research		100,000,000		80,000,000	180,000,000	Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for KENAS. Increase Ksh. 80 million (Development) for KIEP.
1176		State Department for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development	-	-	-	350,000,000	350,000,000	

Vote Code	Departme ntal Committee	VOTE/PROGR AMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1176		0316000 Promotion and Development of MSMEs				350,000,000	350,000,000	Increase Ksh. 200 million (Development) for CIDCs Increase Ksh. 75 million (Development) for Center of Excellence. Increase Ksh. 75 million (Development) for cold storage facilities.
1176		0317000 Product and Market Development for MSMEs					-	
1176		0318000 Digitization and Financial Inclusion for MSMEs					-	
1176		0319000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services					-	
1177		State Department for Investment Promotion	-	263,000,000	-	-	263,000,000	
1177		0322000 Investment Development and Promotion		263,000,000			263,000,000	Increase Ksh. 83 million (Recurrent) for SEZA (23 million non-discretionary expense, 40 million for recruitment of staff 20 million for purchase of Vehicles. Increase Ksh. 80 million (Recurrent) for Ken Invest(9 million non-discretionary expense, 21 million core mandate, 30 million National Investment council, 20 million investment conference). Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for repairs of Athi River Textile hub (EPZA)
20	TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE		280,000,000	50,000,000	(7,270,000,000)	13,190,000,000	6,250,000,000	

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Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
1091		State Department for Roads	-	-	(6,000,000,000)	10,110,000,000	4,110,000,000	
1091		0202000 Road Transport			(6,000,000,000)	10,110,000,000	4,110,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 2 billion (Development) from low-volume seal roads and other construction projects. Reduce Ksh. 4 billion (Development) from the Kenya Roads Board allocations from RMLF. Increase Ksh. 860 million (Development) for urban and rural low-volume seal roads spot improvements and payment of pending. Increase Ksh. 4 billion (Development) for the construction of critical roads and payment of pending bills. Increase Ksh. 4.6 billion (Development) for the construction of critical roads and payment of pending bills. Increase Ksh. 350 million (Development) for KERRA critical roads. Increase Ksh. 250 million (Development) for KURA critical roads. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Development) for critical roads
1092		State Department of Transport	280,000,000	-	(700,000,000)	2,140,000,000	1,720,000,000	
1092		0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	280,000,000				280,000,000	Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for the State Department of Transport HQ for ICT upgrade and associated infrastructure. Increase Ksh. 130 million (Recurrent) for Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NAMATA) for salaries of newly recruited officers, purchase of furniture and equipment

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Vote Code	Departme ntal Committee	VOTE/PROGR AMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development			
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase	Net Change	
								Increase Ksh. 50 (Recurrent) for Lapsset Corridor Development Authority (LCDA).
1092		0203000 Rail Transport				2,140,000,000	2,140,000,000	Increase Ksh. 1,140 million (Development) for rehabilitation of Thika -Nanyuki meter gauge railway branch line. Increase Ksh. 1 billion (Development) for Nakuru Kisumu Butere
1092		0204000 Marine Transport			(700,000,000)		(700,000,000)	Reduce Ksh. 700 million (Development) from of Kisumu Port project.
1092		0205000 Air Transport					-	
1092		0216000 Road Safety					-	
1093		State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs	-	50,000,000	(570,000,000)	940,000,000	420,000,000	
1093		0219000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs		50,000,000	(570,000,000)	940,000,000	420,000,000	Reduce Ksh. 570 million (Development) from 1093100300: Multinational Lake Victoria Maritime Communication & Transport Project. Increase Ksh. 570 million (Development) for 1093100301: Kenya Lake Victoria Maritime Communication and Transport Project. Increase Ksh. 370 million (Development) for Bandari Maritime Academy (BMA) for payment of pending certificates for the Survival Training and Certification. Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) HQ O&M.
21	BUDGET & APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE		(350,000,000)	1,770,000,000	-	200,000,000	1,620,000,000	

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Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
		Parliament	(350,000,000)	1,770,000,000	-	200,000,000	1,620,000,000	
2041		Parliamentary Service Commission	-	89,000,000	-	-	89,000,000	
2041		0765000 General Administration Planning and Support Services		89,000,000			89,000,000	Increase Ksh. 89 million (Recurrent) for unfunded priorities.
2041		0766000 Human Resources Management and Development					-	
2042		National Assembly	(350,000,000)	1,121,900,000	-	-	771,900,000	
2042		0721000 National Legislation, representation and oversight	(350,000,000)	1,121,900,000			771,900,000	Reduce Ksh. 350 million (Recurrent) from Head 0002 item 2110314. Increase Ksh. 200 million (Recurrent) for Head 0001 item 2210400 Increase Ksh. 50 million (Recurrent) for Head 0001 item 2210700 Increase Ksh. 100 million (Recurrent) for Head 0002 item 2210400 Increase Ksh. 651.9 million (Recurrent) for unfunded priorities. Increase 120 million (Recurrent) for O&M
2043		Parliamentary Joint Services	-	216,000,000	-	200,000,000	416,000,000	
2043		0723000 General Administration, planning and support services		216,000,000		200,000,000	416,000,000	Increase Ksh. 216 million (Recurrent) for unfunded priorities. Increase Ksh. 200 million (Development) for Bunge Tower and ISMS
2043		0746000 Legislative Training Research & Knowledge Management					-	

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Vote Code	Departmental Committee	VOTE/PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	2024/2025 SUPPLEMENTARY No.2 ESTIMATES FINANCIAL RECOMMENDATIONS					Notes
			Recurrent		Development		Net Change	
			Reduction	Increase	Reduction	Increase		
2044		Senate Affairs	-	343,100,000	-	-	343,100,000	
2044		0767000 Senate Legislation and Oversight		214,500,000			214,500,000	Increase Ksh. 214.5 million (Recurrent) for unfunded priorities.
2044		0768000 Senate Representation, Liaison & Intergovernmental Relations		64,600,000			64,600,000	Increase Ksh. 64.6 million (Recurrent) for unfunded priorities.
2044		0769000 General Administration Planning and Support Services		64,000,000			64,000,000	Increase Ksh. 64 million (Recurrent) for unfunded priorities.
2111		Auditor General	-	-	-	-	-	
2111		0729000 Audit Services					-	
		Total Expenditure	(15,976,650,000)	17,575,310,000	(16,817,000,000)	34,028,140,000	18,809,800,000	
		Parliament	(350,000,000)	1,770,000,000	-	200,000,000	1,620,000,000	
		Judiciary	-	525,000,000	(55,000,000)	-	470,000,000	
		Executive	(15,626,650,000)	15,280,310,000	(16,762,000,000)	33,828,140,000	16,719,800,000	

FOURTH SCHEDULE**APPROVALS GRANTED UNDER ARTICLE 223 OF THE CONSTITUTION**

Vote/Programme/Project/Item	Approved Additional			Exchequer Disbursement	Disbursement Dates	Remarks	Committee recommendation
	Current	Capital	Total				
1025 National Police Service	2,161,366,223	-	2,161,366,223	770,832,389	23/9/2024 & 28/10/2024 & 27/11/2024, 7/1/2025, 24/1/2025, 25/1/2025	Multinational Security Support Mission to Haiti	Approved
0601000 Policing Services	2,161,366,223	-	2,161,366,223	770,832,389			
Security Operations	2,161,366,223		2,161,366,223	770,832,389			
1026 State Department for Internal Security & National Administration	4,400,000,000	2,500,000,000	6,900,000,000	4,500,000,000	27/11/2024, 10/12/2024 & 20/12/2024		Approved
0629000 General Administration and Support Services	4,400,000,000	2,500,000,000	6,900,000,000	4,500,000,000			
Operations and Maintenance	4,400,000,000		4,400,000,000	2,000,000,000			
Police Modernization		2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000			
1036 State Department for the ASALs and Regional Development	3,600,000,000	150,000,000	3,750,000,000	2,558,553,594	28/10/2024, 6/11/2024, 13/11/2024, 2/12/2024, 16/12/2024 & 20/12/2024, 24/12/2024, 8/1/2025, 9/1/2025	Drought Related Intervention	Approved
0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development	3,600,000,000	150,000,000	3,750,000,000	2,558,553,594			
Transfer(Relief) & Operations and Maintenance	3,600,000,000		3,600,000,000	2,558,553,594			
1065 State Department for Higher Education and Research	1,500,000,000	-	1,500,000,000	500,000,000	14/1/2025	Moi University-Shortfall in Personnel Emolument & Operations & Maintenance	Approved
0504000 University Education	1,500,000,000	-	1,500,000,000	500,000,000			
Current Grants to Government Agencies and other Levels of Government	1,500,000,000		1,500,000,000	500,000,000			
1072 State Department for Economic Planning	-	2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000	1/10/2024		Approved
0707000 National Statistical Information Services		2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000			
Ke-Eastern Africa Regional Statistics Program for Results		2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000	2,300,000,000			
1083 State Department for Public Health and Professional Standards	3,495,000,000	-	3,495,000,000	1,750,000,000	12/24/2024	Settlement of outstanding Basic Salary Arrears accrued by the Medical Officers both	Approved
0412000 General Administration	1,750,000,000	-	1,750,000,000	1,750,000,000			

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Vote/Programme/Project/Item	Approved Additional			Exchequer Disbursement	Disbursement Dates	Remarks	Committee recommendation
	Current	Capital	Total				
Current Transfers to Other Levels of Government	1,750,000,000		1,750,000,000	1,750,000,000		in the National and County Governments	
1091 State Department for Roads	-	18,940,000,000	18,940,000,000	8,000,000,000			
0202000 Road Transport	-	18,940,000,000	18,940,000,000	8,000,000,000			
Roads Construction		12,000,000,000	12,000,000,000	8,000,000,000	18/12/2024		Approved
1123 State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	627,692,112	-	627,692,112	354,395,739			
0208000 Information and Communication Services	627,692,112	-	627,692,112	354,395,739		Pending Bills under Government Advertising Agency	
Advertising, Awareness and Publicity Campaigns	627,692,112		627,692,112	354,395,739.0	20/12/2024		Approved
Consolidated Fund Services	19,685,136,690	-	19,685,136,690	19,685,136,690			
Guaranteed Debt	19,685,136,690		19,685,136,690	19,685,136,690	12/31/2024		Approved
Total	44,428,792,550	43,737,880,803	88,166,673,354	40,418,918,412			

Hon. Speaker: Who is seconding?

(Hon. Gladys Boss spoke off the record)

Hon. Speaker: Go on record. Give her the microphone. Hold on, Hon. Pukose.

Hon. Gladys Boss (Uasin Gishu County, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I call upon Hon. Pukose, a Member of the Committee, to second.

Hon. (Dr) Robert Pukose (Endebess, UDA): Hon. Speaker, I second.

(Hon. Ruku GK and Hon. Dorice Donya were upstanding)

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Ruku, take your seat. Hon. Donya, do not get an accident. Take your seat.

(Laughter)

(Question proposed)

Hon. Speaker: Before I allow the Leader of the Majority Party to proceed with the Motion, I want to believe that the Members whose names appear on my screen are queuing for this debate. If you are not, log out so that we follow the list on the screen.

Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu (Kitui Central, WDM): On a point of order, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Makali Mulu. What is your point of order?

Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu (Kitui Central, WDM): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. I do not know if I am right, but has debate on this Motion even been moved and seconded before we debate it? I thought the Committee Chair should have moved the Motion...

Hon. Speaker: Debate on the Motion was moved by the Hon. Deputy Speaker, who is the Chairlady of the Liaison Committee, and seconded by the distinguished Hon. Member for Endebess.

Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu (Kitui Central, WDM): This afternoon?

Hon. Speaker: Yes, a few minutes ago.

(Laughter)

Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu (Kitui Central, WDM): It is okay, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: I noticed you were busy reading something.

Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu (Kitui Central, WDM): No, let me not question the moving and seconding aspects of the Motion. Let us just continue.

Hon. Speaker: What is the problem?

Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu (Kitui Central, WDM): Hon. Speaker, I thought with such an important Report, we should have the highlights. You indicated to us earlier that the Schedule was not here. I thought the Mover should have taken some time to educate the House on the highlights of this Supplementary Budget and the recommendations of the Liaison Committee, just as we did with the Motion on the Budget Policy Statement (BPS). After the Motion was moved and seconded very well in the morning, we debated the BPS. The issues contained in the Report were highlighted and seconded. That is why I do not want to question the moving and seconding aspects of this Motion, even though it would be important for us to have the highlights of what is changing in the current Budget Estimates. If we know the total figures involved, we can debate from a point of information.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Makali Mulu, as far as the Speaker is concerned, the Motion has been moved and seconded. Get ready to debate it. Leader of the Majority Party, go ahead.

Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah (Kikuyu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I rise to support the Motion for consideration of the Second Supplementary Estimates for the current financial year as ably moved by the Hon. Deputy Speaker and seconded by Hon. Pukose.

Being an economist, Hon. Makali Mulu would have wanted more details, but I believe he was also very busy reading the same Report. That is why he did not hear the Hon. Deputy Speaker and Hon. Pukose move and second.

The Second Supplementary Estimates come in the backdrop of a period in which our economy is stabilising and increasingly becoming better than it was, as I stated earlier while debating the BPS. The Supplementary Estimates also come in the backdrop of a situation where we found ourselves without a Finance Bill for six months, following the events of June last year, when the Finance Bill was eventually rejected. Many people may have taken it for granted and thought that those events did not have an impact on our budget process.

However, Kenyans across the country can bear witness to the disruptions that led to the rejection of the Finance Bill in 2024, which greatly impacted our development programs. Kenyans across the country have been agitating for the rehabilitation of roads for which there have been no budgetary allocations. We have seen many industrial actions by the labour movements – the unions of doctors, teachers and members of the teaching fraternity in public universities – agitating for the implementation of Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs), which were supposed to be funded from revenues that were to be raised through the Finance Bill of 2024.

Hon. Speaker, allow me to take this opportunity to thank the House and the many Kenyans who joined the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning during

public participation in October last year to reconsider many of the proposals contained in the Finance Bill. We need to understand that Supplementary Estimates II come against the backdrop of reduced revenues due to the events of June 2024. The belated mobilisation of revenues occurred because we did not have a Finance Bill to mobilise resources as expected by 1st July 2024. It was not until the end of December that the Bills we passed on 4th December commenced mobilising revenues from 27th December. We have only mobilised resources for about two months—the whole of January and February. It has now been only two and a half months since we started implementing the tax measures we had put in place to mobilise resources.

Hon. Speaker, it is against this backdrop that the National Treasury has had to review the Budget for the 2024/2025 Financial Year to be in tandem with the actual revenues and realities of the time. The revenues projected when we were preparing last year's Budget were based on the assumption that a Finance Bill would be in place to collect revenues from 1st July to 30th June this year. As I have stated, we have only been able to collect revenues from January to date. We now have to review the revenue projections. We also have to review expenditure projections with the revision of revenue projections. I am glad that the National Treasury has factored all this into its revision of expenditure projections. The National Treasury has made an effort to continue with the fiscal consolidation I spoke about earlier this morning. This is to ensure that we close this financial year with a Supplementary Budget as close to reality as possible.

I urge Members to look at the proposed reallocations and additional allocations contained in the Schedules being printed. Members will be able to access them on their tablets shortly. Members will see that the security sector is part of the gainers. Again, it is worth noting that the National Police Service (NPS) has been allocated an additional Ksh7.5 billion, of which a sum of Ksh5 billion is for shortfalls in insurance costs. A sum of Ksh2.5 billion is to support the Haiti Peacekeeping Mission. Additionally, other resources have been allocated to ensure we continue securing our country.

I heard many people recently fault the policy proposal to allow Kenyans from all corners of the country to access national Identification Cards (IDs) fairly and equitably without discrimination. Some resources have been allocated to the National Intelligence Service (NIS) to enhance the security measures in place so that only Kenyans can access national IDs.

Hon. Speaker, there has also been a problem of pending bills. Our economy has slowed down largely because many business people across the country have bills arising from delivering goods and services to the national and county governments. They have not been paid. One of the culprits is the Ministry of Defence. I can see in this Supplementary Budget that the Ministry of Defence has been allocated an additional Ksh6 billion to settle pending bills. I hope the Principal Secretary and accounting officers in the Ministry of Defence will settle those pending bills, especially bills relating to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Many SMEs are suffering for lack of capital. Some have even closed down due to non-payment of pending bills. I plead with the Ministry of Defence to prioritise payments to SMEs before they go to the big suppliers who may have a little more muscle with the banks.

As I said, we have had issues with CBAs between the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) and teachers' unions. We have heard teachers complain about the kind of health services they receive through their medical scheme. An additional Ksh18 billion has been allocated to the TSC in this Supplementary Budget to cater for insurance shortfalls, teacher promotions and personnel emolument shortfalls. Therefore, teachers who are due for promotion but have not been promoted because of budget constraints can now smile all the way to the TSC as they seek their promotions.

Hon. Speaker, the State Department for University Education is also a major beneficiary of these Supplementary Estimates. Members can see that a sum of Ksh16 billion

has been allocated to university education, including Ksh4.2 billion for the implementation of CBAs entered into between public universities and the university teaching staff unions. As I said, the Universities Academic Staff Union (UASU) and other university don unions have been petitioning Parliament at the gates and demonstrating in town. They are agitating for the implementation of their CBAs with the Government. There is an allocation of Ksh4.2 billion to the State Department for University Education to honour the CBAs they have entered into with university teaching staff unions.

It is also important to note the upward revisions that mostly relate to Appropriations-in-Aid (A-in-A). Many people have criticised the digitisation of government services through eCitizen. Members will see numerous revisions in A-in-A if they skim through the Schedules and the Committee's Report. My colleague here is reminding me that A-in-A revenue projections amount to a total of almost Ksh19 billion. These resources were not factored in the Budget but are now realisable. This has come out of the digitisation of government services through eCitizen. Many government entities, including Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), can now raise more resources through A-in-A due to the digitisation of government services. As you may see, there is an upward mobility of A-in-A in the State Department of University Education and others.

Hon. Speaker, there is also more allocation to healthcare. Kenyatta National Hospital (KNH), Kenyatta University Teaching, Referral and Research Hospital (KUTRRH), Moi Teaching and Referral Hospital (MTRH), and Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA) are getting additional resources. I do not want to get into the figures. This speaks to the need to ensure that our national referral hospitals are adequately resourced to offer Kenyans services when needed, especially under the Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF).

An additional sum of Ksh3 billion has been allocated to the Emergency Chronic and Critical Illness Fund. A sum of Ksh1.5 billion is for stipends for healthcare professional interns. A sum of Ksh600 million is for operationalising primary healthcare networks. This significantly addresses the issues raised during the Members' retreat in Naivasha when the SHA management team appeared before us. We then asked the Departmental Committee on Health to sit down and look into the issues bedevilling the implementation of the Universal Healthcare Program in Kenya. The low level of resourcing of the Primary Healthcare Fund and the Emergency Chronic and Critical Illnesses Fund was identified as part of the issues and challenges.

It is important for Kenyans to appreciate that the more members enlist in SHIF and make contributions, the more efficient and effective the scheme will become in catering for the needs of its customers or the needs of patients who walk into hospitals. For instance, the primary healthcare facility is meant to ensure that any Kenyan registered under SHIF or Taifa Care can walk into a Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 hospital, see a doctor, receive a prescription, get treated, and go home without paying a coin. That is as long as that primary healthcare facility, whether private or public, is registered with SHA.

Hon. Speaker, I am saddened to learn that in some counties, including Trans Nzoia County, many hospitals have not yet been enlisted with SHA. No one can walk into a public health facility and get SHA services if the county government has not enlisted the facility in SHA. That is where you hear much negativity. People, including some county governors, claim that SHA is not working. It cannot work if the hospital is not listed with SHA. The system will not work if you are not registered as a paid-up member.

The first pillar of the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) that we deliberated on when we passed those laws about a year and a half ago was to ensure free primary healthcare in Level 1, 2 and 3 hospitals across the country. However, resourcing those healthcare facilities must come from the Exchequer, which is what we are now doing. We are giving them an additional sum of Ksh3 billion, which is projected to be realised from members' monthly premiums.

Therefore, I encourage Kenyans to continue enlisting with the SHIF. Yesterday, I had the occasion to meet a good friend of mine – a reverend who has been very critical of the UHC programme. He told me that SHA is working because his mum's hospital bill, which was to the tune of Ksh800,000, had been catered for at Kenyatta University Teaching and Referral Hospital.

The monies that we are appropriating today are not just for the Primary Health Care Fund but also for the Emergency, Chronic and Critical Illnesses Fund (ECCIF). I had the occasion to meet a bodaboda rider who registered with SHA but never paid for his premiums and got into an accident. Under the health laws we passed for the SHA, emergencies, accidents, and chronic or critical illnesses are catered for by the ECCIF. We are allocating another Ksh3 billion to that Fund to ensure that if people who are registered with SHA and get involved in accidents, they can receive treatment at Kenyatta National Hospital, Kenyatta University Teaching and Referral Hospital, Moi University Teaching and Referral Hospital, Kisii Referral Hospital or any other Level 4, 5 or 6 hospital. You will be treated and SHA will cater for your bills.

Hon. Speaker, I can see that I am running out of time. It is also important that I mention the issue of the use of Article 223 of the Constitution. We have deliberated on this matter at length. I am happy to note that as much as we have requests of almost Ksh86 billion for use under Article 223 of the Constitution, this is not unlike what was happening before when the Ministry of the National Treasury and Economic Planning would spend money and then come to Parliament for approval. This time round, I note that out of Ksh88 billion, only Ksh44 billion is going to Recurrent Expenditure, and Ksh43 billion is going to Development Expenditure, of which only Ksh40 billion has already been disbursed. That means another Ksh48 billion...

Hon. Speaker: Give him a minute to finish.

Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah (Kikuyu, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. That means they have to come to this House for approval of the additional Ksh48 billion. That is what the National Treasury should be doing.

As I congratulate Hon. Atandi for his election as the Chairperson of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, and Hon. Pukose and all the Members who have joined this Committee, I ask them to ensure that they set this as a new trend. The Ministry of the National Treasury and Economic Planning must come to the National Assembly to seek approval for expenditures before they spend money, unlike what was happening before – where they would spend money on all manner of things, including paying for land compensation, which was not an emergency, and then come to seek parliamentary approval. At least this time round, funds are being spent on emergency security operations, drought mitigation and many other things listed in the Report and the schedules. I do not need to go through all of them. They all fall under the category of what we ought to approve under Article 223 of the Constitution.

I also congratulate the new Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning for endeavouring to do what he promised to do during his vetting; that is, adhere to the spirit and letter of the Constitution and honouring the work of the National Assembly.

With those remarks, I support.

Hon. Speaker: Next is the Member for Alego Usonga.

Hon. Samuel Atandi (Alego Usonga, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Before I make my submissions on the Second Supplementary Estimates, I want to take this opportunity to thank the Almighty God for enabling me to be the Chairperson of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, taking over from the very able and competent Member for Kiharu, Hon. Ndindi Nyoro. Since the constitution of the Broad-Based Government, the President has done things that have confounded many Kenyans, including re-organising the Government and bringing some of us into the Cabinet.

Hon. Speaker, you were present during the funeral of the late Chief of the Defence Forces, General Ogola, when I challenged the President on the fact that members of certain communities have never held certain positions in this country. As the Leader of the Majority Party has rightfully said, today, the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning is Hon. John Mbadi. That is a big milestone that has never been witnessed in this country since Independence. Today, I also break the record as the first man from that region to chair the Budget and Appropriations Committee. That is a very big milestone too.

First, I would like to thank the President of the Republic of Kenya for his bold leadership and for ensuring that he acts on whatever he says. When the President said he wants to unite the country, this is the real evidence that he is doing so.

Secondly, I thank my Orange Democratic Movement (ODM) Party and its leadership. You know Baba is always present and, therefore, I thank him for this opportunity. I also thank the leadership of this House, especially Hon. Junet Mohammed. I confess that Hon. Junet is the person who re-organises our Azimio la Umoja side. I chair this Committee because of the confidence that Hon. Junet Mohammed has in me. Those things must go on record even before I start working.

Hon. Speaker, I want to make a few remarks about the Second Supplementary Estimates before the House. The reality of the matter is that these Supplementary Estimates are before the House at a time when the economy is stabilising. I should repeat that for everybody to hear. The truth of the matter is that the economy is stabilising and these Estimates are before the House at the correct time. One piece of evidence that the economy is stabilising is that prices of basic food commodities have come down. Inflation has moved from the high rate of 10 per cent in 2024 to about 3.5 per cent as of February. Also, the Kenya Shilling has stabilised against major currencies, especially the US Dollar, which is evidence that the economy is doing very well. Fuel prices have also come down. Those three factors have given me the confidence that we are doing well and we are on the right track as a country.

One thing that has been achieved, courtesy of this development, is low food prices. Basic commodity prices have also come down, and Kenyans are happy. One of the factors that have led to this success is investments in agriculture. You remember that the President decided to invest in production by subsidising seeds and fertilisers. That led to what we now call 'sufficient food production and low pricing.' We have also had very good weather over the years, which has helped us.

Hon. Speaker, we also need to recognise the challenges that we face. One of the challenges we face, captured in the Second Supplementary Estimates, is the piling of our public debt. We are spending a lot of money paying our debts as they mature. That will be a very big problem as we move forward. There is also pressure for expenditures. When I sat in the Budget and Appropriations Committee in the last Session, I realised that all sectors require resources. The roads, education and health sectors require resources. The pressure for resources will be a very big challenge for us. As a House, we must look for ways of raising our own resources to fund some of those demands.

I also take this opportunity to thank the Liaison Committee, led by the able Deputy Speaker. Hon. Speaker, through your ruling and to help the House make progress pending the composition of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, you decided that the Liaison Committee handle the Second Supplementary Estimates.

Hon. Speaker, I can confirm that the Committee has done a very good job. They have listened to Kenyans and other Committees. The Report before the House has the full support of the Members of my Committee. During our meeting in the morning, we were briefed on the progress of the Second Supplementary Estimates. We were convinced that the Committee has done a good job.

As I wind up, concerns have been raised in this House about the manner in which the previous Committee would allocate resources. I am fully aware of the issue, and the only thing I want to promise the country is that I will preside over the sharing of public resources in a manner that respects the principle of equity and diversity of the country so that each section of this country can benefit from national resources. I assure everyone of that commitment.

With the support of the Members of this House, I am sure we will succeed.

Hon. Speaker: Thank you, Chairperson of the Budget and Appropriations Committee. Next on my screen is Hon. Bowen. Give Hon. Bowen the microphone.

Hon. Kangogo Bowen (Marakwet East, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for giving me an opportunity to support the Second Supplementary Estimates 2024/2025. Budgets are projections. That is why we quarterly review the Budget based on the performance of revenue collection by the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA). That is why we keep revising our programmes and budgets, which is the stage we are at. We are evaluating the Second Supplementary Estimates to provide resources to run the Government for the next three months.

As a Member of the Liaison Committee, I participated in deliberations on these Supplementary Estimates. We are operating at a very difficult time as a country, especially after the rejection of the Finance Bill 2024 during the Gen Z demonstrations we experienced nationwide. We prioritised key areas in this Budget, such as the education sector, because of the teachers that the Government employed. Some were interns who had not been absorbed during the first round of employment. There are some CBAs between the Government and various actors in the education sector. For example, the Government agreed to pay Moi University lecturers their salary arrears. Therefore, we had to allocate some resources to cater for that.

Hon. Speaker, another area that the Committee prioritised is the security sector. We have a mission in Haiti. Quite a number of police operations are ongoing across the country. Because of the banditry cases in the North Rift areas of Turkana and Elgeyo Marakwet, resources have been allocated to cater for operations in those areas and our military. Those are important sectors because the economy will be unstable if there is no peace in the country.

There are many stalled road projects in the country. We prioritised allocating funds for those roads in the Supplementary Estimates to ensure contractors complete stalled projects. This may not touch all regions in the country. However, we ensured that we resourced the Ministry so that they could allow some of the contractors to complete the roads ahead of the rainy season.

We also considered the health sector. We have heard the outcry from Kenyans, especially regarding the UHC system implemented through the SHA. The SHA system is now working. There are only a few teething challenges. The SHA works for those who are registered and follow the laid down procedures. Sometimes, people go to the hospital and demand to be attended to, yet they are not registered with SHA. I request Kenyans to register with SHA if they want to get assistance.

Hon. Speaker, we have also allocated some money towards the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) to help students still waiting for bursaries. I am aware that Members are wondering why NG-CDF disbursements have not been done. I would like to tell Members that we have an allocation that will go towards paying bursaries for our students.

We also considered the water sector. There are many stalled dam projects across the country. We have provided resources in the Supplementary Estimates to sort out pending bills and ensure that the stalled projects resume and the contractors return to the sites.

Hon. Speaker, on the issue of digitisation, I thank the Government for moving many government services to the e-Citizen portal. Previously, the Government would collect

Appropriation-in-Aid (A-in-A) of about Ksh500 million per month. Nowadays, the Government collects close to Ksh19 billion monthly through the e-Citizen portal.

(Hon. Owen Baya spoke off the record)

Hon. Baya is confusing me with his Kiswahili.

If we continue to digitise and put more services on the e-Citizen portal, I am sure that we will collect more in terms of A-in-A.

Hon. Speaker, when the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning appeared before us, we noted that many government services have been digitised except the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS). The Government should integrate IFMIS with the payroll and the pension systems. We should have a Single Treasury Account (STA) system and create an accrual account so that each Ministry does not have its own account. By so doing, we will be streamlining government financial operations.

We also request the National Treasury to have a debt register. We realised that our debt management system is still done manually. We should digitise it so that we have one debt management system for the Government.

Lastly, Article 223 of the Constitution can be misused if this House is not careful. Money can be withdrawn to fund a serious security emergency. However, if it is not properly audited, it can be misused. Therefore, we request the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning to ensure that whenever it becomes necessary for him to invoke Article 223 of the Constitution to withdraw funds, he writes to this House for approval.

Hon. Speaker, with those many remarks, I support and urge my colleagues to support Supplementary Estimates II so that we can resource our Government in the remaining months of the financial year.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Next is Hon. George Murugara.

Hon. George Murugara (Tharaka, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker. Allow me to also join the Members of this House in supporting Supplementary Estimates II, in respect of which the Liaison Committee burnt the midnight oil to ensure that we have this Report ready. Consequently, we can approve the same to run the country for the next couple of months.

Allow me to congratulate Hon. Atandi, the new Chairperson of the Budget and Appropriations Committee. I have worked with him in that Committee in several Sessions in the past, and I know he is very firm and meticulous. Therefore, this job is cut out for him. We will only ask him to be a little bit slow to allow us to do Committee work, and when we go there, let him not just tell us that we have to go by what we say. We will be there to plead for our agencies, and he has to listen to us and allocate the resources that those agencies will require to operate properly.

Hon. Speaker, it goes without saying that the country continues to make strides in various sectors of the economy. This is a welcome development, especially after losing the Finance Bill 2024. Since then, the country has been operating on Supplementary Estimates. I have just seen a report to the effect that we have actually paid up the Eurobond loan through various economic transactions, some of which may not be known to me because I am a layman in economic matters, and that we have been able to procure more funding for the country. Therefore, our liquidity levels continue to improve.

As we pass this Supplementary Budget, mine would be to ask the National Treasury and the Committee on Budget and Appropriations to consider the entire country for development, even if not equally but equitably. You know very well that we have had murmurs in the House in the last few days. Those murmurs came up when we were shown figures regarding how budgets were applied to various parts of the country. We cannot say by any iota

of speech that this was equitable because it was possibly done in a very covert manner behind our backs. We did not know what was being done because it was covered. However, it is now coming to light that there could have been a skewed allocation of resources to favour certain regions to the disadvantage of other regions. Let the National Treasury now come out, especially for the rural marginalised constituencies, including my own Tharaka Constituency. We need to see resources being allocated so that we can also catch up with the areas that are developed in the country.

Hon. Speaker, we need to see resources going to energy. We have allocated resources both in the Supplementary Estimates and at the BPS. Areas whose connectivity percentages are very low must be considered. We have areas that need to be watered. Our level of water availability is not the same in as much as water is devolved. The national Government actually makes the policy and budgeting for water, and it should rein in even county governments to ensure that there is equity when it comes to water supply in various areas.

We cannot debate these Supplementary Estimates without mentioning roads. It cannot be that only certain areas of this country will be developed in terms of road network when others are left behind. As we look forward to the next BPS, which is the Budget for the year 2025/2026, we want to see equity such that areas that do not enjoy tarmacked roads are allocated sufficient funds for tarmacking roads. It is not fair to have almost 100 per cent of certain areas networked with tarmac roads while other parts of the country have nearly zero tarmac roads. That cannot be fair. It cannot be just. That cannot be equitable in any way.

Hon. Speaker, allow me to speak for some of the agencies that are under the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, including the Judiciary – which is an independent arm of the Government. I thank the Liaison Committee for making certain provisions to ensure the Judiciary is well funded through this Supplementary Budget and the BPS. The Judiciary has always complained that, as Parliament, we do not take care of them sufficiently and that the lion's share of the Budget goes to the Executive, followed by Parliament. They say we are a little bit selfish when it comes to allocating ourselves money, and that we give them what they consider to be paltry and insufficient resources. I thank the Liaison Committee for the provisions you have made for the Judiciary in this Supplementary Budget and the BPS. We urge the National Treasury to sustain the same because there has been additional funding to ensure that the Judiciary succeeds. We require new judges, new magistrates and new staff. That is why we have made those provisions. We also require courthouses in all constituencies in the country.

It is high time that people are served in their local areas. They do not have to walk long distances to acquire legal or judicial services. Let judicial services get as near the people as they can. This should also apply to all government agencies, including the State Law Department, the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission (EACC), and even the Witness Protection Agency. When representatives of these entities appeared before the Departmental Committee that I chair during the Budget hearings, they talked a lot about their desire to establish their presence in the counties to be visible and render services there.

With those remarks, I support and urge Members to pass this Motion.

Hon. Speaker: Next is Hon. Makali Mulu.

Hon. (Dr) Makali Mulu (Kitui Central, WDM): Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker, for giving me an opportunity to add my voice to this important debate on Supplementary Estimates II. I want to start by appreciating the work that the Liaison Committee has done in terms of processing the Supplementary Estimates. I am very happy that the Liaison Committee got a chance to do this job because, in the past, when the Chairpersons appeared before the Budget and Appropriations Committee, they would complain that the Committee reduced their budgets. I am now sure that they will not be saying that this Committee is reducing their budgets

because they have seen what it takes to process a budget. You procedurally look at the bigger picture, not the Departmental Committee picture, which my friend Hon. Murugara is focused on. I am very happy that he has managed to go through this process under the stewardship of a different Committee of the National Assembly.

Hon. Speaker, having said so, I want to make a few observations. Article 223 of the Constitution is where issues of Supplementary Estimates are anchored. Normally, there are two key areas to consider when dealing with a Supplementary Budget. The purpose of a Supplementary Budget is to address issues of unplanned activities critical for nation-building.

Hon. Speaker, the second one is on emergencies. Anytime we process a Supplementary Budget, we should consider these things. However, over time, there has been a problem with how we process it. If you look at the past reports of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, you realise that these things have been captured many times. One of the key areas in which we raise concerns is the development budget. The Public Finance Management Act, 2012, provides that we should have a ratio of at least 70 per cent Recurrent Expenditure and 30 per cent Development Expenditure.

In many cases, when making the annual estimates, we try to adhere to these ratios. However, when you start working on the Supplementary Budget, what suffers many times is the development budget. In most cases, as we close the year, you realise that the development budget is reduced to a level which cannot sustain serious economic growth. This is a matter the House needs to take very seriously so that even as we process this Budget, we ensure that we do not allow a serious reduction of the development budget unless we do not want to grow the economy. This is one area I needed to mention.

The other critical area, because I have looked at the Supplementary Budget, is public participation. I will mention the history of where it started. It was allowed in this House so that when you go out there and interact with Kenyans in different counties, it is not just a case of talking to people and not doing anything as Parliament. As the National Assembly, we agreed that it was important for the Executive to allow some resources so that when Parliament goes out for public participation, it can include some projects of public interest in the Budget, which may not be captured by the Executive. We introduced public participation resources based on that. However, they have been abused over time. I saw the debate about public participation yesterday. Because I have been a Member of this Committee for a long time, we have ensured that every five years, none of the counties goes without being visited by the Budget and Appropriations Committee.

The allocation has always been Ksh100 million for each county. I challenge my colleagues to tell me which county has never been visited within five years so that they can get their public participation money. Lately, there has been a tendency whereby even after allocating money for public participation, we end up removing the same resources during Supplementary Estimates. This House should defend the position that that money should never be reduced during Supplementary Budget.

The other bit relating to that is the situation whereby it is known we have some money. If you look at the BPS, we have allocated Ksh3 billion for public participation. You will not understand. You will find we have Ksh10 billion for public participation when the annual estimates come. You ask yourself where it came from. I do not want to go into details, but if it is required, I will provide them because I have been on this Committee for a long time. As a House, we must protect the money meant for public participation to achieve our goal as Parliament. This will help us to be seen as doing something in the budget-making process.

The other important issue is the misuse of the emergency kitty. I like what the Leader of the Majority Party has said. We have seen many times when the national Treasury goes out of its way to use Article 223 of the Constitution to fund activities which can never be categorised as emergencies. As a House, we need to guard that position. Article 223 of the

Constitution should only be used purely for emergency matters. In that case, we will manage the Budget as it should be.

The third critical point is the Budget deficit. All the Members in this House know something called fiscal consolidation. It is a matter which is being discussed everywhere in this country. It appears in all Budget proposals. We started very well. We have proposed that in the coming year, we will have a Budget deficit of 4.3 per cent of the GDP. However, I can tell you for sure that by the time we close the year, it will be around 6 per cent or 5.7 per cent. This means we are using the Supplementary Budgets to widen the budget deficit. In reality, the more you do that, the more you create room for more borrowing.

The other worrying thing is our borrowing ratio. We have moved from borrowing externally to borrowing domestically. If you look at the ratios, we borrow more domestically than externally. What does that do to our economy? In domestic borrowing, you pay higher interest rates and have a shorter repayment period. The loans become very expensive. That is why much of our revenue goes towards servicing interest payments. I have seen that we have proposed to borrow 65 per cent externally and 35 per cent internally. Once we as a House take that position, can we stick to it so that we do not allow this flexibility, which allows the changing of ratios? It has serious implications for the economy. As we approve this Supplementary Budget because it is important, we must also analyse it. What do these additional figures do to our Budget deficit in terms of the ratios we approved the other time?

The other thing is the prioritisation of expenditure. This worries me a lot. I speak as an economist. In any economy, we must have priorities in terms of where we spend our money as a country—public expenditure. When you analyse this, in most cases, you will not be surprised to find that we are pushing additional resources for Recurrent Expenditure and not Development Expenditure. How I wish we, as House, could start saying that enough is enough, and that we want to see more resources being channelled to Development Expenditure as opposed to Recurrent Expenditure. In that case, we will grow our cake. The bigger the cake becomes, the more we can all share it, and everyone gets a part of it. Prioritising expenditure is a matter that has been addressed for many years I have been in this House. As a House, we need to be very firm so that when the Budget and Appropriations Committee says where we need to be, Members support that position. That way, Supplementary Budgets will help the country instead of making things worse.

I am happy to see that the revenue status is changing. The Leader of the Majority Party has said that we are now collecting more than we had projected. However, when you look at the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) statistics, we are still underperforming in most revenue streams. We are not performing as expected. I wish that we also ensure that we do not have any leakages when it comes to revenue collection. In that case, we will get more revenue to fund our activities.

In conclusion, I am happy to hear that we have put more focus on areas like the Social Health Authority (SHA) and education. Health workers are complaining, and university funding is a problem. We have challenges with SHA in terms of financing most of the critical areas and primary healthcare. It is important that we allocate more resources to these social sectors because they form the foundation for proper economic development.

With those many remarks, Hon. Speaker, I support the Motion.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Innocent Mugabe. He is not here.

Hon. Owen Baya.

Hon. Owen Baya (Kilifi North, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the Second Supplementary Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2024/2025. Supplementary Budgets are usually provided even when the year is ending, especially when some areas need money. I remember when Hon. John Mbadi, Emeritus Leader of the Minority Party in this Chamber, took office as the Cabinet Secretary for the National

Treasury and Economic Planning, he said very clearly that he would not use Article 223 of the Constitution for Government expenditure, but here we are again. We see it. It looks like we cannot run away from it. We must speak to it and provide money. As a country, we must ensure we make money available for salaries and allowances for constitutional and independent offices. There were shortfalls in the Budget. So, we have to supply money and ensure the salaries are paid.

Another important component of these Supplementary Estimates is that the Committee observed that pension payments under Consolidated Fund Services (CFS) will remain unchanged at Ksh2 billion to Ksh3.15 billion, including ordinary pensions. Commuted pension is at...

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

[The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma) took the Chair]

Hon. Temporary Speaker, many Kenyans suffer because they have never received their pension after retirement. Many teachers out there retired, but they have not received their pension. Many public servants, chiefs, and assistant chiefs cry out loud because they have not received their pensions. If this Supplementary Budget will avail funds to pay chiefs and other public servants, then it will do what is required to be done.

One important component is the health insurance. The Social Health Authority (SHA) has registered over 20.2 million Kenyans. There are many stories about how it does not work, but there are also very good ones about how it works. The SHA is working. There are many Kenyans who benefit from it. What we need to do is to ensure that we provide money for it. We are providing more money to ensure that both the Primary Healthcare Fund and the Emergency, Chronic and Critical Illness Fund are allocated an additional Ksh6 billion in the Second Supplementary Budget. This is a step forward to ensure we provide universal healthcare for this country.

What is very important to me is tourism. The creation of the Wildlife Conservation Trust Fund is in progress. The necessary funds have already been deposited. However, an additional Ksh50 million is required for resource mobilisation, recruitment, staff maintenance, and other operational activities. It is important for wildlife conservation heritage to continue in this country. Therefore, an additional fund to ensure we run the Wildlife Conservation Trust is a step in the right direction.

I want to speak about the blue economy. The State Department for Water and Sanitation has faced a significant budget cut. Its gross estimates have been reduced by Ksh22 billion. There is a slight increase of Ksh87.2 billion for Recurrent Expenditure. The Development Expenditure has been slashed by Ksh22.9 billion. This saddens me because I come from an area where the blue economy is key. We speak in this Parliament and other platforms and say that the blue economy is important. It must be seen in the Budget. You cannot say that the blue economy is important or that we want to invest in it and cut that magnitude of funds.

The blue economy is important. We need to resuscitate the fishing industry. We need to ensure that all matters on the blue economy are properly done. However, we cannot do it if we cut the Budget by Ksh22.9 billion. Several landing sites need to be built in Kilifi North or Kilifi County. This will ensure that fishermen have areas where they can store and process their fish. Cutting the blue economy expenditure by Ksh22 billion hurts the economy we depend on at the Coast. I note the cut and request that the State Department ensure we allocate more money there.

One of the important things that we need to take care of when using this Supplementary Budget is the many Collective Bargaining Agreements (CBAs). We have seen a proliferation

of strikes in this country. There is a lot of industrial unrest and labour issues in this country because of money. I am happy because this Supplementary Budget will take care of that.

One of the most important things here is that certain universities are almost on the brink of collapse: Moi University and Egerton University. They require urgent measures to ensure that they stay afloat. One of the things that I have noted here is that some little money has been put aside to help Moi University and Egerton University. This is very positive. I give the professors there the good news that this Government has set aside money to rescue Moi University and Egerton University. These are good universities. I went to one of the most prestigious universities in this country. There are alumni who went to Moi University and Egerton University. They are ashamed of them because they look like ramshackles now. I want to give them the good news that 'these small universities' will get money to rescue them.

(Laughter)

This is very good news. Some of us went to very good universities in this country, but not Moi University or Egerton University.

(Laughter)

Hon. Adan Keynan (Eldas, JP): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

(Laughter)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Keynan, what is out of order?

Hon. Adan Keynan (Eldas, JP): Hon. Temporary Speaker, is it in order for Hon. Baya to use the Floor of this House to demean and downgrade critical national institutions like Moi University and Egerton University, while our role as representatives of Kenyans is to boost their image and pride? If a person who is not a Kenyan citizen listened to what the Deputy Leader of the Majority Party has said today, they would believe Moi University is a small university.

I am an alumnus of Moi University, as well as Hon. Duale and Prof Kindiki. It was the second-best university in this country. The fact that some reckless individuals who lack vision have run it down does not, in any way, negate the critical role it has played. What you should tell us right now is how can we secure... For your information, I am glad because the Leader of the Majority Party is also here. Even the University of Nairobi is on the verge of collapse, and you know it. Are we safe?

(Hon. Owen Baya stood in his place)

Give me a minute, my friend. You are the one who started this topic.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Keynan, are you on a point of argument or a point of order?

Hon. Adan Keynan (Eldas, JP): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I am on a point of order. Our education sector is going through very serious crises: man-made crises, financial crises, mismanagement crises, and perception crises. Once upon a time, my friend, Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah, was my Vice-Chairman in the Public Investments Committee (PIC). However, he is a big man today. He used to say he was a product of the University of Nairobi. It is no more. We have lost Moi University because of mismanagement. I expect the good Deputy Leader of the Majority Party to say we are allocating money to resuscitate those good former institutions

to their original form so that these young Kenyans who are now still going to colleges can be proud of these institutions.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Baya.

Hon. Owen Baya (Kilifi North, UDA): I thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. This is why we are allocating money to resuscitate 'these small universities' so they can become big, like the University of Nairobi or the famous Kenyatta University. We are doing this so that they get to that level. So, stay put. We are resuscitating Moi University and Egerton University, which is very good news for this country. They need to come back to their feet so that they can continue to produce Hon. Adan Keynan and other educated Kenyans.

On internal security, there is need to fund certain projects or make money available, so that some of the projects that had been abandoned can be resuscitated. This Supplementary Budget does that.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Keynan took two minutes from Hon. Owen Baya. Give him two minutes.

Hon. Owen Baya (Kilifi North, UDA): We are allocating more money to administration and internal security to give those underfunded areas an opportunity.

One other important thing is energy. Without enough energy, we cannot run this economy or factories. We cannot manufacture or produce as expected of us. There is underfunding in the energy sector. There was a very noble idea that every constituency would get Ksh50 million for rural electrification, which came in the previous Budget. However, the Generation Z issues happened, and we lost it. I wanted this money to be put back in this Supplementary Budget. I want to rally members of this House that the only amendment we need to make is to ensure we put back the Ksh50 million per constituency for rural electrification. This will enable those areas that do not have electricity to get it, at least in this financial year. This is a noble dream which will equalise this country. It was taken away during that time. This Supplementary Budget should have done that. They should have reinstated that Ksh50 million multiplied by 290. We are the Budget-making House.

I want to request Hon. Members here to stand up to move an amendment to put back that money, the Ksh50 million per constituency, so that the people of Kilifi North and other areas in this country can also see power in the villages. There is a skewed distribution of power in this country. However, we can use the Ksh50 million that was intended to rectify the error that was there. I request the Hon. Members of this House to consider that as we pass this Supplementary Budget. I will move an amendment to put back the Ksh50 million per constituency so that we can get electricity in our areas.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Florence Jematiah.

Hon. Jematiah Sergon (Baringo County, UDA): Thank you so much. I also want to add to what my colleagues have said about the Supplementary Budget, which will culminate into our main Budget in the next three months. From the onset, I declare I am a Member of the Budget and Appropriations Committee. I also congratulate my Chair and the Vice-Chair, whom we elected today. I congratulate all the new Members who joined us. Some of us were called remnants yesterday. We are here to serve the people.

I listened and read briefly on the Supplementary Budget. It was done to correct most of the injustices done during the lack of passing of the Finance Bill. It is a very crucial document. This country needs this money for growth and prosperity and to enable the country to run. As we debate, we only emphasise the areas that need more money so that the country runs smoothly.

I want to talk about most Departmental Committees. I sit and oversee budgets that come from Departmental Committees and mostly ministries. Sometimes, people think Members of Parliament sit to formulate and pass the Budget. The Executive, through the President's

economic advisors, plays a key role in determining where the Budget of this country goes. Members of Parliament, specifically members of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, only pass what respective departments give. It is very easy to say, "Members of Parliament, please give us equity when passing the Budget". The equity does not start in Parliament but right from the government departments and ministries. We should ask them to distribute resources fully, and then it will reflect the map of this country when it comes to us here on the Floor of the House.

People are talking about injustices in resource allocation and that some areas in the country have, for a very long time, benefited more than others in water, roads, electricity, or energy. It is because whoever sits there determines. The Executive plays a key role many times. As a Member of Parliament, my work is to oversee, legislate, and represent. As I do that, the Executive should help us represent the people properly by giving us the opportunity through resource allocation and distributing these resources in a fair and justifiable way. As a Member of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, I will be among the few who will be strict to see that resources are distributed fairly in this country.

Apart from the teething problems people say we still have, the whole health programme is working. That was especially true when we introduced *Taifa* Care as a replacement for the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF). This Supplementary Budget considers that. We must have consistency through not only government programmes but also the registration of Kenyans. They should learn that services are only given to them when they adhere to the rules and policies given by the Government to have the flow.

On the other hand, I have a problem with SHA. I can see the proposed Chair of the Departmental Committee on Health looking at me. The claims done in hospitals are my biggest problem. Patients go to hospitals, are treated courtesy of SHA, and go home to proclaim that SHA is working. However, when hospitals' claims are not paid in time, the tendency is that registered patients might go back to the same hospital and not find their names. People lose jobs and the infrastructure of hospitals when they do not pay claims in time. There will be no proper way of sustaining hospitals.

Giving services through SHA is one thing. However, make sure that claims are paid in good time. Officers within the ministry should be able to know when to reimburse given hospitals. Let us use Nairobi Women's Hospital as an example. It is a very critical hospital. There have been many claims that this hospital has been closed. Patients go there, get all their services, and go home happy. However, they ended up closing the hospital because it was not reimbursed in good time.

This means the same or other patients do not find the same treatment and services. That is a key component in this SHA. We need to consider these things as we put money there so that it does not look like only some people are benefiting or we have only a few appreciating, while the bigger picture is actually lost.

I also want to talk about education. Hon. Members before me have spoken about universities, the new model, and the dilapidation of good education programmes that used to be there. People lose the first and original track of academics as time goes on. We need proper management as much as we allocate this money. Who has the mandate to oversee management in government institutions? We will just be doing vain budgeting every year if we give money to universities, primary and secondary schools through Vice-Chancellors and heads, yet we do not have people who follow up to make sure the money is used properly and in internal purposes.

Most rural public secondary and primary schools, and even schools in urban areas nowadays, are all in bad shape. You will always realise that Members of Parliament inject money into the same schools through the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF). No one in the management or teachers care because it is a public school. You

may buy desks and equip schools with laptops today, but start afresh next term. This means that it is not about allocating money. For resources to pass through generations, we need to look at the managers. It is not hard to get money, but it is always very hard to manage it for the betterment of our future.

Otherwise, I support. As the survivor of remnants, I will be very vigilant this time. We will do what it takes to ensure that resources in this country are equitably distributed. Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Just a minute, Hon. Julius Melly. For known reasons, after you, I will give preference to our Muslim brothers and sisters.

Hon. Julius Melly (Tinderet, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I know our Muslim brothers have Iftar celebrations.

I rise to support this Supplementary Estimates II. The Bill takes into consideration the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy, ensuring that spending is reduced and does not go against debt management in the country. I want to point out several issues. More important is what the Supplementary Estimates took into consideration. The issues of importance include the pensions of retirees. As much as retirees served this country with dignity, commitment, and dedication, many of them have problems in their retirement. They are unable to pay medical bills, school fees, and assist their family members. They cannot even afford to buy bread or put food on the table, yet they served this country for 30 to 40 years.

This is when pensions should be the first charge in all our payments. We need to know that the Government is planning immediately. I ask the National Treasury to put a lot of emphasis on the State Department of Planning and Economic Development. This country will have a problem if we cannot plan or know how much of the money we collect is supposed to go to retirees, debts, development and service provision. Retirees should be the first people to be considered. A majority of Members here are actually in their 50s or 60s. Some are even more senior. I am saying so because even the young will retire into problems as they leave this House if we do not make a plan. I call on us to ensure that critical considerations come into play and that we do not place cuts that injure certain programmes, projects, and government services when the National Treasury prepares the Budget or when we prepare Supplementary Budgets every other time.

Secondly, the Budget speaks to several cuts that at times injure the overall growth of the economy. We need to consider certain areas and know why we make cuts. Let me put pending bills into consideration. For example, the Government signed and awarded contracts for 17 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) projects. However, the money has not been provided in this Supplementary Budget. First, this means the Government will get into Court litigations and receive much interest. In fact, the Government will lose much because they have gone against contractual obligations.

In trying to develop Supplementary Budgets, we really need to know the reason we bring them. What will contractors do if 52 TVET institutions do not have the money yet, and the ministry awarded contracts to them? These contractors owe suppliers. They have workers and individuals who depend on them. If this money is paid to them, it will spur the economy of that area and enable the young people who could have worked in these projects the power to purchase, buy and use resources. Having non-strategic and uninformed budget cuts is quite wrong. This brings us to planning. I emphasise the aspect of planning in every institution, more importantly in this country. We should plan the whole hog from feasibility studies to completion whenever we allocate resources and try to bring into place a project or a programme. That is so that we do not have ad-hoc financing and cuts to the extent that projects stall.

On education and training, the Budget had a provision for capitation to schools that is insufficient. Out of the Ksh22,000 we allocated to schools, the money withheld at the

headquarters is about Ksh5,000. The money that reaches schools is very little. In this case, we need to ensure that capitation reaches institutions as much the money is insufficient. We have a capitation deficit of Ksh20 billion for secondary schools alone. We have an overall capitation deficit of almost Ksh30 billion to the basic education sub-sector. That means even school principals have a problem running those schools because they use this money to pay the Board of Management (BOM) teachers. They will use the same money to buy equipment in those schools.

Allocations in the Supplementary Budget, especially capitation for schools and, more importantly, universities and TVET institutions, are insufficient. I know universities have issues, especially with the funding formula. We talked to the Ministry of Education and the Higher Education Loans Board regarding the issues the courts raised while addressing particular issues and ensuring that the funding formula gets money to students.

Stalled projects in universities are the biggest problem in this Supplementary Budget. We have over 80 stalled projects in universities. I think only two of them were funded. This now raises many questions regarding the rot the rains will occasion, the pending bills that will attract penalties to the Government, and students' hostels or administration blocks and laboratories that are not in use. As we move ahead with the Supplementary Budget and now the BPS, it is prudent for this House to sit down and allocate resources to areas that touch the people the most.

I support SHA. It has been allocated Ksh6 billion. These resources will go a long way in assisting our people. I congratulate the new chairman of the Departmental Committee on Health because he is a renowned medic. I ask him to ensure that for that particular resource, the programme succeeds and solves the teething problems we have in SHA. SHA is a very good programme. For those small teething issues, set up a team of experts in administration, Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) and management so that as we move along. If those issues are corrected, Kenyans can walk into hospitals, be treated, and get home without any problem. This issue of many complaints being raised every other time should not arise. It is a management and ICT issue that needs to be addressed by our chairman of the Departmental Committee on Health. I ask the Hon. Members that we move across after those particular issues. It would even be good if Hon. Nyikal, who is a very respectable Member of this House, brings Members to speed with issues raised and tells us how you would handle them, how we can assist the Government to publicise it out there in our constituencies and run out so that every Kenyan can benefit from this.

Apart from that, we have the youth programmes. These supplementary estimates have addressed a number of youth programmes, some water programmes and, more importantly, the roads. If the issues that have been raised, especially the payment of pending bills on roads, will be addressed, then you will see that most of the issues that we have, on circulation of money in the country, from the water and road contractors and contractors in schools, will be a thing of the past.

Lastly is the issue of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF). I have seen that we have allocated resources to NG-CDF. NG-CDF is a very pivotal fund in this country. Let this Fund be disbursed as early as possible because it affects every home. Bursaries are 90 per cent funded by NG-CDF and the construction of schools. If we are to do a comparative study on how some funds have assisted this country, the NG-CDF has seen the development of thousands of schools across Kenya. It has seen a number of students who could have otherwise not been able to go through school benefit from NG-CDF scholarships. I have seen in my constituency where I have students from orphaned backgrounds get school fees and go through secondary schools.

The other issues that we need to put much emphasis on are the diaspora and foreign labour. This is when we need to look at what other nations have done. We have seen what the

migrant labourers from our sister countries like India and Southeast Asia have done, even in the Middle East. This is when we need to study what they have done and how we can do it and do it even better.

I rise to support this and ask my colleagues to support the Supplementary Estimates II of 2025/2026. Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Adan Keynan.

Hon. Adan Keynan (Eldas, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. By definition, supplementary is used to address unexpected and unavoidable circumstances. I see people questioning because a Government is a system. In fact, in some jurisdictions, some of these developed countries have supplementary estimates almost every month. It is not a surprise. It is not out of place that we have these Supplementary Estimates II nearly three months to the end of the financial year 2024/2025. It is not unexpected.

The other bit is that supplementary estimates are also used to adjust the budget realities with the fiscal framework. Equally, supplementary estimates are also expected to cater for any carryovers from the previous financial year. In our context, this second supplementary is in line with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It is not, again, out of the blue. I have heard people talk about it. The framers - and I know you are a seasoned lawyer, Hon. Temporary Speaker - of the current Constitution were not fools to have Article 223. We are running a system. Every Member here should try to have a budget for their family for one week. Within that week, you will change three or four times. How about a state or a system managing the affairs of over 50 million people? It is not out of the norm.

There are certain things that we need to address. While we expect that is the reality, we must also look at what will add value to the well-being of the people of Kenya. In particular, the crisis in the education sector. Is it because of a lack of funding? Is it because of inadequate funding? Is it because of mismanagement? Is it because of the decay in our society that today, some of the key critical institutions like the University of Nairobi, Moi University and Egerton University are almost struggling? If you go to Moi University, it has some of the best educational infrastructure an institution is supposed to have. I am told that during our days in the late 80s and early 90s, some of the facilities, like the Margaret Thatcher Library, were the epicentre of the best ICT facilities, not only in Africa, but in the entire world. Today, I am told, we used to have some of the best student facilities—even the administration. I am told the whole infrastructure is dilapidated. Students are running away. We can only blame ourselves. That road needs to be cleared.

The University of Nairobi is in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU). I am sure many colleagues here have gone to the University of Nairobi simply because of the tussle and the power struggle between the management and the council. Can that not be cured? Egerton University is going through the same. As much as we invest in Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC), we must also protect those critical institutions that are supposed to take over. Look at the stages in our education system. You have gone through CBC. Ultimately, you want to go to a university. That university is being destroyed. I urge colleagues - and I know our able Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Education and Research is here - please do not fear. We need to support our institutions. I know you have done something about Moi University after eight years because of that rogue Vice-Chancellor. I am sorry to say this. But equally, look at the University of Nairobi.

The other bit is the issue of pending bills from both the national and county governments. Somebody has rightly put it here. Unless we have a thriving business environment for entrepreneurs because business with the state is supposed to be the most lucrative business for any will-be businessperson. There is comfort, predictability and certainty when you trade with governments. That is all over the world. But here in our Kenyan system, you do business with the national Government and are not paid. You have a loan and other

commitments, so we are destroying the sector. The same thing applies to the county governments. I urge the leadership to put a programme together to sort out the pending bills once and for all if we truly desire meaningful economic growth and expansion of our capital base.

Doing business right now is becoming a very risky venture. As we go through this, priorities should be given to the business community in the next supplementary Budget or the next Budget. Once we have a thriving business community, I can assure you that you will have thriving economic growth. This country, on the face of it, we are supposed to be the epicentre of commerce and civilisation in the East, South and Central Africa. If we compare ourselves right now with the neighbouring countries - Tanzania, Uganda and Ethiopia - and look at their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth, why are we stagnant, and why are they growing yet we are in the same environment? It is simply because of our management style. If you open the first page of all the leading newspapers every day, it contains negative news. It is as if Kenya is coming to an end, or everyone wants to run away from it. This country is about us, and we are the leaders. I urge the owners and media practitioners to be fair to the country. We do not have a second country. This is the only country we have. Kenyans are lucky since we have never gone through military rule or civil war. We need to find out from those who have gone through such a thing. Some of us have relatives in Ethiopia and Somalia, and we have gone through hell. Can we be responsible in what we do? Even as we criticise the Government and ourselves, let us be objective. That will not destroy anybody.

Under the leadership of Hon. Mbadi, this particular Department is properly managed, but there are realities. During vetting, he talked about the use or misuse of Article 223 of the Constitution. This is like when you want to marry and promise all the sweet things you know. Once you affirm that commitment, certain things change in your *modus operandi*. Article 223 of the Constitution will forever be there for any Government, even though under different names. That is why it is a reality right now.

We know some regions have been left behind. Equalisation is a critical component under the current Constitution. The sunset period is coming, yet the benefits are almost zero. The original intention was to have the regions that were neglected over the years... Actually, we crafted it along the lines of the Marshall Plan at the end of World War II. But today, there is nothing that I can comfortably say is a product of equalisation. First, because of the many cases Governors staged, and second, because of the bureaucratic nature of our system. I urge the leadership to prioritise this, address all the *lacunas*, and ensure equalisation benefits as intended.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I heard you comment that this county is about us. I come from Northern Kenya. I did not choose to be born there. If we remove northern Kenya from the map of the Republic of Kenya, we will not have a country. That map of Kenya will be very ugly. The people I represent are entitled to the same developmental needs as somebody from the Mountain. We do not have first-class or second-class citizens; we have Kenyan citizens. That means, therefore, that there must be equity and fairness in the distribution of the national resources. That is the only way we can collectively pride ourselves and say we are citizens of the Republic of Kenya, equal before God, and equal before the law so that we can all submit to the will of God and the will of the people through this Constitution because it is God that ordains everything.

The framers of the current Constitution were not foolish when, in the opening Chapter, they equated representation to our sovereignty. This must also be reflected in the budget-making process. In the past, the budget-making process was a preserve of the Executive. Luckily, this morning, we passed the Budget Policy Statement, which is a precursor to the budget-making process.

Today, we are doing Supplementary Estimates II. Let us look at this holistically so that when my disadvantaged region gets a small benefit, it should be a source of pride for every Kenyan citizen. When the people of the Lake who have been neglected over the years get certain benefits out of the broad-based arrangement, that should attract celebration and not condemnation. This is what will give us a country.

In conclusion, this is good, and it is an eye-opener. I urge the leadership to be fair in distributing our national cake. I support this, Hon. Temporary Speaker. Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me an opportunity to add my voice to this very important matter on the Consideration of the Supplementary Estimates II for the Financial Year 2024/25.

At the outset, I most sincerely appreciate the Liaison Committee under the leadership of our very able Hon. Deputy Speaker, who midwived the entire process up to this stage. They have done it very well even though they got themselves in that particular position occasioned by the dissolution of the Budget and Appropriations Committee. They put in their time and commitment, which is why we are here. Again, I will not forget the Departmental Committees who put a lot of effort into this work.

The Supplementary Estimates II comes after the suspension of the Finance Bill 2024, which occasioned the revision of the previous year's Estimates. The suspension of the Finance Bill occasioned extreme cuts and reductions across all government sectors. So, this Supplementary Estimates II comes in handy to help Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), and Semi-autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs) run their departments smoothly, awaiting the Estimates ahead of us.

I also take this opportunity to thank the National Treasury and the Kenya Kwanza Government, led by His Excellency the President, for putting in place very robust and progressive policies that have enabled the economic reconstruction of the country to have a positive trajectory. That is why we are on a sound financial footing to enable this Supplementary Budget have several additions to enable us address the very critical sectors in this country.

I would like to highlight a little bit on the Supplementary Estimates II before this House for consideration. I have just mentioned that several key government sectors, especially the road sector, have had positive additions. In Supplementary Estimates II before consideration in this House, the road sector has had an addition of Ksh7 billion. Most of it has been securitised through the Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF), which will go a long way in enabling the majority of this country, which has not been getting equitable distribution of road resources, to get a majority of their stalled projects addressed.

In fact, when we were going through these documents and reviewing the figures, we were very impressed. It is good to note and be on record that looking at the approximately Ksh6 billion already utilised under Article 223 of the Constitution, we appreciate the principle of equity and fairness because this Fund has been fairly distributed across the country. There is no question that the opening up of roads that are fairly distributed in the country will enable the agricultural sector to grow and address the difficulties farmers across the country face in accessing markets for their produce.

The security sector also has a big increase, and I support.

Regarding the issues related to agriculture, there is an additional Ksh7 billion to address fertiliser subsidies. It is good to note that when the Kenya Kwanza Government came to power, this country was really struggling with food insecurity. I remember some people demonstrated all over the place, putting the *sufurias* on their heads, because the cost ...

(Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal laughed)

That is true. I see Dr. Nyikal laughing. This was due to the high cost of food, edible oil, maize flour, and many other commodities, which were beyond the reach of the majority of poor Kenyans. Through the intervention of the Kenya Kwanza Government, largely through the fertiliser subsidy, we managed to produce food in plenty as a country, thereby leading to a reduction in food prices. This translated to a reduction in inflation.

There is also an additional Ksh7 billion, which goes to the sugar sector. We know the President has been categorical and determined to address the big problem of sugar in this country, which has been there for quite too long. Our colleagues here in the House who come from the sugarcane growing belt are actually, in celebration mood because the sugar sector is flourishing. I support this. There is no doubt it is going to enable this very crucial sector to continue growing.

More importantly, there is an additional Ksh2 billion in the milk sector. We have Members from pastoral communities here. The additional Ksh2 billion will enable farmers and communities to buy milk coolers, which His Excellency, the President, promised. I appreciate that. This has come when the cost of milk per litre is Ksh50. This development will spur growth and help a great deal.

I also want to mention the critical sector of security. In the Second Supplementary Budget before us, it is good to appreciate that there is Ksh2.5 billion for police modernisation. Hon. Temporary Speaker, because we sit on the same Committee, you remember that the Kenya Kwanza-One Government embarked on the modernisation of our security sector, mostly the National Police Service and security organs. In the first Financial Year, there was Ksh6.5 billion and an additional Ksh2.5 billion. This will contribute to reduction of insecurity and cattle rustling in majority of the troubled counties like the North Rift at the Kerio Valley.

When His Excellency the President gave the State of the Nation Address, he noted that there had been a reduction of insecurity in those regions by 70 per cent. That is commendable. To a large extent, this could be attributed to the modernisation of our National Police Service, which maintains peace in those regions. So, the continued addition of resources for the modernisation programme is much welcome. There is no doubt that it is going to help our police officers, make sure that this country is safe, and enable them to carry on with their duties with ease.

In the same sector, it is good to appreciate that there is a Ksh5 billion for insurance of our police officers that will add to the already existing Ksh3 billion. But again, it is good to note that, still, there would be a deficit of about Ksh6 billion. This is much welcome. We know the important roles our security officers play and the dangers and vulnerabilities they face. So, insurance is extremely critical for them. This is very encouraging.

We also note that in the same Second Supplementary Estimates, about Ksh500 million in the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI) in the form of Appropriations-in-Aid (A-I-A) from the office of Certificate of Good Conduct. I want to tell Kenyans that this is a critical consideration. We all know that when Kenyans apply for this very important document, they have to wait a little bit longer because, at times, we go manual; at other times, the certificate expires. So, enabling the DCI to have an A-I-A will enable them to produce the certificate of good conduct in real-time. Actually, they told the Committee when they appeared before it that they could do it in less than four days. So, this is very much appreciated and supported.

In the same sector, there is Ksh5 billion that goes to e-Citizen and Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA).

Hon. Ali Wario (Garsen, ODM): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): What is out of order, Hon. Ali Wario.

Hon. Ali Wario (Garsen, ODM): It is very unfair when Chairpersons of Committees who sit in the Liaison Committee and have already discussed the Second Supplementary

Budget take a lot of time on the same. It is very fair to give a chance to other Members to discuss it. It is very unfair. They are wasting time.

(Loud consultations)

They have done what they have. Yes, it is their baby.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Order, Hon. Ali Wario. Take your seat. The Hon. Chairpersons...

(Hon. Wanami Wamboka consulted loudly)

Hon. Wamboka.

(Loud consultations)

Order. Proceed, Hon. Tongoyo. Let us not raise points of order when it is not necessary. All members have an equal right to speak. I am giving Members of Parliament the opportunity to speak as Members and not as Chairpersons of Committees.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): Protect me, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Let me caution, Hon. Wamboka, that the Standing Orders also speak to disorderly conduct when you unnecessarily raise points of order. I want this debate to proceed. Proceed, Hon. Tongoyo.

Hon. Gabriel Tongoyo (Narok West, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I am almost winding up. Thank you for protecting me.

There is also Ksh6 billion for equalisation in the same Second Supplementary Estimates. I know this is a very deserving sector. It goes a long way to help us.

As I conclude, Hon. Temporary Speaker, you remember that in the Afternoon Sitting, there were many questions about the operationalisation of several gazetted units all over this country. Members from both divides were really on my neck on why the Ministry is not operationalising these units.

It is good to appreciate that there is an allocation of about Ksh280 million, which will enable us to operationalise a few units. However, the sector still needs a lot of resources to have all our gazetted units operationalised.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, with those remarks, I support the Motion. It has come at the right time. Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Ali Wario Guyo.

Hon. Ali Wario (Garsen, ODM): Asante sana, Mhe. Spika wa Muda. Leo ninafurahi kuongea hapa. Niko tayari nisiende kufuturu mpaka niongee. Na kwa sababu leo ni siku ya kuongea Kiswahili, ningependa kuongelea dhuluma ambayo imefanyika kwa hii *Second Supplementary Budget*. Inasikitisha sana wakati Bajeti ya Kenya inapangwa, kuna Wakenya bora kuliko wengine. Katika Kaunti ya Tana River, tuko na shida ya maji. Kuna miradi ya maji ambayo imetangazwa kwa magazeti kupitia Idara ya Maji chini ya *Coast Water Development Agency*. Lakini wakati wa kutolewa *tender* ama barua kwa wanakandarasi, wanaambiwa hakuna pesa. Tukiangalia *Supplementary Budget*, Wabunge wa sehemu hizo ni kusindikiza tu.

Wale ambao wako na maji ndio wanawekewa pesa, ilhali sehemu ambazo ziko na shida ya maji, tunafanya *water trucking* kutumia mifuko yetu kwa gharama zote. Watu wetu wanateseka. Akina mama wanakufa kwa visima kwa kuvichimba kwa mikono. Vile vile, wanyama wetu wanakufa kwa sababu ya ukosefu wa maji. Hii ni dhuluma kubwa sana. Kwa hii *Supplementary Budget*, miradi ambayo imetangazwa kwa magazeti hasa sehemu zetu, ni

miradi ya gharama isiozidi milioni hamsini. *How can you remove Ksh50 million in a Supplementary Budget when billions of shillings go to other parts of the country?*

Kwa hivyo, Mhe. Spika wa Muda, ninasimama hapa na kuweka wazi kuwa kuna dhuluma imefanyika kwa hii *Second Supplementary Budget*. Lazima hii dhuluma irekebishwe chini ya Mwenyekiti aliyetengeneza, Mhe. Naibu Spika wa hili Bunge la Taifa, Mhe. Gladys Boss Sholei. Ile miradi ya Tana River ya maji irudishwe yote. Kuna miradi huja na *public participation*, Bunge la Kitaifa limeweka billion mbili. Inazunguka kwa kaunti zote. Nimesikia hiyo inapingwa kwa hili Bunge. Sisi tumepata afueni kupitia kwa *Supplementary Budget* ambayo ni milioni mia moja inayowekewa miradi tofauti. Kwa sasa, hiyo yote imetolewa. Iwapo haki inatendeka nchi hii chini ya *Broad-Based Government* ambayo sisi tunaunga mkono, hizo miradi zote zirudishwe ili watu wa Tana River wapate haki zao.

Pole sana, Mhe. Spika wa Muda, kwa sababu nilikuwa nimesimama kwa hoja ya nidhamu.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Wario, on the Motion, I see some Ksh3 billion approved for public participation. Is it the same thing?

Hon. Ali Wario (Garsen, ODM): *It is not.* Hiyo pesa ambayo miradi ishatangazwa kwa magazeti na sheria imefuatwa irudishwe, kwa sababu imetolewa kwa hii *Second Supplementary Budget*. Hizo pesa zirudishwe ili haki ipatikane. Kama hiyo haitafanyika, itakuwa dhuluma kubwa ambayo Bunge la Kitaifa litakuwa limefanyia watu wa Tana River.

Yangu ni hayo. Ahsante sana, Mhe. Spika wa Muda.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Wario, why should some regions be entitled to billions of monies simply because the Budget and Appropriations Committee chose to meet there? Does it not distort the national Budget? Why should some regions get up to Ksh3 billion simply because the Budget and Appropriations Committee chose to go and meet there? Does it not distort the Budget? What would be the legal anchorage for it?

Hon. Ali Wario (Garsen, ODM): Mhe. Spika wa Muda, *Budget and Appropriations Committee* haijafanya hivi. Huu ni mpangilio wa mtu binafsi ambaye anatomia majina ya wale wadosi, na wakubwa wa Kenya hii. *Budget and Appropriations Committee* imedhulumika. Hakuna kile inapata, wengine wetu hatujui kule tumeingilia. Ukienda kwa bajeti, nenda hata kwa ile ya barabara na uangalie Tana River imepewa asilimia ngapi...

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): You have made your point.

Hon. Ali Wario (Garsen, ODM): Mhe. Spika wa Muda, kwa hivyo, hiyo si ya Kamati ya Bajeti na Makadirio. Hiyo ni haki ya watu wa Tana River, ambao ni wakenya kama wale wengine. Na sio Tana River peke yake, wakenya wengi wanaumia sana kwa sababu ya hii dhuluma ya kihistoria. Hiyo pesa irudishwe ili wakenya wengi wapate haki yao.

Ahsante sana.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Yussuf Mohammed.

(Hon. James Nyikal spoke off the record)

Hon. (Dr) Nyikal, you are very close to him. Why not let him present, and then you can make your contributions?

Proceed.

Hon. Yussuf Farah (Wajir West, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to add my voice to this *Supplementary Budget*.

First and foremost, I want to support the *Supplementary Budget* partially. I am using 'partially' because it is better than before, but it is yet to show the face of Kenya. The *Second Supplementary Budget* has been brought to cure certain issues or gaps seen in the main Budget. It is unfortunate that in this country, there are budgets for certain projects which are advertised, procured and contractors get awards to go to the site. After the award, the Government of Kenya

then comes up with a Supplementary Budget proposal that removes the same project from the list. That creates more pending bills in this country.

We have pending bills in every department and sector in this country. That puts entrepreneurs, contractors, and business people into problems due to lack of business. Some of them end up becoming bankrupt. Tenders for construction of 22 TVETs were advertised, awarded and contractors were sent to the site. To my dismay, it is not reflected in this Second Supplementary Budget. What do you expect of the same contractor sent to the site to construct a TVET somewhere in Hadado? Without the Budget, what will he do? He has put his money there. The project was in the main Budget, but not anymore. We will probably not find it in the next Budget. How do we cure the problem of the departments prioritising new projects over ongoing ones?

This House needs to come up with a mechanism. Although the pending bill is the first charge of each department, the problem is that it is not being implemented. How do we force the departments to implement the idea that before they procure new projects, they must clear the pending bills? I am a Member of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock. Agriculture and livestock are the backbone of this country. If we invest in agriculture and livestock, I am sure this country will be in a better place today. Our youths will be employed. There would be increased revenues. There will be more food, including lean meat, on our tables.

Unfortunately, the Government and this House are not giving this sector a priority. It has been neglected completely. Nothing is going on. It was left only for the devolved county governments to do agriculture even though their resources might not be enough. It is high time this House prioritised agriculture and livestock over any other department if we want to employ our youth, keep our people in good health, get food, and progress. As long as we treat agriculture and livestock as secondary issues, we will not go anywhere.

We budget for projects, but there is always a delay in the Exchequer that affects the execution of certain projects in all departments. This hinders the development of this country. I want to speak to the National Treasury headed by our brother, Hon. Mbadi, to fast-track the disbursement of all the projects that have been allocated money to. This will ensure that programmes are executed in a timely manner. Otherwise, we will continue budgeting, re-budgeting, and bringing a supplementary budget over the other while piling up the pending bills in this country.

Today, I am happy to see a new Budget and Appropriations Committee Chairman in this House. The first one was from Mount Kenya, and this one is from Nyanza. I expect the Budget and Appropriations Committee Chair to be rotational so that every part of the country feels the development. It has come to...

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Are you suggesting that development follows the Chairman of the Budget and Appropriations Committee?

Hon. Yussuf Farah (Wajir West, ODM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I am coming to that point. It has come out clearly that the Chairman of the Budget and Appropriations Committee has the prerogative power to allocate billions of monies into his constituency or county. To cure that kind of mismanagement, injustice, and inequality, I suggest that the chairmanship of the Committee be rotational and that each region be given a chance to serve in that docket. Doing so will make us feel that we are part and parcel of this country.

I come from Northern Kenya, an Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL). If you have also noticed, it is the first time that I have seen a budget that at least has some considerations for Northern Kenya, thanks to the Broad-based Government. I believe it has brought about inclusivity and fairness in this country.

To finalise my thoughts and conclude, I want the next Budget and Appropriations Committee to kindly consider each region. I do not know how budgets are done in this

Committee. I am a Member of Parliament. I know how it is done, but it is not done how it is required. Nobody is following the law. If you look at the State Department of Water and Sanitation, you will not find a single project for my constituency or anywhere else in that region. How do you expect me to run up and down to every department and appear before every Committee to request projects?

I have written over 55 letters to committees and departments to include projects in my Constituency. You are promised it will be done, but when the Budget is brought before the House, you will not find a single project that has been included. We do not have anybody who honours his word. How do we cure this, Hon. Temporary Speaker? As Members of Parliament, we are the ones who are supposed to appropriate the Budget. But how are we doing it? Are we doing it the right way?

With those few remarks, Hon. Temporary Speaker, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): I am not seeing Hon. Tom Odege in this House. Therefore, let us have Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal. For the avoidance of doubt, I go with the list of requests, except for exceptional cases.

Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal (Seme, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity.

I rise to support the Second Supplementary Budget Estimates for this Financial Year. I do so because it addresses or attempts to address major issues in the health sector that are of great concern to me.

I appreciate that all our six referral hospitals have received some increased allocation. However, if you look at all of them, they are actually addressing human resources, which you know is a big issue in this country. I also noticed that Ksh1.3 billion has been given to address the issue of interns. This is a problem that we have every year. Even last year, we had a strike due to the issue of payment of interns. At least, this will go a long way to solve it. However, the real issue in the case of interns is poor regulation of the training, particularly among medical doctors. There is a conflict in law between the Medical Practitioners and the Dentists Council (MPDC) and the Universities Act under the Commission for University Education (CUE).

Hon. Temporary Speaker, nobody in this country currently has data on how many medical students are being trained. Before, this was under the purview of the MPDC, but with the new Universities Act and the power given to the CUE, that has stopped. Nobody even looks at their programme and the way they are being trained. We only meet the problems when we come to the internship. It is not only a matter of numbers but also of quality. That is something we need to address.

We have looked at it with the Hon. Member, the Chairman of health education. We need to address the issue so that we have a system of knowing how many doctors and nurses are being trained. By doing that, we can plan their deployment, particularly at the internship level. We have the issue of UHC workers who were on contract. This has not been addressed, but it is within us. We are talking about 8,000 health workers. Therefore, there is something that we need to issue. The fact that this Second Supplementary Budget has looked at human resources and put Ksh1.3 billion on it is something to appreciate.

The other issue is that of the Kenya Medical Supplies Authority (KEMSA). Without supplies and drugs in health facilities, it does not matter what you do to people. If they do not get the drugs, they buy them, and they do not feel like they have been cared for. We have given about Ksh1.5 billion to recapitalise KEMSA. I have an issue with this allocation that we need to address. KEMSA is owed about Ksh3 billion by counties and the National Government's Ministry of Health. Together, they owe KEMSA Ksh3 billion. If you are giving them Ksh1.5 billion to recapitalise them so that they can buy drugs that the counties can get from them, then we are killing the whole principle of KEMSA. It was to be financed once, but now it buys drugs

and other needs and sells to the counties. Every year, we would just be giving KEMSA money to buy drugs and distribute them because the principle that "counties buy" must be adhered to. We only do that if the debts are paid. We need to look at that, as it is extremely important.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, it has also addressed the issue of Social Health Authority (SHA). Many people say it is not working, while a few say it is. Do you know that both of them are right because when we register people in SHA right now, it is different from when we registered them in the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF)? At that time, only people who had paid the premium were registered; therefore, they were all entitled to care. They got the care as much as it was not done properly. However, when we register people into SHA now, there are two registrations. There is a general registration that everybody gets, and that is because we have three funds in SHA: Social Health Insurance Fund (SHIF), which is similar to NHIF; Primary Health Care Fund (PHCF); and Critical and Emergency Care Fund (CECF), both of which are supposed to come from the Ex-Chequer. Therefore, registering everybody and telling them they are entitled to care is also reasonable. However, the Primary Healthcare Fund, for example, only provides care in Level 2 and 3 Hospitals. I do not think this information is out there to the public. That is why we have only 20 million people registered in the Social Health Authority (SHA), and they are all entitled to services at Level 2 and 3 Hospitals because it would be paid by the Government. However, only four million people have paid the premium, which is for the Social Health Insurance Fund. So, when one of the four million people gets the SHA services, they will say it works. The other ones...

Hon. Joshua Kimilu (Kaiti, WDM): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Freeze the time for Hon. Nyikal. What is out of order, Hon. Joshua Kimilu?

Hon. Joshua Kimilu (Kaiti, WDM): Hon. Temporary Speaker, I do not want to interfere with Hon. Nyikal. He is giving a lot of information. However, apart from saying that SHA is working and we know it is not, I am requesting, if you can allow...

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): What is out of order?

Hon. Joshua Kimilu (Kaiti, WDM): The Social Health Authority is not working, and he has said it is. I want to request...

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): That is a point of argument.

Hon. Joshua Kimilu (Kaiti, WDM): It is a point of information.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): No, he has not asked you to inform him. I doubt Hon. Nyikal would seek medical information from you.

(Laughter)

Take back your seat. Hon. Nyikal, the point you were making is very important. I want you to break it down because you are also communicating these issues to the public.

Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal (Seme, ODM): To break it down, if you register, generally, you are entitled to the primary care fund, which is offered in Levels 2 and 3 Hospitals. However, what is happening – that is why I like this Budget – is that that is where we have put money. We have put Ksh3 billion into the Primary Healthcare Fund and Ksh3 billion into the Critical Care and Emergency Fund. So, we expect that there will be an improvement there so that people get those services.

The problem is with registration and payment of the premium. Very few people have paid the premium and expect that when they get admission, they will be treated because they will have been registered with SHA. They are not entitled to that service because they have not paid the premium. So, 16 million out of the 20 million people registered with SHA are more likely to complain, and only four million would be satisfied. In general, the outcome is that

many people are not satisfied. That is what we need to address. If we start putting money there, it will obviously improve SHA's performance.

Hon. (Dr) Rachael Nyamai (Kitui South, JP): On a point of information, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Nyamai, are you standing on a point of order or a point of information?

Hon. (Dr) Rachael Nyamai (Kitui South, JP): On a point of information, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Inform Dr. Nyikal.

Hon. (Dr) Rachael Nyamai (Kitui South, JP): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

I am sure Hon. (Dr) Nyikal would like to be informed by me.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Are you informing me?

Hon. (Dr) Rachael Nyamai (Kitui South, JP): I am informing Hon. Nyikal. He has already agreed that I inform him. The Member for Kaiti said that Hon. Nyikal has spoken for a long time because he will likely be the Chair of the Departmental Committee on Health tomorrow. I believe that is true, and it is why he wants to tell us everything he knew 13 years ago before he came to this House and what he will be doing in the next two years. So, Hon. Nyikal is duly informed.

Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): You now notice the danger of allowing information.

Hon. (Dr) James Nyikal (Seme, ODM): Is there anything wrong with campaigning? We all do it. The point I am trying to make is this: Why is it that in this program, there are people who are very satisfied with it and people who are not? It is because of the two components. If tomorrow, the Committee's election comes out as everybody has suggested, then, I will obviously, have to address the challenge that I am putting before this House.

Finally, I want to bring to our attention that there was a suggestion that we control how Article 223 of the Constitution is used. Article 223 is important. We can look at how it is used. I can tell that we are going to use it. We have a problem that arose from an Executive Order from the President of the U.S.A. on foreign aid. Today, the Ksh5 billion that we could have put in the Second Supplementary Estimates is needed urgently, but it is not there. The only option will be Article 223. It is something we can use. If we use it properly, it will be okay. The suggestion that we find ways of looking at it before money is used is a good one.

With that, I support.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): We shall have Hon. Mutunga, Hon. David Mboni and Hon. Irene Mayaka in that order.

Hon. (Dr) John K. Mutunga (Tigania West, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

(Hon. Wamboka Spoke off the record)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Wamboka, I cannot even notice you on the screen. If your card is not logged in, you will not speak.

Proceed, Hon. Mutunga.

Hon. (Dr) John K. Mutunga (Tigania West, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, thank you very much for the opportunity to also contribute to this debate.

I stand to support the adoption of the Report by the Liaison Committee on the Second Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 2024/2025. Let me state from the outset that it was a great opportunity for the Chairman's Committee to do the Budget for this country. That opportunity was an eye-opener. We informed each other about what happens in every

department. The learning experience was immense, and we did this Budget with a lot of interest in knowing exactly what happens in every sector in this country.

We also had really important interactions with the Auditor-General, the Controller of Budget, the National Treasury and the Parliamentary Service Commission. All these were key in informing the Chairman of what happens in the budget-making process.

The intricacies of the budget-making process are key and notable; that as Members of this House, we need to understand them and, if possible, make the committee membership rotational. That will be a learning experience for everyone. After listening to this House today, I learned that the broad-based Government is working. I will tell you one of the reasons I think it is working. The utilisation of Article 223 of the Constitution has been an abomination in this House. It has been condemned every time. This time around, everyone is speaking on the wisdom of utilising Article 223 in running Government matters that are emergency in nature, as well as those that come up after the Budget has been adopted.

The adjustments that have been made to the Budget itself are minimal. The principle was that we make almost zero adjustments. That is the reason why we have not experienced big changes. If you look at the Ministry of Agriculture – I wanted to raise a point of information but decided not to interrupt my fellow Chair of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security – it lost Ksh8.8 billion in terms of nationalisation. Agriculture gained around Ksh7.5 billion. So, the net loss was close to Ksh2.3 billion.

This particular process created an opportunity for the regularisation of the money spent under Article 223 this year. The notable issues, especially in the agricultural sector, are such that the sector is not commensurately funded in this country, considering its importance.

(Hon. Wamboka consulted with Hon. Omboko while standing at the Dispatch Box.)

Hon. Speaker, protect me from the Members standing.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): We have the Chair, Hon. Wamboka and Hon. Omboko. There is a distinction.

(Hon. Wamboka retreated to his seat)

Proceed, Hon. Mutunga.

Hon. (Dr) John Mutunga Kanyuithia (Tigania West, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

I just want to highlight a few issues that are notable in the agriculture sector. The first one is the fact that the country is now focusing on revisiting the oil seed industry. We have been importing edible oil for a very long time. The Second Supplementary Estimate seeks to put energy into producing more seeds to be distributed to the farmers. It also encourages the production of oilseeds. This initiative is likely to support more than two million Kenyans who have been denied the opportunity for a very long time, thanks to the importation that we reverted to.

The Second Supplementary Estimates, places fertiliser as a subsidy. There is also the issue of seeds and seedlings. To improve production and productivity, we need to focus on investing in good seeds. You may not get a high yield even if you apply excessive fertiliser to a poor seed. In this respect, the hybrid vigour or potential of the seed is key. Therefore, we need good seeds. We also need to improve the soil's health through fertiliser, manuring, and anything else that enhances the texture.

For improved productivity, we also need water. I have seen some initiatives that seek to increase irrigation coverage and intensity in this country. The investment in mega dams and

other irrigation infrastructure will help a great deal in opening up more land for farming. We have huge chunks of land with very good soil across the country. However, we do not have water. Lack of water is one of the problems that we need to address. These budget estimates seem to speak in that direction.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I listened to every Member of the Departmental Committee and discovered what the agricultural sector suffers from: the choice of logic. In this case, every Chairman supports their sector to ensure they get more money. There is no single sector that has any surplus cash to share with another one. On the other hand, these sectors have some historical background. They originated somewhere and have developed over time. As they develop, their demands increase. Every Member spoke to the needs in their specific sectors.

In retrospect, we need to ask ourselves, as Kenyans, whether we have the choice of logic. Assuming all sectors are equal, we need to find out which areas have the greatest potential to grow this country. Where do we have the greatest potential to provide the three basic human needs? The first basic need is food. Anyone who is naked but well-fed can still survive in any environment. Unfortunately, we have not responded to this important sector. This sector has the potential to open up industrialisation in this country. The Industrial Revolution is all about the availability of raw materials. This is the sector where the greatest population is anchored. It is a potential sector for export. As we took a closer look at the sectoral provisions, we realised that even the gatekeeper institutions were not fully supported. When we fail to support an institution that enables export for Kenya, we are doing an injustice to our country. Even the institutions that produce genetic materials in this country are not well supported. This is a problem because we cannot generate technologies and innovations commensurate with this country's age, state, and demand.

We need better seeds and animal breeds in every variety. We should invest in these two sectors. Currently, only about 16 per cent of the land in Kenya is arable. We are in the age of intensification and need the best breeds to improve productivity per unit. That way, we can organise our agriculture in a more productive manner. Therefore, we need to revisit the choice of logic. We need to understand the role of every sector. We need to have a national conversation on the Kenya we want and the sectors that will support the economy of this country. Unless we do that, we will be making the wrong choices. We will be investing money in the wrong areas while assuming other important priorities.

One thing that the African leadership recognised is that agriculture is not supported. Allow me to delve into what happens at the county level based on what we discovered recently. We appropriate money to the counties every year. In some countries, seven to ten per cent of the money they get is put into agriculture. Unfortunately, if you take a closer look at how the money is spent, you realise that it goes to pay salaries and personnel emoluments. It does not go to development. We have relegated our sectors. Farmers are suffering because they do not have sufficient knowledge. The current technologies and innovations do not reach the farmers.

Additionally, we do not have the elaborate extension system we used to have in the past because investments are not good. When the African leaders realised this in the 1990s, they came up with the Maputo Declaration in 2003 – that we should fund agriculture to the tune of ten per cent. Kenya has never achieved four per cent. The best Kenya has done is about 3.8 per cent. This has been revised over time. Ten years later, in Malabo, they came up with specific, measurable indicators to show how countries are progressing. Every two years, there is a biannual review. Kenya is rated poorly in those reviews. Every informed person in this country knows Kenya does not do well in agriculture.

The reason the African leadership decided to go in this direction was to arouse the consciousness of the leadership of Africa to focus on a sector that is likely to support and help people get out of poverty. Agriculture has 2.5 times the potential to get people out of poverty than any other 'better' performing sector. In some cases, the situation threatened the closure of

some institutions before the actual budgeting. Therefore, the Committee had to look at some of these issues and articulate them to the Liaison Committee so that it could adopt them as they were.

Allow me to look briefly at the recurrent versus development expenditure. Through this process, we note that we regularise money for development into recurrent expenditure. There has been some resistance and policy direction that we should not transfer money from development to recurrent expenses. However, that has been the general practice in our country. The problem is that recurrent expenditures end up dealing with personnel emoluments and other comfort-related issues and, thus, end up being wasted. As a country, we need to focus on that tendency. How do we reduce the resources that go into recurrent and focus more on development? Most of the time, our borrowing goes into development. The borrowing space is limited in the sense that we should not exceed five per cent of the GDP. That being the case, the capping is very clear. Therefore, as a country, we may suffer because we are not moving in the right direction. So, we need to intensify our revenue collection. We should come up with more innovative ways of raising money. We need to focus more on this country's productive sectors to generate the revenue that we need to support our many activities.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, the final issue I would like to mention is on the entire budgetary spread across the country. I have heard some Members of this House say that there is discrimination. From the detailed outlay of activities across the country, Kenya is looked at as a unit. There may be specific pockets where we have not done certain things, but every area in the country has been considered. I believe that the orientation of the country at the moment, in view of the partnership that is happening...

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. David Mboni, followed by Hon. Irene Mayaka.

Hon. David Mwalika (Kitui Rural, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. At the outset, I support the Second Supplementary Estimates because they address a balanced shortfall in critical economic sectors like agriculture, education and security. We all agree that this country has been facing financial management challenges. Balancing revenue and expenditure has been a challenge. Between 2002 and 2013, during President Kibaki's regime, our budget deficit used to be five per cent. However, it has now moved to around 20 per cent. This has resulted in high borrowing and high public debt servicing, which has crippled the development expenditure in this country.

The other day, the Cabinet Secretary, Hon. Mbadi, agreed that the revenue projections are very poor in this country. From July to December 2004, we had a shortfall of revenue of Ksh110 billion. Most of us blame the revenue collection system, which is the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA). However, there are other factors which result in poor projections. One of them is an outdated revenue projection model. When I was working in the National Treasury, we used to have the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)-Treasury Economic Model. We used it for projections of revenue and economic growth. We had macroeconomic working groups that used to have National Treasury officials, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics officials, the KRA, and the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK). I believe the assumptions used about 20 years ago through this model are outdated. There is no way they can be used currently because of the changing economic times. I was talking with the Principal Secretary for the National Treasury. He said there was a need to update this model. They were asking for money to update it.

The other thing is poor statistics in the country. There is a programme called the East African Statistics Programme for Results. It is a project funded by the World Bank that is being implemented in all East African countries. As we speak, Kenya lags because the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics has been asking for Ksh1 billion. It is only in this Budget that we managed to allocate them Ksh1 billion. World Bank advanced them Ksh2.3 billion. When you

have poor statistics, you are expected to have poor planning in the country. If we have poor statistics and the model is outdated, then it will be garbage in, garbage out. There is a need to seriously fund statistics in this country.

Many Members have talked about Article 223 of the Constitution. By December, the request for Article 223 of the Constitution was Ksh88 billion. The National Treasury had approved Ksh40 billion. Out of this money, Ksh8 billion was allocated to roads. We did not know which roads they were. We asked for the list so that we could know the roads that were in emergency. Is it an emergency to fund those roads? It is high time we look at Article 223 of the Constitution. Some of the activities being funded under Article 223 of the Constitution are payment of salaries, servicing leave allowances, and a lot of recurrent expenditures. Article 223 of the Constitution should not be spent on recurrent expenditure.

Hon. Mbadi said that when he becomes the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning, he will avoid using Article 223 of the Constitution. I do not think it can be avoided. However, some of the activities which are being funded by Article 223 of the Constitution, like salaries and money to recruit new staff in some Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), can be avoided. Immediately you take money and use it under Article 223 of the Constitution, you already affect the budgeted money, thus creating a deficit of another deficit. At the end of the day, we are going to have a deficit of Ksh1 trillion shillings resorting to borrowing and high debt servicing. This is something which we need to avoid.

On the mixture of development and recurrent expenditures, the recommended expenditure on development is 30 per cent, but it has been going down. In most county governments, it has gone to ten per cent. This affects development and economic growth. You do not expect growth if you are not investing in development projects. It is high time we increase the development expenditures so that we can realise economic growth.

It is also high time we look at wastage. Before I joined Parliament, I was an international consultant. We did a study on the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPSSET) Corridor Project. All its projects were implemented. They were supposed to contribute two per cent to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The current nominal GDP of Ksh15 trillion is around Ksh300 billion to the GDP. This created employment and income and reduced poverty. However, when you look at our budgets, you see nothing being allocated to some of these projects. For example, Lamu Port is lying idle. I do not know how many aeroplanes use Isiolo Airport, which was completed in 2016, almost ten years ago. That is money allocated to that airport and Lamu Port, but there are almost zero returns. We are paying loans for them. It is high time we think about some of these projects and how to complete them to generate income for this country.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, there is something shocking: A data recovery centre in Naivasha. Last year, or last year but one, we went there with our Chairman, Hon Kuria Kimani. Congratulations, my friend, on being retained as the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning. The centre was supposed to cost Ksh1 billion, but some changes occurred. Some things happened, and there was a dispute between the contractor and the Government. The contractor went to Court and was awarded Ksh5.2 billion. The project is not complete up to now. It is hardly 60 per cent complete, but this person was awarded Ksh5.2 billion for nothing, which is a waste. It is high time we look at it.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Irene Mayaka.

Hon. Irene Mayaka (Nominated, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for the opportunity to contribute to this important Motion on the Supplementary Budget Estimates. Before I begin my contribution, I would like to single out and congratulate my brother, Hon. Samuel Atandi, in absentia, for being elected Chairman of the Budget and Appropriations Committee. Hon. Atandi and I go way back; we were both first employed at a bank on the same day. So, from one Chairperson to another, I congratulate my brother. I am singling him out

because we are discussing the Budget, which is very important. I want to express my confidence in his leadership and the entire Budget and Appropriations Committee. As newly elected Chairpersons, we will give them the full support they require.

I have looked at the Budget Estimates we have received. One of the concerns I want to express from the onset is the need to be very cognisant of the fair distribution of resources in this country. I come from the great county of Nyamira, which currently has an estimated 55 per cent electricity coverage. We have very few tarmacked roads in that county. In this Budget and the Estimates for the Financial Year 2025/2026, I want to ensure fair distribution and equality in resource allocation across the whole country so that we all benefit and feel like we are part of Kenya.

Having said that, I also want to talk about the County Revenue Allocation, which we discussed yesterday, because it is key and significant. Again, being very biased in singling out Nyamira County, I noted that there was an allocation for the industrial parks and value chain addition, especially in agriculture. These are two very important things for us in terms of development. We are a very rich agricultural area, but without value addition to the produce we have, we will not do as much as we want. The industrial park in my home constituency of West Mugirango has been there for the longest time. We have been passing that road and looking at its bareness. It is just collecting water. It has been fenced, but it has been doing nothing. I hope that with the specific allocation of an estimated Ksh110 million towards this project, it will finally take off.

The other thing I wanted to comment on regarding this Supplementary Estimates is the issue of pending bills. We have many issues emanating from both county governments and the National Government. I wish to specifically comment on county governments in terms of pending bills. As another Member mentioned, when we do not have money circulating within the counties, we are not helping them. The only way we can ensure progress, development and growth within the county space and that people can have purchasing power is if we pay them back there.

The other day, through the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning, we passed a very important Bill that ensures procurement opportunities and resources are first given to counties before being given to anyone outside the county. However, even as we pursue that and ensure that our county people get the first line of investment, we will not be doing anything if we do not pay them for the services they have rendered. Therefore, I hope this is one of the things that will be considered in the Supplementary Estimates and given priority.

Looking at the timelines, we are in March and have three months, if not less, to ensure that these monies are utilised within the different spaces at the National Government and county governments. If this is not done quickly and within the specified timelines, it will not help anyone. We have had instances where county governments have returned monies to the National Government due to a lack of utilisation within the specified time. I hope that this time, we will ensure that this is done in good time and that the leadership, especially of county governments, will be prudent enough to ensure that utilisation is done in good time.

There is still the issue of monitoring and evaluation to ensure proper utilisation of funds, which, in my view, we are not doing a very good job of. We have specific bodies charged with monitoring and evaluation, but we still have issues where resource allocation is not being utilised prudently. As a House, we need to take this into consideration. I do not understand, for example, why we do not name and shame counties that are not utilising resources properly. Why do we not name and shame even in the National Government where resource allocation is not utilised correctly? That is one of the purposes of this House and the Senate as well. We need to ensure that the resources generated from Kenyans' taxes are used for good purposes.

Another thing I want to single out is resource allocation, particularly regarding affirmative action and issues related to women and girls. The Women Representatives have

been complaining for the longest time that resource allocation, especially for items like sanitary pads, is not being done adequately and regularly. It is also not being done on time. Sanitary pads are a basic need for a young girl in this country. Some of these things should take precedence in terms of resource allocation and ensuring that they are well financed.

When you look at Information Communication and Technology (ICT), which my previous Committee was all about, there has been resource allocation for youth-based training activities, especially in the ICT space. We are in a world where our young people are extremely ICT and technologically savvy and need to be trained in that space. I have seen an allocation for youth development like Ajira and the Presidential Digital Programme, which are very good programmes we need to support.

Without anticipating debate on the 2025/2026 Budget Estimates, we have talked about resource allocation for communication and how the services provided by the Social Health Authority (SHA) will be properly communicated and utilised within our spaces. That is another thing I want to encourage us to ensure is properly done, and resources are directed in the right direction. If we have decided that SHA is here with us and that this is the new norm in our health space, then we must ensure proper communication and feedback channels from the *wananchi* utilising this service back to the Government and the other way around for it to work effectively.

I also want to speak about the Housing Levy because it remains a thorn in the flesh of the people of this country. In anything we do, if there is no proper communication and channel to ensure that *wananchi* are informed about how things are being done, then we will not be able to address it appropriately. I have seen that we have what is called the Government Delivery Unit, but it needs to be expanded to the local *mwanaanchi*. It needs to be utilised to reach the local radio stations so that even my grandmother back in Bogichora Ward in Nyamira County can understand that this is beneficial to them.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Joseph Emathe. Followed by Hon. Robert Basil.

Hon. Joseph Emathe (Turkana Central, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I know today...

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Members, for the avoidance of doubt, we are here up to nine o'clock today, and we are barely six of us in the House. We shall all speak. We have up to nine o'clock.

Hon. Joseph Emathe (Turkana Central, UDA): Thank you so much, Hon Temporary Speaker, for the opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Estimates II.

Today, we indulged ourselves in discussing the Budget Policy Statement (BPS), and we are now discussing the Supplementary Estimates II for the Financial Year 2024/2025. A budget is a political tool. Whenever we discuss the Budget, we also discuss a road map or the future of our country. We also talk about equity. I thank our President for being a champion of the word equity. This Supplementary Estimates II must show how equity in the distribution of our resources will be realised. Those who said that "he who comes into equity must come with clean hands," are some of the people in the courts of fairness. That when distributing our resources, we must look at it from the point of being and remaining fair in all aspects.

Allow me to make some comments on the environment, climate change and forestry in this country. In the Supplementary Budget Estimates, the environment was allocated Ksh6.4 billion, and the forestry sector was allocated Ksh16.3 billion. It is time for us as a country to discuss issues on climate change, especially carbon credits and resource mobilisation. I am very particular about what we can receive on carbon credit. How is our country prepared for carbon markets?

We also need to discuss our legal framework for carbon credits. How shall we roll out? Do we have the right regulations that speak to carbon credits? We have to discuss our Gross

Domestic Product (GDP) even as we adopt this Budget. How much can we get as a contribution from the green bonds? The State Department for Environment and Climate Change must let us know how much we shall venture into the carbon credit markets. The State Department for Forestry should also explain how much we are getting from forestry in GDP. It is high time because this is a new venture. Having lifted the moratorium on logging in our forests, we must understand how much we are receiving and how much this will contribute to our GDP. Therefore, the Appropriations in Aid (AIA) must be directly explained so that we can understand how much revenue we are receiving under this.

The blue economy and fisheries has been allocated Ksh6.6 billion. Fisheries on its own is receiving Ksh6 billion. Turkana has one of the largest desert lakes in the world, but what is being invested by our Government cannot be measured because Lake Turkana is the largest inland lake in Kenya and the largest desert lake in the world. We speak about connecting Turkana County to Marsabit County or Marsabit County to Turkana County. If we have a ferry on Lake Turkana, those travelling to Moyale and Marsabit only need to land at Lodwar, then travel to Marsabit by road. This will be easier than travelling all the way from Nairobi to Isiolo and then Laisamis to Marsabit. It will be shorter for them to take a ferry from Turkana or Marsabit and cross over to Turkana. There will be a multiplication effect on trade development in the two counties. It will also reduce banditry and over-reliance on pastoralism.

Still, on the blue economy, we have a factory in Kalokol in Turkana Central that has never been revived since the 1980s. This factory was built in the 1980s by the Norwegian Government through their aid. I do not know how much of the Ksh0.6 billion allocated to the blue economy will be allocated to reviving this fish factory in Kalokol. We are discussing about connecting Lodwar to the main grid and eventually to this factory. We are also planning to have a special fish market in Kalokol. Will we prepare this county for fisheries development? How will we also tap into the blue economy?

On education, Ksh13.7 billion has been allocated under primary education. Due to climate change, we have realised that Lake Turkana waters are rising by the day. As a result, those close to the lake are losing their settlements and places they call home. Unfortunately, schools, dispensaries, and other social amenities have also been impacted by the rising waters of Lake Turkana. I have lost numerous schools. I have lost Natole, Katula and Nangolipus primary schools. We constructed one of the schools and provided them with five classrooms, and learning started. I am, however, very passionate about Natole Primary School. It is a place that is in the middle of nowhere. The children have nowhere to learn from. I have explained on the Floor of this House before that we need to get support for this school.

I will end by congratulating our partners who have given us unconditional grants to the tune of more than Ksh42 billion. I thank them very much. They are the Danish International Development Agency (Danida), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the German Development Bank, and all others who have supported us, especially on adaptation and issues on climate change mitigation.

Thank you so much.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. George Kaluma): Hon. Robert Basil, before you make your contribution, let me, on behalf of the Hon. Speaker, welcome professionals from Cheshire Constituency who are in the Public Gallery of the National Assembly to observe the debates. Feel welcome, and whatever you learn in terms of our engagements, take it home. We hope you will join us here in future. Thank you very much.

Hon. Basil.

Hon. Robert Basil (Yatta, WDM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to the debate on the Supplementary Budget II that was

prepared and tabled by the Liaison Committee. At the outset, of course, I support the Supplementary Estimates II, but I have some observations to make.

If we look at the energy sector, we have allocated about Ksh55 billion. Electricity connectivity in our rural areas is very low. We know that when we connect a new customer to the electricity grid, that is a new revenue for the Government. We, therefore, need to add more money to electricity connectivity.

We have budgeted Ksh198 billion for roads, but when we ask ourselves which roads will be repaired using the Ksh198 billion, we cannot tell which ones they are. For example, in some areas like Yatta, the percentage of tarmac roads is less than one. That is why I always emphasise itemising our Budget so that we know where our money goes or what item takes what amount from the taxpayers' kitty. If we want to eliminate graft or mitigate graft and promote accountability, we must itemise our Budget. One of the Members talked about the rotational Chairmanship of the Budget and Appropriations Committee. That is not the cure for the problem we have. Itemisation of the Budget is the solution to the problem of inequality when distributing government resources. We must consider itemising the Budget; otherwise, we will keep talking, saying so-and-so was the Chairman; he took resources to his constituency or county he comes from. That story will never end unless we itemise our Budget.

Importantly, I have noted that we budgeted reasonably for the Judiciary. We know for sure that our judiciary men and women need resources to discharge their duties perfectly. If we deny them resources, we compromise justice and allow vices like corruption to get into the Judiciary. That will be a very bad precedence if we allow it to continue.

I have noted that we have budgeted about Ksh2.7 billion for the Equalisation Fund. I actually applaud this because some areas have lagged in terms of development. We talk of Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), which were considered to be opposition from 1963. They have been ignored on matters to do with development. Resources have not been going to these areas, and that is why the Equalisation Fund must be revised upwards. At the same time, data must be used to identify the beneficiaries or areas that need to benefit from the Equalisation Fund.

Additionally, I do not want to mince my words by saying that the money for public participation must be scrapped. That is allowing corruption when we are here to budget and ensure we correct what is messy or what is not working here. It does not need a genius to tell us that Ksh3 billion is quite high for public participation. That money should go to critical sectors like water. Let us remember that we want to be self-reliant on food. We are actually becoming a net importer of everything. For us to have a healthy balance of trade and a balance of payment, we need to be self-reliant and invest in food production, manufacturing, and production for our people. If we have surplus, then we export and that way we will earn Foreign Exchange, therefore, that public participation fund should be dropped immediately. That money should be channelled to key sectors like health, water, or even electricity.

We have been seeing doctors and health workers striking. That is very bad. Imagine it takes seven years to train a medical doctor, and this person is not well remunerated. That is why we see them coming to occupy Parliament, demanding their right to good pay. On the same note, we ironically Budget for items that do not really make sense and which, for me, are a waste of public resources. We must take or prioritise our items in a better way to solve issues that are central to the development of this country.

Additionally, Hon. Temporary Speaker, allow me to indicate that advanced economies like the United States of America, Japan, Brazil, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) have a ratio of recurrent expenditure to development of 70:30. That means that 70 per cent goes to recurrent. The reason they budget 70 per cent to recurrent is to support smooth operation of salient sectors like health, public service, education, among others. They budget about 30 per cent on development resources, which goes specifically to invest in long-term ventures such as infrastructure, technology, and service expansion.

When we come to Kenya, it is ironic because we find that development takes 10 per cent in some counties, which is quite low. How will we ever get ourselves out of poverty and be self-reliant if we do not budget appropriately? We must revise the recurrent-to-development budget ratio to at least 60:40 per cent so that we can invest money in long-term areas or ventures such as infrastructure, technology, and service expansion.

Our Supplementary Budget is also worrying because we have put so little into research, innovation, and technology. In countries like China, Japan, and Israel, most of their money goes to innovation, research, and technology, but here we are doing the opposite. How will we ever rescue ourselves from being dependent on aid? We borrow money when we should engineer these resources in sectors that will rehabilitate and revitalise our economy and make Kenya not even a middle-income but probably an upper-middle-income country. We must get our priorities right. I have to underscore that statement. Like any other patriot sitting in this august House, we should always get our priorities right and not think of now but of generations to come. Remember, our forefathers fought to see a better country, yet even today, we are still grappling with the same issues of disease, poverty, and illiteracy 61 years after Independence. If we want to get out of this, we must think as patriots. Let us not think based on our party affiliations or thinking of today, but we plan for generations to come.

In a nutshell, it is important to invest more in electricity, that is number one, so that all our areas are be connected. That will increase revenue for the country because when one is connected to electricity, one starts to pay bills and generate money for the energy sector for that investment. We need to invest more in the water sector to support irrigation agriculture, produce more for our country, and export. We should also invest in proper roads so that we can connect our areas and ensure goods and services are properly and timely distributed or taken where they are required.

Lastly, we must invest more in the health sector because a sick nation completely compromises all developmental gains.

With those few remarks, I submit.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Kimani Kuria, then we will listen to contributions from Members on my left.

Hon. Kuria Kimani (Molo, UDA): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I rise to support the Liaison Committee Report on the Second Supplementary Estimates of the Financial Year 2024/2025. This review is a key component of fiscal oversight that ensures that Government expenditures remain within the principles of fiscal responsibility, efficiency and macroeconomic stability. As custodians of public finance, we must balance expenditure rationalisations with the need to stimulate economic growth while maintaining fiscal consolidation to avoid unsustainable debt accumulation.

The Kenya Kwanza administration promised to lower the debt ratio as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Looking at the BPS projections, we hope to reduce our debt as a percentage of GDP to 4.3 per cent. This rationalisation through the Second Supplementary Estimates seeks to further lower that debt as a percentage of GDP, as per the promise of this administration that we will live within our means.

As of 31st January 2025, our total revenue collection stood at Ksh1.58 trillion, which fell short by Ksh110 billion of our target for this financial year. However, it is important to note that out of this revenue underperformance, Ksh103 billion was on ordinary revenue. However, we saw an overperformance of Appropriation-in-Aid (A-in-A) by around Ksh3.1 billion. Although our revenues are increasing, we are still below the target. Most importantly, our collections as A-in-A, which we call non-tax revenue, actually grew by more than Ksh3.1 billion. That is a great indicator that we could generate more revenue if we digitised our programmes on platforms like e-Citizen. The move from tax revenue to non-tax revenue also reduces the burden of taxation on Kenyans.

Kenya's recent shortfall in terms of tax collection is neither buoyant nor elastic enough to capture its full economic potential. Our growth rate in GDP is not represented in our growth in revenues, which means critical inefficiencies must be fixed. To explain, tax buoyancy refers to how tax revenues grow in response to GDP growth, where a buoyancy ratio of less than one indicates that the tax system is not responsive enough to economic growth. In contrast, a tax buoyancy ratio of more than one means there is over-taxation. Our tax buoyancy ratio shows that our revenue collections do not correspond with our GDP growth, which raises serious questions on inefficiencies and leakages in our revenue mobilisation.

In the Report that we submitted to the Liaison Committee, and as tabled in this House, we recommended strengthening tax compliance and administration through some of the following areas:

1. Enhanced digital tax collection systems, including e-taxation and Artificial Intelligence (AI) driven audits. We should move from regular book audits to using technology like AI audits to audit tax collection.
2. Broadening the tax base to reduce over-reliance on Pay As You Earn (PAYE) and corporate taxes. Due to not broadening our tax base, we over-rely on PAYE. That has a net effect on the Consolidated Fund. One of the recommendations that we are making is that we have created too many funds outside the Consolidated Fund, which has two challenges:
 - (a) Withdrawals of funds outside the Consolidated Fund do not require the approval of the Controller of Budget.
 - (b) Our debt obligations are paid from the Consolidated Fund. We should audit all those funds, especially those that have achieved their mandate so that they can be folded up or so that we can cap the limit of amounts sent to those funds so that that money can go to the Consolidated Fund. The result is a strain on what should go to the Consolidated Fund, whereas many collections are going to different funds outside the purview of the approval of the Controller of Budget.

Our total revenue for the Financial Year 2024/2025 is projected to be at Ksh3 trillion, which is 12.6 per cent of our GDP. All the revenue has been revised downwards in the new Estimates to Ksh2.58 trillion, a Ksh50.5 billion reduction from the previous estimates we approved in the First Supplementary Estimates.

3. The national tax rates must strike a balance between revenue maximisation and economic growth stimulation by ensuring that we grow investments and discourage tax avoidance.

We are making the following policy recommendations:

1. We must strengthen public expenditure and financial accountability mechanisms to ensure that revenue estimates remain realistic and data-driven.
2. We must improve expenditure tracking systems to align public spending with revenue collection cycles.

The reason we tend to have supplementary budgets all the time is because we tend to overstate our expected revenues. It is unnecessary, but there are inefficiencies. The overstating of our revenues means we also over budget on the expenditure side. The Cabinet Secretary then told us we did not have enough revenue-raising measures. That is notable because every Member who has contributed has asked for more fund allocations for our roads, water, health, and clinical services. However, that tends to stretch the Budget on the other side continuously. What do the National Treasury and this House do? To handle that pressure, we overstate the revenues. Now that we are headed towards the end of the fiscal year, we do not have the necessary resources to finance those expenditures.

Government spending must be aligned with the principles of allocative efficiency and inter-temporal budget constraints to prevent unsustainable fiscal imbalances. The total expenditures have been reduced. Article 223 of the Constitution has been widely used in these Estimates. The National Treasury did not do anything illegal in making Article 223 payments. However, there is a need for better planning to ensure that we do not use Article 223 payments to make expenditures that could have been predicted. During our first year as the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning, we advised the House to reject an Article 223 payment. The problem with Article 223 payments is that even when they come to Parliament for approval and you reject them, it is almost an exercise in futility because that payment has already been disbursed anyway. The payments are not against the Constitution because Article 223 allows the National Treasury to allocate and disburse resources of up to 10 per cent of our Budget without seeking parliamentary approval. However, they have to seek parliamentary approval after implementation.

One notable payment from our State Department was to the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) to cater for operations and salary shortfalls. Another one was to the East African Development Bank for data analysis. After we analysed those payments, we found that they merited, and we approved them. However, we strongly recommend reducing the percentage that the National Treasury is allowed to disburse in terms of Article 223 payments from 10 per cent to 3 per cent, or have them seek prior approval from the National Assembly for expenditures above Ksh5 billion.

One of the great economists I like, Wagner, states that as economies develop, public expenditure increases as a share of the GDP, but spending must be directed towards productive investments rather than unproductive recurrent costs.

The issue of budgetary allocations has been spoken of greatly in this House. Whereas budget allocations are a political process, we must balance between our political interests and efficiencies. That is the challenge for all Committee chairpersons, especially those who have just been elected to Departmental Committees. They should not only balance political interests but, most importantly, allocate resources where there are efficiencies so that we have a budget that speaks to our country and the growth of our GDP.

If we compare Article 223 payments with the best practices in the world, for example, in the United Kingdom (UK), they cap it at 2 per cent, and there is very proper parliamentary scrutiny over such payments.

Another challenge we found in the Second Supplementary Estimates is in the beneficiaries of the Equalisation Fund. Since the establishment of the Equalisation Fund, only Ksh13.43 billion out of Ksh62.4 billion has been transferred. The Second Supplementary Estimates 2024/2025 have reduced the allocation of the Equalisation Fund from Ksh8 billion to Ksh2.5 billion, a Ksh5.5 billion reduction. Is that reduction meant to deny those funds to the marginalised areas? The answer is not clear. It is good to note that two weeks ago, this honourable House, through the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning, passed a new law because what was lacking was a legal framework. Hon. Temporary Speaker, I remember your contribution to that debate. The drafters of our Constitution intended for the Equalisation Fund to help marginalised areas of this Republic get closer to other areas through affirmative action. However, the allocation of those funds is too thinly stretched to have any meaningful impact in those areas.

When a county is allocated Ksh10 million to build a dam, that amount is too little to see the dam to completion. Money is set aside for the Equalisation Fund, but it is so thinly stretched that even if the Fund would last for another 20 years, it would still not be enough. It is important to note that the Fund is coming to an end in 2030. If we do not allocate those resources adequately to those areas such that they have an impact, we will always have marginalised areas.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, we made the following non-financial Committee recommendations:

1. Article 223 payments should have a stronger parliamentary oversight mechanism.
2. We must ensure there is digital revenue collection to improve tax buoyancy and compliance.
3. We must ensure the implementation of the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act, 2024, that the House passed in December 2024 to ensure that there is transparency and value for money in our procurement processes.
4. To ensure financial reporting accuracy, we must accelerate Kenya's transition from cash to an accrual accounting system.
5. We must strengthen fiscal decentralisation by expediting the Equalisation Fund disbursement through a predictable transfer formula.

Kenya stands at a crossroads where fiscal discipline must be enforced to ensure macroeconomic stability and sustainable development. The revenue shortfalls and expenditure re-allocations call for data-driven decision-making, robust fiscal policies, and accountability. Winston Churchill once said, "The price of greatness is responsibility." Let us diligently exercise our legislative duty and ensure that every shilling is spent with transparency and impact.

As we move to the Committee of Supply on the Second Supplementary Estimates, I urge this House to scrutinise those Votes and ensure they properly carry out their oversight role and resources are allocated as they should be. All of us in oversight committees must carry out our roles diligently because we sit in very privileged situations where other Kenyans do not. We should not only oversee revenue collection, but also expenditure to ensure that money is spent fairly, efficiently, and that there is value for money to the taxpayer.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Kimani Kuria, it is always pleasant to listen to you on matters of finance. I wanted to pick your brain on the allocation for public participation. I do not know whether you thought about it. It is ring-fenced at Ksh3 billion.

Hon. Kuria Kimani (Molo, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, the...

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): What is the legal underpinning? To what extent, in your view, does it distort the Budget?

Hon. Kuria Kimani (Molo, UDA): Hon. Temporary Speaker, public participation is enshrined in our Constitution. There must be public participation for every proposed legislation. The purpose of ring-fencing the money for public participation was that when the Budget and Appropriations Committee would go to the five rotating counties every year, and those counties stated their priorities, it would not be in vain. The only thing we need to ensure is that we scrutinise the projects proposed during public participation to ensure that they reflect the needs of the counties where the public participation exercise was carried out. The intention was that if they visited five counties every year, they would have visited 25 counties in five years. In 10 years, there would be enough affirmative action projects in every county in this country.

Public participation is enshrined in our Constitution. We just need to ensure that we have fiscal discipline and a balance between political interests and efficiency in budgetary allocations. We should not just allocate funds because of our political interests but also ensure efficiency and fairness.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. Catherine Omanyoo. You will be followed by the Chairperson of the Public Accounts Committee, followed by Hon. (Dr) Eve Obara because of gender considerations.

Hon. Catherine Omanyo (Busia County, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I have gone through the Second Supplementary Estimates and stuck my nose mostly on irrigation and reclamation of land. I have highlighted irrigation because we talk about floods in Budalangi like a chorus every time it rains or there is a downpour. The over Ksh600 million allocated to reclaim such areas should be put to good use so that we can decongest cities. If we barred the overflow that happens every time it floods and sweeps away homes, crops, and animals, built wetlands, converted them into agricultural land, and ensured that we developed such areas with a few factories and industries, we would create jobs. We would also ensure that underserved areas get the same “cake” that people in affluent places get. Otherwise, bridging the gap between the poor and the rich might be impossible if we continue having greedy, selfish, and egocentric leaders who think of taking resources to their areas.

I was utterly demoralised when I realised that a few people in the Budget and Appropriations Committee sat somewhere and decided to allocate themselves money. They did not realise they were put there to represent Kenya and ensure that every sector and region in Kenya gets a fair share of the cake.

I really want this irrigation and land reclamation to be done well while thinking of the future and making sure that what we do with that money this time is permanent. Let us not go to Budalangi every year and find there is no change or that it only gets worse. I have visited a few areas, including Sweden, Norway, and Dubai. I hear stories that areas like Dubai were once upon a time a flooded island or were and still are deserts. Dubai is now a tourist attraction centre. In fact, it is one of the highest tourist attractions. Dubai receives so many tourists every minute. They go there just to enjoy the created scenery. People who will be involved in this sector need to be passionate about changing the lives of Kenyans in such underserved areas.

Wealth distribution has been a nightmare in our nation. Only 10 per cent of the Kenyan population enjoys it, and it ensures it controls the economy. A majority of Kenyans are wallowing in the miasma of poverty because of unequal wealth distribution. The wealthy hardly want to participate with others or support social programmes in low-income areas. We would curb people taking advantage of their employees if something could be done even by those who employ them to have a real minimum wage.

You will find somebody employing a degree holder at Ksh15,000 only. We must have everything written theoretically well. Pragmatically, let it work for Kenyans. We will reduce income inequality and empower low wage earners if we increase the minimum wage. That way, even the wages of somebody employed somewhere can do a few things for them. They will not lack basic needs but can equally afford what wealthier persons can afford. Then, we will talk about a decrease in poor people, thereby reducing the huge gap between the rich and the poor.

I suggest that education in many of our Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) centres, and generally education from primary to secondary to TVET centres, should be free if possible. We have left the rich to afford education, meaning they advance and have it all. Those who cannot afford school or college fees just stay home. We are wasting many skills in the young people who are so creative but have not been given a chance. The young have no fair or levelled field to exercise and show their creativity and know-how, just like any child whose dad, mum, or guardian can afford. Maybe these children have whatever they want at their disposal.

Let us continue training young people so that we can come up as a nation and have employees and employers of people with various skills. Let us train those who dropped out in primary, secondary, and college. They can be trained to learn some skills and be part of a solution in our nation.

In education, we have teachers who should be promoted to be motivated to care for our students and children in various schools. Any motivated teacher handles their students even

better. This means they will give their all to students who come out well furnished, well-educated and civilised. Some cultures - like teachers not teaching well due to demoralisation, salary delays, and lack of promotions that have been derailing us - will be eliminated.

We will have a civilised society that can articulate issues and agree to disagree. We will, as a nation, move progressively and forward. That will also curb much of what happens due to biasness, especially on women and people living with disabilities. Education is paramount if we keep motivating, promoting, and paying teachers on time. Much will change.

Infrastructure is good. We will attract investors if we have better roads. There are so many remote areas in Kenya that you can hardly go to. We have neglected a bigger chunk of Kenya that is so resourceful. We will be doing a lot of nothing if we do not improve infrastructure like roads and hospitals, among others. We are not attracting and creating new money in the region if we do not attract investors. Only old money will be circulating. That means poverty will not be escaped.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I have much to say about economic reforms, but I will stop there to let my colleagues contribute as well. Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, Hon. Tindi Mwale.

Hon. Nicholas Mwale (Butere, ODM): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I am very grateful you have acknowledged me as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. I saw that my sister, Hon. Irene Mayaka, only congratulated the Budget and Appropriations Committee Chairman. I also congratulate her for being elected the Chairlady of the Committee on Regional Integration. I also congratulate my brother, Hon. Nabii Nabwera, and my sister, Hon. Marianne Kitany, for being elected Members of the Public Accounts Committee.

I also assure my sister, Hon. Marianne Kitany, that I am a consultative and team-spirited leader because I can see her asking whether I will work with her. I assure her on record that we are going to work together.

(Laughter)

First of all, I want to comment on public participation. I have seen my brother and counterpart, the Chair of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning, has tried to elaborate on issues concerning public participation. The truth of the matter is that it needs to be streamlined. It needs to be fair because we see leaders send or coach the public to say certain things. Leaders even write opinions for the public. You will see a *mama mboga* articulating issues she has been told in public participation. We need to streamline public participation and know exactly how to get raw facts from the common mwananchi.

I thank the Liaison Committee for their work in the Supplementary Estimates II for the 2024/2025 Financial Year. As much as it is good work, we in the Public Accounts Committee look at the mistakes the Auditor-General raises. Pending bills have been a thorn in the flesh when you look at some of the issues the office normally raises. This affects even the economy. For example, someone built a road. Maybe that company went to a bank and got a loan using a building, tractor, or farm equipment as security, yet the Government takes a long time to pay once the road is done. Certificates are raised, but the pending bills take five, six or 10 years without being serviced.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, most of these problems of pending bills are addressed in the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act. It is stipulated clearly that the accounting officer is supposed to treat pending bills as a first charge when it comes to budgeting. However, the problem is also the allocation of money for budgeting. If an accounting officer allocates all the

pending bills as the first charge, then that state department might not run any other business in terms of finances.

Therefore, pending bills have been addressed lightly in the Second Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 2024/2025. My brother, the Cabinet Secretary, Hon. John Mbadi, was the Chairman of this Public Accounts Committee (PAC). I was his Vice-Chairman. We used to complain about pending bills. I am very sure he is working on them wherever he is. We hope that the next Budget, which is coming in June or July, will address the pending bills.

We also have stalled projects. The Government starts a project, finances a quarter of it, and then stalls. The same state department starts another project in a different place. Due to climatic conditions and weather, the condition of stalled projects—either a road or building—becomes worse in a way you cannot even contain. Therefore, the moment the contractor comes back on site, the state officer has to make a variation, which costs the taxpayers more money, and then the expenditure becomes too much.

I have also seen that they have tried to address the stalled projects in the Second Supplementary Estimates, but it is not well captured. When we make the Budget next time, I hope that the Members of the Budget and Appropriations Committee will ask for some insights from either Hon. Marianne or Hon. Nabii, who are Members of PAC. We will also guide them on how to revive these stalled projects.

A Supplementary Budget is supposed to address expenditures that were not budgeted for, especially emergencies. Therefore, if you want to reduce expenditure or misuse of public resources, we need to get it right in the Supplementary Budget. If we do not do this, we encourage corruption and misuse of public resources.

I also join my colleagues who requested that the Ksh50 million previously allocated for electricity connectivity be returned or put in the next Budget to find a way to make the common Kenyan access electricity.

Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. With those few remarks, I commend the Liaison Committee and support the Second Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 2024/2025.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Peter Kaluma): Hon. (Dr) Eve Obara has been recognised.

Hon. (Dr) Eve Obara (Kabondo Kasipul, ODM): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me the opportunity to contribute. At the outset, let me also appreciate the Liaison Committee and support their Report. A supplementary budget is supposed to take care of some of the unforeseen expenditures that were not captured in the main Budget.

I have looked generally at what has been presented here. There are certain gaps that we have noted. The first one is the challenge of financial management. It appears that we have a problem with balancing revenue and expenditure. If you look at our revenue for the period under discussion, we have over Ksh1.5 billion. However, we still have a shortfall of Ksh110 billion for the period between July and December. I am not sure what could be the problem. As mentioned earlier, we appear to have a problem with the tools that we use for projection. It seems that they are outdated. We need to look into this area so that our projections are realistic for the future.

We also seem to have a problem with the utilisation of funds on the expenditure side. We have to find a way to reduce unnecessary expenditure, particularly when we have a shortfall in training, per diems and trips for large numbers of public service members.

The other issue is the use of Article 223 of the Constitution. It appears that we overuse it to the extent that the requests received amount to Ksh88 billion. What we were able to accommodate from the National Treasury is only Ksh40 billion. Even within our committees,

the list of commitments or promises that have been made is long. We must instil some financial discipline within ourselves.

I will now go to the Departmental Committee on Education, where I am a Member. I am happy because we had some noise within the sector, but a few of the issues have been addressed in this Supplementary Budget. The first is the Collective Bargaining Agreement (CBA) for the university staff, which was a promise. They say that a promise is a debt. I am happy because we have accommodated this within the Second Supplementary Budget. We have allocated Ksh4.3 billion for the CBA for the university staff.

Moi University and Egerton University were in the news for the wrong reasons. Moi University has new management. As a Committee, we met them. We gave them time to put their house in order and prepare a report to tell us exactly where they are with all their challenges. I am happy because the Liaison Committee has allocated Ksh2 billion for Moi University and Egerton University. These are not the only universities with challenges. We still have others like the Technical University of Kenya (TUK) and the University of Nairobi. They will appear before the Committee when we have a retreat. So, we can look at how to mitigate some of their problems and how to stop them from recurring.

We have also allocated money for teachers' promotions. All of us who oversee the education sector know that some teachers have not been promoted for many years, 10 or 17 years. Little money has been allocated. We still believe we need to allocate more resources to motivate them. Some have been in service, and others have acted for years but cannot be promoted because money is not available. Ksh17 billion has been allocated in the Budget.

There is also an issue of school infrastructure. We are aware that most Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) do not have classes. Some schools use primary school classrooms as JSS schools. Some little money, Ksh500 million, has been allocated in this Second Supplementary Budget as we look forward to how the main Budget will address this matter.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I listened to what the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning said about Appropriation-in-Aid (A-in-A). Even within the education sector, we were informed that Ksh15 billion will be raised from the Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies (SAGAs), including universities. However, they could not produce the amount they raised between July and December so that we could assess the accuracy of their projections.

We asked those institutions to give us this information, even as we approve Ksh15 billion as being A-in-A received from these institutions. Ksh5.9 million has been allocated for the examinations. As a Committee, we said that examinations are done every year. They should not be treated as an emergency or unforeseen event. They must be factored in every year when making the Budget because they are known.

I want to talk about the allocation of resources. Yesterday, we had a heated debate in this House about imbalances in the allocation of resources. As a House, we need to take this very seriously. When budgets are being presented, they must be itemised so that we know exactly where money is going. Even as we speak, there are those areas which are left behind. What do we do as a House? I believe that we need to have affirmative action for them. There must be a threshold for areas that have received those resources. This should be stopped for a while to let other areas catch up with that threshold put in place by the relevant committees.

As I finish, some areas have more than enough teachers, which is the reality. They do not even have enough work in the schools, yet other areas have a shortfall of over 6,000 teachers. What are we doing about this? This is why I am saying affirmative action must be put in place for those areas to catch up because all of us pay taxes.

Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Speaker. Once again, I support the Motion.

Hon. Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Very well. Hon. Stephen Mogaka is No. 1 here in the requests list. I am also aware that two Members do not have cards:

Hon. Bady and Hon. Catherine. I cannot see Hon. Nabii even though I left him here. Meanwhile, let me give Hon. Mogaka an opportunity to speak on this Motion, and then I will deal with the other Members.

Hon. Stephen Mogaka (West Mugirango, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for giving me this chance to contribute. I sympathise with my colleagues who do not have their cards because we queue using them. I am sure we have enough time for everyone to contribute.

More importantly, on behalf of the great people of West Mugirango, I support the Second Supplementary Estimates to enable the Government to complete the remaining part of the financial year. We, as accountants, plan on a year-to-year basis. The commitments the Government has made have to be fulfilled before the close of this financial year on 30th June this year.

I am particularly happy because there is a Supplementary Budget provision for the Ministry of Roads, Transport and Public Works. This is our biggest challenge, particularly in the Gusii Region, which falls within the Lake Victoria rain belt. Regular heavy rains wash away existent bitumen roads. I appreciate that the provision for the Ministry will go a long way in completing the little bitumen road being constructed in Nyamira municipality. It covers from Shiling to Nyangoso and extends to Yaya Centre. At this point, I must voice on the Floor of this House that while the Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA) has given our region value for money, I must call them out for not giving my constituents value for money from the proposed roads.

I am aware that there is regular maintenance for various roads, including Kebirigo-Nyakeore-Kiambere to Motagara, which has been an eyesore. There are several other roads which are under maintenance. Sadly, we are not getting value for money from KeRRA. I presented a Question in this House. I hope that when the Cabinet Secretary comes, he will give appropriate answers that will satisfy us.

Similarly, there is a road that was constructed more than 10 years ago that runs from Metamaywa to Kebirigo. The contractor was certified as having completed the work, yet there is an incomplete bridge at Nyangeita. I raised this issue with the ministry. It is shameful that a contractor has been retired from the site and paid off, but the Nyangeita bridge is an eyesore. I believe these Supplementary Estimates contain a provision for completing the Nyangeita bridge, which paints us wrongly.

I am also extremely happy because the Last Mile Connectivity Project has been implemented. Some faulty transformers have embarrassed the Government in my constituency and elsewhere in the country. With these Supplementary Estimates, I hope that Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC) and the Kenya Power will conclude on the faulty transformers that make the citizens in my constituency and the rest of the country suffer unnecessary blackouts. I hope that the ones they will replace with, this time around, pass the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) test so that we do not do an exercise in futility.

We know that most MSMEs in this country that have supplied the Government with goods and services are squatting under pending bills. Sadly, some of them belong to persons with disabilities who have queued for years on end. We passed a law in this country that makes pending bills a first charge on the revenue of every Government entity. Embarrassingly, this law is not complied with. Many suppliers have been auctioned, if not put under receivership, yet the only crime they have committed is to supply goods and services to the Government. In this Supplementary Estimates II, I am happy we will enable government entities running short of cash flow to retire pending bills and do the needful so that Kenyans get value for the services they have rendered to the Government.

I am also happy with the Supplementary Estimates given to the Ministry of Education. My county, Nyamira, specifically West Mugirango Constituency, is enjoying a loan facility

that the great Government of Kuwait extended for educational infrastructure upgrades. But, these projects have stalled for some reasons. One reason is that the Government may not have met its proportion of funding this infrastructure development. To the extent that contractors who complied with all regulations, submitted their certificates and moved to the site have not been paid on time.

With the supplementary allocation to the Ministry of Education, my learned friend—the Cabinet Secretary of Education, Migos Ogamba—should ensure that the Government quickly interfaces with the Government of Kuwait to ensure we have no more bottlenecks in completing ongoing infrastructure development and upgrades. This is mainly in West Mugirango Constituency, where we have projects in Mwongori, Makairo, Nyaisa, Nyamwetuereko, Egesier, and Bonyunyu. My voters are restless when they do not see contractors on site. Sometimes, they imagine that the Member of Parliament might have chewed that money, which is not the case.

I am happy that these estimates provide funding for the Ministry of ICT and the Digital Economy. I want to thank the broad-based Government as I stand here today. This is because Hon. Irene Mayaka is now the Chair of the Committee on Regional Integration. Previously, she was a very active Member of the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation. I invite the people of Nyamira and West Mugirango to the official launch of the free public Wi-Fi at Nyamira town next week.

Above all, I thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Very well. You have had a good, well-spoken bite on the Budget. We will begin with Hon. Twalib Bady because he is fasting. Thereafter, we will listen to Hon. Nabii. Proceed, Hon. Bady.

Hon. Bady Twalib (Jomvu, ODM): Asante sana, Mhe. Spika wa Muda, kwa kunipatia fursa hii ili nichangie Mswada huu ambao ni muhimu sana. Ndio maana leo, tukiwa katika mwezi mtukufu wa Ramadhani, imebidi nifungue na *chocolate* ndiposa nifungue mwadhini. Hivi sasa ni saa mbili kasorobo. Tulisema ni lazima tukae hapa hadi tuchangie Mswada huu. Vilevile, nashukuru kupata nafasi hii. Baadaye rafiki na ndugu yangu, Mhe. Nabii Nabwera, atafuata. Namwambia kuwa manabii wengi walipita mwezi huu mtukufu wa Ramadhani. Ndiposa kwa sasa namuomba Mhe. Nabii Nabwera tusikizane kuunga Mswada huu mkono. Kwa hivyo, utaongea ndugu yangu.

(Kicheko)

Leo tumeona Mswada huu ambao tumeusubiri sana. Kwanza, twauunga mkono. Kando na kuunga mkono, tumeona kuwa hii *Supplementary Estimates II* ama Bajeti ya Nyongeza imejumuisha vitu vyingi sana vya maana. Zaidi, nitasema kama mwanasiasa. Kila zinapotengenezwa, Bajeti hizi huangalia ni namna gani zitaweka mwelekeo wa kisiasa ili kukimu na kuzingatia yale wananchi wanataka kuona. Leo, Bajeti hii imetenga fedha za *human settlement*. Yaani, za makao ya binadamu. Wako akina mama wasio na makao. Mfano ni mama Lydia, aliyekuja kunililia wiki iliyopita. Leo, pesa hizi za *human settlement* zitatusaidia mahali ambapo watu wamepangiwa kuondolewa. Mifano ni kama Kwa Punda, Alidina, Vikobani, Owino-Uhuru, Kibarani na sehemu nyingine nyingi katika eneo bunge langu.

Mhe. Rais alikuwa Mombasa wiki iliyopita. Alituhakikishia kuwa wataweka pesa ili mabwenyenye ama wanaowasumbua wananchi waone kuwa serikali inaweza kuwafidia ili wapimie wananchi ardhi. Tunamshukuru Mhe. William Ruto kwa kujali maslahi ya wananchi ili wapate mahali pa makao.

Vilevile, twaona pesa za *State House Affairs* ni kidogo katika Bajeti hii—ni kama Ksh 6 ama Ksh7 milioni. Hii inaonyesha kuwa *State House* imekataa mambo ya ubadhirifu. Ndio

maana kuna watu wanasema utakula sambusa za mboga ukienda *State House*, kwa sababu hakuna sambusa za nyama. Twawambia kuwa pale si mahali pa kula; pale ni mahali pa kazi.

Zaidi, nimefurahishwa na Bajeti hii kwa kuongeza makadirio yaliyotengewa *correctional services*, ambazo ni magereza, kwa Ksh34 milioni. Ningependa kutoa pendekezo langu katika sehemu hii kama Mbunge wa Jomvu. Tufuate afanyavyo Rais Ibrahim Traore wa Burkina Faso. Hivi sasa twaongeza pesa za walio gerezani kwa Ksh34 milioni. Twawalisha na wanalala bure. Siku hizi tumewawekea hata televisheni na wanacheza michezo bure. Hivi sasa, katika masuala haya, ni muhimu wafungwa hawa watolewe wakafanye ukulima katika viwanja ama ardhi za serikali ambazo hazitumiki ili waongeze thamani nchini, na vilevile kutuwezesha kukabiliana na njaa kwa njia nzuri.

Mhe Spika wa Muda, kuna kipengee cha *irrigation and land reclamation* katika Bajeti hii. Yaani, unyunyizaji maji na kudhibiti mmomonyoko ambao umeingia katika sehemu nyingi sana. Ksh610,893,000 za Kenya zimetengewa mradi huo. Pesa hizo ni nyingi. Tunazitarajia katika sehemu zetu—Kwa Shehe, Jitoni, Funga Shati na Mwamlai. Nimezungumzia Kwa Shehe mara nyingi hadi nikaleta maneno haya hapa.

Tukifuatilia vyombo husika na pesa zilizowekwa katika Bajeti hii, nina hakika kuwa lile bonde kubwa lililoko Kwa Shehe litadhibitiwa na kulinda holi, *resource centre*, na barabara ambazo zimejengwa pale ili watu waishi bila hofu au shida yoyote. Lakusikitisha ni kuwa kuna mpaka makaburi ya Kwa Shehe. Tukitazama, mmomonyoko ule unatisha kuyaharibu. Nakumbuka sehemu ya Mwamlai ilikuwa moja ya zilizotuletea kero katika *campaign* zetu wakati wa uchaguzi wa 2022. Namshukuru Mwenyezi Mungu ametujalia nguvu tukatengeneza *box culvert*, ambalo linatoka pale katika sehemu ya Mwamlai. Wengi hapo Mwamlai wanajua kuwa sehemu ya mji wa Mzee Swedi ambayo tunashukuru tumeweza kuidhibiti. Leo Serikali kuweka pesa kwa mambo kama haya, itakuwa ni jambo moja la maana sana. Ili sehemu zetu zote ambazo zimeharibiwa na mmomonyoko tuweze kuzifanyia bidii na kuzirudisha kwenye hali ya sawasawa.

Kuna pesa ambazo zimewekwa za mabarabara. Kila mnenaji hapa amesema kuwa jukumu la kwanza la mambo haya ni barabara zilizosimama. Kule kwangu kuna barabara ambayo nimeipigia kelele sana, ya Jitoni-Rabai, ambayo kuna kipande kidogo cha mita 800 ambacho hakijakwisha. Namshukuru Rais kwa sababu juzi alipokuwa *Coast*, alisema hali hiyo itaweza kuangaziwa.

Nikiwa mwanakamati wa barabara, nilikaa katika kamati yangu na Waziri Davis Chirchir, ambapo alisema jambo hili litaweza kutiliwa maanani na kuona kuwa kipande hicho kitamalizwa. Jambo kama hili nampa shukrani na pongezi nyingi sana Waziri wetu wa barabara. Aliweza kuangalia bajeti za nyuma nakuona, kama wanenaji walivyosema hapa, ya kwamba kuna sehemu moja imewekwa mabilioni, na kuna kaunti nzima imewekwa Ksh215 milioni, ilhali pia kuna *sub-county* ina Ksh5 bilioni ama Ksh6 bilioni. Hii sio hali njema ya Kamati kufanya kazi. Kamati ikipewa nafasi kufanya kazi, ijue haiwezi kuhudumia maeneo bunge ya wanakamati pekee yake. Imepewa kazi ya kuhudumikia eneo la Kenya nzima. Kwa maana hiyo, namshukuru sana Waziri wetu, Bw. Davis Chirchir, kwa kutumia *Article 223 ya Katiba* kuhakikisha kuwa kuna usawa katika kila sehemu na barabara zimeguswa.

Kwa hivyo, hata wanakamati ambao wanaingia sasa, wasifuate mtindo huo. Watakaofuata mtindo huo wakijiona wanajitengenezea watakuwa wakimharibia Rais ambaye alipigiwa kura na Kenya nzima. Ndiyo maana nimeketi hapa kutoa shukrani na pongezi kwa dadangu, Irene Mayaka, kwa kuchaguliwa kama *Chairlady* wa *Regional Integration Committee*. Yeye ni mwenyekiti na ameketi hapa mpaka saa hizi. Wenyekiti wengine washakwenda zao. Inafaa wakae hapa kila siku kama Irene Mayaka.

Mambo ya barabara tunasema yataendelea. Kwangu Jomvu, barabara nyingi zimetengenezwa. Nikiangalia Mheshimiwa ambaye amezungumza hapo awali, alisema kwao hata *1 per cent* hakuna. Leo utamkuta mtu akipiga kelele kwamba kipande chake cha mita 800

cha Jitoni hakijatengenezwa. Anasahau kuna kilomita 14 zimetengenezwa kutoka Rabai mpaka huko kwa eneo bunge langu. Inafaa tushukuru kwa barabara ambazo zimetengenezwa.

Napongeza Ksh16.3 bilioni za mikoko, *forestry* na vilevile Ksh6 bilioni za *fisheries* ambazo *Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs* ikiongozwa na Waziri wetu Hassan Joho...

(Hon. Bady Twalib's microphone went off)

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): *Very well. You have done your bit.* Umeweza kunena vyema, ahsante sana. Hon. Irene, uwepo wako karibu na Twalib usije ukaharibia vinara wengine majina. Sasa ni nafasi ya Hon. Nabii Nabwera.

Hon. Nabii Nabwera (Lugari, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker, for this opportunity to contribute to the Supplementary Estimates II as presented to the House. Article 28 of our Constitution, which is on page 40, talking about human dignity, clearly states:

“28. Every person has inherent dignity and the right to have that dignity respected and protected”.

I want to look at these supplementary estimates to see to what extent they reinstate dignity to humans - the people of Kenya, particularly the Western Region and Lugari Constituency, which I represent. The question that arises out of this Budget is: are we aware that as we are seated here discussing this Budget, a number of schools have Grade 9 students without classes? To what extent have these estimates met that gap? What dignity is in students attending classes on verandas? What dignity is in patients sharing beds? What dignity is there in a whole region or constituency that has impassable roads? As I raise these questions, I am looking at the existing gaps, which we need to think through as Parliament.

As we address these supplementary estimates, we need to be cognisant of the fact that we have not addressed the special education needs. We have not provided for pupils with special needs and those who have challenges in life that require special schools. As we implement CBC, we are not thinking about senior schools for children with special needs.

As we address this Budget, we need to be cognisant of the fact that we have not completely addressed the issue of capitation for primary and secondary schools, students in Technical and Vocation Education Training (TVETs) and universities, except for Junior Secondary Schools. Therefore, this begs the question: What do we need to do going forward?

The Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Education and Research spoke earlier. I want to share his sentiments that the biggest challenge in our budgeting system is that the National Treasury, instead of being a facilitator, has become an end to itself. The question then becomes: Why do they call stakeholder meetings if they cannot listen to those stakeholders? It hurts that in this country, in some places, children are going to school in facilities that have lawns and *cabros*. Yet, in some parts, children go to school in muddy, dusty classes or under trees. When shall we employ equity in resource allocation? When shall we address the issue of inequality? In the 21st Century, one rural constituency in this country has all roads paved and tarmacked. We have other constituencies with no single kilometre of a tarmac road. That is why I want to thank the Cabinet Secretary for Roads and Transport for being magnanimous. He insisted that we must address historical injustices in resource allocation by ensuring that equity is addressed in Supplementary Estimates II.

I have looked at the supplementary estimates, and two distinct things are disturbing me. The 2010 Constitution, which we gave ourselves, makes it very clear that there are two distinct levels of Government. Resources have been allocated to the Ministries of Health and Agriculture and Livestock Development. In the Ministry of Agriculture, there is crop production, which is a function of county governments. Why are we taking it? Why are those resources not being taken to education where we have a gap? We should allow county

governments to run their functions with the money they get from the equitable share. Why are we clawing back the function of health when we have strained resources at the national Government? I propose to this House that we relook at our budgeting model. With a Budget of Ksh4 trillion, I will move a Motion to provide for Ksh1 billion per constituency. This money is held in various ministries as per the plan of constituencies. This will provide equity and ensure that the women in Luanda Constituency get water and that those in Maralal will have their children going to proper schools. Holding money at the centre is done by people who display bad behaviour.

My constituency is being punished for having done public participation properly. I hired a bus to take people to Kakamega to plead for resources. Due to some individuals' greed, I cannot get that money to build a dormitory, bring water and build roads. We must rethink our budgeting model. I implore everyone in this House to accept that in the next financial year, we need to provide Ksh1 billion for every constituency.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Well spoken.

Hon. Maungu, Member for Luanda Constituency, has been mentioned. Are you ready to speak on this? Proceed.

Hon. Dick Oyugi (Luanda, DAP-K): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker for mentioning Luanda Constituency. I am told that it is equally a village in Lugari. Hon. Nabii must have been talking about Luanda Constituency and not the village in Lugari.

That notwithstanding, allow me to join my other colleagues in adding my voice to this important debate about Supplementary Estimates II. World over supplementary estimates are meant to correct mismatches and projections which have not been met. The Supplementary Estimates II tabled by the Government is meant to close the gaps and shortfalls we may have overlooked as a House.

Allow me to start by applauding the Liaison Committee. On page 4 of their report, they flagged a very important aspect that has been abused in this country under Article 223 of the Constitution. This is where funds have continually been withdrawn or spent without necessarily having gone through this Article, only to be legalised later. The Liaison Committee was very clear that some of the activities whose funds were spent under Article 223 of the Constitution need to have been budgeted for. To me, this is a very brave decision by that Committee. It is good that they worked on this Supplementary Estimates II. They are supposed to help us address some of the inequalities and injustices that the previous Committee did.

If I may pick up where Hon. Nabii left off, public participation was done in Vihiga County. I marshalled a number of my constituents from Luanda all the way to Vihiga. Members of the public expressed themselves about the gap that needed to be filled. Among the 21 counties that had been visited, Vihiga County was one of them. We presented our proposals, and they were factored in. It is sad to note that as we discuss Supplementary Estimates II, the proposals have been brought down. We know well that other counties that previously enjoyed public participation had an opportunity to express their desires on the Budget.

It is true that the former committee kind of abused the privilege they had by extending their allocation from a mere Ksh2 billion to almost Ksh12 billion. That, in effect, denied us our rights as a people. Therefore, as we discuss this, I do so with a heavy heart. This is because Vihiga County and, specifically, the Luanda constituency lost that opportunity. However, Hon. Temporary Speaker, you raised this in the House yesterday. I am happy that the Leader of the Majority Party committed himself that the same will be restored in the coming Budget. Vihiga County shall get what it ought to have gotten. Resource allocation is a very important thing that needs to be taken with a lot of seriousness. That is why the framers of the Constitution found it fit that Parliament has a role in resource allocation.

Since independence, some regions in this country have enjoyed extreme resources, while others have continued to wallow behind, the reason being they were not part of the decision-makers. Therefore, the budget-making process is an important decision, and every Member who sits in this House must have his voice heard.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, the Budget presented to this House before the Generation Z movement had some items to distribute electricity. We had a proposal for each constituency to get about Ksh50 million towards electricity connectivity to rural areas. As we speak, Luanda Constituency has a very low connectivity level. Yet, we have areas in this country with more than 90 per cent connectivity. To me, this is a historical injustice. I heard my good brother, Hon. Nabii, saying that going forward, we may have to propose that every constituency be allocated Ksh1 billion. We have a budget of more than Ksh3 trillion. What is difficult in allocating Ksh290 billion to the 290 constituencies? Allocate Ksh1 billion per constituency, and things will be done.

Looking at roads, as we speak, Luanda Constituency has pending projects. A good example is a road that began in 2014, and to date, it is a mere 5.1 kilometres and has not been completed. In 2019, the road from Luanda to Mbale, which is 19 kilometres, was started. To date, that road has not been built. If we are to allocate Ksh1 billion to Luanda, those roads will be completed in record time. Also, my people will never drink dirty water. This is because we will sink boreholes to ensure that *Mama Mboga* and others access clean water in those areas. Our medical facilities will not run short of medical supplies because we will have enough money.

Therefore, as we speak about the budget-making process, I am happy because the Liaison Committee has tried. I want to commend them for the allocation towards the completion of the proposed 52 Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVETs) institutes. We have constituencies that do not have TVETs, Luanda being one of them. I began a TVET in 2022, but to date, it is incomplete due to the lack of adequate funding. As we speak about the supplementary estimates, I desire that we will have a budget with an equitable share of resources and one that will address historical injustice. The clarion call for Parliament is: "For the welfare of the society and the just Government of the people."

I support. Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Andrew Okuome, the Member for Karachuonyo.

Hon. Adipo Okuome (Karachuonyo, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I want to add my voice to this important issue. Before I do that, let me thank my colleague whom we elected as the Chairlady of the Regional Integration Committee, Hon. Irene Mayaka. Congratulations. I wish her the best of luck.

Sometimes, I wonder why we have a supplementary budget if it looks like a fresh budget and not a supplementary. Looking at what we budgeted for, why are we adding money to what we passed for the whole year? This is because we do not have enough revenue to support it. Have we asked ourselves why we do not have enough revenue to support the Budget? I know this has been a recurrent situation. We do not get enough revenue as per the estimates all the time. We always have a shortfall. Why? This is because we are over budgeting, or those who collect revenue are not doing their work adequately. These are very substantial issues that cause problems. Looking at the history of our expenditure based on the budget estimates and comparing it with the revenue, we see that it has never been balanced. We keep on increasing the Budget, yet our shortfall is always constant.

The same thing is happening with the expenditure, which is increasing but is not supported by revenues. We need to address these issues fully. When I talk of revenues, it is not just KRA but also what we expect from Appropriation-in-Aid (A-in-A). That is own-source-

revenue. I am told it is even less than what the municipal councils were collecting. If true, it confirms that we should know why these shortfalls are constantly there.

I want to address something I know is being corrected, but the fact that it came into play is enough reason for me to raise it. Originally, the NG-CDF was cut by Ksh38 billion in the BPS. This amount is stated in an Act of Parliament, yet somebody has suggested reducing it. An Act of Parliament is being abused in that manner. I am glad that Members will not pass it. If it were to be passed, it would be a confirmation that *Bunge* is subdued, which is a black note on us. I am glad that this is being corrected. I hope it is never brought up again so that we can consider reducing the NG-CDF amount.

We are doing a Supplementary Budget, but in the background, we have not received the overall NG-CDF provision for the constituencies. I have only received about Ksh30 million. My friend talks of getting Ksh23 million twice, making it Ksh46 million. He is better than me and lucky. We are almost towards the end of the year. We do not know whether we have received the money for our projects due to lack of funds. Then, that is what the Supplementary Budget is supposed to secure.

In conclusion, let me address the issue of pending bills. I know we raise money through the revenues we collect. We also fill the gap through borrowing. A-in-A is just a small part of it. Without talking about it, we have another lender crying almost every day and will later die in silence: the contractors. They give their services without any rewards. We borrow from them in terms of services. They spend money, and we do not bother to pay. Years go by without giving what they rightly deserve. Some of them have even lost their lives because of being frustrated. This comes up every year, even in the main estimates. We provide for pending bills but never know where that money goes. We need to take a proper step to ensure that when the Government seeks services, it has money to pay for them.

My friend mentioned that if NG-CDF is given Ksh1 billion – he did not use the exact words, but I think that is what he meant - this country will be different almost instantly. I am saying so because I can use NG-CDF as a living example. I do not think there is any constituency in this country with pending bills. If they want to build the school, they do it since they have the money. We ought to have built several schools by now, but we have done none for the Financial Year 2024/2025 because we have not been given money. We are willing to go to that extent. Meanwhile, the national Government or county government would have gotten contractors to finish the project without money. That is how the problem of pending bills starts. We pay for foreign and local debts in banks and other institutions, yet we do not have money to pay desperate Kenyans who have done some work.

Hon. Temporary Speaker, I rest my case.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Very well. There being no more interest in this particular Motion, the mover shall be called upon to reply during the next session.

Next order.

MOTIONS

LEGAL RECOGNITION AND PROTECTION OF E-HAILING MOTORCYCLE RIDERS AND DELIVERY PERSONNEL

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Departmental Committee on Transport and Infrastructure on its consideration of Public Petition No. 14 of 2024 regarding Legal Recognition and Protection of E-Hailing Motorcycle Riders and Delivery Personnel, laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, 20th February 2025.

(Moved by Hon. TJ Kajwang' on 6.3.2025)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 6.3.2025)

Hon. Members, I order that the Motion be moved to the next session, given that the seconder supposed to speak on it is engaged elsewhere.

(Motion deferred)

Next order.

STATE OF SECURITY IN NORTH RIFT COUNTIES

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Departmental Committee on Administration and Internal Security on the inquiry into the state of security in six counties of North Rift of Baringo, Elgeyo Marakwet, Turkana, West Pokot, Samburu and Laikipia, declared as disturbed, laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, 13th August 2024.

Very well. I order that the Motion be equally moved to the next session as was asked by the mover.

(Motion deferred)

Next order.

Hon. Irene Mayaka (Nominated, ODM): On a point of order, Hon. Temporary Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): What is your point of order, Hon. Irene Mayaka?

QUORUM

Hon. Irene Mayaka (Nominated, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Speaker. I rise on Standing Order 35. I have noticed that on every subsequent Motion you call out, the responsible people are not present. So, we do not have sufficient quorum.

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Very well. Serjeant-at-Arms, you may ring the Quorum Bell for 10 minutes.

(The Quorum Bell was rung)

(Several Hon. Members walked out of the Chamber)

Order, Hon. Members. You cannot walk out when the Quorum Bell is ringing.

Order, Hon. Members. Serjeant-at-Arms, stop the Quorum Bell. The Bell has been ringing for 10 minutes.

Hon. Members, you may take your seats.

(Hon. Nabii Nabwera spoke off record)

Order, Hon. Nabii. Hon. Members, a Member rose in her place under Standing Order 35 and indicated that we did not have a quorum. Indeed, I observed that there was no quorum and asked the Serjeant-at-Arms to ring the Bell for 10 minutes. I can still confirm to the House that there is no quorum.

Therefore, Hon. Members, let us be upstanding.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Speaker (Hon. Omboko Milemba): Hon. Members, the time being 8.37 pm., the House stands adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 13th March 2025, at 10.00 am.

The House rose at 8.37 pm.

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