



THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT
THE SENATE
OFFICIAL REPORT



Fifth Session

Thursday, 10th September, 2026 at 2.30 p.m.

PARLIAMENT OF KENYA

THE SENATE

THE HANSARD

Thursday, 10th September, 2026

*The House met at the Senate Chamber,
Parliament Buildings, at 2.32 p.m.*

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

PRAYER

DETERMINATION OF QUORUM AT COMMENCEMENT OF SITTING

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

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

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

(The Quorum Bell was rung)

Hon. Senators, we now have quorum. Kindly take your seats, so that we start the day's business.

Clerk, you may proceed to call the first Order.

NOTICE OF MOTION

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): The hon. Sen. Karen Nyamu.
That Order is deferred.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENDOMETRIOSIS

THAT, AWARE THAT Article 43(1)(a) of the Constitution guarantees every person the right to the highest attainable standard of health, including the right to healthcare services;

FURTHER AWARE THAT the Kenya Health Policy (2014–2030) and the National Reproductive Health Policy (2022–2032) provide a framework for the

provision of equitable, quality and accessible reproductive health services, including addressing conditions that affect the health and wellbeing of women and girls;

COGNIZANT THAT endometriosis is a chronic gynaecological condition that can cause severe pain, infertility and other complications, with significant effects on the physical, psychological, social and economic wellbeing of women and girls;

NOTING THAT while the Ministry of Health has previously undertaken measures to strengthen endometriosis care, including establishing specialized centres, training laparoscopic surgeons, providing laparoscopic equipment and conducting public awareness initiatives, there remains a gap in the collection of reliable national data on the prevalence and burden of endometriosis, as well as in coordinated planning and delivery of comprehensive care;

CONCERNED THAT women and girls continue to face delayed diagnosis and treatment due to limited awareness, misdiagnosis, inadequate specialist capacity and unequal access to appropriate services, with specialist care concentrated in a few facilities and existing health financing arrangements requiring review to ensure equitable and affordable access to diagnosis, treatment, pain management, fertility care, psychosocial support and long-term follow-up;

NOW THEREFORE, THE SENATE RESOLVES THAT, the National Government, through the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with County Governments-

1. Develops and implements a National Endometriosis Management Framework providing for awareness, early recognition, diagnosis, referral, treatment, pain management, fertility care, psychosocial support and long-term follow-up;

2. Strengthens endometriosis services at national and county levels by establishing referral pathways, training healthcare workers, expanding specialist capacity and equipping designated referral facilities to provide comprehensive endometriosis care;

3. Establishes a national endometriosis data and research mechanism, through the Kenya Health Information System and in collaboration with the Kenya Medical Research Institute, to collect, analyse and report data on the prevalence, diagnosis, treatment and outcomes of endometriosis; and

4. Reviews and strengthens the adequacy of financing for endometriosis care under the Social Health Authority, to ensure affordable access to medically necessary diagnosis, treatment, surgery, fertility care, pain management and long-term care.

(Notice of Motion deferred)

Next Order.

QUESTIONS AND STATEMENTS

STATEMENTS

THE 126TH NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN ATLANTA, USA

Sen. Okenyuri: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have a Statement on Participation in the 126th National Business League Annual Conference in Atlanta, Georgia, USA.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.52(1), to make a Statement on a matter of general topical concern regarding my participation in the 126th National Business League Annual Conference held in Atlanta, Georgia, United States of America. I was accompanied by Sen. Betty Montet.

The Conference, hosted in partnership with the National Alliance for Black Business, brought together business leaders, policymakers, investors, entrepreneurs, Chamber of Commerce and other stakeholders from the United States of America (USA), Africa, the Caribbean and beyond. It provided a platform for dialogue, networking and the development of partnerships aimed at advancing enterprise, innovation, ownership and global trade.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussions focused on emerging issues shaping the future of business, including Artificial Intelligence (AI), access to capital, supplier development, entrepreneurship, job creation, women-led enterprises and international trade. Particular attention was given to the practical measures required to help businesses adopt technology, access new markets, and develop the capacity to compete in regional and global value chains.

My participation was particularly relevant to my role as the Vice-Chairperson of the Senate Standing Committee on Trade, Industrialisation and Tourism. The matters discussed speak directly to the work of the Committee and Kenya's development priorities, particularly industrialisation, enterprise development, employment creation and increased participation in regional and international trade.

A key lesson from the conference was the importance of building strong and sustainable business ecosystems. Entrepreneurs require more than individual effort to succeed. They need access to affordable finance, relevant skills, technology, market information, mentorship, networks and opportunities to participate in supply chains. This is particularly relevant to Kenya, where Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) support the livelihoods of millions of our people, but often remain informal and unable to scale. We must strengthen the institutions and policies that enable these enterprises to grow into competitive businesses capable of creating decent jobs, supplying larger firms and accessing regional and international markets.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Conference also highlighted the growing role of AI in business. AI is already transforming customer engagement, business operations, marketing and decision making. The practical applications presented demonstrated that business can use AI to automate processes, improve efficiency and expand their reach without necessarily becoming technology companies.

As Kenya advances its digital economy, we must ensure that MSMEs, young entrepreneurs and women-led enterprises are not excluded from this transformation. Access to technology must be accompanied by investment in digital skills, innovation and practical support that enables businesses to adapt and benefit from emerging tools.

The Conference further emphasised the importance of enterprise ownership and economic self-determination. Economic empowerment must extend beyond participation in the economy to include ownership, wealth creation and meaningful involvement in productive sectors. I was particularly encouraged by the connecting a million women in trade initiative under the Women's Global Trade Accelerator. The initiative supports women-led businesses through trade intelligence, capacity building, access to finance, technology, strategic partnerships, policy advocacy and trade facilitation. Women make a significant contribution to Kenya's economy, yet many women-owned enterprises remain small, informal and confined to local markets. We must deliberately create pathways for women entrepreneurs to access finance, technology, networks and export opportunities, enabling them to participate competitively in regional and global trade.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Conference underscored four important priorities for Kenya as follows-

(1) Our policies and programmes must support not only the establishment of enterprises, but also their survival, growth and competitiveness.

(2) Entrepreneurs, particularly young people and MSMEs must be equipped with skills and tools necessary to benefit from AI and the wider digital economy.

(3) Stronger markets and supplier linkages are required to help Kenyan businesses meet standards necessary to participate in local, regional and global supply chains.

(4) Chambers of commerce and business associations must be strengthened to serve as effective links between enterprises, Government investors, and international markets.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenya has an energetic and entrepreneurial population and immense potential in agriculture, manufacturing, technology, tourism and the creative economy. Our responsibility is to create an enabling environment in which this potential translates into sustainable enterprises, decent jobs, industrial growth and shared prosperity. Our ambition should be not merely to create more businesses, but to build stronger and more competitive enterprises, not merely to participate in global trade, but to position Kenya as a leading producer, innovator and trading nation.

Thank you.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Statement pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1). Senator for Nairobi City County, proceed.

That statement is dropped.

DELAY IN OPERATIONALISING THE PERSONS
WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 2005

(Statement dropped)

Senator for Isiolo County, proceed.

OPERATIONAL STATUS, MANAGEMENT AND
SUSTAINABILITY OF ISIOLO EXPORT ABATTOIR

Sen. Cherarkey: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I am reading this Statement on behalf of Sen. Fatuma Dullo.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries on a matter of county-wide concern regarding operational status, management and long-term sustainability of Isiolo Export Abattoir. The Isiolo Export Abattoir was commissioned in 2006, and was originally intended to serve as a modern livestock processing facility linking farmers and traders in Isiolo and neighbouring counties to both domestic and international markets. In view of the importance of the Abattoir to the livelihoods of the people of Isiolo, it is imperative to know the status of the operational or facility management, market linkages and the benefits accruing or expected to accrue to the residents of Isiolo County and the country at large.

In the Statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The current operational status of Isiolo Abattoir, the volume of livestock processed to date, the adequacy of supporting infrastructure such as access roads and feed lots and measures to enhance the operational efficiency.

(2) The governance and management of the Abattoir, including the process and terms of appointing the operating manager, the due diligence conducted, the recruitment of staff and whether all appointments complied with applicable procurement and employment laws.

(3) The sustainability and commercial viability of the Abattoir, including sources of livestock, payment arrangements with livestock producers, the availability of domestic and export markets, measures to ensure sustainable markets and livestock supply, and the potential impact on existing slaughterhouses.

(4) Whether the county government has entered into agreements with neighbouring counties on the use of the Abattoir, and the extent to which livestock farmers, traders, residents and other stakeholders were consulted in its operationalisation.

(5) The socio-economic benefits expected from the Abattoir, including employment opportunities, increased income for livestock farmers and farms, regional economic development, and the measures in place to ensure the project delivers its intended objectives.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Seki, Senator for Kajiado County.
That Statement is dropped.

PREPAREDNESS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENTS TO
UNDERTAKE SMOOTH TRANSITIONS
AT END OF GOVERNORS' TERM

(Statement dropped)

The Senator for Tharaka-Nithi County, proceed.

Sen. Cherarkey: Chiakariga! Chiakariga!

(Loud consultations)

STATUS OF KEWI AT CHIAKARIGA CAMPUS
IN THARAKA NITHI COUNTY

Sen. Gataya Mo Fire: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Can you protect me from some interruptions? We will allow those slogans in those campaign periods.

I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on Land, Environment and Natural Resources on a matter of county-wide concern regarding the status of Kenya Water Institute (KEWI), Chiakariga Campus in Tharaka-Nithi County. Tharaka-Nithi County is one of Kenya's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) regions, and continues to face acute water scarcity, prolonged droughts and persistent challenges in water resource management. The KEWI, Chiakariga Campus, was established to provide training and applied research aimed at improving water productivity and management in ASAL areas. The Campus offers programmes in water engineering, drainage and wastewater management. However, it currently faces challenges, including delayed completion of classrooms, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient resources for day-to-day training, which undermines its ability to fulfil its mandate.

In the Statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) Explain the specific interventions being undertaken to adequately fund or operationalise the KEWI Chiakariga Campus and deliver training and research tailored to the water scarcity challenges in Tharaka-Nithi County distinct from county government projects.

(2) Explain the status of all stalled and ongoing infrastructure projects at the Campus, including the funding gaps and projected timelines for their completion.

(3) Confirm the budgetary allocation to the KEWI Chiakariga Campus for the Financial Year 2025/2026 and provide a detailed breakdown of its utilization to date.

(4) The steps being taken to equip workshops and upgrade training equipment to support practical training, and the measures in place to ensure adequate resources for effective training, maintenance and sustainable operations.

(5) Whether there are plans to partner with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), development partners and other relevant institutions to mobilise resources and support the revitalisation and long-term sustainability of the Campus.

Thank you. This is Sen. Mwenda Gataya, CBS, Member of Parliament, Tharaka-Nithi County.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Senator for Nairobi City County.

Sen. Sifuna: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for your indulgence. My apologies for coming late when the Statement had been dropped.

DELAY IN OPERATIONALISING THE PERSONS
WITH DISABILITIES ACT, 2005

I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on Labour and Social Welfare on a matter of nation-wide concern regarding the continued delay in the operationalisation of the Persons with Disabilities Act 2025.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Section 57 of the said Act provides for income tax exemptions and long-term social assistance cash transfers for parents and guardians caring for persons with severe disabilities. Despite these provisions having been anchored in law, they remain un-operationalised, placing an unnecessary financial burden on affected families.

This is particularly concerning given the significant economic challenges faced by families caring for persons with disabilities, including the cost of care and assistive devices. Further, Section 58, subsection (2), provides incentives to local manufacturers of assistive devices, which also require effective implementation to achieve the intended benefits of the Act.

In the Statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The reasons for the delay in fully operationalising the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025, including the status of any regulations, guidelines or administrative measures required to give full effect to its provisions.

(2) The timelines for full implementation of the Act, particularly the provisions relating to tax exemptions, social assistance and incentives for assistive devices to ensure that persons with disabilities, their parents, caregivers and guardians can access the benefits provided under that law.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Now, before I allow Hon. Senators to make comments on the Statements that have been sought, allow me to make the following Communication.

(Sen. Madzayo stood up in his place)

Sen. Madzayo, kindly take your seat. Take your seat, Senator.

(Interruption of Statements)

COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE CHAIR

VISITING DELEGATION PARTICIPATING IN THE
SENATE INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME

Hon. Senators, I would like to acknowledge the presence, in the Speaker's Gallery this afternoon, of 10 young men and women who are undertaking an internship programme in the Senate.

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Hon. Senators, the objective of this programme is to provide young people with first-hand experience in the legislative process, and to expose them to the intricate world of public policy and public service. I request the interns to stand, so that you may be acknowledged in the usual Senate tradition. You may stand as a group.

Now, on behalf of the Senate and my own behalf, I wish you well during the programme and in your future endeavours. You may be seated.

VISITING DELEGATION FROM BARAKA
COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, NAIROBI COUNTY

I would also wish to acknowledge the presence of a visiting delegation of five teachers and 150 students from Baraka Comprehensive School in Nairobi County, who are seated in the public gallery this afternoon.

The delegation is visiting the Senate for an academic exposition. On behalf of the Senate and my own behalf, I extend a warm welcome to the delegation and wish them a fruitful visit.

VISITING DELEGATION FROM LILY
ACADEMY SCHOOL, KIAMBU COUNTY

I also wish to acknowledge the presence of a visiting delegation of nine teachers and 130 students from Lily Academy School in Kiambu County, who are seated in the public gallery.

The delegation is visiting the Senate for an academic exposition. On behalf of the Senate and my own behalf, I extend a warm welcome to them and wish them a fruitful visit.

VISITING DELEGATION FROM MARY LEAKEY
GIRLS SCHOOL, KIAMBU COUNTY

Further, I would like to acknowledge the presence of a visiting delegation of six teachers and 117 students from Mary Leakey Girls School in Kiambu County, who are seated in the public gallery this afternoon.

The delegation is visiting the Senate for an academic exposition. Now, on behalf of the Senate and my own behalf, I extend a warm welcome to the delegation and wish a fruitful visit.

I will call upon the Deputy Minority Leader to extend a warm welcome to the students and the teachers seated in the public gallery, save for the school from Nairobi County, which I will call upon the Senator for Nairobi City County to do the honours of welcoming them.

As you do that, Senator for Nairobi City County, also extend a word of welcome to the interns who are present in the Senate. You may proceed.

Sen. Wambua: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity. I join you, and on my own behalf and on behalf of my colleague Senators, in extending a warm welcome

to the visiting students and their teachers who have chosen to visit the Senate today and follow proceedings.

It should be noted by the visiting students and their teachers that this is indeed the 'upper House' of Kenya's legislature. This is where we debate and deal with matters that affect devolution. We are the anchors of devolution in this country, and we are trying to do the very best that we can to ensure that devolution succeeds.

When we were young and in school like them, we got the opportunity to visit Parliament once in a while, and we used to aspire to one day be Members of Parliament, and here we are. So, all dreams are valid. They should aspire to get into leadership at a level and take over from us when we retire.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you and extend a warm welcome to them.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): The Senator for Nairobi City County, you may proceed.

Sen. Sifuna: Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker, Sir. I wish to start by welcoming the interns, but before I do so, I had seen a message from Sen. Kajwang' stating that the Senate tradition has been that the names of each of those interns be called out. I do not know why he wanted to know their individual names, but you asked them to stand as a group.

(An hon. Member spoke off record)

I am the one who has been asked to welcome them. I have to raise the concerns of Members on the Floor.

I want to take this opportunity to welcome them to the Senate. I hope that their time here will be useful, and they will learn about the workings of the Senate, the legislative process and debate in the House. I also hope they will stay long enough to follow some of the debate in the afternoon. We welcome them and wish them all the very best during their time interning here at the Senate.

Secondly, Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to take this opportunity to welcome the teachers and students from Baraka Comprehensive School. I believe it is the one in Buruburu; or is it in Makadara? I hope that they will also get to follow debate this afternoon. I pray every day that the teachers and students from Nairobi are proud of their Senator. I hope they follow the debate and the work that we have done for the people of Nairobi. This weekend we will be in their neighbourhood on Sunday, somewhere near Buruburu. They know where we will be, and we hope that they will get an opportunity for us to see each other.

I hope and pray that some of them will end up in these positions of leadership. Believe you me, that this can be done. Thank you very much and as is usual, I, your Senator, will come out there and we will have a few conversations. There are a few things that people like Sen. Cherarkey will never understand that we do here in Nairobi. I look forward to talking to you outside there.

Asante sana.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Now, before I allow comments, I will call the Senate Majority Leader to make his Statement pursuant to Standing Order No. 57(1).

*(Resumption of Statements)*BUSINESS FOR THE WEEK COMMENCING
TUESDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 2026

Sen. Wafula: Thank you, Hon. Speaker, Sir. This is the Statement by the Senate Majority Leader on the business of the Senate for the week commencing Tuesday, 15th September, 2026, pursuant to Standing Order No. 57(1).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, pursuant to Standing Order No.57(1), I hereby present the business for the week commencing Tuesday, 15th September, 2026. Before I proceed to make the Statement, allow me to take this opportunity to welcome Hon. Senators back from the recess.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we begin Part V of the session, the business before the Senate is as follows-

- (1) We have 59 Bills pending conclusion, of which 39 are of Second Reading, 19 are at Committee of the Whole, and one is awaiting First Reading.
- (2) We have 23 Motions pending conclusion.
- (3) Twenty-five Petitions are pending conclusion by respective standing committees. Of this Petitions, 19 are due for reporting and 593 Statements, pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1), are under consideration by respective standing committees.

From the foregoing, it is evident that the legislative agenda before the Senate is heavy. I urge movers of business listed on the Order Paper to be available in the Chamber to prosecute the same. I also request the party whips to mobilise the requisite county delegations whenever divisions are scheduled in order for the voting to be undertaken.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the next sitting of the Senate, on Tuesday, 15th September, 2026, the tentative business for the day will include business not concluded from today's Order Paper as the business indicated in the Notice Paper.

The tentative business for the morning Sitting on Wednesday, 16th September, 2026, will include Questions to Cabinet Secretaries as approved by the Senate Business Committee as well as Motions.

The Questions scheduled include as follows-

- (1) The Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; and,
- (2) The Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Interior and National Administration.

The business of the afternoon on Wednesday, 16th September, 2026, will include business not concluded from Tuesday's Order Paper and the following-

- (1) Bill at Second Reading - The Artificial Intelligence Bill (Senate Bills No.4 of 2026)
- (2) Bills at Committee of the Whole-
 - (i) The Health Amendment Bill (Senate Bills No.12 of 2025).
 - (ii) The Sports Bill, (Senate Bills No.33 of 2024).
 - (iii) The Agriculture Produce Minimum Guarantee Returns Bill, (Senate Bills No.17 of 2025).

- (iv) The National Construction Authority Amendment Bill, (Senate Bills No.15 of 2025).
 - (v) The Autism Management Bill, (Senate Bills No.19 of 2025).
 - (vi) The County Government Laws Amendment Bill, (Senate Bill No.14 of 2025).
 - (vii) The Referendum Bill, (Senate Bills No.3 of 2026).
 - (viii) Assisted Reproductive Technology Bill (National Assembly Bills No.61 of 2022).
- (3) Motions
- (i) The Rising Cases of Student Unrest, Arson and Insecurity in Schools in Kenya.
 - (ii) The Implementation of Section 39(k) of the Basic Education Act in the Provision of Sanitary Towels.

The projected business of Thursday, 17th September, 2026, will include business not concluded from the Order Paper for Wednesday, 16th September, 2026, and any other business scheduled by the Senate Business Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you and hereby lay the Statement on the Table of the Senate.

(Sen. Wafula laid the document on the Table)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Hon. Senators, I will allow comments for not more than 15 minutes. So, if you get an opportunity to speak, kindly do so for not more than three minutes.

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

The Senator for Turkana County, please proceed.

(Interruption of Statements)

NOTICE OF MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT ON DEFINITE MATTER OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE UNDER STANDING ORDER NO.37

ESCALATING INSECURITY, BANDITRY AND INTERCOMMUNITY VIOLENCE IN PARTS OF NORTHERN KENYA

Sen. Lomenen: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity. I beg to give notice of the following Motion-

THAT, pursuant to a Standing Order No.37(1), the Senate do now adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent national importance. That is the escalating insecurity, banditry, intercommunity violence, loss of lives, displacement of families, theft of livestock, and destruction of livelihoods affecting communities in Turkana East, Turkana South, Loima, and neighbouring Pokot areas, and extending

to other affected parts of Northern Kenya, including West Pokot, Marakwet, Samburu, Isiolo, and Marsabit counties, where recurrent armed attacks and cattle raids continue to threaten the lives and property, livelihoods, and freedom of movement of Kenyan citizens.

Thank you.

(Loud consultations)

(Sen. Cherarkey stood in his place)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Senator for Nandi County, why are you up standing?

(Several Senators stood in their places)

Order, hon. Senators! The threshold having been met pursuant to Standing Order 37(5), I now direct that this Motion be moved at 5.00 p.m.

(Resumption of Statements)

Sen. Maanzo, please proceed.

Sen. Maanzo: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to comment on Sen. Sifuna's Statement on the cash transfers, especially for very vulnerable families in the country. The Statement stated about Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), and people who take care of others who are not in a position to take care of themselves. In a lot of cases, they have children who go to school and have daily challenges. So, when there are delays in the cash transfers or when the cash transfers are not effected, there is really a challenge in the country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I sit in the Senate Standing Committee on National Cohesion, Equal Opportunity and Regional Integration, which is chaired by Sen. Chute. In this Committee, we try to ensure that there is equal opportunity for every Kenyan. We have proposed that what is in the Constitution, law and administrative practise of the country to be followed. You realise that a lot of institutions ordinarily are supposed to hire up to five percent of people with disabilities. It has not happened. Very few institutions in the country have met that threshold. There are efforts by our committee to make sure that these people are reached. Whenever those taking care of such people do not receive the necessary cash transfers, there is a challenge.

The other Statement that I would like to comment on is in relation to the abattoir in Isiolo County, as requested by Sen. Dullo. I had an opportunity to visit Northern Kenya – Isiolo, Marsabit and Moyale – through the Senate Standing Committee on National Cohesion, Equal Opportunity and Regional Integration. It is true that establishment of the abattoir was done many years ago. When you go to those counties, including counties in Eastern Kenya, including Makueni County, we are blessed with the animals; goats, sheep, bulls and even cows. We need to export this meat. It will also be very important that the Isiolo airport is completed. It has been a pending matter,

government after government. That is why we look forward to a change so that the Kenyan economy and all communities can be run better, with equal opportunities for everybody. We are losing a lot of business in terms of getting meat exports from Kenya. One of the sure ways of doing it is making sure that meat is flown from the area where it is prepared, especially when it is prepared for the Islamic countries in a manner they like as prescribed by their religion. Therefore, I support that statement too, so that we can get economic benefit out of it.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I support.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Senator for Nandi County, the Hon. Cherarkey, please proceed.

Sen. Cherarkey: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to support the Statement by the incoming Leader of Opposition by saying the following. I agree, the issue of PWDs is very important and critical. My only challenge---

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Cherarkey, you shall refer to your colleagues as the Hon. Senator so-and-so, as per the Standing Orders.

Proceed, please.

Sen. Cherarkey: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am well guided, but I know what is in his heart. The Senator for Nairobi City County has brought an issue. The only problem I have is on the aspect of issuance of IDs, special IDs for people living with disabilities. I would have requested the operationalisation that is being requested by Sen. Sifuna on the PWDs Act. You will find disabled people in the villages who do not have that special ID to allow them to get tax exemptions or support from the Government.

I am aware of the Inua Jamii Programme, where the beneficiaries are on the social protection safety net of Kshs2,000. I want to thank the Government, because I think last week more than Kshs 2 billion was disbursed under the Inua Jamii Programme to benefit people, including the PWDs. So, I think it is a significant step and it is very important so that we can cater for the people living with disabilities. I want to appeal that, if it is possible, under the ministry that is concerned, the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Administration, that they should start afresh mopping up people with disability.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have to appreciate that either you are born with disability or you get it by accident. We also need to ensure that we update the register, so that we can create---

The Speaker (Sen. Kingi): Sen. Crystal Asige, is that a point of order?

Sen. Crystal Asige: Point of clarification. As Sen. Cherarkey continues to contribute to this very important matter on the PWD Act that I proudly sponsored, I want him to clarify what he means when he says the 'mopping up' of people with disabilities. I do not know how they get mopped up, to where or by whom. Can he just clarify what he means by that?

I thank you.

Sen. Cherarkey: My apologies, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I mean to update the register of people living with disability. My apologies, Sen. Asige, for that.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a petition to include people with Erectile Dysfunction (ED) as part of PWDs. I do not know what we need to do because there is a

petition at the National Assembly. It is a medical condition; I do not know why people are surprised.

(Loud consultations)

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Order, hon. Senators May the Hon. Senator be heard in silence.

Sen. Cherarkey: It is a petition that was submitted to the National Assembly and I have seen it. So, as we talk about disability, should we expand this to include some of the things that are coming up? I do not know why people are complaining. Maybe they suffer from it. I am speaking on your behalf; you should be calm, so that I lobby for you.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I am just saying is, you know, all Kenyans must be heard, even the people with such disabilities. I want Sen. Crystal Asige to assist us, should we need to expand the definition of what disability means, so that it is not abused, because it is a fact. I want to appeal that even as we issue IDs for the people living with disabilities, we must ensure that we---

Finally, Mr. Speaker, on the Statement by the Senator of Tharaka-Nithi, Sen. Mo Fire, on the issue of Chiakariga, I think we agreed in the last session that we must sit as a nation and agree on how we can increase budgeting for research institutions. If you remember, we passed the Sugar Act – and I know my brother from Bungoma is well versed with this – we did pass the Sugar Act to have the Kenyan Sugar Research Institute. As we talk today, the Ministry in charge of Planning and the Kenyan Sugar Board are yet to operationalize this. So even as we talk about Chiakariga, where the training of water-related matters will be done, we must ensure that we come up with research institutes especially biased towards farmers, so that when we do Kenyan research, we get good quality products. We must improve the issue of coffee, tea, coconut in your area, macadamia, where our brothers come from, avocado, among others.

It is in the heart of the President that, even as we look at the university funding, we put more money to ensure that we give more to research institutions. I think these are some of the things that in the second term of President William Ruto, will push and ensure that we implement going into the future. This is in terms of research and supporting our farmers, because the second term of President William Ruto is not negotiable. We are going to win. If you add seven million votes of Raila Odinga, and seven million votes of William Ruto, we will be winning by morning.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support and yield back.

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

Sen. Osotsi: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I wish to comment on the Statement by my leader and the incoming President in 2027, Edwin Sifuna, on the issue of---

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Osotsi, this is a House of rules and procedures. How you address a colleague is clearly captured in our Standing Orders. Kindly stick to our Standing Orders.

Sen. Osotsi: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was responding to the comical effect of Sen. Cherarkey.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Unless you dozed off when I was correcting the hon. Senator.

You may proceed.

Sen. Osotsi: Okay, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted to comment on the Statement by my colleague, Sen. Sifuna, who we are praying very hard that very soon, very good things are going to happen.

The Statement on the operationalisation of the Disability Act, as you know, is one of the very important pieces of legislation that this House has processed through one of us, Sen. Crystal Asige, who I commend, because she has been very effective in her role as a nominated Senator. When we saw this Bill being signed at State House – the kind of colour and ceremony around it – most of us were excited that now the PWDs of this country are going to benefit from it. However, it is taking too long for this Bill to be operationalised.

Mr. Speaker, it is not just this Act. There are many other pieces of legislation which have been passed by this House, both in the National Assembly and the Senate, which remain unimplemented. This is an issue that possibly this House should look into so that our work here should not be in vain. All the Bills that we process which become Acts of Parliament must be implemented to the latter. Therefore, I want to call upon maybe the Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC)---

It is high time that we had a unit within the PSC to deal with matters of monitoring and evaluation so that the things that this House passes – whether it is a Bill, Motion or directive – it is followed up and implemented to the latter. Otherwise, we will sit here, do the good work that we are doing, and then the Executive or those implementers fail to implement. We will be doing a disservice to our people. I, therefore, call upon the committee to take this matter very seriously and ensure that this Bill or Act is operationalised as soon as possible so that our PWDs, who are very many in our villages, can benefit from it.

Mr. Speaker, I support.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Mutinda Maureen.

Sen. Tabitha Mutinda: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I write to support the Statement on the PWDs. I will start from appreciating my colleague, Sen. Crystal Asige, for a great Act, and appreciate all Senators in this House because they still participated in supporting the issues of PWDs.

I am happy when I listened to Sen. Osotsi when he reminded me that there was a very beautiful ceremony at State House when the President, Dr. William Ruto, assented to that Bill and gave Crystal Asige an opportunity, and appreciated her very much for the great work that she did. So, the President did his part as required as far as assenting to the Bill is required.

I was just trying to understand, after we pass this legislation, after we have passed this Bill, then what happens? Who is the person, authority or stakeholders that are mandated with the responsibilities of ensuring that Kenyans get the services that are needed? Where are the gaps? Who is not doing their part? As much as I listen to Sen. Cherarkey talking about the Inua Mama and Inua Jamii funds that have been disbursed, the national Government has done its part.

When we look at the issues of PWDs, where is the problem? We know the challenges that they face, such as economic issues, access to different institutions and many other matters that appertain. We do not have maximum distribution of these regional offices, where people do not need to travel to the city to get these services. Sometimes even the inadequacy of the cards required for them to access different services are a challenge. Most of these offices should be devolved. Where is the problem? Parliament passed this Bill. Who is not doing their job? I could be wrong, but the policy and framework, the regulations that need to govern this Act should be in place. Who is supposed to do that? Apparently, as Parliament, we are the ones mandated with responsibility. Are we the ones still not doing our part? Who needs to do their part? As legislators, as our role pertains, we have the mandate of representation, legislation and oversight.

Legislation has been done; the Bill has been passed. Where is the gap and who is not doing their part? It is a question that we need to ask ourselves and tell Kenyans the truth. At times, we try to assert a lot of pressure, probably at the county level, Parliament, Judiciary and Executive, but specifically, who is not doing their part?

I want to challenge the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, where former Governor for Machakos, Hon. Mutua sits, to look into these issues of our people with disability. We should not, at this time in 2026, be discussing challenges that PWDs are still facing. We all know. We do not need science or a calculator to understand what is cutting. It is a high time that the people mandated, from the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to do their part. Let them do what they are supposed to do.

I have a few minutes to just also briefly comment on the Statement tabled on behalf of Sen. Dullo. The Statement concerns the Isiolo abattoir, where she is questioning much more in terms of the facility, how much has been put in its establishment, and why the facility is not functioning.

Matters agriculture cut across. Agriculture is the backbone of this country. I have a Bill that is almost being concluded. I urge the Chairperson of the Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries to speed it up so that some of these issues can come to a conclusion. I have a very good Bill which I know is now going for mediation. It will be one of the Bills that the Senate will take pride in. I will be happy to go into history that at least this Bill came to light.

I support.

Sen. Kavindu Muthama: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir for giving me this opportunity to comment on the Statements. I will start with Sen. Sifuna's Statement about the PWDs.

It is very unfortunate that our people living with disability continue being left out in major developments, even in appointment to jobs. The counties and even the national Government are supposed to recruit them in five per cent of the jobs. They do not get them.

I have a good example of someone who graduated 26 years ago, called Nicholas Mutuku from Yatta, in Machakos County. Immediately he graduated, he had a road accident which left him bedridden, and up to date, he is still struggling in bed, not even having the ID to show that he is a PWD; not even benefiting from the benefits that he

should be accessing as a PWD. This is just one of the few cases where we have PWDs across the country who are not even assessed by doctors so that they can have the cards to show, to access the facilities that they should be having. Even getting the cash transfers for many of them is really a big issue.

The law is very clear that even the caregivers of the PWDs who are staying with them, some of them being parents and relatives, should also be given cash transfers to facilitate them. This is because many of these mothers or even relatives cannot even leave them to go and work. These people stay at home to take care of the PWDs. The Government has a responsibility to facilitate them and to give them some cash transfers so that they can also motivate them to continue taking care of the PWDs.

When one meets some of these PWDs, they are very stressed because they cannot defend or do anything for themselves, and so they stay there waiting for the mercies of God. It is a high time the Government, and especially the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, takes action. I question and call upon CS Hon. Mutua to come forward and act on behalf of the PWDs.

Also, on the Statement from Sen. Dullo about agriculture, most of the farmers work very hard to bring forward produce, even from animals such as goats and cows. They get very little from their input, because middlemen go buy their produce; their cows and then sell them on their behalf because they cannot access markets. It is a high time that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries also intervenes for our farmers so that they can get exactly what they have been labouring for as concerns their produce. That will motivate them to continue giving us food security and everything that is needed for our country, and even outside markets.

I support.

Sen. Abass: Thank you, hon. Speaker. I want to contribute to Sen. Dullo's Statement. As rightly said by the other Members, the country has almost 60 million livestock in terms of cattle, excluding camels. However, as you are aware, almost 75 per cent of this country's landmass is arid and semi-arid. The only way we can make use of it is through irrigation in food production and livestock keeping.

Unfortunately, this country's population is increasing by the day. Kenya is now becoming a consumer country. We are getting food from Tanzania and Uganda. If you see the borderlines, especially in Namanga, you cannot believe the number of vehicles that are carrying cereals and other goods, and we are exporting nothing to them; almost zero.

For that kind of negligence, today, Kenyans are getting net imports of all kinds of food, including rice. Equally, the livestock sector is actually neglected. The livestock sector actually contributes 12 per cent of the GDP but, of course, what is given as a budget is unbelievable. The only way that we can get a double-digit economy to this country is to improve and make use of idle land.

In the past, we used to have a quota system for livestock meat in the European Union (EU), and it used to be almost 140 metric tonnes per month. That quota has actually been lost for many years. Currently, it is only Botswana that is exporting, and they have taken over our quota. Botswana only has 2.5 million cattle, while this country

has about 60 million animals, especially sheep, goats and cattle. We cannot even export meat.

Hon. Speaker, in Somalia, every month they export four million animals. Just imagine the kind of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) that people are making. A failed country like Somalia is able to export four million animals per year to the Arab lands, but because of that kind of neglect, our farmers are rendered to keep animals, just trying to get their market for their animals.

If I come back to the business of the abattoirs, there are four export abattoirs that were constructed a long time ago, 15 years ago. One is in Isiolo. That is where Sen. Dullo is talking about. That abattoir is actually an international one. It is able to meet all the standards required to export our meat. Wajir also has one. In Isiolo, we have an international airport that can take that same meat fresh and fly it to any part of the Middle East in three or four hours. Wajir also has an international airport. Maralal has an abattoir. Garissa has one. However, they are all idle. Those abattoirs have been constructed under borrowed loans from the African Development Bank (ADB).

When devolution started, governors invested in these abattoirs to improve standards. However, up to now, it remains a tall order. The abattoirs remain white elephant projects, yet we have spent so much money setting them up. People cannot take our animals anywhere. There is surplus meat. We cannot take care of all the animals that we have. In Kajiado, there are many animals. The Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) is just exporting. Wajir, Garissa and Turkana also have many animals. Almost 10 million Kenyans depend directly on these animals. It is the livelihood and mainstay of the population. This is a lifestyle.

As we speak, we have a shortage of milk in this country. Today in Nairobi, you cannot get milk, it is rare. It is not that we do not have animals. It is just poor and careless planning by the leadership. Therefore, it is high time that we took action. If this country is to improve, we need to take care of our animals. We need to improve our animals so that every month we can export thousands of animals to the Middle East, which is actually just a three hour flight from here. Twenty six percent of the meat that we consume comes from Somalia and Tanzania. This is very unfortunate. We have animals, but we do not care or mind about them.

Honourable Speaker, with those few remarks, I beg to support the Statement.

Sen. Kibwana: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to comment on the same Statement by Sen. Sifuna on the implementation of the Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) Act. I also congratulate my sister, Sen. Crystal Asige, for the good Bill. It is quite disheartening when I see this happen, because I have done more or less similar statements before regarding the implementation of the Value Added Tax (VAT) and other taxes on people living with disabilities. However, it is unfortunate that it is coming back again.

The question is why? Why are the PWDs still waiting to enjoy the rights that Parliament has already guaranteed them? Seriously, Parliament enacted this progressive legislation some time ago. Therefore, we expected implementation to work but then, as Sen. Tabitha Mutinda said, implementation remains slow, with critical regulations, standards and institutional engagement. Someone is sleeping on the job. We cannot have

a situation where we pass laws for PWDs, but leave them on paper. It is really unfortunate. The PWDs should not have to lobby repeatedly on these rights since Parliament has already legislated on them. Many families are carrying this burden, for example, on wheelchairs, walking frames, white canes, hearing aids. Also, the medications are very expensive. We also need to look at VAT and the exemptions. Have they been given the exemptions yet? That is why we are crying foul.

In addition, the caregivers should also be taken care of. What I do not understand is that we cannot continue to celebrate legislation while mothers, fathers, spouses and families are carrying the burden of the disability, and are left to struggle alone.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you. I support the Statement.

Sen. M. Kajwang’: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make some comments or recommendations on some of the Statements issued this afternoon, particularly the one by Sen. Sifuna on the implementation of the Persons with Disabilities Act, 2025. All of us in this House should be proud of ourselves for supporting that Bill, which was brought by Sen. Crystal Asige, who has demonstrated that you do not need to shout to make an impact. Sen. Asige is one of those few Senators who have originated a Bill that has gone all the way to become law. Once it becomes law, it should not be a suggestion. The provisions of that Act should be mandatory on all parties, and the regulations under that Act must be brought to Parliament without undue delay.

We must also start scrutinising legislation to ensure that we do not give too much power to Cabinet Secretaries and delegation-making authorities. It is becoming a growing concern across the Commonwealth that Acts tend to be skeletal, and a lot of power has been given to the Executive. Therefore, the Executive is taking away the legislative mandate of the Senate.

Indeed, as this House reaches its final stretch, this is the time at which we look at our Standing Orders, review them and ensure that they are fit for the next Senate. One of the issues that we must address is the function of the Committee on Delegated Legislation. When it comes to delegated legislation, Parliament is confined to looking at the process rather than the substance of the statutory instruments that are brought to this House. Statutory instruments are law done by the Executive.

The role of Parliament cannot be limited to just the process, confirming whether public participation was done and whether regulatory impact assessments were done. We need to relook our Standing Orders and ensure that this House has a much more substantive role in scrutinising, processing and looking at the substance of subsidiary legislation. As we speak, the regulations under the Public Procurement and Disposals Act were declared unconstitutional by the courts. There is a big crisis, even in county governments, such that you have the parent Act – the Public Procurement and Disposal Act – but the regulations underpinning it, the regulations for county governments, are not enforceable. It is in those regulations that we attempted to ensure that there was control, detailed and prescriptive measures to ensure that county governments do not abuse the procurement process.

As we speak, we are in a huge lacuna; even the Auditor-General is not sure what benchmark to use to confirm whether procurement in county governments has been done in accordance with the law. The reason the courts declare delegated legislation

unconstitutional is because this House has ceded that power to the Executive and we are only concerned about the process. Therefore, we must call the Cabinet Secretary responsible to ensure that regulations under the Persons with Disabilities Act are brought to Parliament and implemented.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this problem goes beyond that Act that Sen. Sifuna cited. Even in the fisheries space, for those of us who come from the Blue Economy regions, the regulations under the Fisheries Management and Development Act have taken too long. We passed that law in 2016 in this House and I was present, but it took long for the regulations to come out. By the time the regulations were coming out, they were in conflict with the functions of county governments.

When you go to the lake today, for you to operate a single boat as a fisherman, you pay licenses to the national Government, the county government and to other regulatory bodies that have forgotten that their job is to ensure a level playing ground that they have become revenue collectors. For you to put up a fish cage in Lake Victoria, you have to pay a levy to the county government, another to the national Government, the other to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), and a plethora of regulators; again, who have become tax collectors.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, every regulator has converted their core business to tax collection, be it NEMA or KEBS, every single regulator today wants to have a fund for collection of levies. Even in the procurement space, there is a new levy that has been imposed on Government contracts called the capacity building levy. This is so that for every Government contract, there is a percentage that goes to a capacity building levy and then goes to the Public Procurement Oversight Authority (PPOA). Regulators should not be tax collectors. Regulators should not be small *Zakayos* in this economy, because they make life very difficult for people.

Under the National Dialogue Committee (NADCO) Report and the conversations that happened during the formation of the broad-based Government, one of the issues that was prioritised was amendments to the Statutory Instruments Act. We processed certain amendments in this House. I believe this country also needs an honest assessment, that once we set up a marking scheme, or once we set up certain targets and objectives – for example the 10-point agenda that sealed this broad-based government – we should not deviate from the 10-point agenda under the broad-based arrangement and come up with new targets when those ones have not been achieved. Of course, it is good to plan ahead beyond Vision 2030, and to plan for Vision 2060, but what about the short-term goals and commitments that we made under the 10-point agenda? If we focused on that and if we stayed true to that, we would be able to deal with these problems of rogue members of the Executive who think that they are the lawmakers and yet, it is this House and our sister House that has been given that power by the public. I therefore condemn the Ministry, and I hope that the relevant Committee that is going to process this matter will take it seriously.

Perhaps, this should go to the Committee on Labour and Social Welfare. We must say the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection in this country has let this country down. When there is an industrial dispute, it is the role of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to convene parties. When nurses are on strike for 41 or 43 days without

a resolution, it is not just a failure by the governors, the President or the Health Ministry, but it is a total failure by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the labour movement. This is because in industrial disputes, it is the Cabinet Secretary for Labour and Social Protection who convenes the parties. He is the one who becomes an arbitrator.

Therefore, when people are dying for 43 days and we are not hearing any statements, national commitments or national communication, no sense of urgency from the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection; we are just seeing the Cabinet Secretary flying planes while our people are dying, our mortuaries are filling up and there is no sense of urgency. I know we have bashed the Ministry of Health, the Cabinet Secretary, Hon. Duale, the President and the governors, but the existence of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is to ensure that industrial relations are maintained in a manner that provides some positive benefits to the economy.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I hope that this House will seriously take the issue of regulations that need to be enacted under the Persons with Disabilities Act. The House may call the Cabinet Secretary to a Committee of the Whole, because this is a matter that touches on the soul of this country. This matter touches on the Constitution. That is an Act of Parliament that was clearly stated in the Constitution, that Parliament shall enact legislation to give effect to it. If the Executive does not come up with regulations to give effect to it, the Executive is guilty of abuse of the Constitution. When you abuse the Constitution, then you are impeachable.

I thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Asige Crystal.

Sen. Crystal Asige: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I appreciate the opportunity to finally give a word on this very important Statement brought by the Senator for Nairobi City County on the continual delay of the operationalisation of the PWDs Act of 2025.

Disability is not the work I do; it is also the life that I live. That is why I want to begin – and I hope you will indulge me – by feeding the Senator for Nandi with a bit of context and lesson. The Senator for Nandi earlier asked the House if they could consider ED as a disability. ED is not categorised as a disability anywhere in the world, but since Sen. Cherarkey, since he has a particular interest – maybe he has to declare a personal interest in this matter – if he wants to know or wants to find out more and dig deeper and maybe, even bring a law or a policy that ED is a disability, he might want to talk to the relevant ministries and institutions. He can perhaps get a group of those who are suffering from this very serious condition, including himself, if that is the case.

(Laughter)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will move swiftly to the issue of the PWDs Act and the lack of its implementation. You are aware that this matter is very close to my heart. It has been over a year, in fact, close to a year and a half since this law was passed and assented at State House. It was passed in May, 2025, and since then, nothing has been done to breathe life into this Act. Unfortunately, even though there is a lot of interest, and I am glad that the Senator for Nairobi City continues to have personal interest as the Senator for Nairobi and also as the leader of a very popular movement in the country whose focus

is to implement the letter of the law, this law is very clear on tax exemptions for PWDs, their parents and caregivers.

I want to give an update to the country as well as to Members of this House on how far and why there are bottlenecks that law is experiencing so far. It has been requested by Senators to understand why this Act has not been operationalised. I confirm and inform the House that the National Council for Persons with Disabilities (NCPD), together with the support of my office, has been in consultations with the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), the Ministry of Health as well as the Attorney General's office to sit down and negotiate on the policies that need to be regulated on.

I will go specifically to the issues that we have been talking about. We have now concluded the review of the comments on the regulations. Two regulations so far; the registration and adjustment orders have been agreed on by the entire committee I have just mentioned that is tasked with operationalising this Act.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, on tax exemption, there are two types. There is the tax exemption of people with disabilities themselves of income tax; as well as tax exemptions now through the PWDs Act for parents and caregivers of people with disabilities, who carry a huge burden of taking care of these vulnerable groups. On tax exemptions, we have agreed to consolidate the two proposed regulations into a single regulation, since the process involved is essentially the same to exempt people with disabilities and their families. However, we were unable to reach consensus on three key areas that affect people living with disabilities.

The amount allowable for tax exemption is the first. The KRA has proposed Kshs150,000 as the threshold for individuals and Kshs30,000 only for parents and caregivers as the threshold. The plenary has opposed this proposal and maintain the position of Kshs500,000 to be the threshold for exemption of both individuals with disabilities and their caregivers. A total of Kshs30,000 for a mother, father or a caregiver with disability is not enough. You have heard me and other Members in this House talk about the burden and heartache that families have to go through, which are fundamentally monetary.

The second part is additional specialists' reports. That is the second issue on the table. The KRA has proposed requiring PWDs to submit specialists' reports in addition to medical assessments that are already undertaken by specialists for PWDs. The panelists have opposed this requirement, noting that requiring additional reports will create an unnecessary burden, where necessary specialists' assessments have already been conducted by medical practitioners across the country.

The third issue is the disability percentage bands. The KRA has proposed introducing different tax exemption bands based on the percentage of disability or severity. The Council and the panel have strongly opposed this proposal.

There was, therefore, no consensus on these three issues that I have summarised. The resolution from the panel was that our top leadership should engage the National Treasury to negotiate further on all these three issues, preferably before the end of this year in order to prevent further delays. This means that the timeline for public participation will have to be adjusted and delayed again until these engagements are

heard and concluded. The draft regulations cannot be submitted to us without consensus on these issues that I have laid out.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to plead that the panel that I have just mentioned has to sit down and do this work, because it has been over a year and four months now. We are now getting to the end of 2026. There are over eight million PWDs in this country. According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), 15 per cent of Kenyans are PWDs. If they do not have Identification Cards (IDs) like Sen. Cherarkey properly said, they cannot get disability certificates. If they do not get IDs, they cannot get voters cards. If they do not get IDs and they are not counted, they cannot enjoy benefits that are provided for in this Act.

I want to persuade, urge and appeal to every single person involved in the process of the regulations coming to life to just do their part. It is not possible that legislators toil and sweat in this House to push a Bill until it becomes an Act of Parliament, and then they are still required to midwife implementation of the said the Act. It should not be us, in Parliament, pushing implementers to do their work. That is unfair not on anyone else apart from PWDs, who this Act has been passed to support. Someone said here that we need to find out whose fault it is, and we have mentioned who is charged with this mandate.

However, words are very powerful. I want to finish by saying this. Words are very powerful. There is one person in this country, the Head of State, who can and has the power to give a directive for this Act and its implementation to be prioritised. It can just take one word from President William Ruto to have this prioritised and fast-tracked, so that we, in this session, are satisfied that our people in each and every county are being supported by the PWDs Act.

Last week, the President gave a directive on smallholder traders and, seven days later, you saw action. Imagine what would happen if the President said this Act must be prioritised. Imagine what would happen if the President said he wants in the next three months to have life breathed and the framework for this Act to be sitting in Parliament so that it can be reviewed and passed and PWDs enjoy what they are rightfully supposed to through this Act.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, my appeal is to the President directly. We have done our job. I pray that you also do yours.

I thank you.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Thank you.

Hon. Senators, before I allow the Senator for Nandi, I have this communication to make.

(Interruption of Statements)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR**USE OF UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE
BY SEN. OKIYA OMTATAH**

Hon. Senators, as you will recall, during the afternoon sitting of the Senate held on Wednesday, 9th September, 2026, while commenting on the Statement sought by the Senator for Nairobi City County, Sen. Edwin Sifuna, MP, regarding the living conditions of refugees at Kakuma Refugee Camp and across the country, the Senator for Busia County, Sen. Okiya Omtatah, MP, stated as follows–

“The roadside pronouncements by the President first of all violated the Constitution, Article 135; that does not allow the President to go yapping around and saying things that have not been approved.”

Pursuant to Standing Order No.101, the Senator for Nandi County, Sen. Samson Cherarkey, MP, rose on a point of order drawing the attention of the Speaker to Sen. Omtatah’s use of unparliamentary language. In the point of order, Sen. Cherarkey argued that the use of the word “yapping” was unparliamentary and inappropriate with reference to His Excellency the President.

In support of the point of order, the Senator for Mombasa County, Sen. Mohamed Faki, MP, submitted that the word “yapping” was unparliamentary. The Senator referred to *Google Dictionary* definition of the term as ‘talking too much about unimportant, trivial and uninteresting things.’

Standing Order No.101(3) states as follows–

“It shall be out of order to use offensive or insulting language whether in respect of Senators or other persons.”

Guided by the foregoing provision, the Temporary Speaker then, Sen. Abdul Haji, MP, considered the point of order raised by Sen. Cherarkey, and determined that the use of the word “yapping” was indeed unparliamentary. He consequently directed Sen. Omtatah to withdraw the expression and substitute it with a more appropriate and parliamentary expression.

Hon. Senators, during the course of the proceedings, however, and before Sen. Okiya Omtatah, MP, could comply with the direction issued by the Temporary Speaker, Sen. Mohamed Faki, MP, pursuant to Standing Order No.41(1), drew the attention of the Temporary Speaker to the absence of quorum in the Senate. The Temporary Speaker, having counted the Senators present and confirmed that indeed there was no quorum, caused the Quorum Bell to be rung for 10 minutes. There being no quorum at the expiry of the 10 minutes, the Temporary Speaker adjourned the Senate.

Having regard to the foregoing and noting that the proceedings were interrupted by the absence of quorum, I now invite Sen. Andrew Omtatah to withdraw the expression and apologise. I also caution the Senator that failure to comply with the direction shall amount to gross disorderly conduct within the meaning of Standing Order No.122(1)(a) and (b), and the sanctions of Standing Order No.122(2) shall apply.

Sen. Omtatah, you may proceed.

Sen. Okiya Omtatah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to address this House on the requirement you have placed upon me to withdraw my statement regarding the President's recent roadside declaration. I wish to do so not out of defiance, but out of deep respect for this House, its procedures and integrity of our parliamentary language.

I believe that a careful examination of the parliamentary precedent, specifically from the mother of all Parliaments of Westminster, will demonstrate that the term I used was not unparliamentary, but rather a permissible and accurate characterisation of a specific type of political communication. The statement in question was my observation that the President was yapping when he made a roadside declaration ordering---

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Omtatah, let us---

Sen. Okiya Omtatah: Mr. Speaker, Sir, do not dance on a slippery slope---

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Senator Omtatah---

Sen. Okiya Omtatah: I am answering your order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Omtatah, I do not---

Sen. Okiya Omtatah: Yapping is not unparliamentary. Go and break the record of the Westminster Parliament, because we are reducing this House to ridicule.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Sen. Omtatah, I order you to leave the Chamber for three sitting days consecutively. You may leave now.

(Sen. Omtatah spoke off record)

Sen. Omtatah, may you leave the Chamber.

(Sen. Omtatah spoke off record)

Do not make me direct the Serjeant-at-Arms to come for you, because then that will amount to 90 days.

(Sen. Omtatah spoke off record)

Let us observe decorum. Kindly leave the Chamber.

(Sen. Okiya Omtatah spoke off record)

We are not in the Westminster Parliament. This is the Kenyan Parliament, with its Standing Orders.

(Sen. Omtatah spoke off record)

Serjeant-at-Arms, kindly get the hon. Senator out of the Chamber.

(Loud consultations)

Unless the stranger is out of the House, I will not accommodate any points of order.

(Sen. Okiya Omtatah walked out of the Chamber following an order by the Speaker)

Next Order, Clerk.

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

Sen. Kavindu, I know you have a pending Statement that you need to make pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1). You may proceed.

I will come back to you, Senator for Homa Bay and Senator for Nairobi City County.

(Resumption of Statements)

STATUS OF MACHAKOS COUNTY APPROPRIATION BILL, 2026

Sen. Kavindu Muthama: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to read my Statement about Machakos, which is really on fire.

I rise pursuant to Standing Order No.53(1) to seek a Statement from the Standing Committee on Devolution and Intergovernmental Relations on a matter of county-wide concern regarding the impasse between the Machakos County Executive and the County Assembly over Machakos County Appropriation Bill, 2026.

In the Statement, the Committee should address the following-

(1) The impact on the delay of the payments of salaries and other statutory obligations and the measures in place to safeguard county employees from undue financial hardships.

(2) The effects of the impasse on ongoing roadworks, garbage collection services, the Integrated County Revenue Management System, and other essential county services.

(3) The status of funding for bursaries that were required to fund the Machakos Youth Service, Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE), and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programmes, and the measures in place to ensure continuity of these programmes.

(4) The measures in place to ensure continued implementation of development projects and fulfilment of the county government's existing contractual and financial obligations.

(5) The interventions by the National Treasury and the Controller of Budget and other relevant institutions to resolve the impasse and ensure that public funds are accessed and utilised in accordance with the Constitution and the applicable laws.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Senator for Homa Bay, you may proceed.

(Interruption of Statements)

POINT OF ORDER

MANAGEMENT OF PROCEDURAL MATTERS WHEN THERE IS NO QUORUM IN THE SENATE

Sen. M. Kajwang’: Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I rise on a matter of procedure touching on two issues within our Standing Orders. For this House to be properly constituted and convened, that Mace must be in place. If that Mace is not in place, whatever we discuss here is null and void.

The second other condition that must be met is quorum. Now the question is, if you have quorum and you do not have the Mace, do you have a Senate? If you have the Mace and you do not have quorum, do you have the Senate? I rise on this particular matter not to defend my friend, Sen. Omtatah, but for us to apply our minds to some things that probably we have not thought through.

At the point at which Sen. Faki raised the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there was no quorum, the question would be, was the House properly constituted? Were the comments made by Sen. Omtatah made in a situation where they would be deemed unparliamentary or null and void to the extent that there was no quorum, and the House was not properly constituted? Secondly, on the application of Standing Orders No.121 and No.122, there is a manner in which this Senate has always proceeded.

If you indulge me, I will narrate the events of the year 2016, when we had a Joint Sitting in the National Assembly, and we had a Presidential Address. The political climate was fairly bad, and Members sitting at that Joint Sitting disrupted the Presidential Address. There were whistles, placards and there was general chaos in the National Assembly.

The National Assembly took the nuclear option and suspended Members. Someone like Hon. Opiyo Wandayi was suspended for almost the equivalent of a year. Others, like Hon. T. J. Kajwang’, were pulled out of the Speaker's Panel. Others were de-whipped and taken away from being committee chairs. On the contrary, those Members of the Senate who in that Joint Sitting perhaps participated in what we thought was a constitutional disruption or a constitutional protest, what the Senate did was just to caution. The Senate did not suspend nor send people to the Powers and Privileges Committee.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to appeal that yes, you have the power; yes, you have the mandate to maintain order, but the nuclear option sometimes makes this House look no different from the other House. Coming out of the events of 2016, in the eyes of the public, the Senate looked like the Upper House.

I know that there could be provisions for you to, in future, find different ways of applying this. I want to dissuade you and your panel from invoking that nuclear option of suspension and excluding Members from this House, because when you do so, then the entire Busia County is not represented when we are having these conversations. So, on those two issues, if you will look at our Standing Orders in preparation for the next Senate and the 14th Parliament, let us ask ourselves whether comments made when the

House has no quorum are comments that should attract the wrath of the Speaker. Let us ask ourselves whether we want to be like the other House, that pulls the nuclear card.

As I conclude, if you watch the proceedings of the South African Parliament--- I want to thank you, because you have sent me to represent you at the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) meeting that will be held in South Africa. If you see the way the Malema's operate in that House, if you were to pull the nuclear option, there would be nobody remaining in that House.

So, I just wanted to urge restraint. Sen. Omtatah was in the process of apologising. I am not his advocate, but I might find myself in a similar situation. I pray that I will not be thrown out. I just urge restraint, and we should not pull the nuclear card every other time that Members are out of order.

Sen. (Dr.) Khalwale: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to thank you for being tolerant. In doing so, I want to confirm that I was not in the House when what took place did. Those of us who understand English language know that 'yapping' means talking too much. So, if the Senator for Busia County opined that the President, to him, looked like he was talking too much, then it was just an opinion. Being so, if we are going to start punishing Senators for their opinions in this House, then it means that we are breaching the doctrine of freedom of speech in this House. In fact, it was because of that doctrine that it has been established that you cannot successfully be sued in a court of law in this country for what you said when you were on the Floor of this House.

I want to plead with you to reflect on this before you make a judgment. This is because we will all be unable to continue exercising freedom of speech, which is so important. The Constitution of Kenya states that the Head of State is not above the law. It means that provision, which is lawful, he is subject to it.

I submit.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Now, Hon. Senators, I think we need to rest that matter. This Senate gave unto itself the Standing Orders. We will have anarchy if the Speaker or the Members of the Panel start deviating from these Standing Orders. The biggest problem is, when you apply these Standing Orders, there is bound to be an issue. Consequences will always follow when you break or breach the Standing Orders, and consequences are not something to smile about. That is why we complain whenever those consequences ensue. But again, we cannot suspend these Standing Orders.

Whatever the Temporary Speaker did yesterday was as a result of obeying these Standing Orders. He was basically enforcing these Standing Orders. A ruling was made yesterday that the Hon. Okiya Omtatah was supposed to withdraw. In fact, a determination had been made that the word 'yapping' was unparliamentary. No appeal or review on that ruling came from the Hon. Senator for Busia County.

The only second limb of that ruling was for him to withdraw that unparliamentary language. It was at that point that the Senator for Mombasa County rose on the issue of quorum. Therefore, the withdrawal of that unparliamentary word was pended till today. What I did today was to give an opportunity to the Hon. Senator to do what he had been ordered by the Temporary Speaker to do yesterday, which he could not do because then the House had adjourned for lack of quorum.

Instead of the Hon. Senator proceeding to withdraw, he started to give a lecture basically trying to mitigate his use of un-parliamentary language. When I intervened, the Hon. Senator decided to go on an exchange with the Chair, again contrary to and breaching our Standing Orders.

Hon. Senators, if the Chair will allow you to go on an exchange, we are not going to have a Senate. That is a conduct that happens in a bar, to say the least. If the Speaker is speaking, the honourable thing to do is to take your chair, take your seat, listen to the Chair, then you can resume to speak and explain yourself. I was very lenient, Hon. Kajwang' – extremely lenient to Hon. Okiya Omtatah. When I was speaking to him, he chose to engage me with threats, and you do not threaten the Chair if you read the Standing Orders. We gave ourselves these Standing Orders, and we have to respect them. You may not respect me, but respect the Standing Orders that you, yourself, took part in formulating and adopting. Please respect your own Standing Orders.

You have raised the issue on whether that word was uttered when the Senate was properly constituted, and my response is that indeed those words were uttered when the Senate was properly constituted. As you are aware, unless a Member raises the issue of quorum, proceedings will continue, and will be deemed to be proper proceedings.

So, the Hon. Okiya Omtatah uttered this word when the issue of quorum had not been raised. It was raised by the Senator for Mombasa County after he had been asked by the Temporary Speaker to withdraw that word. That is when the issue of quorum was raised, and subsequent to that, there was an adjournment. So yes, the word was uttered when the Senate was properly constituted, and the proceedings were legal. Therefore, the Temporary Speaker made the right calling by asking the Hon. Member to withdraw that un-parliamentary language.

Now, Senator for Kakamega County, you know exactly what you need to do if you feel that these Standing Orders amount to gagging your freedom of speech. We can review them, but as long as these are the Standing Orders that you, yourself, passed, as the Chair, my duty and the oath that I took obligates me to ensure that I do not breach these Standing Orders and the Constitution. The same applies to all Members of the Speaker's Panel. So, if you feel that it, in a way, tends to infringe your freedom of speech, you know exactly what to do. They are not cast in stone. We can review them to conform to the comforts that you dearly hold.

So, Hon. Senators, the sum total of all this is we have Standing Orders, let us just respect them. If we do that, we will have a wonderful session day in, day out.

Next Order.

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

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Yes, Senator for Narok County.

Sen. Olekina: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened to you carefully, and I have referred to the Standing Orders, particularly Standing Order No.101. I wish that the distinguished Senator for Kakamega County listened to the different interpretation.

I know English, and I am a major of English. What I know is that context is the most important thing. Allow me to say this so as to frame our debate on a regular basis. Will it be in order for me to argue that the word in itself, "yapping", is not un-

parliamentary, but the context in which it was used in regard to Standing Order No.101 is what is un-parliamentary?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just wish you could clarify a little bit for the sake of future debates in this House. To me, the Standing Orders are very clear in the sense that you cannot use slang to demean the conduct of the President, a Judge or the Speaker in that case. However, does the word “yapping” in itself become unparliamentary, or is it the context that was used?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently, there was a day that you excused a word which was used by the distinguished Senator from Nairobi City County. I am still trying to remember the word. He was also referring to a particular matter. So, could you kindly clarify, so that when we debate on matters, we know how far we can go with slang, given that ‘yapping’ is an English slang. We are referring to a matter that touches on the conduct of the President, which is prohibited by Standing Order No.101.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

The Speaker (Hon. Kingi): Hon. Senators, a determination was made yesterday by the Temporary Speaker, that the word “yapping” is unparliamentary. I cannot review that ruling that was made, or determination that was made by the Temporary Speaker. Therefore, let us allow that matter to sit there. In fact, a definition of the word “yapping” was given. If you use the definition in respect to the President, certainly it is unparliamentary. That is why the Temporary Speaker made a determination that it was unparliamentary and ought to have been withdrawn. That is what I communicated this afternoon.

Let us move to the next Order.

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

[The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Veronica Maina) in the Chair]

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

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Veronica Maina): Sen. Lomenen, can you approach the Clerk's desk for some guidance?

(Sen. Lomenen approached the Clerk's Table)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

VISITING DELEGATION FROM GETHSEMANE CHRISTIAN ACADEMY, MFANGANO ISLAND

Hon. Senators, we have a Communication from the Chairperson of the Visiting Delegation of teachers and students from Gethsemane Christian Academy, Mfangano Island.

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Hon. Senators, I would like to acknowledge the presence of a visiting delegation of six teachers and 50 students from Gethsemane Christian Academy, Mfangano Island, in Homa Bay County, who are seated in the public gallery. The delegation is visiting the Senate for an academic exposition.

On behalf of the Senate, and on my own behalf, I extend a very warm welcome to the delegation that is coming from a very far county, Hom Bay County, and I wish them a very fruitful visit.

I thank you.

I would like to request your Senator to proceed and welcome you.

(Applause)

Sen. M. Kajwang’: Madam Temporary Speaker, I wish to join you in welcoming the delegation of teachers and students from Gethsemane Christian Academy. This is one of the finest schools in Homa Bay County, and yet a school in one of the most troublesome situations.

For these children to get to Nairobi, they had to take a boat from Mfangano Island to the mainland in Mbita, and then travel 400 kilometres to Nairobi. In fact, sometimes we think that Garissa and Isiolo are far; however Mfangano is further than Garissa and Isiolo. So, to me, to have these students and teachers here is big. These are my heroes today because of the length of the journey they have taken to come here.

Madam Temporary Speaker, this school was founded on Christian traditions and values by a gentleman called Naphtaly Mattah, a gentleman that we hold in very high regard within Mfangano and the Abasuba community. I want to challenge the children and teachers that their Senator is standing in this Chamber today. He is a son and grandchild of Suba. Even to them, children and grandchildren of Suba, perhaps God will open their ways for them to become Senators, aerospace engineers, AI experts, robotics, advocates like Sen. Cherarkey or software engineers like Sen. Ledama Olekina in future. They can be great, but they can only be great if they apply themselves to their education and uphold the Christian values upon which this great school was founded.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I want to assure the children that I will be at their school on 18th September, 2026. We will be going there to raise funds for the establishment of the Naphtaly Mattah Memorial Hospital, a hospital in honour of the founder of the school which will provide first and primary care to the children should they fall ill.

Madam Temporary Speaker, let me close by assuring our children that we, in the political class, the political leaders, the conversations we have with President William Ruto are very dear to the people of Mfangano. The Committee on Roads, Transportation and Housing brought a report on its consideration on the petition for provision of a public ferry to Mfangano. I would like to tell the teachers and the students that in a few months, they will no longer be using those small boats we call choppers. There will be a free public ferry that they will use to move from Mfangano to the mainland. I want to assure our children that thanks to the Broad-based Government, the ring road in Mfangano is now being tarmacked. We never thought that road would be tarmacked.

The first three kilometres section starting from Sena is being tarmacked. I want to assure our children, because many of them come from fishing families, that Cabinet Secretary Joho will soon be visiting the island for us to roll out a blue economy master plan. This is aimed to ensure that the lake can put money in the pockets of our parents the same way tea is putting money in the pockets of parents in Mt. Kenya, or dairy in the pockets of farmers in Nandi and in Narok. I want to assure our children that in our conversations with the President, we are concerned about the insecurity in the lake, and we will continue to give effect and provide budgetary support to the Kenya Coast Guard to ensure that our lake is safe.

I want these children to go back knowing that the first petition in this Senate was one regarding the people of Mfangano. It was a petition for the provision of a free ferry, and this Senate has delivered. When they go back home, they need to report to their parents that the Senate works to protect not just the interests of counties, but also the interests of people who have been marginalised.

Over the years, Mfangano has been a hardship zone. Very soon, we want to turn it into a beautiful island, like the Sicilian Islands or the islands of Europe. Some of them are much smaller, some are less marvellous, some of them have bad weather, and yet we have that sleeping giant, the sleeping beauty called Mfangano. That should be the focus of the Vision 2060 that William Ruto is working on. That should be the focus of the negotiations that we are having with President William Ruto about the next elections and about the future of this country.

Madam Temporary Speaker, I will talk to the students outside, and I know that my friend Ledama Olekina and Sen. Cherarkey will also join me so that when these children travel back 400 kilometres away, by road and by lake, they will be inspired. One day, when they grow up, they will be like the great Cherarkey, the great Ledama, or like the great Karen Nyamu.

Thank you, Madam Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Veronica Maina): Thank you, hon, Sen. Kajwang’.

Before we proceed to the next order, I want to request Sen. Karen Nyamu to give Notice on one of the Motions that had not been deferred on the Floor of the House. You can proceed to that order.

Clerk, could you call out that order?

Sen. Karen Nyamu, proceed.

NOTICES OF MOTION

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF ENDOMETRIOSIS

Sen. Nyamu: I want to thank you, Madam Temporary Speaker, for this opportunity. I want to give this notice of Motion. It is a notice of Motion for the establishment of a national framework for the diagnosis, treatment, and management of endometriosis in Kenya.

Madam Temporary Speaker, Sir, I beg to give notice of the following Motion-

THAT, AWARE THAT Article 43(1)(a) of the Constitution guarantees every person the right to the highest attainable standard of health, including the right to healthcare services;

FURTHER AWARE THAT the Kenya Health Policy (2014–2030) and the National Reproductive Health Policy (2022–2032) provide a framework for the provision of equitable, quality and accessible reproductive health services, including addressing conditions that affect the health and wellbeing of women and girls;

COGNIZANT THAT endometriosis is a chronic gynaecological condition that can cause severe pain, infertility and other complications, with significant effects on the physical, psychological, social and economic wellbeing of women and girls;

NOTING THAT while the Ministry of Health has previously undertaken measures to strengthen endometriosis care, including establishing specialized centres, training laparoscopic surgeons, providing laparoscopic equipment and conducting public awareness initiatives, there remains a gap in the collection of reliable national data on the prevalence and burden of endometriosis, as well as in coordinated planning and delivery of comprehensive care;

CONCERNED THAT women and girls continue to face delayed diagnosis and treatment due to limited awareness, misdiagnosis, inadequate specialist capacity and unequal access to appropriate services, with specialist care concentrated in a few facilities and existing health financing arrangements requiring review to ensure equitable and affordable access to diagnosis, treatment, pain management, fertility care, psychosocial support and long-term follow-up;

NOW THEREFORE, THE SENATE RESOLVES THAT, the National Government, through the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with County Governments-

1. Develops and implements a National Endometriosis Management Framework providing for awareness, early recognition, diagnosis, referral, treatment, pain management, fertility care, psychosocial support and long-term follow-up;

2. Strengthens endometriosis services at national and county levels by establishing referral pathways, training healthcare workers, expanding specialist capacity and equipping designated referral facilities to provide comprehensive endometriosis care;

3. Establishes a national endometriosis data and research mechanism, through the Kenya Health Information System and in collaboration with the Kenya Medical Research Institute, to collect, analyze and report data on the prevalence, diagnosis, treatment and outcomes of endometriosis; and

4. Reviews and strengthens the adequacy of financing for endometriosis care under the Social Health Authority, to ensure affordable access to medically

necessary diagnosis, treatment, surgery, fertility care, pain management and long-term care.

I thank you, Madam Speaker.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Veronica Maina): Thank you, Sen. Nyamu. I now take the opportunity to reorganise the Order Paper by deferring Order Nos.8 to 21.

MOTION

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

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

(Motion Deferred)

MOTION

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON HANDING OVER OF COOKING GAS HANDLING FACILITY TO A PRIVATE FIRM IN MOMBASA COUNTY

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

(Motion deferred)

MOTION

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

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

(Motion Deferred)

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

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

(Motion Deferred)

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

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

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

(Motion Deferred)

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

(Bill deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENTS ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS BILL
(SENATE BILLS NO. 8 OF 2026)

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

(Committee of the Whole deferred))

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

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

(Committee of the Whole deferred)

So, Clerk, you may call the next order.

BILL*Second Reading*

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

(Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi on 5.8.2026 – Morning Sitting)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 5.8.2026 – Morning Sitting)

Hon. Senators this is resumption of debate on the Livestock Protection and Sustainability Bill (Senate Bill No.32 of 2024), whose debate was on Wednesday, 5th August 2026 during the morning sitting. Sen. Cherarkey, this was the Bill you were seconding. You had eight minutes remaining to finalise seconding the Bill. I will give you the eight minutes to proceed. Are you ready for that?

Sen. Cherarkey: Yes, Madam Temporary Speaker

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Veronica Maina): Proceed.

Sen. Cherarkey: Madam Temporary Speaker, as I continue seconding this Bill by Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi, one of our Deputy Chief Whips, or is it an Assistant Chief Whip or Chief Whip, I want to talk about this issue of livestock.

I am happy that Sen. Lomenen will be moving an Adjournment Motion to discuss issues of insecurity in the next few minutes. Those two issues are interrelated. What we are trying to do about livestock protection in this Bill is what we anticipate, because as you are aware, there are many instances where the issue of cattle rustling and banditry is becoming a serious problem, not only in Turkana, West Pokot, but also in Baringo, the Kerio Valley Belt, Isiolo and parts of Northern Kenya.

Therefore, the fact that the Livestock Protection Sustainability Bill has been proposed by Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltembesi, it is critical that we protect our livestock. We have proposed that there be livestock insurance. There must also be a way of putting chips so that we can track some of these livestock. In Migori and Kakamega, some families are forced to lock some of their cattle inside their houses.

Madam Temporary Speaker, Mount Kenya, where you come from, is largely a tea growing area. I thank the Government and your Cabinet Secretary Mutahi Kagwe. He ordered that we need to import yellow maize so that we have animal feed, because we are likely to experience crop failure. We did not want the white maize to be used to process animal feed. We are importing a lot of feed from Uganda.

I am happy that my Bill on livestock is being considered in the National Assembly. I thank the Majority Leader, Hon. Kimani Ichung'wa, at least for fast tracking the Bill. The Chairperson to the Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, you know, is a former SG. It is good to have somebody such as Hon. Kimani Ichung'wa. He is one of the most loyal and fierce defenders just like you.

If you are going to any battlefield and you have Hon. Kimani Ichung'wa, the Majority Leader in the National Assembly, behind you, you can be assured he is not a coward like the Kiharu Member of Parliament. He has made very unsubstantiated claims. I will continue telling him the truth.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Veronica Maina): Sen. Cherarkey, with tremendous respect, you called him a coward, I do not think that is parliamentary. It is not correct. You have to withdraw that reference to Hon. Ndindi Nyoro. I doubt if he is a coward; he is not.

Sen. Cherarkey: Now, let me rephrase. I did not even mention his name. The careful Member of the National Assembly is fearful because in 2024, when he was the Chairperson of the Finance and Budget Committee, he misled this country in a controversial Finance Bill of 2024, which is why most of the GenZs lost their lives. The blood of GenZs is on the hands of the fearful Kiharu Member of National Assembly.

Madam Temporary Speaker, since you come from that region, kindly advise him to have a stand. It does not make sense to talk down at anybody. The people of Kiharu and Murang'a should know that they made a mistake.

I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Veronica Maina): Honourable Senators, you only have 11 minutes to make any contributions to this. After the 11 minutes, we will defer this debate to another time, because there was an earlier ruling by the Speaker that we proceed to consider the Motion by Sen. Lomenen.

Sen. Cherarkey: Madam Temporary Speaker, let us move to the Motion directly, defer the comments under Standing Order No.1.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Veronica Maina): Senator Kajwang. I will give you the remaining minutes to comment, and then we adjourn at 5.00 p.m. I have already given that direction. I am not adjusting that.

Sen. M. Kajwang: Madam Temporary Speaker, I rise to support the Livestock Protection and Sustainability Bill of 2024, brought by Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi, the Senator for Samburu County. This is an extremely important Bill that ties closely with the Adjournment Motion that we are anticipating. I do not want to appear as if I am anticipating debate. We know that conflict in northern Kenya is tied to some of the problems, marginalisation or some of the past policies that have treated people who practice livestock keeping in a manner that places them at the bottom of the food chain in this Republic.

Many people in this House went to school on the basis of livestock. I come from a fishing community, constituency and village. It is not fishing, but cattle keeping that took me to school. My father would sell cattle. Whenever he got his salary, he would go to the market and buy cows, goats and sheep, and over the years he accumulated a significantly big herd.

We did not suffer from problems of school fees because it was easy to take cattle to the market, sell a bull or two, and be able to pay fees for children. We were not rich, but we were in an environment that was conducive for livestock farming. We were in an era where livestock farming and cattle keeping could enjoy certain services from the State.

Growing up, we saw extension workers come to treat cows. We saw weekends or months when the Government would come and ensure that everyone branded their livestock. There were days or months when the Government forced us to take all our cattle to the cattle dip to get rid of ticks and other pests that limit their growth. We saw instances where the Government would come and provide us with sprays and knowledge on how to manage the menace of tsetse flies that are still a problem in the Lambwe Valley.

Unfortunately, there are certain parts of the country that cannot enjoy those services or never enjoyed those services because of instability and insecurity. We normalised a term called cattle rustling, which is an outright criminal enterprise, and started calling it a cultural practice.

Cattle keepers in one corner of the country were getting cattle dips and crashes constructed, pesticides and acaricides and pellets for the health of their cattle being brought to them. Farmers in other parts of the country were raising cattle the same way one would raise buffaloes or zebras in the wilderness, because there was no intervention at all.

This Bill sponsored by Sen. (Dr.) Lelegwe Ltumbesi seeks to provide a legal framework that promotes the resilience of the livestock sector in the face of drought and other associated risks. It emphasises both protection and sustainable development. This Bill recognises the paramount importance of the livestock sector to both national and county economies.

I want to add that the livestock sector is of critical importance to the national security of this country. A few weeks ago, we visited the Senator for Elgeyo-Marakwet, Sen. Kisang, in the Kerio Valley. It a very beautiful place where mangoes grow wild, and a place where elephants roam. In fact, I found them complaining about elephants and

reminded them that elephants make very delicious meat. Unfortunately, they are protected.

When we went there, we were very happy to hear that the guns had been silenced in the valley. We were able to sit in a Church function for close to six hours. We were told that in the past, it was not possible for you to sit in a public gathering for six hours because you would not know where the guns would come from. The pretext was that they were coming to raid the village and rustle cattle. So, if we have a proper and effective livestock sector, well regulated, well supplied, well facilitated, then I believe that even those instances of insecurity, cattle rustling, and banditry that are a security threat to certain parts of this country will be managed.

Madam Temporary Speaker, we have friends who come from other countries. I have a friend who comes from Argentina who was posted to Kenya. He is working with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). We are working with him in the parliamentarians for climate finance programme. My friend tells me things that I do not like hearing. He says Kenyan meat is terrible. He says Kenyan meat is too hard. The truth is that our livestock sector is wild. Our animal breeding sector is wild. We are like hunters and gatherers when it comes to raising our cattle, while other economies have become more deliberate in terms of ensuring that livestock – be they cows, sheep, goats or even chicken – are taken care of in a scientific manner. We were told that a cow is a unit of production. Here, it is a symbol of wealth. Here, it is a currency that is used to acquire wives or used to acquire spouses.

We should stop treating our livestock sector as currency or as a passport to additional wives, and look at our livestock sector as a unit of production where what you put in is what you get out. As we say in software engineering, garbage in, garbage out. If you cannot feed, vaccinate and spray your cattle, do not expect anything out of that cow.

This Bill, I hope, will treat the 13-year-old marginalisation and the 13-year-old situation where county governments are not investing sufficiently in livestock extension services. County governments are not providing proper schemes of service for veterinary officers. Every other time, you hear doctors and nurses are on strike, you wonder what happens to veterinary officers in counties.

The first thing is that many counties do not even have a single veterinary officer. Where there is a veterinary officer, you will find him or her moonlighting. He is all over the place, and perhaps does not have any facility. In fact, I challenge the relevant committee that will be looking at this Bill to tell us if a county has a veterinary officer. Does a county have a veterinary office? A doctor works in a hospital. Where does a veterinary officer work? Is there a county that has invested in facilities to ensure that our veterinary officers, doctors and the staff down the chain have a proper conducive environment for them to provide services?

Madam Temporary Speaker, therefore, as we approve this Bill and propose the establishment of a County Livestock Enterprise Development Fund, we are also proposing feeds risk data management systems that are established under the National Livestock Feeds Reserve. These will take care of many years of devolution where extension services; the spraying and the crashes that I talked about earlier have not been provided for by county governments.

I also hope that we will establish farmers' training colleges because no one is born with the skills to milk a cow. Children are born with the skills to suckle from their mothers, but the skill to milk a cow has to be taught. If you have never been exposed to it at home or school, you would never know it. So, we must teach our farmers. One is not born with the skills of taking care of chicken, unless someone teaches---

QUORUM

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Veronica Maina): Senator Hezena, what is the problem?

Sen. Kajwang', when this debate resumes, you will have another 10 minutes.

Sen. Lemaletian: Madam Temporary Speaker, I was wondering why such an important Motion is being debated when we do not have quorum in the House. This deserves the attention of all Senators.

Thank you.

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Veronica Maina): Clerk, could you confirm whether we have quorum?

Serjeant-at-Arms, could you ring the Quorum Bell for 10 minutes?

(The Quorum Bell was rung)

The Temporary Speaker (Sen. Veronica Maina): Serjeant-at-Arms, you can pause the bell.

ADJOURNMENT

Hon. Senators, there being no quorum, and the bell having rung pursuant to provisions of Standing Orders No.40(2), the Senate stands adjourned until Tuesday, 15th September, 2026 at 2.30 p.m. That is when the Motion that was to be discussed will be raised again.

The Senate was adjourned at 5.10 p.m.