



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – (SECOND SESSION)

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ORDERS OF THE DAY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 2023 AT 9.30 A.M.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

PRAYERS

1. Administration of Oath
2. Communication from the Chair
3. Messages
4. Petitions
5. Papers
6. Notices of Motion
7. Questions and Statements

- 8*. THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 3 OF 2023)
(The Hon. Ruweida Obo, M.P.)

First Reading

- 9*. THE PARLIAMENTARY PENSIONS (AMENDMENT) BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 5 OF 2023)
(The Hon. Makali Mulu, M.P.)

First Reading

- 10*. THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (AMENDMENT) BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 6 OF 2023)
(The Hon. Benjamin Gathiru, M.P.)

First Reading

- 11*. THE CROPS (AMENDMENT) BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 8 OF 2023)
(The Hon. Tandaza Sawa, M.P.)

First Reading

12*. THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT COORDINATION (AMENDMENT) BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 25 OF 2023)

(The Hon. Moses Malulu, M.P.)

First Reading

13*. MOTION – DEVELOPMENT OF A POLICY AND FUNDING FOR JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(The Hon. Geoffrey Ruku, M.P.)

THAT, aware that communities have continuously established learning institutions within their localities to address the inadequate physical facilities to support the attainment of universal access to education; noting that the Kenya Vision 2030 envisioned progressive establishment of more schools, expansion and rehabilitation of existing ones in order to improve access to education; further noting that huge sums of funds, particularly under the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF), have been invested in improving infrastructure in primary schools; acknowledging that in the recently introduced Competency Based Curriculum (CBC) education system, pupils will transition from primary school at class six and not class eight as was the case under the 8-4-4 system; concerned that basing Junior Secondary Schools (JSS) in selected primary schools will render classroom facilities that previously housed classes seven and eight redundant and that the arrangement would compel students to travel for longer distances to access institutions where Junior Secondary Schools are based; further concerned that the Guidelines recently issued by the Government directed that Junior Secondary Schools be domiciled in the existing primary schools, yet most primary schools lack the capacity to accommodate and effectively offer Junior Secondary School curriculum; deeply concerned that the Guidelines were hurriedly developed and operationalized; **this House urges** the Ministry of Education to –

- (i) urgently develop a comprehensive Junior Secondary Schools Policy in order to regularize and anchor the Guidelines under the Basic Education Act, 2012 to ensure that Junior Secondary Schools are established and operated in every primary school; and
- (ii) develop a clear implementation framework for the Competency-Based Curriculum at Junior Secondary School level and provide for a funding plan for successful implementation of the Curriculum.

(Resumption of debate interrupted on Wednesday, May 3, 2023 – Morning Sitting)

(Balance of time – 2 hours 50 minutes)

14*. THE PUBLIC SERVICE (VALUES AND PRINCIPLES) (AMENDMENT) BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 46 OF 2022)

(The Hon. Abdul Dawood, M.P.)

Second Reading

15*. THE PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 56 OF 2022)

(The Hon. David Gikaria, M.P.)

Second Reading

16*. THE NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORITY (AMENDMENT) BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 59 OF 2022)

(The Hon. David Gikaria, M.P.)

Second Reading

17*. THE PUBLIC SERVICE INTERNSHIP BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 63 OF 2022)

(The Hon. Naisula Lesuuda, M.P.)

Second Reading

18*. MOTION – ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL CANCER PREVENTION AND CONTROL FUND

(The Hon. Timothy Toroitich, M.P.)

THAT, aware that Article 42(1)(a) of the Constitution provides for the right of every person to access the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to health care services; further aware that cancer is among the leading causes of death in the country; noting that although the budgetary allocation for health care services is progressive, it is inadequate to cater for cancer prevention and care across the country; further noting that, cancer control in the country is hampered by inadequate cancer care infrastructure and limited specialized human resource capacity; recognizing that, a significant number of cancer patients do not complete the prescribed treatment due to the high cost of cancer management; further recognizing that, the Cancer Prevention and Control Act, 2012 seeks to promote access to quality and affordable diagnostic and treatment services for persons with cancer; and to ensure sustainable capacity for the prevention and control of cancer; this House **resolves** that the Government through the National Treasury, establishes a national cancer prevention and control fund to promote prevention, control, and treatment of cancer in the country.

19*. MOTION – DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A CHILDCARE PROGRAMME FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE IN LAWFUL CUSTODY

(The Hon. Brighton Yegon, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, Article 53 of the Constitution provides for the rights of children, including the right to free and compulsory basic education; further aware

that, section 22 of the Persons Deprived of Liberty Act and the Childcare Policy provides for the care of a child whose parent is deprived of liberty, until the child attains the age of four years; recognizing that, children above the age of four years still require parental support; further recognizing that, majority of these children often suffer from emotional distress, social stigma and economic hardships; cognizant of the fact that, all children should be accorded a means of maintaining their relationship with their incarcerated parents; noting that, children have restricted economic resources available for their support which in turn negatively impacts their lives; this House therefore **urges** the Government, through the State Department for Social Protection and Senior Citizen Affairs, to develop and implement a programme for the care of children above the age of four years whose parents are under lawful custody.

20*. MOTION – NATIONAL POLICY ON DEWORMING OF SCHOOL-GOING CHILDREN

(The Hon. Machua Waithaka, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, Article 43(1)(a) of the Constitution provides that every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of health including the right to health care services; further aware that, the relationship between health and education plays a significant role in school attendance rates; concerned that, the negative effects of poor sanitation, such as parasite infestations, particularly among school children lead to anaemia, stunted-growth and other salient problems which in turn lead to low school attendance and impact education standards; recognizing that, according to research, school-based deworming is one of the most cost-effective interventions that provides a huge range of holistic and social benefits, such as increased school attendance and healthier kids who do better in school, while utilizing already-existing school structures in administering deworming treatments to school pupils; recalling that, previous programmes conducted by the Ministry of Health in partnership with a non-governmental organization called *Evidence Action* have only been piloted in a few selected counties and that the deworming efforts have been uncoordinated and dependent on external support with no clear policy or budgetary framework; now therefore, this House **urges** that the National Government, through the Ministry of Health, develops a national policy on deworming school-going children as a crucial part of mainstreaming of healthcare access in the Country.

21*. MOTION – PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS AT LANG'ATA CEMETERY

(The Hon. Phelix Odiwuor, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, Article 42 of the Constitution provides for the right of every person to a clean and healthy environment; further aware that, Article 69 of the Constitution obligates the State to ensure sustainable utilization of the environment and natural resources including land; recognizing that, the Fourth

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Schedule to the Constitution assigns to the national government the function of land planning including the general principles of land planning and the coordination of the planning by counties, as well as matters of health policy; further recognizing that, there is ongoing public outcry regarding the neglect of Lang'ata public cemetery which was declared full close to two decades ago; concerned that, this matter has been left unaddressed and poses a significant health risks to the public; deeply concerned that, this situation has led to overcrowding and double-allocation of burial sites with bodies being buried in shallow graves leading to frequent uncovering by wild animals from the nearby national park; further concerned that, this has caused untold anguish, pain and suffering to bereaved families, and psychological torment to the neighbouring community; now therefore, this House **urges** the National Government through the Ministry of Health to urgently conduct an assessment of the public health risks posed by the continued use of the Lang'ata Cemetery, and to institute mitigatory measures and collaborate with other stakeholders, including the Nairobi City County Government, to identify suitable alternative land for use as a cemetery.

22*. MOTION – DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A PROGRAMME FOR VOLUNTARY REGULARIZATION OF LAND OCCUPIED BY SQUATTERS FOR A PRESCRIBED PERIOD

(The Hon. Mark Mwenje, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, lack of access to ownership of productive assets, in particular to land is one of the very serious sources of economic and social insecurity for Kenyans; further aware that many communities particularly, in rural income dwellers, the only way of accessing land to put up their dwellings has been to take up residence on land that is unfit for human habitation; aware that, the Bill of Rights in Chapter Four of the Constitution guarantees every citizen the right to adequate housing and reasonable standards of sanitation; noting that, there are very many squatters who have settled on land that belongs to either absentee landlords, unadjudicated land, public land or community land for long periods of times, with some disputed while others are undisputed; concerned that, the issue of land settlement in many urban areas particularly in the informal settlements has remained unresolved, with numerous persons remaining squatters; further aware that, section 7 of the Limitation of Actions Act, 2010 provides for the right to claim for settlement on certain land after the prescribed period; recognizing the need for the Ministry of Lands to hasten the process of identifying parcels of land occupied by squatters where there are no disputes from any party(s); this House **resolves** that the Government develops and implements a policy for voluntary regularization of land occupied by squatters for a prescribed period, including negotiations for financial settlements across the country to address the challenges facing the said squatters.

23*. MOTION – EXPANSION OF DRUG AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE REHABILITATION CENTRES

(The Hon. John Makali, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, according to the National Protocol for Treatment of Substance Use Disorders in Kenya by the Ministry of Health, drug abuse has been increasing in Kenya especially among the youth with statistics indicating that more than half of drug users are aged between 10 and 19 years; further aware that, research released by the National Authority for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NACADA) in December 2022 placed western region as the leading region in alcohol and substance abuse at 23.8%, followed by the coast region at 13.9% and the central region at 11.9%; recognizing that, the high level of drug abuse in the western region is attributable to illegal entry points from neighbouring countries and unlicensed establishments especially in Bungoma and Busia counties with statistics indicating two out of every five establishments in Bungoma operate illegally; further recognizing that, a majority of the consumers of illegal substances are school-going children who end up dropping out of school; cognizant of the fact that the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010 established the Alcoholic Drinks Control Fund whose purpose is to, among other things, facilitate the dissemination of information on alcoholic drinks, and promote rehabilitation programmes in the country; this House **urges** the Government to institute intensive programmes for the dissemination of information on alcohol and substance abuse in line with the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010 and to increase the number of rehabilitation centres across the counties.

24*. MOTION – BANNING THE GROWING OF EUCALYPTUS TREES IN THE COUNTRY

(The Hon. Moses Kirima, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, the eucalyptus tree species are popular among large scale and commercial tree farmers in Kenya; noting that, these tree species are grown in most ecological zones in the country and in particular in the *Western, Central Rift Valley, Central Kenya, parts of Eastern and the Coastal Regions* of the country; acknowledging that, farming of the eucalyptus trees has been on the rise due to their fast growth, good economic returns and diverse commercial uses such as transmission poles, fuelwood, timber, plywood, pulp, fencing posts and building materials among others; concerned that, eucalyptus trees species are majorly cited as high water depleting agents through high consumption, transpiration and evaporation thus causing the drying up of streams, rivers and depletion of groundwater water sources; deeply concerned that, the high depletion of water by the said trees has caused adverse negative effects on soil fertility, land degradation and are a serious threat to the biodiversity; recognizing that, due to the serious threats caused by the Eucalyptus trees to the biodiversity, there is need therefore for their removal and replacement with other types of trees to improve conservation of water sources and the ecosystem; this House **resolves** that the National Government

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through the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry –

- (i) orders absolute banning of planting eucalyptus trees and encourages planting of indigenous species across the country;
- (ii) orders the uprooting of all eucalyptus trees and replacement with other varieties of trees particularly, indigenous species to ensure conservation of water sources and preserve the ecosystem; and
- (iii) initiates the process of putting in place punitive measures against persons who defy the above orders.

25*. MOTION – ESTABLISHMENT OF STRATEGIC GRAIN STORAGE RESERVES AND SILOS IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

(The Hon. Jessica Mbalu M.P.)

THAT, aware that, agriculture is the backbone of the Kenya's economy contributing approximately 33% of the GDP and employing more than 40 percent of the total population and 70 percent of the rural population; noting that the sector's performance has been declining as a result of adverse effects of climate change, resulting in droughts, famine and food insecurity; further noting that Smallholder farming is predominantly rain-fed cereal grain farming and farmers experience boom harvest every time there is adequate rains; concerned that such farmers majorly lack proper post-harvest grain handling and modern storage facilities and resort to selling their harvest almost immediately after harvesting at low prices when market is flooded to reduce the risk of suffering losses through spoilage; cognizant of the fact that the current state of affairs exacerbates poverty in rural areas and there is need for instituting measures that boost local production to augment our grain reserves as stipulated under the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, which would also lead to a reduction of grains imports in the country; this House now **resolves** that the Government through Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development establishes strategic grain storage reserves and silos in close proximity to smallholder farmers so as to address post-harvest inefficiencies.

26*. MOTION – POLICY ON INTEGRATING A CURRICULUM FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION IN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

(The Hon. Umul Ker Kassim, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, Article 42 of the Constitution accords every person the right to a clean and healthy environment and that Article 69(1)(d) of the Constitution also mandates the State to encourage public participation in the management, protection and conservation of the environment; concerned that, the prevailing climate change and global warming has adversely affected our ecosystems and

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biodiversity causing unprecedented droughts, food insecurity and famine thus affecting livelihoods and our economy, further concerned that, there is a general lack of awareness or insensitivity among our citizens regarding the place of environmental conservation in preserving our biodiversity; noting that, there is need to inculcate a culture of environmental conservation practices to restore and maintain balanced natural ecosystems, and ensure protection of biodiversity, including reducing the effects of pollution and conserving natural resources for our future generations; this House **resolves** that the Government through the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry develops and implements a policy on integrating a curriculum for environmental conservation in primary and secondary schools in the Country.

27*. MOTION – REGULATION OF THE SUGAR INDUSTRY TO DISCOURAGE BRANDING OF SUGAR BY NON-MILLERS

(The Hon. Peter Salasya, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, the importation and exportation of sugar is regulated by various laws including the Crops Act and the Agriculture and Food Authority Act, 2013; further aware that, the Agriculture and Food Authority is charged with the responsibility of regulating the importation and exportation of sugar in the country in accordance with the law; noting that, the importation of sugar is also negotiated within the regional trade blocs' frameworks and agreements to enable the country to meet the demand for sugar; further noting that, individuals or entities are allowed to import sugar provided they obtain the necessary permits and meet the required standards; concerned that, despite these regulations, there have been instances of illegal importation of low quality sugar or adulterated sugar; further concerned that, unscrupulous traders have been found to rebrand the sugar which does not meet the standards of the Kenya Bureau of Standards specifications; deeply concerned that, this poses significant health risk to consumers as well as undermining the efforts to regulate and strengthen the sugar industry to protect local millers; acknowledging that, the country has the potential to produce enough sugar to meet its domestic demand as the sector has been a key driver of economic growth; further acknowledging that there is need for concerted efforts by stakeholders to discourage the branding of sugar by non-millers and promote the development of the local sugar industry; now therefore, this House **resolves** that the Government through the Ministry of Trade, Investments and Industry ensures strict operationalization of the regulatory frameworks governing sugar importation into the country.

28*. MOTION – INTRODUCTION OF COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH EDUCATION AS A CORE SUBJECT IN SCHOOLS

(The Hon. Jane Maina, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, improving public health is a fundamental responsibility of the Government and it is imperative to address pressing health problems faced by

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young people, including poor sexual and reproductive health, inadequate knowledge and information regarding sexual health and protection against sexually transmitted infections; concerned that, the current state of adolescent health training programmes is inadequate and fragmented resulting in limited access to health care information and services by the youth in the country; further concerned that, as a result of this, young people face significant barriers in accessing comprehensive health care; cognizant that, comprehensive sexual education through school-based programmes, community-based programmes and health care facilities can promote healthy sexual practices amongst young people and reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections, lower the incidences of teenage pregnancies thus increasing school attendance and retention; now therefore, this House **resolves** that the National Government through the State Department of Basic Education introduces comprehensive health, wellness and sex education in the curriculum as a core subject in schools.

29*. MOTION – POLICY FOR THE PROVISION OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN ALL HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

(The Hon. Mishi Mboko, M.P.)

THAT, aware that Article 43(1)(a) of the Constitution provides that every person has the right to the highest attainable standard of health including the right to health care services; further aware that, mental health is a key determinant of overall health and socio-economic development; recognizing that, the Constitution assigns to the national government the responsibility of matters of health policy; concerned that, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), mental and neurological disorders are common and about ten (10) percent of the global population suffer from at least one mental health disorder at any given time; concerned that, psychiatric units are only available in a few facilities in the country and patients requiring psychiatric services have limited or no access to these facilities; acknowledging that, access to healthcare facilities would lead to improved overall health, increased economic productivity, social equity and improved quality of life for all; now therefore, this House **urges** the National Government, through the Ministry of Health, to collaborate with County Governments to develop a policy integrating mental health services in all healthcare facilities in the country.

30*. MOTION – IMPLEMENTATION OF FIRST AID TRAINING AS A CORE SUBJECT IN SCHOOLS

(The Hon. Caleb Amisi, M.P.)

THAT, aware that first-aid training is a key component of Emergency Medical Response (EMR); further aware that first-aid response promotes a safer and healthier community by reducing accidents and injuries; noting that lack of first-aid training and skills among the general public has contributed to the aggravation of preventable injuries and accidents which, in some cases, has led to loss of lives;

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further noting that the current education system does not include first-aid training as a compulsory subject in the curriculum which deprives students of essential knowledge and skills necessary for their personal safety and that of persons around them; acknowledging that it is critical to equip students with the ability to assess and handle day-to-day emergencies in schools and at home; now therefore, this House **urges** the National Government through the Ministry of Education to develop and implement a comprehensive first-aid curriculum for schools across the country.

31*. MOTION – ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL FUND TO SUPPORT VICTIMS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

(The Hon. Mary Emaase, M.P.)

THAT, aware that Article 29 of the Constitution provides the right of every person to freedom from any form of violence; further aware that, gender-based violence (GBV) is a serious violation of human rights with records indicating that one in every three women will experience sexual or physical violence in their lifetime; noting that according to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), gender-based violence includes sexual, physical, mental and economic harm inflicted in public or in private and may involve threats of violence, coercion and manipulation in the form of intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child marriage, and female genital mutilation; further noting that, timely response to and effective post-management of GBV incidences is critical in curbing the effects of these incidences to victims; concerned that at present, there are inadequate gender-based violence response centres and shelters in the country with limited resources being provided for victims seeking assistance; further concerned that, there are inadequate rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for victims and perpetrators of gender-based violence; recognizing that, victims of gender-based violence as well as perpetrators require specialized professional assistance for full reintegration into the community; this House therefore **resolves** that the Government through the relevant Ministry establishes a national fund to ensure all survivors of GBV have adequate, timely and unhindered access to quality services that meet their needs, and support victims of GBV to have access to timely and unhindered quality services.

32*. MOTION – ACTION TO ADDRESS THE RECENT SURGE IN ROAD ACCIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY

(The Hon. Naomi Waqo, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, the National Transport and Safety Authority Act 2012, provides for the establishment of the National Transport and Safety Authority (NTSA); further aware that, the Authority in line with section 4 of this Act plays a critical role in ensuring the provision of safe, reliable and efficient road transport services; concerned that, there has been an alarming surge in road accidents in the recent past resulting in loss of life, injuries and damage to properties; further concerned that, the Authority has not effectively and fully performed its functions of

regulating safe and reliable transport service especially in dealing with public service vehicles; noting that, poor maintenance of motor vehicles and a lack of deeply concerned that, school-going children are increasingly becoming victims of these road accidents; recognizing that, it is the responsibility of the Authority to ensure adherence to the road traffic rules, and to establish systems and procedures for, and oversee the training, testing and licensing of drivers; now therefore, this House **resolves** that the government through the Ministry of Roads & Transport undertakes a comprehensive overhaul of the transportation sector to provide for proper regulation of the sector and ensure strict operationalization of the Traffic regulations to provide a safer and more reliable transport sector.

33*. MOTION – ADOPTION OF GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT (G2G) MODEL TO ACQUIRE AND SUPPLY FERTILIZERS TO FARMERS AT SUBSIDISED COST
(The Hon. Geoffrey Ruku, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, Kenya is an agricultural-based economy with a significant portion of its population relying on farming for their livelihood; noting that, the quality and quantity of crop yields in Kenya has been hampered to a large extent by lack of adequate and quality fertilizers leading to decreased agricultural productivity and economic losses; further noting that, the government has committed to improving agricultural productivity through various initiatives including provision of subsidized fertilizers; concerned that the cost, quantity and quality of fertilizers and subsequently the cost of production of food crops and cash crops including coffee, tea and *Miraa* has increased due to a number of factors, among them high cost of fertilizers due to markup by private suppliers of fertilizers; further concerned that, threat to food security is a threat to national security; recognizing that the Government-to-Government (G2G) model has been noted to lower cost of products; further recognizing that, there are countries willing to enter into a G2G agreements; appreciating that G2G has been proven to be effective in the provision of services that have a direct impact on citizens' livelihood including the cost of living such as the supply of fertilizers, particularly in countries with similar agricultural conditions as Kenya; this House, therefore, **resolves** that, the government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and its agencies adopts -

- (i) the Government-to-Government (G2G) model in the acquisition and supply of fertilizers by identifying potential partner countries that have surplus and quality fertilizers;
- (ii) a comprehensive programme for government-to-government (G2G) acquisition and distribution of fertilizers through among others, Kenya Farmers Association (KFA), Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA), Coffee Board of Kenya, Kenya Planters Cooperative Union (KPCU), Kenya Grain Growers Cooperation Union (KGGCU), Pyrethrum Board of Kenya among others for increased agricultural productivity.

34*. MOTION – POLICY AND FUNDING FOR SUGARCANE FARMING IN THE COUNTRY

(The Hon. Peter Nabolindo, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, commercial sugarcane production in Kenya was introduced in the early years of independence with an aim of eliminating dependence on sugar importation and contributing to economic transformation in the sugar belt and the country at large through agriculture; acknowledging that, at its pinnacle, the sugar industry significantly contributed to the country's National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and became one of the largest employers which supported livelihoods of many Kenyans both directly and indirectly; concerned that, over the last 25 years, sugarcane farming particularly in Western Kenya has been declining significantly, thereby dipping sugar production from over 600,000 metric tonnes per year in the 1990s to less than 300,000 metric tonnes in recent years; noting that, the decline in sugarcane farming has forced local millers to operate far below their milling capacities and pushed the country to over-rely on net importation of sugar, which negatively impacts on the balance of trade; noting that, the decline in sugar production is attributable to factors such as mismanagement, interference and unfair competition from cheap imported sugar; further concerned that, state-owned sugar millers like Mumias Sugar Company and Nzoia Sugar Company ceased milling while owing farmers hundreds of millions of shillings; appreciating that, the Government has been putting in place strategies, policies and regulations to define roles of millers and major players and stakeholders in the sugar industry in a bid to revamp the sector; concerned that, the acute shortage of sugarcane resulting from mass abandonment of sugarcane farming continues to roll back initiatives for reviving sugar milling; recognizing that, further investment in revamping sugar companies before reviving sugarcane farming would occasion loss of the invested public funds instead of yielding success; now therefore, this House **resolves** that, the National Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, reviews the sugar development policies to provide that every investor-miller sets aside definite funds for development of sugarcane farming, incentivizing farmers to embrace sugarcane growing and to enhance cane production in each of the respective zones.

35*. MOTION – PROVIDING A SAFETY NET FOR CAREGIVERS OF PERSONS WITH SEVERE DISABILITIES

(The Hon. Dorothy Ikiara, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, Article 21(3) of the Constitution provides that all State Organs have the duty to address the needs of vulnerable groups within the society; further aware that the persons with severe disabilities cash transfer programme (PWSD-CT) is one of the four cash transfer programmes implemented by the government as part of the overall social protection interventions; noting that

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caregivers undertaking the immense responsibility of providing daily care and assistance to persons with severe disabilities (PWSD) are oftentimes the immediate family members of the PWSD; concerned that, this causes a disproportionate burden on these families as persons who would otherwise be engaged in gainful employment or other activities to provide for the families are limited by these immense responsibilities; further concerned that, this loss of income opportunities and resources exacerbates the challenges faced by these families; cognizant that, the government ought to take action to recognize the invaluable contributions of caregivers and support them in caring for individuals with severe disabilities; now therefore, this House **resolves** that the government, through the Ministry of Labour & Social Protection, recognizes primary caregivers of persons with severe disabilities (PWSD) as a distinct category requiring social protection and support, and further, develops and implements a cash transfer programme for these primary caregivers.

36*. MOTION – NATIONAL SENSITIZATION AND SUPPORT FOR COMBATING SICKLE CELL AND HAEMOPHILIA DISEASES

(The Hon. Peter Nabulindo, M.P.)

THAT, aware that Article 43(1) of the Constitution entitles every person to the right to the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to health care services; further aware that, every year, an estimated 14,000 children born in Kenya suffer from sickle cell and haemophilia diseases, with the highest prevalence rate being within Western, Nyanza and Coastal Regions; concerned that, failure to undertake sickle cell and haemophilia screening at birth hinders timely administration of appropriate treatment and other mitigation measures to forestall high infant mortality caused by preventable diseases like malaria; cognizant that, national population surveys does not include data on sickle cell and haemophilia diseases; concerned that, the dearth of data and information negatively hinders prioritization of resources and implementation of sickle cell disease management programs; recognizing that, the number infant deaths caused by the disease continues to grow as a result of underfunding due to lack of data on the number of cases of the killer disease; now therefore, this House **resolves** that the National Government, through the Ministry of Health, and in conjunction with county governments –

- (a) conducts awareness and sensitization programmes on sickle cell and haemophilia diseases and supports research and training for medical personnel on the two diseases; and
- (b) puts in place measures for mandatory screening of newborns sickle cell and haemophilia diseases in all public health facilities in the country in order to create a database to guide funding and other interventions aimed at curbing the diseases and reducing infant mortalities resulting from the diseases.

37*. MOTION – DEVELOPMENT OF A SATELLITE-BASED CLIMATE CHANGE MONITORING POLICY

(The Hon. Abdul Haro, M.P.)

THAT, aware that the Constitution recognizes the people’s respect for the environment as the country’s heritage and the commitment to sustaining the environment for future generations; further aware that the cyclic drought in the country has caused devastating effects and serious disruption to the economy; recognizing that climate change is a global problem with developing countries being the most affected as these regions are dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and forestry; further recognizing that the severe effects of climate change are already being experienced in the form of frequent droughts, flooding and other extreme weather occurrences; concerned that the current climate change monitoring mechanisms in the country are based on traditional methods which rely on ground observations and climate models which have limitations in terms of accuracy, timeliness and spatial coverage; noting that the country recently launched its first operational satellite to collect and transmit high-quality data; further noting that this technology can help in accurately monitoring and forecasting climatic and weather patterns; cognizant of the fact that other jurisdictions have made use of this technology to monitor climate change with marked positive impacts; appreciating that the use of technology especially satellite technology would allow enhanced monitoring that can have significant impact on sustainable environmental management; further appreciating that this technology would be useful in monitoring difficult-to-reach, expansive and unsafe areas; now therefore, this House **resolves** that the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change & Forestry develops a policy on IT that deploys the use of satellites in the monitoring and forecasting of climatic conditions with the objective of ensuring timely and accurate data collection to enhance the country’s capacity to respond to weather-related risks and vulnerabilities including climate change.

38*. MOTION – ESTABLISHMENT OF A SCIENCE MUSEUM

(The Hon. John Kiarie, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, Article 11(2)(b) of the Constitution provides that the government shall recognize the role of science and indigenous technologies in the development of the nation; further aware that the Vision 2030 provides for the integration of information, communication and technology in the country’s transformative agenda; concerned that, there exists no science museum for consolidating indigenous scientific and technological innovations, training and research purposes in the East Africa Region; appreciating that, integration of science and technology would greatly enhance Kenya’s economic and societal success; noting that there is potential for growth in the technology sector by establishing a science museum; further noting that, the informal science education plays a key role in the

progression of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM); acknowledging that science museums operate as the nexus between science practitioners, policy-makers and the public; cognizant of the fact that, a science museum in the country would greatly impact on the economy of the country in the quest to become an industrialized nation; now therefore, this House **resolves** that, the national Government through the relevant Ministries establishes and operationalizes a science museum in the country.

39*. MOTION – AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLAN FOR THE PROVISION OF WATER IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID AREAS

(The Hon. Mwengi Mutuse, M.P.)

THAT, aware that, Article 43 of the Constitution as read together with section 9 of the Water Act, 2016 provide for the access to clean, safe and adequate water for all citizens; further aware that, access to water guarantees human and animal health, food security, clean and sustainable environment among other socio-economic drivers; acknowledging that, with a population of nearly 53 million, about 28 million Kenyans lack access to safe water while 41 million lack access to improved sanitation; further acknowledging the rising water demand in the country and the growing water scarcity due to climate change, population growth, urbanization, water pollution, and poor management of water resources; noting that, the lack of clean, safe and adequate water affects economic activities, food security, education, and health and that the effects are especially evident in rural areas and urban slums; further noting that, with recurring drought, the country experiences acute water shortage resulting in loss of lives, livelihoods, as well as environmental degradation with arid and semi-arid (ASAL) areas being the most affected; recognizing that this has led to economic decline in these areas partly due to successive marginalization and/or under investment in water; further recognizing that, during rainy seasons, these areas experience destructive immense surface water flow sometimes leading to flooding, and that with adequate supply of water, these ASAL areas can greatly contribute to food security, employment and wealth creation hence reduce poverty and accelerate national economic growth; this House therefore **urges** the National Government through the relevant Ministry, to-

- (i) institutionalize rainwater harvesting and storage in the country and particularly in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas; and
- (ii) develop an affirmative action programme for investment in water harvesting, purification, storage and distribution in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas.

Denotes Orders of the Day

NOTICES

LIMITATION OF DEBATE

The House resolved on Wednesday, February 15, 2023 as follows—

Limitation of Debate on Motions

- I. **THAT**, each speech in a debate on any **Motion, including a Special motion** shall be limited in the following manner: A maximum of three hours with not more than twenty (20) minutes for the Mover and ten (10) minutes for each other Member speaking, except the Leader of the Majority Party and the Leader of the Minority Party, who shall be limited to a maximum of fifteen (15) minutes each, and that ten (10) minutes before the expiry of the time, the Mover shall be called upon to reply; and that priority in speaking shall be accorded to the Leader of the Majority Party, the Leader of the Minority Party and the Chairperson of the relevant Departmental Committee, in that order.

Limitation of Debate on Individual Members' Bills

- II. **THAT**, each speech in a debate on **Bills NOT sponsored by a Committee, the Leader of the Majority Party or the Leader of the Minority Party** shall be limited as follows: A maximum of three hours and thirty minutes, with not more than thirty (30) minutes for the Mover, in moving and ten (10) minutes in replying, a maximum of thirty (30) minutes for the Chairperson of the relevant Committee and a maximum of ten (10) minutes for any other Member speaking, except the Leader of the Majority Party and the Leader of the Minority Party, who shall be limited to a maximum of fifteen minutes (15) each; and that priority in speaking shall be accorded to the Leader of the Majority Party, the Leader of the Minority Party and the Chairperson of the relevant Departmental Committee, in that order.



NOTICE PAPER

Tentative business for **Wednesday (Afternoon), July 5, 2023**

(Published pursuant to Standing Order 38(1))

It is notified that the following business is *tentatively* scheduled to appear in the Order Paper for Wednesday (Afternoon), July 5, 2023–

A. MOTION – RATIFICATION OF THE BAMAKO CONVENTION ON THE BAN OF THE IMPORTATION INTO AFRICA AND THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE WITHIN AFRICA

(The Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Environment, Forestry and Mining)

(Question to be put)

B. MOTION – RATIFICATION OF THE MINAMATA CONVENTION ON MERCURY

(The Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Environment, Forestry and Mining)

(Question to be put)

C. MOTION – APPROVAL OF THE DEFENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

(The Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Defence, Intelligence and Foreign Relations)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on Tuesday, July 4, 2023)

(Balance of time – 2 hours 15 minutes)

D. MOTION – CONSIDERATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND SERVICE EXPENDITURES UNDER THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2023/2024 BUDGET ESTIMATES

(The Chairperson, Public Debt and Privatization Committee)

E. MOTION – CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT CHARTER FOR THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF KENYA

(The Chairperson, Committee on Delegated Legislation)

**F. THE FOOD AND FEED SAFETY CONTROL COORDINATION BILL
(NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 21 OF 2023)**

(The Leader of the Majority Party)

Second Reading

**G. THE NATIONAL RATING BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 55
OF 2022)**

(The Leader of the Majority Party)

Second Reading

**H. THE STATUTE LAW (MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS) BILL
(NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 60 OF 2022)**

(The Leader of the Majority Party)

Second Reading

**I. THE CONFLICT OF INTEREST BILL (NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BILL
NO. 12 OF 2023)**

(The Leader of the Majority Party)

Second Reading

**J. MOTION – REPORT ON UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION
AGAINST CORRUPTION (UNCAC) AND GLOBAL
PARLIAMENTARIANS AGAINST CORRUPTION
(GOPAC) ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING**

(The Leader of the Delegation)



APPENDIX

NOTICE OF PETITIONS, QUESTIONS & STATEMENTS

ORDER NO. 7 – QUESTIONS

(Questions to Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices pursuant to Standing Order 42G)

It is notified that, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 42G, the following Members will ask **questions** to Constitutional Commissions for reply before the specified Committees-

QUE. NO.

ORDINARY QUESTIONS

087/2023

The Member for Laisamis (Hon. Joseph Lekuton, MP) to ask the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission: -

Could the Commission —

- (i) provide a report on the last review or exercise undertaken, if any, on constituency or county boundaries markings undertaken by the commission in the country?
- (ii) provide details of the size in square kilometres, of Laisamis Constituency, and clarify whether the size has ever been varied over time?
- (iii) provide details of the actual Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of the boundaries of the Constituency in the North, South, East and West as well as those of each of Constituency bordering Laisamis Constituency?

(To be replied before the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs)

248/2023

The Member for Nakuru Town East (Hon. David Gikaria, MP) to ask the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission: -

Could the Commission —

- (i) state when it is intending to carry out the exercise of review of constituencies and wards boundaries as stipulated in the Constitution?

- (ii) elaborate on the criteria the Commission plans to employ so as to guarantee a fair boundary review process?
- (iii) provide details of the 'protected constituencies' and how the Commission will ensure the boundary review process does not interfere with the same?

(To be replied before the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs)

249/2023

The Member for Narok North (Hon. Agnes Pareyio, MP) to ask the Teachers Service Commission: -

Could the Commission —

- (i) explain why Narok North Constituency has not been gazetted as a hardship area despite satisfying the conditions to be designated as such?
- (ii) enumerate efforts that have been instituted to ensure teachers deployed in the Constituency benefit from hardship allowance?

(To be replied before the Departmental Committee on Education)

250/2023

The Member for Butula (Hon. Joseph Maero Oyula, MP) to ask the Teachers Service Commission: -

Could the Commission —

- (i) clarify whether there is understaffing both in primary and secondary schools in Butula Sub-county given the high level of student enrolments?
- (ii) explain why in the recently concluded teachers recruitment only three applicants out of one hundred and sixty (160) qualified applicants from Butula Sub-County were taken despite the high turnover of teachers who should be replaced?
- (iii) outline the affirmative action put in place to ensure that qualified teachers hailing from Butula Sub-County are employed to mitigate the understaffing of teachers both in the short term and long term?

(To be replied before the Departmental Committee on Education)
