

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL REPORT

Tuesday, 11th June 2019

The House met at 2.30 p.m.

[The Speaker (Hon. Justin Muturi) in the Chair]

PRAYERS

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, there is a Communication that will come just before we get to Order No.8. Proceed.

PETITION

IRREGULAR RENEWAL OF LAND LEASE FOR DEL MONTE KENYA LIMITED

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, Standing Order No. 225(2) (b) requires the Speaker to report to the House any petition, other than those presented by a Member. I, therefore, wish to report to the House that my office has received a petition submitted by Mr. Philip Njuguna on behalf of Kandara Residents Association, which draws its members from Murang'a and Kiambu counties. The petitioners claim to be the original owners of land presently occupied by Del Monte Kenya Limited but were illegally displaced and the land was leased to Del Monte Kenya Limited.

The petitioners aver that, in anticipation of expiry of the lease, the County Government of Murang'a has irregularly renewed the lease in favour of Del Monte Kenya Limited, contrary to the provisions of section 13 of the Lands Act, 2012, which provides that, at the expiry of a leasehold tenure, the National Land Commission (NLC) shall inform the lessee of his or her pre-emptive right to allocation of the land upon application, provided that-

- (a) such lessee is a Kenyan citizen, and
- (b) the land is not required by the National or County Government for public purposes.

Hon. Members, the petitioners opine that, by proceeding to unilaterally renew the lease, the County Government of Murang'a not only usurped the exclusive power vested in the NLC to renew leases, but also side-stepped the constitutional principle of public participation to determine whether the public also had an interest in the land. This is in total disregard of the resolutions of Kandara residents made in February 2017 that the public interest of the residents be upheld. The petitioners also allege that the NLC intends to renew the lease despite recommending on 7th February 2017 that, to address the historical land injustice, the County Government of Murang'a should retain adequate amounts of land for settlement of claimants and public purpose, when the leases expire in May 2019.

Hon. Members, given the said developments, the petitioners are concerned that their hope of reclaiming ancestral land at the expiry of the lease held by Del Monte Kenya Limited will be permanently curtailed. They are, therefore, praying that the National Assembly, through the

Departmental Committee on Lands, inquires into the matter with a view to ensuring that the process of renewing the lease of land held by Del Monte Kenya Limited is conducted within the law and in a transparent and participatory process that takes into account the rights and interests of members of Kandara Residents Association over the said land are safeguarded.

Hon. Members, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 227, this Petition stands committed to the Departmental Committee on Lands. The Committee is requested to consider the Petition and report its findings to the House and Petitioner in accordance with Standing Order 227(2).

I thank you, Hon. Members.

I can see there is an intervention by Hon. Maanzo.

Hon. Daniel Maanzo (Makueni, WDM-K): Thank you, Hon. Speaker for giving me an opportunity to comment on this Petition. This is not an isolated case in this country and there are many leases, including in this city. There has been no clear method on how leases should be renewed, although the law has been there.

Actions similar to what has been presented have been taken in many parts of this country. So, I believe this is going to help many people when the Committee considers this particular Petition. We will have a definite direction given by Parliament on how best to deal with renewal of leases.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Wandayi.

Hon. Opiyo Wandayi (Ugunja, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I also think this is a very important Petition and it needs to be dealt with expeditiously as soon as possible. You will agree with me that land remains a very emotive issue in this country. Even though we need foreign investors, we should not do so at the expense of the ordinary *mwananchi*. The law should be followed to the letter.

One problem - even as the Committee deals with this matter - is the NLC. That is because the immediate former commissioners and officers did this country a lot of disservice. I hope that, as we try to reconstitute the new Commission, a lot of effort will be put to ensure we get the right people in place to deal with matters of land going forward. Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Muli.

Hon. Fabian Muli (Kangundo, Muungano): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for giving me a chance to comment on this Petition regarding irregular renewal of leases of land to Del Monte. It is true that the issue of land is cross-cutting the entire jurisdiction of Kenya. Land gives a human being safety. But the land conflict in Kenya is causing violence out of socio-economic problems. I will give my constituency of Kangundo as an example. There are issues in Kamulu, Joska and KBC about a group of people who come together and register and then start claiming it is their ancestral land. It is high time this House gave a proper resolution about the rights of people and their ownership of land. Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Next is Hon. Baya.

Hon. Owen Baya (Kilifi North, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I would like to contribute to this Petition and say that the problem with the renewal of leases is basically a turf war between the Ministry and the National Land Commission. The Ministry says that three months before the expiry of the lease, they have the power to renew it. However, when it expires, the NLC has the power to renew it. What many leasees do is they wait two or three months before the leases expire, they go to the Ministry and the Ministry actually renews the leases

despite the law that they have to wait until the lease expires. We need to actually un-tangle the law to ensure that one body has the absolute power to deal with these big leases.

For example, Kilifi is one of the affected areas but before NLC says anything, you hear a lease has actually been renewed by the Ministry. That is where we start having a problem. The county government has not been consulted. No one else has been consulted but they say: “You see, the law says that at the expiry of the lease, the land reverts back to the county government and then now NLC can take over from there and renew or give back the land.” We need to go to the law and actually say that at the expiry or before expiry, NLC has the mandate to consult the county government on the same. That way, we will save these things. Otherwise, as the Petition says that Del Monte land is being renewed, yes they will renew it because the law is not clear on this matter.

So, I urge that we do an amendment on the law. Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Finally, let us have the Member for Kiminini.

Hon. (Dr.) Chris Wamalwa (Kiminini, FORD-K): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Indeed, this is a very important Petition. We are aware that even the Governor of Nandi, who is now in custody, was on a similar matter. We need some clarity in terms of the expiry of this lease. Who should be given preference? My colleague has cited that particular section of consultation. I do not think it is taking place. We know there are a lot of historical injustices in this country and it is under the function of the NLC. It is unfortunate we have not finalised on the issue of NLC. We are praying that the process is expedited so that we can have the commission in place.

I am aware of some farmers from Trans Nzoia who, up to now, have not even got their title deeds because we do not have commissioners in NLC. It is a very critical Petition. We call upon the Departmental Committee on Lands to move with speed on this matter and not just look at Thika and Kiambu. They should also look at the side of Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu and Nandi County where we have cases of land leases particularly with multi-nationals.

I thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: The Petition is committed to the Departmental Committee on Lands. Hon. Members, before we proceed to the next Order, allow me to recognise the presence, both in the Speaker’s Gallery and Public Gallery, of students from the following institutions:

- (i) St. Teresa’s Bikeke Girls’ High School, Kiminini Constituency, Trans Nzoia County.
- (ii) St. Marks Kiminda High School, Emgwen Constituency, Nandi County.
- (iii) Baringo High School, Eldama Ravine Constituency, Baringo County.
- (iv) St. Cecilia Girls’ High School, Lugari Constituency, Kakamega County, and
- (v) Kaganda Primary School, Kiharu Constituency, Muranga County.

They are all welcome to observe the proceedings of the National Assembly this afternoon. We move to the next Order.

PAPERS LAID

Hon. Speaker: Let us have the Leader of the Majority Party.

Hon. Aden Duale (Garissa Township, JP): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following Papers on the Table of the House:

The Reports of the Auditor-General and Financial Statements in respect of the following constituencies for the year ended 30th June, 2018, and the certificates therein:

1. Thika Town Constituency.

2. Dagoretti South Constituency.
3. Westlands Constituency.
4. Kilifi South Constituency.
5. Kilifi North Constituency.
6. Changamwe Constituency.
7. Matuga Constituency.
8. Rabai Constituency.
9. Msambweni Constituency, and
10. Mvita Constituency.

Hon. Speaker: Let us have the Chairman of the Committee on Parliamentary Broadcasting and Library.

Hon. Joash Nyamoko (North Mugirango, JP): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following Paper on the Table of the House:

The Report of the Committee on Parliamentary Broadcasting and Library on Visit to the National Broadcasters Show held in Las Vegas Nevada from 6th to 12th April 2019.

Hon. Speaker: Next Order!

QUESTION BY PRIVATE NOTICE

Hon. Speaker: The first Question is by the Member for Pokot South, Hon. Pkosing.

Question No. 15/2019

INCREASED CASES OF ALLEGED EXTRAJUDICIAL KILLINGS

Hon. David Pkosing (Pokot South, JP): Hon. Speaker, I wish to ask the Cabinet Secretary for Interior and Coordination of National Government the following Question:

(i) Is the Cabinet Secretary aware that Messrs. Matayo Poghio Lotulia of ID No. 7690475 of Chepareria Location, Abraham Longura and Daniel Ritaikwang from Mosop Location of Sigor Constituency and Simeon Riomongole of Parua Sub-Location of Pokot South Constituency were abducted by persons allegedly said to be police officers outside Kapenguria Law Courts on 29th May, 2019?

(ii) Is the Cabinet Secretary further aware that on 30th May 2019, the bodies of Matayo Lotulia and Abraham Longura were found at Kaptagat Forest of Uasin Gishu County with Daniel Ritaikwang and Simeon Riomongole being found later in critical condition in the same forest having survived gunshot wounds?

(iii) Is the Cabinet Secretary aware that such cases are on the increase, including the murder of Zakayo Rotino of ID No. 21180699 and his daughter, both of Sigor Constituency, who were killed at their Chepchoina home in Trans Nzoia County on 13th January 2019, allegedly by the police?

(iv) Could the Cabinet Secretary explain the circumstances surrounding the alleged extrajudicial killings with the objective of identifying the killers, ensuring justice to the victims and bringing the culprits to book?

Hon. Speaker: That is a Question by Private Notice and it should, therefore, be prioritised by the Departmental Committee on Administration and National Security where the

CS will respond. We go the Ordinary Questions. The first on that list is by the Member for Bura, Hon. Wario.

ORDINARY QUESTIONS

Question No. 237/2019

STALLED BURA IRRIGATION AND SETTLEMENT SCHEME REHABILITATION PROJECT

Hon. Ali Wario (Bura JP): Hon. Speaker I would like to ask the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation the following Question:

(i) Is the Cabinet Secretary aware that the Bura Irrigation and Settlement Scheme Rehabilitation Project which was initiated in 2013 has since stalled despite an initial completion target date of 2015?

(ii) What components of the project were envisaged during inception, did they undergo any modifications and, if so, could the Cabinet Secretary provide evidence of the related correspondences with donors?

(iii) Does the project include a component on financial support and capacity building of farmers and, if so, what is the status of implementation of the same?

(iv) Has the donor or financier carried out appraisal on the current status of the project and, if so, could the Ministry provide evidence of the same?

(v) When is the loan validity for the said project ending and how does it affect project implementation?

Hon. Speaker: Very well. I believe it has now captured all the aspects.

Hon. Ali Wario (Bura, JP): Exactly, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Question to be responded to before the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock. Next Question is by the Member for Sabatia, Hon. Agoi.

Question No.247/2019

GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON CONTINUED USE OF BOEING 737 MAX

Hon. Alfred Masadia (Sabatia, ANC): Thank you, Hon. Speaker for giving me this chance to ask Question No.247/2019. The Question is directed to the Cabinet Secretary for Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development:

(i) What is the Government of Kenya's position on the continued use of Boeing 737 aircraft by airlines operating within its airspace, in view of the suspension and/or ban of such aircraft by other nations as a result of its involvement in accidents in the recent past?

The second Question, which is more important and affects me because some of the people who died were my constituents and their families want help, is:

(ii) What steps has the Ministry taken in assisting families who lost their loved ones in the accidents get compensated?

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Agoi, just as a matter of clarity, do you mean just the Boeing 737? Is it just the 737? I thought there was something beyond that?

Hon. Alfred Masadia (Sabatia, ANC): It is the Boeing 737 aircraft.

Hon. Speaker: No. It is the Boeing 737 Max. I thought you knew what you were asking? There are quite a number of Boeing 737s. You must be specific. Was the Question handed over to you by somebody else?

Hon. Alfred Masadia (Sabatia, ANC): Hon. Speaker, I stand guided. I am asking about the Boeing 737 Max.

Hon. Speaker: If this Question is handed over to the CS reading like this, he will tell you that it is not every Boeing 737 that has been suspended.

Hon. Alfred Masadia (Sabatia, ANC): Hon. Speaker, we all know that the one that was suspended is the Boeing 737 Max. It is the one that crashed in Ethiopia and Indonesia.

Hon. Speaker: It is important that you capture every detail to avoid a situation whereby the CS comes with an answer that there has been no suspension of Boeing 737s generally. In your Question, you are stating that there are some that have been suspended, but you have not actually specified which ones.

Hon. Alfred Masadia (Sabatia, ANC): I stand guided, Hon. Speaker, but my statement at the beginning had all the details. This could have been a typing error.

Hon. Speaker: The Question will be responded to before the Departmental Committee on Transport, Public Works and Housing.

Next Question is by your neighbour, the Member for Yatta.

Question No.248/2019

STATUS OF REPORT ON SQUATTERS IN NDALANI LOCATION

Hon. Charles Kilonzo (Yatta, Independent): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. My Question is to the CS for Lands:

(i) Could the Cabinet Secretary explain the status of the report of the probe committee led by the then Deputy Provincial Commissioner, Mr. Callistus Akello, regarding persons living as squatters in Ndalani Location (of the former Yatta District) which was concluded in 1989-1990?

(ii) What action is the Government taking to ensure that the squatters are not harassed and/or evicted by the absentee landlords?

Hon. Speaker: Very well. To be responded to before the Departmental Committee on Lands.

Final Question is by the Member for Nyaribari Masaba.

Question No.250/2019

DELAYED TARMACKING OF ROADS IN NYARIBARI MASABA CONSTITUENCY

Hon. Ezekiel Ombaki (Nyaribari Masaba, NAPK): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. My Question No.250 is directed to the CS for Transport, Infrastructure, Housing and Urban Development:

(i) Is the Cabinet Secretary aware that Ekona-Nyamasibi-Nyanturago and Keroka-Ibacho-Kiamokama roads in Nyaribari Masaba Constituency had been earmarked for tarmacking under the low volume sealed roads and allocated a sum of Kshs1.6 billion in the 2015/16 Financial Year, but no contracts were awarded or works commenced?

(ii) What steps has the Ministry taken to ensure that the contracts for construction of the two roads are awarded without further delay and that budgetary allocation for the two roads is provided?

Hon. Speaker: To be responded to before the Departmental Committee on Transport, Public Works and Housing.

Hon. Members, there is a statement by the Member for Teso North, Hon. Kaunya.

STATEMENT

DEMISE OF HON. GEORGE ODUYA OPRONG

Hon. Oku Kaunya (Teso North, ANC): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I stand to read a Statement on the demise of Hon. George Fredrick Oduya Oprong, Independence hero, former Assistant Minister and Member of Parliament (MP) for the former Amagoro Constituency, which is currently Teso North and Teso South constituencies.

As you are already aware, Busia County, and the nation at large, continues to mourn the death of a charismatic leader, statesman, Independence hero and trade unionist, the former Assistant Minister and MP for Amagoro, Hon. Oduya Oprong, MBS, who passed away on 25th May 2019 while undergoing treatment at Kenyatta National Hospital.

The late Oduya Oprong was born in 1936 in Busia County. He studied at Chamasire Secondary School for his "O" Level and thereafter proceeded to Butonge Secondary School in Bungoma County where he sat for his "A" Level.

The late Oprong's journey into politics began when he became the first Secretary-General of the Kenya Quarry Mines and Allied Workers Union, being one of the founder members. He later became the first MP for Busia North in 1963. He was among one of the five surviving Members of the first Parliament at the time of his death; the rest being: His Excellency Daniel Arap Moi, former President; Charles Njonjo, former Attorney-General; His Excellency Mwai Kibaki, former President and Hon. James Osogo, former MP for Busia South, now Bunyala Constituency.

In 1966, he was among 11 MPs who survived a by-election during the mass defection to Mzee Jaramogi Oginga Odinga's Kenya People's Union until 1969 when he was replaced by Ojamaa Ojamong and later Emoto Ebu. He made one of the strongest political mileages when he served again as MP in 1974 on a KANU ticket until 1979 when he lost his seat to Achiya Echakara, the late MP and, thereafter, to Pancras Otwani.

He vied for a third term in 1992 during the multi-party elections and was elected Member for Amagoro Constituency. Mzee Oprong served the country under his capacity as an Assistant Minister for Economic Planning and National Development at the time he was shot. He was awarded the Head of State Commendation (HSC), Civilian Division because of his contribution towards national development. He was known to many as a fallen retired politician who, with the late Jaramogi Oginga Odinga, championed for the release from detention of the founding father of this nation and the first President of Kenya, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta.

Hon. Speaker, the late Hon. Oprong escaped death by a whisker in 1993 when he was shot twice one evening in Nairobi. This left him with bullet remains in his head for 25 years until his demise. On behalf of the residents of Teso North Constituency and on my own behalf, I take this opportunity to convey a message of condolence and comfort to the family, relatives and friends of the late former Assistant Minister, Mzee Fredrick Oduya Oprong, for the loss of the

national leader and great community leader at this point in time. As a Member of Parliament, I want to assure the family of my support during this period of great sorrow.

Finally, the family of the late Member of Parliament presented a petition on the welfare of the late Hon. Oduya Oprong and his family to this Parliament, which is still pending determination in the House. I urge you to prioritise this matter. I wish to also emphasise on the need for the Government to conduct a further inquiry on the case to establish the motive behind the attempted killing of the former Member of Parliament. I also urge that the bullet that is currently still lodged in his head, and which could not be removed as doctors had instructed that its removal would endanger his life, be investigated and forensic investigation be carried out to determine the would-be killers. I also request the Members of Parliament to stand in prayer and support to the family of the late Member of Parliament for Amagoro in giving him a befitting send-off as the burial arrangements are in progress.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Very well. I can see that the Member for Suba South wants to say something.

Hon. John Mbadi (Suba South, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I also want to join Kenyans in mourning this great Kenyan who served as a Member of Parliament for Amagoro way back when this country was at its formative stage after the colonial rule.

If you allow me, I would like to talk about the plight of former Members of Parliament in one or two minutes. The case of the late Hon. Oduya Oprong is a classic example of how this country treats former Members of Parliament. Once you leave office, you live a pathetic life. Following that reasoning and together with the plight of many other former Members of Parliament, some of whom get as little as Kshs3,000 per month in the form of pension, I drafted a Bill which is taking too long. I am so worried about the processing of Bills, especially the pre-publication scrutiny. Once the Bill goes through the Budget and Appropriations Committee, it will go to the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning. After the First Reading, the same Bill will go to the same Committee. This process needs to be re-looked into. Those of us who are in the Committee in charge of our Standing Orders, I do not see the rationale of the same Committee doing the pre-publication scrutiny and looking at the Bill after the First Reading. I hope the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning, and I am sure the Chair, Hon. Limo, is around, will expedite that Bill which is supposed to cushion the former Members of Parliament. Hon. Otieno Mak'Onyango was very eloquent in this Parliament but he cannot even afford Kshs10,000 monthly to meet his medication. Something needs to be done. These Members of Parliament are dying in numbers. They are now 153. They were more than 500 a few years ago.

As we mourn this great Kenyan, the plight of former Members of Parliament needs to be looked into. Thank you very much, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, when you press the intervention button, I see it. When you press your intervention and then you want to come and whisper to me, you look as if you are campaigning. Please do not do that. When you know that you have pressed the intervention button, wait where you are because I see it. Member for Naivasha.

Hon. (Ms.) Jayne Kihara (Naivasha, JP): Hon. Speaker, thank you for giving me this chance to mourn my former boss, Hon. Oduya Oprong. When I was a young girl, he was an Assistant Minister for Labour and that is where I used to work. He was a calm man. We loved him very much. We did not know we would ever enter this House because it was so prestigious

when we were young. He was a good boss. I wish his family comfort and God's blessings at this time.

(An Hon. Member stood between Hon. (Ms.) Jayne Kihara and the Speaker)

Hon. Speaker: There is a Member who is standing in front of you. Is it that when you get into this House, you throw all care to the wind? The rules do not allow you to stand in front of the Member who is contributing.

Proceed, Member for Naivasha.

Hon. (Ms.) Jayne Kihara (Naivasha, JP): Hon. Speaker, I pray that our good Lord comforts the family which I know because they used to come and see their dad when I was the secretary in the Ministry of Labour. I know the family and I mourn with them.

Thank you very much.

Hon. Speaker: Member for Kiminini.

Hon. (Dr.) Chris Wamalwa (Kiminini, FORD – K): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. On behalf of my family and the people of Kiminini, I want to convey a message of condolence to the family of Hon. Fredrick Oduya Oprong. The late Assistant Minister played a very critical role as far as the peace between the Bukusu and Teso is concerned. There were a lot of clashes before. The late Assistant Minister played a critical role in bringing the two communities together.

He was a very humble man. I heard about him when I was still in school. I visited the family which is in a very sorry state. This is very critical, particularly to the Parliamentary Service Commission. We need to do something to our colleagues who left this Parliament. They played a very critical role in legislation and are now living in poverty. You do not need to go far. When you go to our mess, you find many of them there languishing. They have been asking how far we have gone as far as their plight is concerned. I remember we attempted this in the last Parliament. I do not know whether the National Treasury rejected the proposal. It is important to look into their welfare because we are in today and we will be outside tomorrow. They are in a very sorry state. As we speak right now, I hope that the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning, Hon. Limo, is here and he is listening. We must move with speed so that the request that they have put across can be implemented and money can be paid. In this time and era, what can you do with Kshs8,000? You cannot even pay rent in a slum. Hon. Oprong lived with a bullet in his head for 25 years and now he is gone. As parliamentarians who are here today, we know that the shoe-wearer knows where it pinches and we should help one of our own. When you leave this Parliament, you will not be employed by a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) or the Government. We should look into this matter so that those former Members can also have a proper welfare as they move on.

I thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Member for Nambale.

Hon. Sakwa Bunyasi (Nambale, ANC): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. On my behalf and that of the people of Nambale, I rise to pay tribute to the late Hon. Oduya Oprong whom I knew. He was a great leader from Busia County, Teso North Constituency. I got to know him when I was in high school. He was campaigning in the pre-election Parliament which was the first Parliament at Independence.

This was an orator of great proportions. He was a people's person. He was daring, fearless and loved his people. He was special having been a trade unionist and is one of the people who agitated significantly for the part of the pre-independence process that got us to the

Lancaster House Conference. Oduya initiated his own trade union - the Mining and Quarry Workers Union. He was extremely eloquent on the rights of workers as well as the rights of his people.

We shall miss Oduya substantially.

Hon. Speaker, I resubmitted a Petition to Parliament about two months ago that is supposed to be undergoing scrutiny. Part of it was on efforts to get some consideration for former Members of Parliament such as Hon. Oduya Oprong. But he has gone too soon. He was a very resilient person. He had tribulations, including an attack which he survived for 25 years. That is testimony to the man's soul, spirit and body. We, the people of Nambale will greatly miss Hon. Oduya Oprong. I urge as many Members of Parliament as possible to go to his Teso North Constituency home to bid him farewell during his interment towards the end of June.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, I see that the Member for Kwanza wants to have the last bite.

Hon. Ferdinand Wanyonyi (Kwanza, FORD-K): Hon. Speaker, may I also take this opportunity, on my behalf and on behalf of the people of Kwanza Constituency, to pay my special tribute to the family of the late Assistant Minister. When I was in school, I heard and saw Mr. Oprong. He was a very eloquent speaker and I admired him because of the way he conducted himself and helped this country. As one Member mentioned, this is a man who made history. He is the only one I have heard of having a bullet lodged in his head for 25 years. He has died with the bullet. That is a special incomparable case.

I take this opportunity to say that Oprong was somebody who brought peace in Western Kenya when I was growing up. As my colleague, Hon. Chris Wamalwa, has mentioned, he was a man who brought peace in the region. Therefore, on behalf of my family, I pay tribute to Hon. Oprong.

Thank you.

Hon. Speaker: Let us have the very last one from the Member of the Pensions Committee, Hon. Mwadime.

Hon. Andrew Mwadime (Mwatate, ODM): Shukrani, Mhe. Spika kwa nafasi ambayo umenipa. Kama Mwenyekiti wa Kamati ya Malipo ya Uzeeni katika Bunge, nachukua nafasi hii kutoa rambirambi zangu kwa jamii ya Mhe. Oprong.

Kwa kweli, viongozi waliokuweco mbele yetu, na haswa Wabunge, wanaumia sana. Katika Kamati yetu, kila siku, Wabunge wengi huja ofisini kwangu na wengi wao huwa hawana hata nauli ya kurudi nyumbani. Wana magonjwa lakini kununua madawa ni matatizo. Ni lazima tuliangazie suala hili kwa undani kabisa.

Hata wenzangu hapa, nawaomba kuwa hoja ikiletwa ya masuala ya malipo ya uzeeni, wajaribu kuisikiza na kuiangalia kwa undani kabisa kwa maana tutakachofanya wakati huu kesho kutwa kitatuhusu sisi pia.

Ahsante sana Mhe. Spika.

(Several Hon. Members stood in the gangways)

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, take your seats. That is as a way of a reminder because I have noticed that we sometimes forget the Standing Orders as we walk into the Chamber.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

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PRESENTATION OF BUDGET POLICY HIGHLIGHTS
AND REVENUE RAISING MEASURES FOR 2019/2020

Hon. Members, I wish to inform the House that, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order No.244C regarding pronouncement of Budget highlights and revenue raising measures, the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury will present the Budget Policy Highlights and Revenue Raising Measures for the national Government for the Fiscal Year 2019/2020 to the National Assembly on Thursday, 13th June 2019, at 3.00 p.m.

Hon. Members, you are encouraged to be present in the House during this important event that is synchronised within the East African Community, and which has now become a significant part of our Budget cycle. It is envisaged that the Budget Policy highlights will focus mainly on the ways and means of financing the Budget of the 2019/2020 Financial Year and the medium-term, even as we await the House to conclude with the Committee of Supply on the same.

Next Order!

PROCEDRAL MOTION

EXTENSION OF PERIOD FOR CONSIDERATION OF NOMINEES
FOR APPOINTMENT TO DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

Hon. Speaker: I am informed that Hon. Kanchory will move the Motion. I hope it does not become a county affair.

Hon. Memusi ole Kanchory (Kajiado Central, ODM): It is not, Hon. Speaker. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following Procedural Motion:

THAT, pursuant to the provisions of Section 13 of the Public Appointments (Parliamentary Approval) Act, 2011 relating to extension of period for consideration of nominees for appointment to a public office, this House resolves to extend the period for consideration of the nominees submitted by His Excellency the President for appointment to Accra, Berlin, Bern, Dakar, Rome and Kuwait City Missions by a period of fourteen (14) days from 12th June 2019.

First and foremost, may I take this opportunity to thank the House for the overwhelming support and contribution from Members during the debate on the Motion to adopt the Report of the Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations on the vetting of nominees for appointment as Ambassadors and High Commissioners.

Hon. Speaker, on 29th May 2019, you conveyed names of nominees of persons for appointment as Ambassadors and High Commissioners to the Committee in line with the resolution of the House passed on Thursday, 9th May 2019 that required you to refer any names of nominees for appointment to a State office that you may have received during the recess period to the relevant committees without having to cause a recall of the House to convey the names.

During the same period, the Committee was preoccupied with consideration of the Supplementary Estimates and the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2019/2020 and the vetting of the seven nominees for appointment as Ambassadors and High Commissioners, whose

Report was tabled and adopted last week. In this regard, the Committee did not embark on the approval hearings of the six nominees for appointment to the positions of Ambassadors and High Commissioners.

It is worth noting that the period for consideration of the nominees is ending tomorrow Wednesday, 12th June 2019. The Committee undertook the approval hearing yesterday Monday, 10th June 2019, and is currently putting together a report on the same. It is against this backdrop that, as a Committee, we are asking for the indulgence of the House to extend the period for consideration of the nominees by 14 days from tomorrow 12th June 2019 in line with section 13 of the Public Appointments (Parliamentary Approval) Act, 2011. This will accord the Committee adequate time to conclude the report and allow the House sufficient time to consider it.

With those few remarks, I request Hon. Caleb Amisi to second.

Hon. Caleb Luyai (Saboti, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Just to assure you it is not a county affair, I rise to support the Procedural Motion by Hon. Elijah Memusi.

On 29th May 2019, you conveyed names of persons to be appointed as Ambassadors and High Commissioners to various missions abroad. Being a Member of the Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations, I can confidently report that, as a Committee, we have had an avalanche of activities including consideration of Supplementary Estimates, Budget Estimates and the recently concluded vetting of the first batch of nominees that the House deliberated on. Given that consideration and tabling of reports has a timeline of tomorrow as the deadline, we believe an extension of 14 days will give us enough time to consider the report and table it before the House. In view of the fact that this debate has gathered a lot of public interest and it is good to have a list of nominees who have been vetted and thoroughly sieved to present before the public, I second.

(Question proposed)

Hon. Members: Put the Question!

(Question put and agreed to)

BILLS

First Readings

THE GAMING BILL

THE EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION BILL

THE PUBLIC PARTICIPATION BILL

THE PETITION TO COUNTY ASSEMBLIES (PROCEDURE) BILL

THE TREATY MAKING AND RATIFICATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Orders for First Readings read - Read the First Time and ordered to be referred to the relevant Departmental Committees)

MOTIONS

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN PETITIONS FROM STANDING ORDERS 223(K) AND 227(2)

Hon. Moses Cheboi (Kuresoi North, JP): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following Motion:

THAT, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 256 (Exemption of Business from the Standing Orders), this House resolves to exempt all petitions under section 34 of the Forest Conservation and Management Act (No. 34 of 2016)(Petitions for variation of boundaries or revocation of public forests) from the provisions of Standing Orders 223(k) (exclusion of annexures) and 227(2)(sixty-day limitation and exclusion of petitions from debate) in order to allow relevant documentary annexures, accommodate time for public participation and provide for the compulsory resolution of the House in approving or rejecting petitions for variation of boundaries or revocation of the registration of public forests or a portion of a public forest as contemplated under section 34 of the Forest Conservation and Management Act (No. 34 of 2016), and that this exemption is deemed to have taken effect at the commencement of the Second Session of the 12th Parliament.

Hon. Speaker, Section 34 of the Forest Conservation and Management Act (No. 34 of 2016) which is about variation of boundaries and/or revocation of forests, provides an opportunity for any person to petition the National Assembly or the Senate for variation of boundaries of public forests or revocation of a registration of public forest or portion of a public forest. This particular Motion is a very basic one. Under normal circumstances and specifically under Section 227(2) of our Standing Orders, once petitions are committed to committees, they are, within 60 days, supposed to bring reports to the House and, therefore, dispense with particular petitions. In the issue of forests, knowing the extent of interest in forest matters, it would be prudent that they be given sufficient time particularly for purposes of public participation. Public participation has been enshrined in our Constitution and for every Bills that are supposed to be made Acts, there is requirement that there should be public participation. Public participation takes a long time. There should be need for sufficient notices and so forth. Members of the public must also be given sufficient opportunity to ventilate on particular issues that are brought before them. What we are seeking to achieve is to get the public to participate in this very critical area of our legislations. So, when petitions are brought by the public to the National Assembly, they should be given sufficient time for each interested party to have a say on them.

Further, the petitions have to prove certain things. In this specific case about the Forest Conservation and Management Act, they have to prove that such variation or revocation does not affect or prejudice its value as a water catchment area, biodiversity, conservation, cultural sites, protection of forests or its use for educational, recreational, health and research purposes. Given the criteria factored into law, it becomes imperative for the House to consider such petitions thoroughly and effectively. It is with this in mind that we seek an exemption of provisions of Standing Orders 223(k) and 227(2) during consideration of such petitions.

As I said before, Standing Order No.223(k) prohibits attachment of letters, affidavits and other documents to petitions. We seek exemption of the application of that Standing Order

because, by the very nature of this petition submitted under this Act, it requires annexures, lists of proposed beneficiaries, intended variations or revocations and other adjudication documents that need to be presented together with the petition. So, it will not be okay if it is done in the normal way like other petitions are done, where there are no annexures. For example, in the case of Mt. Elgon, there is a list of beneficiaries. That needs to be scrutinised. Therefore, it is important we exempt it from Standing Order No. 223(k).

On the other part, Standing Order No. 227 requires that a Departmental Committee responds to the petition committed to it within 60 calendar days. We seek to have petitions exempted from this provision also so that they are considered comprehensively by this House to satisfy the purposes of providing a reliable roadmap and their eventual consideration by the relevant Departmental Committees. The same exemption shall also provide opportunity for involvement and consultation of a myriad of stakeholders having stake in forest matters, including governmental agencies, non-governmental agencies and the private sector.

The adoption of this Motion, which we beseech this House to be agreeable with, will ensure that petitions before the august House submitted under Section 34 of the Forest Conservation and Management Act will be considered effectively and sufficiently, given their unique nature and ramifications. So, in order to enhance the efficacy of this initiative, the petitions in question will be those that were submitted in this House since the commencement of the second Session.

With those few remarks, I beg to move the Motion and request the Chair of Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources to second the Motion. Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Kareke Mbiuki.

Hon. Kareke Mbiuki (Maara, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I beg to second the Motion on the exemption of petitions from Standing Order Nos. 223(k) and 227(2).

This House passed the Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016. Under Section 34 of the Act, the House is required to consider and pass resolutions on the petition for variation of gazetted forest areas as guided by the petitions to Parliament Act and our own Standing Orders. As you are aware, there are conditions, requirements and guidelines that are set out under Section 34 of the Forest Conservation and Management Act in regard to those petitions. For instance, those petitions are to be subjected to an independent Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and rigorous public participation as has been alluded to by the Mover of this Motion.

The petitioner should demonstrate that any proposed variation does not endanger threatened or rare species, neither should it affect the value of water catchment areas or prejudice biodiversity, conservation, cultural sites and protection of forests.

Based on the requirement of Section 34 of the Forest Conservation and Management Act as I have stated earlier, the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources has before it various petitions pertaining variation of boundaries of forests. These petitions include the one regarding variation of the boundaries of the Mt. Elgon Forest Reserve and the one regarding the degazettement of the 400-yard strip in Ngong Hills Forest for resettlement. These petitions have been before the Committee for consideration due to the rigorous requirement as per Section 34 of the Forest Conservation and Management Act.

The Petition regarding variation of the boundaries of the Mt. Elgon Forest Reserve was tabled in the House on 5th July 2018, as presented by the CS for Lands and Physical Planning and the CS of Environment and Forestry. This was subsequently referred to a Joint Departmental Committee which brought together the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural

Resources and the Departmental Committee on Lands for consideration. The Committees intensively considered the Petition, having met the two CSs as well as the stakeholders on the ground. The Committee was very keen in compiling its Report on the same. However, pursuant to the recommendations of Standing Order No. 227(2), we were not able to table the Report.

The Committee in charge of the environment has before it a Petition regarding the degazettement of the 400-yard strip in Ngong Hills Forest for settlement. It was presented to Parliament by Hon. George Sunkuyia, MP for Kajiado West, on 19th February 2019. The Committee had been considering the Petition as per the requirement of our Standing Orders. However, during the consideration and in line with Standing Order No. 227(2), it sought an extension of an additional 60 days to allow it to prosecute the Petition. However, the 60 days have lapsed as we wait for the Report on public participation and the independent impact assessment from the petitioner.

Additionally, we have a Petition by Hon. Ayub Savula, MP for Lugari Constituency. He has brought a Question to this House which was committed to the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. It regards degazettement of 1,577 hectares of Mautuma Forest Settlement Scheme of Turbo Forest Reserve area. It is important to note that the same matter came before this House as a Petition from the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, as it was called then, in the 11th Parliament. The Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources then considered the Petition and even tabled a Report in this House on 2nd March 2017. However, as you are aware, it was toward the tail-end of the 11th Parliament. The Report was, therefore, not debated. The Committee has now requested the Ministry to re-submit the Petition for consideration by the Committee and adoption by this House. The Ministry has committed to re-submit this Petition within the next two weeks.

It is worth to note that Standing Order No. 227 does not provide for debate on petitions. Therefore, I urge this House to make consideration for debating such petitions for resolutions on variation of forest boundaries to be made and subsequently forwarded to the relevant Ministry for action.

Arising from the Petitions that have been cited, it is, therefore, inevitable to exempt such kinds of petitions from the requirements of Standing Orders No. 223(k) and 227(2) to allow for adequate time to consider such petitions in line with Section 34 of the Forest Conservation and Management Act, 2016.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Hon. Speaker: My hope is that Members have understood because both the Mover and the Seconder have gone into details explaining why.

Hon. Members: *(Off record)*

Hon. Speaker: Do I get the feeling that I can put the Question?

Hon. Members: Yes, Hon. Speaker.

(Question put and agreed to)

Hon. Members, I wish to make an announcement and adjust the Order Paper. Hon. Members, the adjustment is to place business appearing as Order No. 16 to come before business appearing as Order No. 15 on the Order Paper. Reasons being, it is for the convenience of the

House and also for the country that we consider the Report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee on the Second Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 2018/2019 which, as you all know, is ending on 30th of June this year and also to allow that whatever proposals are there and proposed amendments are dealt with if possible, if Members find the energy to sit through this Afternoon Sitting. Therefore, even as I order that business appearing as Order No.16 be the next one to be considered, I also wish to draw the attention of the leadership and more particularly the whips... I can only see the Deputy Majority Whip present. I saw Hon. Wamalwa here but he has also taken leave. I hope he has not disappeared for the rest of the day. For you to carry through those processes, it is mandatory that there must be present in the House, in all those stages, not less than 50 of you. So, those of you who have contacts for those who came for 10 minutes and have already finished their business for the day, please tell them this is an important business. It is only fair that Members also look at what business is appearing so that even if it is your habit to only sit for 10 minutes, sometimes you can afford to sit for three hours. We are all human beings. Unless you are sick or you have some fairly urgent matter for which you cannot do without, please, for this to happen... Reason being that you know on Thursday, we will not be able to transact this kind of business because of the Budget Highlights by the Cabinet Secretary of the National Treasury. It is in the Constitution that there must not be less than 50 of you present, excluding myself. As you all know, Kenyans decided that the Speakers have no vote and I am quite happy about that. I have no vote and, therefore, I should not be counted among the 50. The Whips, please, make sure you have as many of you at every stage for each Question to be put, before we can say we are through with this business of Supplementary Estimates. It is very crucial, as I understand and having spoken to the Chair of the Budget and Appropriations Committee.

It is so directed, Hon. Members. Next Order.

ADOPTION OF REPORT ON SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 2018/2019

Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah (Kikuyu, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I beg to move the following Motion:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee on the Second Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 2018/2019, laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, 6th June 2019 and, pursuant to the provisions of Article 223 of the Constitution of Kenya and Standing Order 243, approves:

- (i) an increment of the total recurrent expenditure for Financial Year 2018/2019 by Kshs.79.39 billion in respect of the votes as contained in the Third Schedule of the Order Paper;
- (ii) an increment of the total development budget for Financial Year 2018/2019 by Kshs.1.24 billion in respect of the votes as contained in the Third Schedule;
- (iii) an overall increase in the total budget for Financial Year 2018/2019 by Kshs.80.63 billion in respect of the votes as contained in the Third Schedule; and,
- (iv) further makes the policy resolutions contained in the Fourth Schedule in the Order Paper.

...../Schedule I

FIRST SCHEDULE

ANNUAL ESTIMATES FOR FY 2019/2020 (IN KSHS)

VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	SUBMITTED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20			BAC RECOMMENDED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1011	The Presidency	8,882,989,974	2,337,271,996	11,220,261,970	8,982,989,974	2,337,271,996	11,320,261,970
	0702000 Cabinet Affairs	1,737,989,974	1,671,000,000	3,408,989,974	1,737,989,974	1,671,000,000	3,408,989,974
	0703000 Government advisory services	696,000,000	164,980,996	860,980,996	746,000,000	164,980,996	910,980,996
	0704000 State House Affairs	4,377,000,000	413,291,000	4,790,291,000	4,427,000,000	413,291,000	4,840,291,000
	0734000 Deputy President Services	2,072,000,000	88,000,000	2,160,000,000	2,072,000,000	88,000,000	2,160,000,000
1021	State Department for Interior	129,296,941,424	11,174,176,163	140,471,117,587	129,096,941,424	10,097,176,163	139,194,117,587
	0601000 Policing Services	96,858,734,326	3,533,715,229	100,392,449,555	97,058,734,326	3,533,715,229	100,592,449,555
	0602000 Planning, Policy Coordination and Support Service	25,871,907,098	3,920,460,934	29,792,368,032	25,471,907,098	2,543,460,934	28,015,368,032
	0603000 Government Printing Services	739,500,000	200,000,000	939,500,000	739,500,000	200,000,000	939,500,000
	0216000000 Road Safety	2,060,000,000	400,000,000	2,460,000,000	2,060,000,000	400,000,000	2,460,000,000
	0605000 Population Management Services	3,766,800,000	3,120,000,000	6,886,800,000	3,766,800,000	3,420,000,000	7,186,800,000
1023	State Department for Correctional Services	26,105,770,000	780,521,941	26,886,291,941	26,105,770,000	957,521,941	27,063,291,941
	0604000 Correctional services	25,652,203,560	780,521,941	26,432,725,501	25,652,203,560	957,521,941	26,609,725,501
	0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	453,566,440	-	453,566,440	453,566,440	-	453,566,440
1024	State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	2,121,100,000	1,090,300,000	3,211,400,000	2,121,100,000	1,390,300,000	3,511,400,000

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Summary of Ministerial Budget Ceilings for FY 2019/20 in Kshs in Millions		SUBMITTED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20			BAC RECOMMENDED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20		
VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0605000 Population Management services	2,121,100,000	1,090,300,000	3,211,400,000	2,121,100,000	1,390,300,000	3,511,400,000
1032	State Department for Devolution	991,500,000	7,400,999,933	8,392,499,933	991,500,000	7,400,999,933	8,392,499,933
	0732000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	365,059,417	521,699,933	886,759,350	365,059,417	521,699,933	886,759,350
	0712000 Devolution Services	572,263,194	6,879,300,000	7,451,563,194	572,263,194	6,879,300,000	7,451,563,194
	0713000 Special Initiatives	54,177,389	-	54,177,389	54,177,389	-	54,177,389
1035	State Department for Development of the ASAL	1,059,690,000	3,860,122,570	4,919,812,570	1,059,690,000	3,860,122,570	4,919,812,570
	0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development	1,059,690,000	3,860,122,570	4,919,812,570	1,059,690,000	3,860,122,570	4,919,812,570
1041	Ministry of Defence	104,531,033,000	17,079,049,600	121,610,082,600	104,531,033,000	17,079,049,600	121,610,082,600
	0801000 Defence	102,729,000,000	17,079,049,600	119,808,049,600	102,729,000,000	17,079,049,600	119,808,049,600
	0802000 Civil Aid	200,000,000	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	200,000,000
	0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	1,402,033,000	-	1,402,033,000	1,402,033,000	-	1,402,033,000
	0805000000 National Space Management	200,000,000	-	200,000,000	200,000,000	-	200,000,000
1052	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	16,288,410,000	1,957,700,000	18,246,110,000	17,288,410,000	1,957,700,000	19,246,110,000
	0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	1,724,754,182	103,000,000	1,827,754,182	2,724,754,182	103,000,000	2,827,754,182
	0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy	14,316,997,034	1,654,700,000	15,971,697,034	14,316,997,034	1,654,700,000	15,971,697,034
	0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy	87,835,044	-	87,835,044	87,835,044	-	87,835,044

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VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Dev and Technical Cooperation	158,823,740	200,000,000	358,823,740	158,823,740	200,000,000	358,823,740
1064	State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	14,439,284,601	8,878,600,000	23,317,884,601	22,739,284,601	8,878,600,000	31,617,884,601
	0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training	14,230,102,734	6,829,000,000	21,059,102,734	22,530,102,734	6,829,000,000	29,359,102,734
	0507000 Youth Training and Development	45,156,558	2,049,600,000	2,094,756,558	45,156,558	2,049,600,000	2,094,756,558
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	164,025,309	-	164,025,309	164,025,309	-	164,025,309
1066	State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education	91,414,700,000	7,763,880,993	99,178,580,993	90,214,700,000	6,263,880,993	96,478,580,993
	0501000 Primary Education	17,754,844,096	2,277,913,140	20,032,757,236	17,754,844,096	777,913,140	18,532,757,236
	0502000 Secondary Education	64,605,567,696	5,049,017,853	69,654,585,549	63,405,567,696	5,049,017,853	68,454,585,549
	0503000 Quality Assurance and Standards	4,438,152,077	314,400,000	4,752,552,077	4,438,152,077	314,400,000	4,752,552,077
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	4,616,136,131	122,550,000	4,738,686,131	4,616,136,131	122,550,000	4,738,686,131
1065	State Department for University Education	104,320,539,253	8,768,700,000	113,089,239,253	104,320,539,253	9,238,700,000	113,559,239,253
	0504000 University Education	101,785,692,842	8,551,098,809	110,336,791,651	101,785,692,842	9,171,098,809	110,956,791,651
	0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	2,231,983,523	217,601,191	2,449,584,714	2,231,983,523	67,601,191	2,299,584,714
	0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	302,862,888	-	302,862,888	302,862,888	-	302,862,888
1068	State Department for Post Training and Skills Development	200,500,000	-	200,500,000	200,500,000	-	200,500,000

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VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	SUBMITTED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20			BAC RECOMMENDED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	Summary of Ministerial Budget Ceilings for FY 2019/20 in Kshs in Millions						
	Programme 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services	107,530,000	-	107,530,000	107,530,000	-	107,530,000
	Programme 2: Workplace Readiness Services	48,500,000	-	48,500,000	48,500,000	-	48,500,000
	Programme 3: Post-Training Information Management	44,470,000	-	44,470,000	44,470,000	-	44,470,000
1071	The National Treasury	75,441,057,205	33,370,584,851	108,811,642,056	79,341,057,205	36,570,584,851	115,911,642,056
	0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	69,296,801,139	2,149,892,155	71,446,693,294	69,296,801,139	349,892,155	69,646,693,294
	0718000 Public Financial Management	4,504,347,204	30,502,692,696	35,007,039,900	8,404,347,204	35,502,692,696	43,907,039,900
	0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	1,333,808,862	663,000,000	1,996,808,862	1,333,808,862	663,000,000	1,996,808,862
	0720000 Market Competition	306,100,000	55,000,000	361,100,000	306,100,000	55,000,000	361,100,000
1072	State Department for Planning	11,902,116,213	40,921,301,426	52,823,417,639	11,902,116,213	43,961,301,426	55,863,417,639
	0706000 Economic Policy and National Planning	1,691,222,653	39,185,213,388	40,876,436,041	1,691,222,653	42,225,213,388	43,916,436,041
	0707000 National Statistical Information Services	9,697,390,730	1,631,950,610	11,329,341,340	9,697,390,730	1,631,950,610	11,329,341,340
	0708000 Monitoring and Evaluation Services	111,630,488	104,137,428	215,767,916	111,630,488	104,137,428	215,767,916
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	401,872,342	-	401,872,342	401,872,342	-	401,872,342
1081	Ministry of Health	58,083,956,778	35,240,680,042	93,324,636,820	58,083,956,778	34,640,680,042	92,724,636,820
	0401000 P 1: Preventive, Promotive & RMNCAH	1,732,115,000	7,702,617,647	9,434,732,647	1,732,115,000	7,702,617,647	9,434,732,647

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Summary of Ministerial Budget Ceilings for FY 2019/20 in Kshs in Millions		SUBMITTED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20			BAC RECOMMENDED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20		
VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0402000 P2: National Referral & Specialized Services	27,934,472,334	9,061,227,500	36,995,699,834	27,934,472,334	9,061,227,500	36,995,699,834
	0403000 Health Research and Development	9,041,829,333	702,600,000	9,744,429,333	9,041,829,333	702,600,000	9,744,429,333
	0404000 General Administration, Planning & Support Services	7,977,251,274	980,000,000	8,957,251,274	7,977,251,274	980,000,000	8,957,251,274
	0405000 Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	11,398,288,837	16,794,234,895	28,192,523,732	11,398,288,837	16,194,234,895	27,592,523,732
1091	State Department for Infrastructure	61,451,000,000	124,965,600,000	186,416,600,000	61,451,000,000	124,965,600,000	186,416,600,000
	0202000 Road Transport	61,451,000,000	124,965,600,000	186,416,600,000	61,451,000,000	124,965,600,000	186,416,600,000
1092	State Department for Transport	9,821,100,000	84,010,000,000	93,831,100,000	9,821,100,000	84,010,000,000	93,831,100,000
	0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	319,613,449	461,000,000	780,613,449	369,613,449	461,000,000	830,613,449
	0203000 Rail Transport	-	63,109,000,000	63,109,000,000	-	63,109,000,000	63,109,000,000
	0204000 Marine Transport	1,304,690,741	18,627,000,000	19,931,690,741	1,304,690,741	18,627,000,000	19,931,690,741
	0205000 Air Transport	8,176,759,397	1,813,000,000	9,989,759,397	8,126,759,397	1,813,000,000	9,939,759,397
	0216000 Road Safety	20,036,413	-	20,036,413	20,036,413	-	20,036,413
1093	State Department for Shipping and Maritime	1,642,000,000	740,000,000	2,382,000,000	1,642,000,000	740,000,000	2,382,000,000
	0220000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs	1,642,000,000	740,000,000	2,382,000,000	1,642,000,000	740,000,000	2,382,000,000
1094	State Department for Housing, Urban Development	1,005,000,000	30,519,000,000	31,524,000,000	1,005,000,000	30,519,000,000	31,524,000,000

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VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	SUBMITTED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20			BAC RECOMMENDED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement	493,493,609	13,148,000,000	13,641,493,609	493,493,609	13,148,000,000	13,641,493,609
	0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development	235,424,672	17,371,000,000	17,606,424,672	235,424,672	17,371,000,000	17,606,424,672
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	276,081,719	-	276,081,719	276,081,719	-	276,081,719
1095	State Department for Public Works	2,330,000,000	2,103,000,000	4,433,000,000	2,330,000,000	2,103,000,000	4,433,000,000
	0103000 Government Buildings	520,601,550	1,436,782,171	1,957,383,721	520,601,550	1,264,782,171	1,785,383,721
	0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access	152,333,418	277,017,829	429,351,247	152,333,418	474,017,829	626,351,247
	0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry	386,756,264	39,100,000	425,856,264	386,756,264	14,100,000	400,856,264
	0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	1,270,308,768	350,100,000	1,620,408,768	1,270,308,768	350,100,000	1,620,408,768
1107	Ministry of Water and Sanitation	5,532,595,766	55,523,887,900	61,056,483,666	5,532,595,766	56,971,887,900	62,504,483,666
	1001000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	766,403,649	84,000,000	850,403,649	766,403,649	84,000,000	850,403,649
	1004000 Water Resources Management	1,658,459,218	7,172,350,000	8,830,809,218	1,658,459,218	7,172,350,000	8,830,809,218
	1017000 Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	3,107,732,899	38,069,537,900	41,177,270,799	3,107,732,899	38,969,537,900	42,077,270,799
	1015000 P1: Water Storage and Flood Control	-	10,198,000,000	10,198,000,000	-	10,746,000,000	10,746,000,000
1108	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	10,179,800,000	7,841,443,400	18,021,243,400	10,179,800,000	7,200,443,400	17,380,243,400
	1002000 Environment Management and						

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VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	SUBMITTED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20			BAC RECOMMENDED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20		
		GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	Summary of Ministerial Budget Ceilings for FY 2019/20 in Kshs in Millions						
	Protection	1,679,989,909	2,837,443,400	4,517,433,309	1,679,989,909	2,396,443,400	4,076,433,309
	1010000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	315,956,263	-	315,956,263	315,956,263	-	315,956,263
	1012000 Meteorological Services	1,084,552,081	1,030,000,000	2,114,552,081	1,084,552,081	1,030,000,000	2,114,552,081
	1018000 Forests and Water Towers Conservation	7,099,301,747	3,974,000,000	11,073,301,747	7,099,301,747	3,774,000,000	10,873,301,747
1112	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning	3,016,200,000	3,597,600,000	6,613,800,000	3,016,200,000	3,597,600,000	6,613,800,000
	0101000 Land Policy and Planning	3,016,200,000	3,597,600,000	6,613,800,000	3,016,200,000	3,597,600,000	6,613,800,000
1122	State Department for Information Communications and Technology & Innovation	2,729,000,000	19,111,000,000	21,840,000,000	3,043,000,000	25,191,000,000	28,234,000,000
	0207000 P1: General Administration Planning and Support Services	241,036,648	-	241,036,648	241,036,648	-	241,036,648
	0210000 P4: ICT Infrastructure Development	354,259,795	16,006,385,886	16,360,645,681	598,259,795	22,166,385,886	22,764,645,681
	0217000 P5: E-Government Services	1,374,593,003	2,964,614,114	4,339,207,117	1,244,593,003	2,964,614,114	4,209,207,117
	Programme 4: Film Development Services	759,110,554	140,000,000	899,110,554	959,110,554	60,000,000	1,019,110,554
1123	State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	4,526,800,000	747,000,000	5,273,800,000	4,412,800,000	747,000,000	5,159,800,000
	0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	250,498,990	-	250,498,990	250,498,990	-	250,498,990
	0208000 Information and Communication Services	4,066,101,010	578,000,000	4,644,101,010	3,952,101,010	578,000,000	4,530,101,010
	0209000 Mass Media Skills Development	210,200,000	169,000,000	379,200,000	210,200,000	169,000,000	379,200,000
1132	State Department for Sports	1,260,190,000	13,900,000,000	15,160,190,000	1,260,190,000	13,900,000,000	15,160,190,000

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Summary of Ministerial Budget Ceilings for FY 2019/20 in Kshs in Millions		SUBMITTED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20			BAC RECOMMENDED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20		
VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0901000 P.1 Sports	1,260,190,000	13,900,000,000	15,160,190,000	1,260,190,000	13,900,000,000	15,160,190,000
1134	State Department for Culture and Heritage	3,018,200,000	552,000,000	3,570,200,000	3,018,200,000	552,000,000	3,570,200,000
	0902000 Culture Development	1,838,542,058	88,600,000	1,927,142,058	1,838,542,058	88,600,000	1,927,142,058
	0903000 The Arts	235,469,333	-	235,469,333	235,469,333	-	235,469,333
	0904000 Library Services	771,827,227	463,400,000	1,235,227,227	771,827,227	463,400,000	1,235,227,227
	0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	172,361,382	-	172,361,382	172,361,382	-	172,361,382
1152	State Department for Energy	5,752,000,000	71,667,000,000	77,419,000,000	5,752,000,000	71,667,000,000	77,419,000,000
	0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	424,997,669	125,000,000	549,997,669	424,997,669	125,000,000	549,997,669
	0212000 Power Generation	1,775,281,210	9,649,000,000	11,424,281,210	1,775,281,210	9,649,000,000	11,424,281,210
	0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution	3,353,092,000	61,216,000,000	64,569,092,000	3,353,092,000	61,216,000,000	64,569,092,000
	0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies	198,629,121	677,000,000	875,629,121	198,629,121	677,000,000	875,629,121
1162	State Department for Livestock	2,109,000,000	4,548,200,000	6,657,200,000	2,139,000,000	4,848,200,000	6,987,200,000
	0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development	2,109,000,000	4,548,200,000	6,657,200,000	2,139,000,000	4,848,200,000	6,987,200,000
1165	State Department for Crop Development	3,890,200,000	17,908,800,000	21,799,000,000	4,183,200,000	18,008,800,000	22,192,000,000
	0107000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	3,034,333,232	471,100,000	3,505,433,232	3,327,333,232	471,100,000	3,798,433,232
	0108000 Crop Development and Management	727,917,490	15,978,365,772	16,706,283,262	727,917,490	16,078,365,772	16,806,283,262

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Summary of Ministerial Budget Ceilings for FY 2019/20 in Kshs in Millions		SUBMITTED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20			BAC RECOMMENDED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20		
VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management	127,949,278	1,459,334,228	1,587,283,506	127,949,278	1,459,334,228	1,587,283,506
1164	State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture & the Blue Economy	1,770,776,973	6,144,876,955	7,915,653,928	1,770,776,973	4,894,876,955	6,665,653,928
	0111000 Fisheries Development and Management	1,476,787,952	2,459,376,955	3,936,164,907	1,476,787,952	2,459,376,955	3,936,164,907
	0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	157,096,172	-	157,096,172	157,096,172	-	157,096,172
	0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy	136,892,849	3,685,500,000	3,822,392,849	136,892,849	2,435,500,000	2,572,392,849
1167	State Department for Irrigation	978,000,000	7,972,606,674	8,950,606,674	978,000,000	8,499,606,674	9,477,606,674
	1014000 Irrigation and Land Reclamation	789,185,661	6,942,606,674	7,731,792,335	789,185,661	6,942,606,674	7,731,792,335
	Programme 2: Water Harvesting and Storage for Irrigation	159,838,438	-	159,838,438	159,838,438	527,000,000	686,838,438
	Programme 3: General Administration, Planning and Support Services	28,975,901	1,030,000,000	1,058,975,901	28,975,901	1,030,000,000	1,058,975,901
1168	State Department for Agricultural Research	5,561,333,367	795,000,000	6,356,333,367	5,561,333,367	795,000,000	6,356,333,367
	0120000 Agricultural Research & Development	5,561,333,367	795,000,000	6,356,333,367	5,561,333,367	795,000,000	6,356,333,367
1173	State Department for Cooperatives	732,900,000	3,840,500,000	4,573,400,000	732,900,000	3,765,500,000	4,498,400,000
	0304000 Cooperative Development and Management	732,900,000	3,840,500,000	4,573,400,000	732,900,000	3,765,500,000	4,498,400,000
1175	State Department for Industrialisation	3,265,614,000	6,015,000,000	9,280,614,000	3,440,614,000	5,915,000,000	9,355,614,000
	0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	463,155,981	230,000,000	693,155,981	463,155,981	230,000,000	693,155,981

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Summary of Ministerial Budget Ceilings for FY 2019/20 in Kshs in Millions		SUBMITTED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20			BAC RECOMMENDED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20		
VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0302000 Industrial Development and Investments	1,432,989,956	1,429,000,000	2,861,989,956	1,532,989,956	1,729,000,000	3,261,989,956
	0303000 Standards and Business Incubation	1,369,468,063	4,356,000,000	5,725,468,063	1,444,468,063	3,956,000,000	5,400,468,063
1174	State Department for Trade	1,652,900,000	500,000,000	2,152,900,000	1,692,900,000	460,000,000	2,152,900,000
	0307000 Trade Development and Promotion	1,652,900,000	500,000,000	2,152,900,000	1,692,900,000	460,000,000	2,152,900,000
1184	State Department for Labour	2,767,370,000	3,290,100,000	6,057,470,000	2,943,370,000	3,290,100,000	6,233,470,000
	0910000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	549,490,239	-	549,490,239	549,490,239	-	549,490,239
	0906000 Promotion of the Best Labour Practice	730,761,327	48,320,000	779,081,327	730,761,327	48,320,000	779,081,327
	0907000 Manpower Development, Employment and Productivity Management	1,487,118,434	3,241,780,000	4,728,898,434	1,663,118,434	3,241,780,000	4,904,898,434
1185	State Department for Social Protection, Pensions & Senior Citizens Affairs	18,925,310,000	14,478,569,200	33,403,879,200	19,825,310,000	14,487,319,200	34,312,629,200
	0908000 Social Development and Children Services	3,292,345,918	1,083,100,000	4,375,445,918	3,292,345,918	1,091,850,000	4,384,195,918
	0909000 National Social Safety Net	15,281,823,524	13,395,469,200	28,677,292,724	16,181,823,524	13,395,469,200	29,577,292,724
	0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	351,140,558	-	351,140,558	351,140,558	-	351,140,558
1192	State Department for Mining	632,326,074	313,000,000	945,326,074	632,326,074	574,000,000	1,206,326,074
	1007000 P1: General Administration Planning and Support Services	333,574,490	55,800,000	389,374,490	333,574,490	55,800,000	389,374,490
	1009000 Mineral						

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VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	Resources Management	215,625,890	159,200,000	374,825,890	215,625,890	420,200,000	635,825,890
	1021000: Geological Surveys and Geo Information	83,125,694	98,000,000	181,125,694	83,125,694	98,000,000	181,125,694
1193	State Department for Petroleum	269,000,000	5,438,102,900	5,707,102,900	269,000,000	5,438,102,900	5,707,102,900
	0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas	269,000,000	5,438,102,900	5,707,102,900	269,000,000	5,438,102,900	5,707,102,900
1202	State Department for Tourism	6,345,928,800	1,530,000,000	7,875,928,800	6,345,928,800	1,530,000,000	7,875,928,800
	0306000 Tourism Development and Promotion	6,345,928,800	1,530,000,000	7,875,928,800	6,345,928,800	1,530,000,000	7,875,928,800
1203	State Department for Wildlife	7,788,168,700	1,118,000,000	8,906,168,700	7,788,168,700	1,368,000,000	9,156,168,700
	1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management	7,788,168,700	1,118,000,000	8,906,168,700	7,788,168,700	1,368,000,000	9,156,168,700
1213	State Department for Public Service	8,411,649,764	1,497,810,000	9,909,459,764	8,411,649,764	1,497,810,000	9,909,459,764
	0710000 Public Service Transformation	3,794,562,230	1,447,810,000	5,242,372,230	3,794,562,230	1,447,810,000	5,242,372,230
	0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	4,617,087,534	50,000,000	4,667,087,534	4,617,087,534	50,000,000	4,667,087,534
1214	State Department for Youth	11,405,472,000	6,454,640,000	17,860,112,000	11,435,472,000	5,959,890,000	17,395,362,000
	0711000 Youth Empowerment	11,405,472,000	6,454,640,000	17,860,112,000	11,435,472,000	5,959,890,000	17,395,362,000
1212	State Department for Gender	1,591,730,000	2,831,652,764	4,423,382,764	1,511,730,000	2,831,652,764	4,343,382,764
	0911000 Community Development	-	2,130,000,000	2,130,000,000	-	2,130,000,000	2,130,000,000
	0912000 Gender Empowerment	1,178,079,125	701,652,764	1,879,731,889	1,098,079,125	701,652,764	1,799,731,889
	0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	413,650,875	-	413,650,875	413,650,875	-	413,650,875

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VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
1221	State Department for East African Community	571,300,000	-	571,300,000	671,300,000	-	671,300,000
	0305000 PI: East African Affairs and Regional Integration	571,300,000	-	571,300,000	671,300,000	-	671,300,000
1222	State Department for Regional & Northern Corridor Development	2,131,600,000	2,742,600,000	4,874,200,000	2,131,600,000	3,242,600,000	5,374,200,000
	1013000 Integrated Regional Development	2,131,600,000	2,742,600,000	4,874,200,000	2,131,600,000	3,242,600,000	5,374,200,000
1252	State Law Office and Department of Justice	5,078,500,000	230,000,000	5,308,500,000	5,103,500,000	230,000,000	5,333,500,000
	0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs	1,821,702,641	-	1,821,702,641	1,846,702,641	-	1,846,702,641
	0606000 Legal Services	2,478,794,518	170,500,000	2,649,294,518	2,478,794,518	170,500,000	2,649,294,518
	0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	778,002,841	59,500,000	837,502,841	778,002,841	59,500,000	837,502,841
1261	The Judiciary	14,066,600,000	4,390,400,000	18,457,000,000	14,466,600,000	4,390,400,000	18,857,000,000
	0610000 Dispensation of Justice	14,066,600,000	4,390,400,000	18,457,000,000	14,466,600,000	4,390,400,000	18,857,000,000
1271	Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	2,941,620,000	25,000,000	2,966,620,000	2,941,620,000	25,000,000	2,966,620,000
	0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption	2,941,620,000	25,000,000	2,966,620,000	2,941,620,000	25,000,000	2,966,620,000
1281	National Intelligence Service	37,660,000,000	-	37,660,000,000	37,660,000,000	-	37,660,000,000
	0804000 National Security Intelligence	37,660,000,000	-	37,660,000,000	37,660,000,000	-	37,660,000,000
1291	Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	2,936,180,000	107,500,000	3,043,680,000	2,936,180,000	107,500,000	3,043,680,000
	0612000 Public Prosecution Services	2,936,180,000	107,500,000	3,043,680,000	2,936,180,000	107,500,000	3,043,680,000
1311	Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	798,710,000	-	798,710,000	1,298,710,000	-	1,298,710,000

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	0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties	798,710,000	-	798,710,000	1,298,710,000	-	1,298,710,000
1321	Witness Protection Agency	481,600,000	-	481,600,000	481,600,000	-	481,600,000
	0615000 Witness Protection	481,600,000	-	481,600,000	481,600,000	-	481,600,000
2011	Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	384,301,220	-	384,301,220	384,301,220	-	384,301,220
	0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	384,301,220	-	384,301,220	384,301,220	-	384,301,220
2021	National Land Commission	1,308,200,000	-	1,308,200,000	1,308,200,000	-	1,308,200,000
	0113000 Land Administration and Management	1,308,200,000	-	1,308,200,000	1,308,200,000	-	1,308,200,000
2031	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	4,760,410,000	43,000,000	4,803,410,000	4,760,410,000	43,000,000	4,803,410,000
	0617000 Management of Electoral Processes	4,227,393,635	43,000,000	4,270,393,635	4,227,393,635	43,000,000	4,270,393,635
	0618000 Delimitation of Electoral Boundaries	533,016,365	-	533,016,365	533,016,365	-	533,016,365
2051	Judicial Service Commission	480,070,000	-	480,070,000	565,070,000	-	565,070,000
	0619000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	480,070,000	-	480,070,000	565,070,000	-	565,070,000
2061	The Commission on Revenue Allocation	456,856,899	-	456,856,899	469,376,899	-	469,376,899
	0724000 Inter-Governmental Revenue and Financial Matters	456,856,899	-	456,856,899	469,376,899	-	469,376,899
2071	Public Service Commission	1,171,000,000	65,480,000	1,236,480,000	2,171,000,000	65,480,000	2,236,480,000
	0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	730,569,259	65,480,000	796,049,259	1,730,569,259	65,480,000	1,796,049,259

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Summary of Ministerial Budget Ceilings for FY 2019/20 in Kshs in Millions		SUBMITTED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20			BAC RECOMMENDED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20		
VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	0726000 Human Resource management and Development	261,328,622	-	261,328,622	261,328,622	-	261,328,622
	0727000 Governance and National Values	152,678,869	-	152,678,869	152,678,869	-	152,678,869
	Performance and Productivity Management	26,423,250	-	26,423,250	26,423,250	-	26,423,250
2081	Salaries and Remuneration Commission	649,960,000	-	649,960,000	545,360,000	-	545,360,000
	0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management	649,960,000	-	649,960,000	545,360,000	-	545,360,000
2091	Teachers Service Commission	251,697,000,000	54,000,000	251,751,000,000	252,897,000,000	54,000,000	252,951,000,000
	0509000 Teacher Resource Management	244,525,880,386	-	244,525,880,386	245,725,880,386	-	245,725,880,386
	0510000 Governance and Standards	419,501,366	-	419,501,366	419,501,366	-	419,501,366
	0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	6,751,618,248	54,000,000	6,805,618,248	6,751,618,248	54,000,000	6,805,618,248
2101	National Police Service Commission	736,870,000	-	736,870,000	736,870,000	-	736,870,000
	0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management	736,870,000	-	736,870,000	736,870,000	-	736,870,000
2111	Auditor General	5,489,110,000	224,000,000	5,713,110,000	5,489,110,000	224,000,000	5,713,110,000
	0729000 Audit Services	5,489,110,000	224,000,000	5,713,110,000	5,489,110,000	224,000,000	5,713,110,000
2121	Controller of Budget	703,100,000	-	703,100,000	703,100,000	-	703,100,000
	0730000 Control and Management of Public finances	703,100,000	-	703,100,000	703,100,000	-	703,100,000
2131	Commission on Administrative Justice	565,040,000	-	565,040,000	565,040,000	-	565,040,000
	0731000 Promotion of						

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Summary of Ministerial Budget Ceilings for FY 2019/20 in Kshs in Millions		SUBMITTED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20			BAC RECOMMENDED ESTIMATES FOR 2019/20		
VOTE	PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES
	Administrative Justice	565,040,000	-	565,040,000	565,040,000	-	565,040,000
2141	National Gender and Equality Commission	428,930,000	4,000,000	432,930,000	638,930,000	4,000,000	642,930,000
	0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from Discrimination	428,930,000	4,000,000	432,930,000	638,930,000	4,000,000	642,930,000
2151	Independent Policing Oversight Authority	892,700,000	-	892,700,000	892,700,000	-	892,700,000
	0622000 Policing Oversight Services	892,700,000	-	892,700,000	892,700,000	-	892,700,000
2041	Senate	13,767,600,000	3,065,550,000	16,833,150,000	13,646,600,000	3,065,550,000	16,712,150,000
	Senate Affairs	7,593,144,400	-	7,593,144,400	7,215,144,400	-	7,215,144,400
	General Admin., Planning and Support Services	6,174,455,600	3,065,550,000	9,240,005,600	6,431,455,600	3,065,550,000	9,497,005,600
2042	National Assembly	26,792,150,000	-	26,792,150,000	23,882,141,000	-	23,882,141,000
	National Legislation, Representation and Oversight	26,792,150,000	-	26,792,150,000	23,882,141,000	-	23,882,141,000
	TOTAL	1,212,390,562,011	691,529,809,308	1,903,920,371,319	1,226,451,473,011	702,413,809,308	1,928,865,282,319

...../Schedule II

SECOND SCHEDULE

POLICY RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE ANNUAL ESTIMATES FOR THE FY 2019/2020

- (i) THAT, the Kshs. 4.6 billion allocated to the Ministry of Health for the rollout of Universal Health Care to the 43 Counties be released only upon provision of a summative report on the progress of the Universal Health Care rollout in the 4 pilot counties;
- (ii) THAT, the National Assembly Health Committee and the Senate Standing Committee on Health jointly come up with a framework for overseeing the level five hospitals, in particular, to ensure that projects funded by conditional grants are properly implemented;
- (iii) THAT, the National Treasury comes up with a framework for the completion of stalled projects by October 1, 2019;
- (iv) THAT, the House considers amending the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 to put sanctions and penalise any Ministry, Department or Agency that fails to settle outstanding commitments, or that commits Government when there are inadequate provisions;
- (v) THAT, the State Department for Early Learning and Basic Education should conduct an infrastructural audit in all public schools within the next three months to identify infrastructural gaps and prepare a plan of action aimed at ensuring the distribution of the funds is equitable and priority accorded to schools located in rural areas. Further, the State Department should submit quarterly reports on how infrastructural funds have been utilised;
- (vi) THAT, the State Department for Vocational and Technical Training, the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government and the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NGCDF) management should initiate modalities within the next three months to ensure that the stalled Technical Training Institutes (TTIs) projects are completed;
- (vii) THAT, funds earmarked for relief food should be budgeted for under the Ministry of Devolution to ensure adequate and timely planning and distribution of the requisite money and relief food to Kenyans in need throughout the year;
- (viii) THAT, beginning FY 2019/20, the Controller of Budget reports on non-financial performance in its quarterly budget implementation reports to facilitate proper oversight by Parliament and the county assemblies as per the constitutional requirements;
- (ix) THAT, the responsible Cabinet Secretaries ensure that regulations on the Cherry Revolving Fund under the State Department for Cooperatives as well as the *Ajira* Fund under the State Department of ICT are developed and fast tracked in order to ensure proper operationalisation of the Funds, and are submitted to Parliament for consideration before the end of the 1st quarter of the FY 2019/20;
- (x) THAT, the State Department responsible for sports prepares and submits its planned activities and expenditure plans which will be funded by the proceeds from the Sports, Arts

and Social Development Fund for pre-budget scrutiny by the relevant committee in the next budget process;

- (xi) THAT, starting July 1, 2019, the National Tree Planting Campaign Project be implemented by way of an inter-sectoral approach, and undertaken by institutions with the technical know-how such as the Kenya Forest Service, through community forest associations, Kenya Water Towers Agency and the Kenya Forestry Research Institute, instead of being a project exclusive to the headquarters of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry;
- (xii) THAT, the Cross-County Bulk Water and Sanitation Programme be rolled out in a manner that promotes equitable distribution of water resources throughout the country;
- (xiii) THAT, the National Treasury considers providing for resources in the 2019/20 financial year to rehabilitate roads that were recently washed away by floods across the country;
- (xiv) THAT, the Parliamentary Service Commission budgets for the retired Speakers as per the Retirement Benefits (Deputy President and Designated State Officers) Act, 2015 commencing July 1, 2019 akin to other arms of Government which also incorporate budgeting for the respective offices contemplated in the Act; and
- (xv) THAT, both Bus Rapid Transit and Diesel Multiple Units be domiciled in the State Department for Transport and that the Kenya National Shipping Line remains in the State Department for Shipping and Maritime Affairs for ease of coordination and management.

...../Schedule III

THIRD SCHEDULE

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR FY 2018/19 (IN KSHS)

(ORDER NO. 16)

JIOP

Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
VOTE, PROGRAMME CODES & TITLE	CHANGE IN GROSS CURRENT ESTIMATES	CHANGE IN GROSS CAPITAL ESTIMATES	CHANGE IN GROSS TOTAL ESTIMATES	Recurrent Estimates	Capital Estimates	Gross Estimates
1011 The Presidency	1,530,033,366	25,044,763	1,555,078,129	1,749,815,242	28,435,701	1,778,250,943
0702000 Cabinet Affairs	162,253,794	(143,055,237)	19,198,557	162,253,794	(143,055,237)	19,198,557
0703000 Government Advisory Services	(10,000,000)	213,000,000	203,000,000	(10,000,000)	213,000,000	203,000,000
0704000 State House Affairs	881,197,645	(14,900,000)	866,297,645	881,197,645	(14,900,000)	866,297,645
0734000 Deputy President Services	496,581,927	(30,000,000)	466,581,927	496,581,927	(30,000,000)	466,581,927
1021 State Department for Interior	14,593,523,130	(389,000,000)	14,204,523,130	15,073,850,571	(389,000,000)	14,684,850,571
0601000 Policing Services	8,418,148,127	(284,000,000)	8,134,148,127	8,468,148,127	(284,000,000)	8,184,148,127
0602000 Planning, Policy Coordination and Support Service	6,990,897,117	(105,000,000)	6,885,897,117	6,990,897,117	(105,000,000)	6,885,897,117
0603000 Government Printing Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
0605000 Population Management Services	(815,522,114)	-	(815,522,114)	(815,522,114)	-	(815,522,114)
00624000 Betting Control, Licensing and Regulation Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
1023 State Department for Correctional Services	210,505,022	(1,172,971,538)	(962,466,516)	214,140,457	(1,082,583,418)	(868,442,961)

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
0602000 Planning, Policy Coordination and Support Service	-	-	-	-	-	-
0604000 Correctional services	180,876,525	(1,166,371,538)	(985,495,013)	180,876,525	(1,166,371,538)	(985,495,013)
0623000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	29,628,497	(6,600,000)	23,028,497	29,628,497	(6,600,000)	23,028,497
1024 State Department for Immigration and Citizen Services	423,883,617	604,279,857	1,028,163,474	583,021,044	712,596,885	1,295,617,929
0605000 Population Management Services	423,883,617	604,279,857	1,028,163,474	423,883,617	604,279,857	1,028,163,474
1032 State Department for Devolution	558,512,937	5,213,700,000	5,772,212,937	1,242,457,806	5,213,700,000	6,456,157,806
0712000 Devolution Services	(4,100,000)	6,213,700,000	6,209,600,000	(4,100,000)	6,213,700,000	6,209,600,000
0732000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	75,100,000	(1,000,000,000)	(924,900,000)	75,100,000	(1,000,000,000)	(924,900,000)
0713000 Special Initiatives	487,512,937	-	487,512,937	787,512,937	-	787,512,937
1035 State Department for Development of the ASAL	244,383,270	(171,000,000)	73,383,270	244,383,270	(171,000,000)	73,383,270
0733000 Accelerated ASAL Development	244,383,270	(171,000,000)	73,383,270	244,383,270	(171,000,000)	73,383,270
1041 Ministry of Defence	5,512,162,820	2,266,712,561	7,778,875,381	5,518,805,218	2,266,712,561	7,785,517,779
0801000 Defense	5,576,162,820	2,266,712,561	7,842,875,381	5,576,162,820	2,266,712,561	7,842,875,381
0802000 Civil Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-
0803000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(64,000,000)	-	(64,000,000)	(64,000,000)	-	(64,000,000)
0805000 National Space Management	-	-	-	-	-	-
1052 Ministry of Foreign Affairs	1,124,581,588	300,000,000	1,424,581,588	1,124,581,588	300,000,000	1,424,581,588

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
0714000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	586,706,970	7,000,000	593,706,970	586,706,970	7,000,000	593,706,970
0715000 Foreign Relation and Diplomacy	537,874,618	293,000,000	830,874,618	537,874,618	293,000,000	830,874,618
0741000 Economic and Commercial Diplomacy	-	-	-	-	-	-
0742000 Foreign Policy Research, Capacity Dev and Technical Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	-
1064 State Department for Vocational and Technical Training	2,616,025,000	533,735,000	3,149,760,000	2,616,025,000	3,273,735,000	5,889,760,000
0505000 Technical Vocational Education and Training	2,616,725,000	426,000,000	3,042,725,000	2,616,725,000	3,166,000,000	5,782,725,000
0507000 Youth Training and Development	(300,000)	107,735,000	107,435,000	(300,000)	107,735,000	107,435,000
0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)
1065 State Department for University Education	14,161,724,518	(1,756,940,431)	12,404,784,087	14,161,724,518	(1,716,940,431)	12,444,784,087
0504000 University Education	14,131,724,518	(1,756,940,431)	12,374,784,087	14,131,724,518	(1,716,940,431)	12,414,784,087
0506000 Research, Science, Technology and Innovation	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
1066 State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education	203,985,000	624,000,000	827,985,000	203,985,000	624,000,000	827,985,000
0501000 Primary Education	(2,077,501)	1,054,000,000	1,051,922,499	(2,077,501)	1,054,000,000	1,051,922,499
0502000 Secondary	-	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)	-	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
Education						
0503000 Quality Assurance and Standards	146,159,082	(10,000,000)	136,159,082	146,159,082	(10,000,000)	136,159,082
0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	59,903,419	(120,000,000)	(60,096,581)	59,903,419	(120,000,000)	(60,096,581)
1068 State Department for Post Training and Skills Development	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
0508000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	30,000,000
1071 The National Treasury	(24,058,180,212)	(11,834,589,317)	(35,892,769,529)	(24,058,180,212)	(11,834,589,317)	(35,892,769,529)
0717000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(25,850,344,547)	(136,044,200)	(25,986,388,747)	(25,850,344,547)	(136,044,200)	(25,986,388,747)
0718000 Public Financial Management	1,771,120,644	(11,821,710,190)	(10,050,589,546)	1,771,120,644	(11,821,710,190)	(10,050,589,546)
0719000 Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management	28,959,739	123,165,073	152,124,812	28,959,739	123,165,073	152,124,812
0720000 Market Competition	-	-	-	-	-	-
0740000 Government Clearing Services	(7,916,048)	-	(7,916,048)	(7,916,048)	-	(7,916,048)
1072 State Department for Planning and Statistics	(17,414,000)	(791,360,000)	(808,774,000)	35,295,474	(780,975,409)	(745,679,935)
0703000 Government Advisory Services				-	-	-
0706000 Economic Policy and National Planning	(4,000,000)	(656,000,000)	(660,000,000)	(4,000,000)	(656,000,000)	(660,000,000)
0707000 National Statistical Information Services	-	(110,800,000)	(110,800,000)	-	(110,800,000)	(110,800,000)
0708000 Monitoring and Evaluation	-	(24,560,000)	(24,560,000)	-	(24,560,000)	(24,560,000)

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
Services						
0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(13,414,000)	-	(13,414,000)	(13,414,000)	-	(13,414,000)
1081 Ministry of Health	4,120,081,125	(8,962,964,647)	(4,842,883,522)	4,120,081,125	(8,962,964,647)	(4,842,883,522)
0401000 Preventive, Promotive & RMNCAH	474,561,082	535,661,136	1,010,222,218	474,561,082	535,661,136	1,010,222,218
0402000 National Referral & Specialized Services	3,013,800,000	(6,751,917,287)	(3,738,117,287)	3,013,800,000	(6,751,917,287)	(3,738,117,287)
0403000 Health Research and Development	1,026,000,000	-	1,026,000,000	1,026,000,000	-	1,026,000,000
0404000 General Administration, Planning & Support Services	(394,279,957)	(1,722,474,785)	(2,116,754,742)	(394,279,957)	(1,722,474,785)	(2,116,754,742)
0405000 Health Policy, Standards and Regulations	-	(1,024,233,711)	(1,024,233,711)	-	(1,024,233,711)	(1,024,233,711)
1091 State Department for Infrastructure	244,200,000	(1,004,096,162)	(759,896,162)	254,960,050	(44,096,162)	210,863,888
0202000 Road Transport	244,200,000	(1,004,096,162)	(759,896,162)	244,200,000	(44,096,162)	200,103,838
1092 State Department for Transport	762,000,000	29,960,798,965	30,722,798,965	770,738,603	29,960,798,965	30,731,537,568
0201000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	3,000,000	(669,221,416)	(666,221,416)	3,000,000	(669,221,416)	(666,221,416)
0203000 Rail Transport	-	31,422,652,233	31,422,652,233	-	31,422,652,233	31,422,652,233
0204000 Marine Transport	-	(476,000,000)	(476,000,000)	-	(476,000,000)	(476,000,000)
0205000 Air Transport	530,000,000	(316,631,852)	213,368,148	530,000,000	(316,631,852)	213,368,148
0216000 Road Safety	229,000,000	-	229,000,000	229,000,000	-	229,000,000
1093 State Department for Shipping and Maritime	263,284,535	-	263,284,535	263,284,535	-	263,284,535

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
0220000 Shipping and Maritime Affairs	263,284,535	-	263,284,535	263,284,535	-	263,284,535
1094 State Department for Housing & Urban Development	39,118,368	5,381,652,126	5,420,770,494	39,118,368	8,195,293,996	8,234,412,364
0105000 Urban Development and Human Settlement	(9,138,342)	(100,000,000)	(109,138,342)	(9,138,342)	(100,000,000)	(109,138,342)
0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development	52,169,724	5,481,652,126	5,533,821,850	52,169,724	7,335,652,126	7,387,821,850
0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(3,913,014)	-	(3,913,014)	(3,913,014)	50,000,000	46,086,986
1095 State Department for Public Works	(9,194,631)	(770,200,000)	(779,394,631)	4,483,801	(534,176,066)	(529,692,265)
0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-
0103000 Government Buildings	(12,939,251)	(646,440,000)	(659,379,251)	(12,939,251)	(646,440,000)	(659,379,251)
0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access	1,216,887	(43,960,000)	(42,743,113)	1,216,887	(43,960,000)	(42,743,113)
0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	2,527,733	(29,800,000)	(27,272,267)	2,527,733	(29,800,000)	(27,272,267)
0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry	-	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)	-	(50,000,000)	(50,000,000)
1096 State Department for Housing, Urban Development and Public Works	130,244,481	39,465,277	169,709,758	130,244,481	39,465,277	169,709,758
0102000 Housing Development and Human Settlement	-	(7,607,150)	(7,607,150)	-	(7,607,150)	(7,607,150)
0103000 Government Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-
0104000 Coastline Infrastructure and Pedestrian Access	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
0105000 Urban and Metropolitan Development	792,900	48,427,017	49,219,917	792,900	48,427,017	49,219,917
0106000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	129,451,581	-	129,451,581	129,451,581	-	129,451,581
0218000 Regulation and Development of the Construction Industry	-	(1,354,590)	(1,354,590)	-	(1,354,590)	(1,354,590)
1107 State Department for Water and Sanitation	1,222,215,105	(13,000,630,498)	(11,778,415,393)	1,241,006,443	(12,965,635,784)	(11,724,629,341)
1001000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	176,818,058	-	176,818,058	176,818,058	-	176,818,058
1004000 Water Resources Management	253,907,400	(2,152,500,000)	(1,898,592,600)	253,907,400	(2,152,500,000)	(1,898,592,600)
1017000 Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Development	861,489,647	(7,494,646,262)	(6,633,156,615)	861,489,647	(7,494,646,262)	(6,633,156,615)
1014000 Irrigation and Land Reclamation	(36,000,000)	-	(36,000,000)	(36,000,000)	-	(36,000,000)
1015000 Water Storage and Flood Control	(34,000,000)	(3,353,484,236)	(3,387,484,236)	(34,000,000)	(3,353,484,236)	(3,387,484,236)
1108 Ministry of Environment and Forestry	23,528,956	(1,725,176,845)	(1,701,647,889)	237,460,473	(1,632,532,415)	(1,395,071,942)
1002000 Environment Management and Protection	48,165,368	8,823,155	56,988,523	48,165,368	8,823,155	56,988,523
1010000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	3,294,619	-	3,294,619	3,294,619	-	3,294,619
1012000 Meteorological Services	9,587,422	(60,000,000)	(50,412,578)	9,587,422	(60,000,000)	(50,412,578)
1018000 Forests and Water Towers Conservation	29,516,334	(1,674,000,000)	(1,644,483,666)	29,516,334	(1,674,000,000)	(1,644,483,666)

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
1008000 Resources Surveys and Remote Sensing	(67,034,787)	-	(67,034,787)	(67,034,787)	-	(67,034,787)
1112 Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning	37,800,000	(692,900,000)	(655,100,000)	37,800,000	(582,137,560)	(544,337,560)
0101000 Land Policy and Planning	37,800,000	(692,900,000)	(655,100,000)	37,800,000	(692,900,000)	(655,100,000)
1122 State Department for Information Communication Technology	106,297,818	2,258,082,272	2,364,380,090	123,375,116	2,258,082,272	2,381,457,388
0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	81,507,091	-	81,507,091	81,507,091	-	81,507,091
0210000 ICT Infrastructure Development	-	2,658,082,272	2,658,082,272	-	2,658,082,272	2,658,082,272
0217000 E-Government Services	24,790,727	(400,000,000)	(375,209,273)	24,790,727	(400,000,000)	(375,209,273)
1123 State Department for Broadcasting & Telecommunications	925,300,000	-	925,300,000	2,376,319,231	-	2,376,319,231
0207000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	1,459,276	-	1,459,276	45,759,276	-	45,759,276
0208000 Information and Communication Services	923,840,724	-	923,840,724	923,840,724	-	923,840,724
0209000 Mass Media Skills Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
1132 State Department for Sports	8,517,300,000	20,000,000	8,537,300,000	9,132,789,221	20,000,000	9,152,789,221
0901000 Sports	8,517,300,000	20,000,000	8,537,300,000	8,517,300,000	20,000,000	8,537,300,000
1134 State Department for Culture and Heritage	366,640,000	-	366,640,000	421,301,724	-	421,301,724
0902000 Culture	320,200,000	-	320,200,000	320,200,000	-	320,200,000
0903000 The Arts	(8,000,000)	-	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	-	(8,000,000)

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
0904000 Library Services	18,640,000	-	18,640,000	18,640,000	-	18,640,000
0905000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	35,800,000	-	35,800,000	35,800,000	-	35,800,000
1152 State Department for Energy	723,000,000	(3,199,871,223)	(2,476,871,223)	723,000,000	(3,963,105,633)	(3,240,105,633)
0211000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	53,000,000	-	53,000,000	53,000,000	-	53,000,000
0212000 Power Generation	670,000,000	(4,341,769,777)	(3,671,769,777)	670,000,000	(4,341,769,777)	(3,671,769,777)
0213000 Power Transmission and Distribution	-	1,521,898,554	1,521,898,554	-	758,664,144	758,664,144
0214000 Alternative Energy Technologies	-	(380,000,000)	(380,000,000)	-	(380,000,000)	(380,000,000)
1162 State Department for Livestock.	31,000,000	192,939,032	223,939,032	235,501,879	460,111,281	695,613,160
0112000 Livestock Resources Management and Development	31,000,000	192,939,032	223,939,032	128,000,000	242,939,032	370,939,032
1165 State Department for Crop Development	8,467,757,748	(213,401,349)	8,254,356,399	8,969,220,015	(145,373,754)	8,823,846,261
0107000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	2,152,120,935	(42,000,000)	2,110,120,935	2,152,120,935	(42,000,000)	2,110,120,935
0108000 Crop Development and Management	6,315,636,813	742,246,401	7,057,883,214	6,315,636,813	742,246,401	7,057,883,214
0109000 Agribusiness and Information Management	-	(913,647,750)	(913,647,750)	-	(913,647,750)	(913,647,750)
1166 State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture & the Blue Economy	126,100,000	(675,000,000)	(548,900,000)	126,100,000	(675,000,000)	(548,900,000)
0111000 Fisheries Development and	11,100,000	(272,880,000)	(261,780,000)	11,100,000	(272,880,000)	(261,780,000)

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
Management						
0117000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-
0118000 Development and Coordination of the Blue Economy	115,000,000	(402,120,000)	(287,120,000)	115,000,000	(402,120,000)	(287,120,000)
1167 State Department for Irrigation	138,657,972	176,193,236	314,851,208	848,695,244	176,193,236	1,024,888,480
1014000 Irrigation and Land Reclamation	104,882,438	176,193,236	281,075,674	104,882,438	176,193,236	281,075,674
01016000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	33,775,534	-	33,775,534	33,775,534	-	33,775,534
1168 State Department for Agricultural Research	902,000,000	229,531,058	1,131,531,058	902,000,000	393,531,058	1,295,531,058
0120000 Agricultural Research & Development	902,000,000	229,531,058	1,131,531,058	902,000,000	229,531,058	1,131,531,058
1173 State Department for Cooperatives	88,400,000	38,000,000	126,400,000	88,400,000	38,000,000	126,400,000
0304000 Cooperative Development and Management	88,400,000	38,000,000	126,400,000	88,400,000	38,000,000	126,400,000
1174 State Department for Trade	103,000,439	(40,000,000)	63,000,439	135,421,174	(40,000,000)	95,421,174
0307000 Trade Development and Promotion	103,000,439	(40,000,000)	63,000,439	103,000,439	(40,000,000)	63,000,439
1175 State Department for Industrialization	318,500,000	(995,000,000)	(676,500,000)	640,400,267	(995,000,000)	(354,599,733)
0301000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	285,000,000	4,977,348	289,977,348	285,000,000	4,977,348	289,977,348
0302000 Industrial Development and Investments	33,500,000	(699,977,348)	(666,477,348)	33,500,000	(699,977,348)	(666,477,348)

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
0303000 Standards and Business Incubation	-	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)	-	(300,000,000)	(300,000,000)
0307000 Trade Development and Promotion	103,000,439	(40,000,000)	63,000,439	103,000,439	(40,000,000)	63,000,439
1184 State Department for Labour	(110,000,000)	(8,100,000)	(118,100,000)	(110,000,000)	(8,100,000)	(118,100,000)
0910000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	(86,217,005)	-	(86,217,005)	(86,217,005)	-	(86,217,005)
0906000 Promotion of the Best Labour Practice	(10,582,995)	-	(10,582,995)	(10,582,995)	-	(10,582,995)
0907000 Manpower Development, Employment and Productivity Management	(13,200,000)	(8,100,000)	(21,300,000)	(13,200,000)	(8,100,000)	(21,300,000)
1185 State Department for Social Protection, Pensions and Senior Citizens Affairs	231,358,492	397,199,603	628,558,095	231,358,492	397,199,603	628,558,095
0908000 Social Development and Children Services	225,358,492	-	225,358,492	225,358,492	-	225,358,492
0909000 National Social Safety Net	-	397,199,603	397,199,603	-	397,199,603	397,199,603
0914000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000
1192 State Department for Mining	105,360,122	(17,000,000)	88,360,122	131,741,607	(17,000,000)	114,741,607
1007000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	9,432,692	(12,000,000)	(2,567,308)	9,432,692	(12,000,000)	(2,567,308)
1008000 Resources Surveys and Remote Sensing	-	-	-	-	-	-
1009000 Mineral Resources	95,927,430	(5,000,000)	90,927,430	95,927,430	(5,000,000)	90,927,430

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.							
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates			
Management							
1193 State Department for Petroleum	25,634,428	(50,019,341)	(24,384,913)	25,634,428	(50,019,341)	(24,384,913)	
0215000 Exploration and Distribution of Oil and Gas	25,634,428	(50,019,341)	(24,384,913)	25,634,428	(50,019,341)	(24,384,913)	
1202 State Department for Tourism	637,965,000	(200,000,000)	437,965,000	637,965,000	(200,000,000)	437,965,000	
0307000 Trade Development and Promotion	(35,035,000)		(35,035,000)	(35,035,000)	-	(35,035,000)	
0306000 Tourism Development and Promotion	673,000,000	(200,000,000)	473,000,000	673,000,000	(200,000,000)	473,000,000	
1203 State Department for Wildlife	553,159,604	(65,016,000)	488,143,604	553,159,604	(65,016,000)	488,143,604	
1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management	553,159,604	(65,016,000)	488,143,604	553,159,604	(65,016,000)	488,143,604	
1204 Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife	26,035,000	(200,000,000)	(173,965,000)	50,264,666	(200,000,000)	(149,735,334)	
0307000 Trade Development and Promotion	35,035,000		35,035,000	35,035,000	-	35,035,000	
0306000 Tourism Development and Promotion	(9,000,000)	(200,000,000)	(209,000,000)	15,229,666	(200,000,000)	(184,770,334)	
1019000 Wildlife Conservation and Management			-	-	-	-	
1211 State Department for Public Service and Youth	242,274,220	(409,342,607)	(167,068,387)	242,274,220	(409,342,607)	(167,068,387)	
0710000 Public Service Transformation	-	(114,742,607)	(114,742,607)	-	(114,742,607)	(114,742,607)	
0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0711000 Youth Empowerment	242,274,220	(294,600,000)	(52,325,780)	242,274,220	(294,600,000)	(52,325,780)	

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
1212 State Department for Gender	(72,351,876)	-	(72,351,876)	(72,351,876)	-	(72,351,876)
0911000 Community Development	-	-	-	-	-	-
0912000 Gender Empowerment	(83,430,000)	-	(83,430,000)	(83,430,000)	-	(83,430,000)
0913000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	11,078,124	-	11,078,124	11,078,124	-	11,078,124
1213 State Department for Public Service	626,667,688	104,742,607	731,410,295	956,423,028	164,178,504	1,120,601,532
0710000 Public Service Transformation	65,928,582	104,742,607	170,671,189	65,928,582	104,742,607	170,671,189
0709000 General Administration Planning and Support Services	560,739,106	-	560,739,106	560,739,106	-	560,739,106
1214 State Department for Youth	3,313,123,493	1,489,028,361	4,802,151,854	5,626,003,557	1,513,309,142	7,139,312,699
0711000 Youth Empowerment	3,313,123,493	1,489,028,361	4,802,151,854	3,313,123,493	1,489,028,361	4,802,151,854
1221 State Department for East African Community	148,634,814	(48,750,000)	99,884,814	342,834,782	(48,750,000)	294,084,782
0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration	148,634,814	(48,750,000)	99,884,814	148,634,814	(48,750,000)	99,884,814
1122 State Department for Regional and Northern Corridor Development	278,591,000	(5,740,999,372)	(5,462,408,372)	299,713,292	(5,740,999,372)	(5,441,286,080)
0305000 East African Affairs and Regional Integration	70,000,000	-	70,000,000	70,000,000	-	70,000,000
1013000 Integrated Regional Development	208,591,000	(5,740,999,372)	(5,532,408,372)	208,591,000	(5,740,999,372)	(5,532,408,372)
1252 State Law Office and Department of Justice	508,164,484	(538,000,000)	(29,835,516)	596,701,795	(538,000,000)	58,701,795
0606000 Legal	300,965,945	-	300,965,945	300,965,945	-	300,965,945

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
Services						
0607000 Governance, Legal Training and Constitutional Affairs	64,669,360	(488,000,000)	(423,330,640)	64,669,360	(488,000,000)	(423,330,640)
0609000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	142,529,179	(50,000,000)	92,529,179	142,529,179	(50,000,000)	92,529,179
1261 The Judiciary	178,772,886	(40,055,361)	138,717,525	246,772,886	(40,055,361)	206,717,525
0610000 Dispensation of Justice	178,772,886	(40,055,361)	138,717,525	246,772,886	(40,055,361)	206,717,525
1271 Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission	365,500,000	(84,183,254)	281,316,746	365,500,000	(84,183,254)	281,316,746
0611000 Ethics and Anti-Corruption	365,500,000	(84,183,254)	281,316,746	365,500,000	(84,183,254)	281,316,746
1281 National Intelligence Service	3,310,000,000	-	3,310,000,000	3,310,000,000	-	3,310,000,000
0804000 National Security Intelligence	3,310,000,000	-	3,310,000,000	3,310,000,000	-	3,310,000,000
1291 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	129,500,000	(75,000,000)	54,500,000	129,500,000	(75,000,000)	54,500,000
0612000 Public Prosecution Services	129,500,000	(75,000,000)	54,500,000	129,500,000	(75,000,000)	54,500,000
1311 Office of the Registrar of Political Parties	(25,000,000)	-	(25,000,000)	275,000,000	-	275,000,000
0614000 Registration, Regulation and Funding of Political Parties	(25,000,000)	-	(25,000,000)	275,000,000	-	(25,000,000)
1321 Witness Protection Agency	(40,000,000)	-	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	-	(40,000,000)
0615000 Witness Protection	(40,000,000)	-	(40,000,000)	(40,000,000)	-	(40,000,000)
2011 Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	13,053,565	-	13,053,565	13,053,565	-	13,053,565
0616000 Protection and Promotion of Human Rights	13,053,565	-	13,053,565	13,053,565	-	13,053,565

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
2021 National Land Commission	29,000,000	-	29,000,000	29,000,000	-	29,000,000
0113000 Land Administration and Management	29,000,000	-	29,000,000	29,000,000	-	29,000,000
2031 Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	203,000,000	(43,000,000)	160,000,000	203,000,000	(43,000,000)	160,000,000
2041 Parliamentary Service Commission	460,000,000	(450,000,000)	10,000,000	(40,000,000)	(450,000,000)	(490,000,000)
0722000 Senate Affairs	460,000,000	-	460,000,000	(40,000,000)	-	460,000,000
0723000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	-	(450,000,000)	(450,000,000)	-	(450,000,000)	(450,000,000)
2042 National Assembly	(261,750,000)	-	(261,750,000)	(261,750,000)	-	(261,750,000)
0721000 National Legislation, Representation and Oversight	(261,750,000)	-	(261,750,000)	(261,750,000)	-	(261,750,000)
2051 Judicial Service Commission	44,800,000	-	44,800,000	44,800,000	-	44,800,000
0619000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	44,800,000	-	44,800,000	44,800,000	-	44,800,000
2061 The Commission on Revenue Allocation	(8,000,000)	-	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	-	(8,000,000)
0724000 Inter-Governmental Revenue and Financial Matters	(8,000,000)	-	(8,000,000)	(8,000,000)	-	(8,000,000)
2071 Public Service Commission	58,000,000	-	58,000,000	67,206,000	1,509,433	68,715,433
0725000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	58,000,000	-	58,000,000	58,000,000	-	58,000,000
0726000 Human Resource management and Development	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
0727000 Governance and National Values	(6,000,000)	-	(6,000,000)	(6,000,000)	-	(6,000,000)
2081 Salaries and Remuneration Commission	54,000,000	-	54,000,000	(66,700,000)	-	(66,700,000)
0728000 Salaries and Remuneration Management	54,000,000	-	54,000,000	(66,700,000)	-	54,000,000
2091 Teachers Service Commission	14,629,327,791	(96,000,000)	14,533,327,791	14,629,327,791	(96,000,000)	14,533,327,791
0509000 Teacher Resource Management	14,117,841,947	-	14,117,841,947	14,117,841,947	-	14,117,841,947
0510000 Governance and Standards	514,500,000	-	514,500,000	514,500,000	-	514,500,000
0511000 General Administration, Planning and Support Services	(3,014,156)	(96,000,000)	(99,014,156)	(3,014,156)	(96,000,000)	(99,014,156)
2101 National Police Service Commission	71,390,000	-	71,390,000	71,390,000	-	71,390,000
0620000 National Police Service Human Resource Management	71,390,000	-	71,390,000	71,390,000	-	71,390,000
2111 Auditor General	293,000,000	(220,000,000)	73,000,000	293,000,000	(220,000,000)	73,000,000
0729000 Audit Services	293,000,000	(220,000,000)	73,000,000	293,000,000	(220,000,000)	73,000,000
2121 Controller of Budget	(9,200,000)	-	(9,200,000)	(9,200,000)	-	(9,200,000)
0730000 Control and Management of Public finances	(9,200,000)	-	(9,200,000)	(9,200,000)	-	(9,200,000)
2131 The Commission on Administrative Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-
0731000 Promotion of Administrative Justice	-	-	-	-	-	-
2141 National Gender and Equality Commission	(3,300,000)	1,200,000	(2,100,000)	(3,300,000)	1,200,000	(2,100,000)
0621000 Promotion of Gender Equality and Freedom from	(3,300,000)	1,200,000	(2,100,000)	(3,300,000)	1,200,000	(2,100,000)

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Summary of Supplementary II for FY 2018/19 Estimates by Votes and Programmes in KShs.						
Discrimination	Proposed Increase/ Reduction 2018/19			BAC Recommendations on Supplementary II Estimates		
2151 Independent Policing Oversight Authority	66,118,764	-	66,118,764	66,118,764	-	66,118,764
0622000 Policing Oversight Services	66,118,764	-	66,118,764	66,118,764	-	66,118,764
Total	70,853,787,447	(5,824,263,227)	65,029,524,220	79,388,048,327	1,237,476,383	80,625,524,710

...../Schedule IV

FOURTH SCHEDULE

SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FY 2018/2019

POLICY RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES FOR THE FY 2018/2019

- (i) THAT, the House resolves NOT TO APPROVE the withdrawal of Kshs1 Billion from the Civil Contingency Fund which was made at the beginning of 2018 ostensibly under section 21 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 for provision of humanitarian support to victims of flood incidences caused by heavy rains. The House further resolves that the Public Accounts Committee takes up the matter and investigates whether the utilisation of the resources contravened the purpose of advances from the Civil Contingency Fund as contemplated under sections 21, 22 and 23 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and reports to the House, soonest.
- (ii) THAT, the payment towards meeting outstanding obligations on account of deemed generation by Lake Turkana Wind Power be subjected to a Special Audit of the Auditor General, and that the findings and recommendations be submitted to the relevant Committee of the National Assembly within ninety (90) days following approval of the Supplementary Estimates II for FY 2018/19.
- (iii) THAT, the National Treasury builds capacity in streamlining the process of planning and approval of projects especially those that are donor funded to forestall the low absorption of development projects, and avoid exaggeration of counterpart funding for donor financed projects in the annual estimates at the beginning of the financial year only for the amounts to be adjusted later in the supplementary budget.

- (iv) THAT, external financing of development projects be reflected in accordance with the Accra Accord on Aid effectiveness which requires that donors channel aid through Country Public Finance Management systems at the beginning of each year and ensure accurate reporting of the total amount to be received from foreign/external financing.
- (v) THAT, county oversight resources for Operations & Maintenance by the Senate be disbursed through the county offices framework in the next financial year, commencing from 1st July, 2019.

As Members may be aware, these Second Supplementary Budget Estimates were tabled on the Floor of the House on 9th May 2019 which is less than two months to the end of the Financial Year. The practice of submitting two Supplementary Budgets in single financial year is one that has persisted since the year 2014/2015, when the national Government first started submitting two supplementary estimates in one financial year. The Budget and Appropriations Committee is concerned that multiple supplementary budgets in a single year tend to weaken the fiscal position of a Government and undermine the credibility of the budgeting process as Government policies are likely to end up being poorly implemented or completely abandoned along the way. Indeed, international best practice discourages multiple supplementary budgets within a single financial year especially where the proposed expenditures were foreseeable and could have been included in the Budget.

This concern is quite clear from our perspective as the Budget and Appropriations Committee and you will realise some of the things that have been disallowed in this supplementary budget, some of which I will be going through like those that touch on the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC), are issues that cannot be classified as things that would have been foreseen. Something like the purchase of motor vehicles is not something that would not have been budgeted in this year's financial estimates of 2018/2019. So, as a House, we must really discourage this tendency of having too many supplementary estimates.

The Second Supplementary Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2018/2019, have been tabled at a time when the country is experiencing inflationary pressures on account of food shortage and fuel prices. The current account deficit is also facing significant pressure from unfavourable commodity prices, though it has been performing well on account of high forex inflows through the Diaspora remittances from our fellow countrymen and women. They have done well in Diaspora remittances. I want to encourage our fellow countrymen out there to continue with those remittances. The remittances are doing well in cushioning our economy.

The revenue collection already has a reported performance of Kshs1,179.6 billion against a target of Kshs1,277.3 billion as at March, 2019. This indicates a revenue under-performance of Kshs97.7 billion as at the end of March, 2019. If this trend persists, and given the ongoing governance issues in the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), it will be difficult for the Government to plug this deficit and revenue under-performance. By the end of June, 2019, it is likely to be in the range of Kshs100 billion – Kshs122 billion as estimated by the Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO). We have expressed this concern in the FY 2019/2020 Budget Estimates on the realism of our revenue projections. This will come to the fore during the implementation of the Budget in the course of the year. This was evident in the financial estimates of 2018/2019. As we speak, we are already under-performing on the Budget. As I mentioned, there are critical governance issues at the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA). It is important to note that there is a change of guard at the KRA with a proposed new Director-General. It is our prayer and hope that the new Director-General will, indeed, work to ensure that in the remaining few days to the end of the FY 2018/2019, he not only bridges the gap of what is reported as under-performed

revenue, but also surpasses the revenue projections for this financial year. We know in the last month of the financial year, people do their tax returns. A number of Kenyans send their tax obligations. We are asking the KRA to ensure that we realise revenue projections. So, as we begin the new Financial Year 2019/2020 beginning July of this year, they will also work to ensure that what is reflected in our estimates as revenue projections comes to fruition and be able to achieve or surpass the revenue projections.

I do not want to go through the whole Report, but it is important to note that the Second Supplementary Budget proposes to increase the recurrent budget by Kshs70.85 billion, whereas the development budget has been reduced by Kshs5.82 billion. Thus, the effect is an increase in the supplementary budget by approximately Kshs65.03 billion. This, as I said, is coming towards the tail-end of the financial year.

It should be noted that this increase brings the Second Supplementary Budget back to almost the same level as the 2018/2019 Budget, despite the projected revenue under-performance. Therefore, the Committee is concerned that such a significant increase in the recurrent budget could undo the gains of the austerity measures instituted under Supplementary One. Indeed, most of the recurrent budget increments are to cater for salary shortfalls as well as operations and maintenance expenses. These are issues that should have been foreseen and adequate budgetary provisions put in place at the beginning of the budget process. However, it is possible that expenditure cuts in the first supplementary of Financial Year 2018/2019 adversely affected the operations of those agencies. This underscores the importance of targeted expenditure rationalisation that is based on proper analysis. What we are saying is that, one, the total increment of about Kshs65 billion is being effected through supplementary and, two, it basically reverses what we did under Supplementary One. Therefore, we are questioning whether the rationalisation of expenditure that is done during supplementary estimates is usually based on any proper analysis. Members will note from the schedules that are attached on the Order Paper that most of the increments relate to salaries and wages of agencies and departments of Government that have been deprived of adequate resources for salaries and wages. That should not be the case in areas where there is proper budgeting of resources in a year.

Hon. Speaker, allow me to move to recommendations. One of the policy recommendations emanating from these Supplementary Estimates II is:

(a) THAT, the payment towards meeting outstanding obligations on account of deemed generation by Lake Turkana Wind Power be subjected to a Special Audit by the Auditor General. Consequently, the findings and recommendations thereof be submitted to the relevant Committee of the National Assembly within 90 days after approval of the report of the Supplementary II for FY 2018/2019 by the National Assembly. This came from a recommendation by the Departmental Committee on Energy on an amount that was to go towards the payment of Lake Turkana Wind Power. The Committee felt that there was need to first subject this project to an audit by the Auditor-General. As the Budget and Appropriations Committee, we agreed with the Departmental Committee on Energy that there is need to first conduct an audit of this project before we allow any more money to be appropriated towards payment of the project.

(b) THAT, the withdrawal of Kshs1 billion from the Civil Contingency Fund meant to provide humanitarian support to victims of flood incidences caused by heavy rains at the beginning of the year 2018 has not been approved by the Committee. The Committee recommends that the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) takes up the matter and investigates whether the utilisation of the resources contravened the purposes of the advances the Civil

Contingency Fund as articulated under Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012.

It is important to note that we engaged with the National Treasury on this issue of the Civil Contingency Fund and money that was drawn from it during the heavy rains and floods in May, 2018. The National Treasury then moved the issue back to the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government. For the first time, we engaged with a particular Ministry, represented by its Principal Secretary and the Chief Administrative Secretary (CAS) who appeared before our Committee. They were accompanied by officers from the Kenya Red Cross Society who were given this amount of Kshs1 billion. When they appeared before the Committee, they requested for 10 days to be able to table statements of accounts as required by the PFM Act on how this money was utilised. It came to the realisation of the Committee that, as much as they had spent some of that money to carry out projects like building houses for flood victims and doing water projects – I remember a water project in Tharaka Nithi County that was commissioned by the Governor of that County – both the National Treasury and the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government did not ensure that money drawn from the Civil Contingency Fund was utilised in line with the provisions of the Constitution and Sections 21, 22 and 23 of the PFM Act. That is why we disapproved this amount.

There is a requirement in law that money that is not spent - that is money drawn from the Civil Contingency Fund - is returned to the fund and to the National Treasury. However, that was not the case. The Kenya Red Cross Society continued to hold that money in their accounts as they waited to build more houses. Therefore, this begs the question whether we should be using a fund like the Civil Contingency Fund – that should be used to alleviate the suffering of people during emergencies – to do such heavy capital projects like building of houses and further continue to contravene the law by holding money that is unutilised and not returning it to fund as required by the law.

Hon. Speaker, we have, therefore, left that to the PAC to carry on. I hope Hon. Opiyo Wandayi and his Committee will pick up that matter and carry on with it.

(c) THAT, the National Treasury builds capacity in streamlining the process of planning and approval of projects, especially those that are donor-funded. The Committee is concerned about the low absorption of development projects. Often, the Annual Estimates incorporates the counterpart funding for donor-financed projects at the beginning of the financial year only for the amounts to be adjusted later in the Supplementary Budget.

Hon. Speaker, you will realise from this Supplementary Budget that a number of donor-funded projects were affected.

(d) THAT, external financing of development projects be reflected in accordance with the Accra Accord on aid effectiveness, which requires that donors channel aid through country public finance management systems at the beginning of each year. The Committee has noted that there is a problem in reporting on the total amount to be received from the foreign aid or external financing.

(e) Lastly, county oversight resources for operations and maintenance by the Senate should be disbursed through the county offices framework in the next financial year and this should commence from 1st July 2019.

Hon. Speaker, you may note that a sum of Kshs500 million is among the proposed reductions on Page 6 of the Report. It is being deducted from the Parliamentary Service

Commission (PSC) under the Senate Affairs Programme for County Oversight Monitoring and Evaluation.

Hon. Speaker, moving on to the financial recommendations, I do not need to belabour the point by going through the entire list of the financial recommendations, but noteworthy are the two issues that I have mentioned. One is the proposed reduction of Kshs1.1 billion from the Vote of the State Department for Energy under the Power Transmission and Distribution Programme for payment of Lake Turkana Wind Power as a result of penalties that arose out of non-evacuation of available power. As I had mentioned, we have proposed, in line with what was recommended by the Departmental Committee, that an audit be done on this project.

The other proposed reduction is of Kshs120.7 million from the Vote of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) under the Salaries and Remuneration Management Programme as follows...

Hon. Speaker, we have seen a lot of media misreporting that this House is getting back to the SRC on issues to do with the Members and staff allowances. Being a constitutional Commission, the SRC is also obligated to follow the law like everybody else. As much as this money has been paid out by the National Treasury, we have disapproved the Kshs99.17 million which was allocated for the purchase of motor vehicles and other transport equipment. All the commissioners who came to office sometime last year purchased new vehicles. The commissioners who are outgoing also had vehicles. It does not make sense for the new commissioners to purchase new cars instead of using the ones that were used by the outgoing commissioners.

The other issues relate to domestic travel and subsistence, and issues that relate to purchase of office furniture and general equipment. Again, this is not a commission which is coming to office for the first time. They had office furniture. The Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning felt that there was no need to allocate the SRC a sum of Kshs20.4 billion to refurbish their offices. Therefore, I want to dispel that misinformation that the Kshs120.7 million that has been reduced from the budget of the SRC is as a result of feuds between Parliament and the SRC. It is based on issues to do with prudent use of public resources.

Hon. Speaker, I do not need to go through all the other proposed increments as they are all well enumerated there.

I beg to move and request the Leader of the Majority Party to second.

Hon. Aden Duale (Garissa Township, JP): Hon. Speaker, I beg to second.

Hon. Ichung'wah, the Chair of the BAC has said it all. However, this is the second Supplementary Budget Estimates, which was subsequently submitted to his Committee in line with the Standing Orders and the recommendation made with regard to the Financial Year 2018/2019 Budget Estimates.

Hon. Speaker, some of the key areas which are addressed by the Supplementary Estimates II, and which seek to address resources either spent by the Cabinet Secretary in accordance with Article 223 will be spent after we pass the Supplementary Appropriation Bill and the salary adjustments on account of implementation of the second phase of the job evaluation that is being carried out by the Government.

Secondly, there are resources which were also meant for expenditures on drought mitigation by the Government. There was a drought, during which animals died. The water and food sectors were affected necessitating the fast-tracking installation of water systems for the affected communities and their livestock.

The other important thing is payment of pending bills, which I am sure will do much in terms of rejuvenating the economy and improving circulation of money. There are a number of people who supplied goods and services to the Government. I thank the President for his directive that all pending bills be paid before the end of this financial year. Of course, there are elements of security-related expenditures.

Security is a changing phenomenon. There are new challenges and every now and then, budgets must be re-aligned to ensure that our country is secured from both internal and externally threats. I am sure there are expenditures that relate to the Kenya Defence Forces (KDF), the National Police Service, including the Directorate of Criminal Investigations (DCI).

Certain amounts have been put in the Supplementary Estimates II for compensation of sugarcane farmers. There are a number of task forces going on with their work and they must be funded by the Government. Purchase of maize and fertilisers and the operationalisation of the Sports and Social Development Fund are key areas that are found in the Supplementary Estimates II. There are also issues within the Parliamentary Service Commission that are crucial to Members and the House. So, I ask the Members that we need to publish the Supplementary Appropriations Bill overnight and bring it to the House tomorrow morning for approval and subsequently send it to the President for his assent, so that as the CS comes to present the Budget Policy highlights on Thursday, we will have disposed of the matter of the Supplementary Estimates II.

So, tomorrow, we will be urging the Members to approve this Budget and again do all the three stages of the Supplementary Appropriations Bill. I ask the Members to approve the 2018/2019 Financial Year Supplementary Estimates II in order to enable key Government ministries, departments and agencies to utilise the funds before the closure of the financial year, which is due in the next few days. If the President assents and signs the relevant warrants on Thursday morning, then from Friday until the end of the financial year, the National Treasury will pay Kenyans who have pending bills. These are small-scale traders and big suppliers of services and goods.

Before I thank the Budget and Appropriations Committee and its Chair, this goes to the National Treasury. It is not good practice to submit two Supplementary Estimates in a single financial year. But this has happened due to unavoidable circumstances beyond the control of the Executive. I want to urge the National Treasury and the Executive that in as much as they can, they should avoid bringing two Supplementary Estimates in one financial year.

I have been around for some time since the period of the former Ministers for Finance, Hon. Amos Kimunya, Hon. Michuki, Hon. Githae and many others. It is not best practice to have two Supplementary Estimates in one financial year. We will only agree where it is beyond the control of the Executive due to emergencies which may happen. As also indicated, the submission of the second Supplementary Estimate is to address the issues that I mentioned earlier in support of food security initiatives, the manufacturing sector, provision of critical infrastructure in our country and the scaling down of expenditure in order to achieve certain target overall deficit level within the economy.

Most of the reductions in the development budget are for agencies, departments and ministries. The scaling down is due to the same scaling down by the donor funding communities to projects. Once the donors scale down their budgets, then the national Government does the same because it is proportionate in terms of percentage. There are few cuts as a result of budget rationalisation due to poor absorption level. For some agencies, departments and ministries,

when we appropriate money to them, their absorption level is below 40 per cent. This must be an area of concern to the Executive, and more so the National Treasury.

If you cannot absorb the money we give you as a House, in the next financial year, we should not add money to that agency. Why do we give you money and you stay with it? This is a result of corruption. They do a procurement process and the person does not get it? They cancel it and in the next six months, they keep on canceling. So, if an agency has a low absorption level, the Budget and Appropriations Committee and other departmental committees must not increase their money.

We must give more money to departments and agencies that absorb their money 90 per cent in a more efficient and accountable manner. This is the same way that we deal with county governments. In the parameter of allocation to county governments under the County Revenue Allocation Bill, there is one per cent for fiscal discipline; that county X that does very well in terms of resource management and fiscal discipline gets more money in the next financial year. We must apply this to the national Government.

The Committee raised their concern in the Report on the poor absorption of the development budget, which may affect the policy implementation and subsequent economic performance. When you do not absorb or use development money, the people that we represent are the ones that suffer. It has never been adequately explained to this House why development budget is rarely well absorbed. This is the question we must ask ourselves across the board. The development budget absorption level is always below 33 per cent. This House, that has the power to make the budget, must find out why this is the case. Accounting officers who are responsible must be penalised.

The issue of pending bills is a major problem facing this country. Suppliers and contractors in our country are closing down their businesses, taking loans from financial institutions and paying with interest, and yet they are not being paid for their services. The Government cannot keep their money in an open-ended time frame. Going forward, we must amend the Public Procurement Act and ensure that when you supply goods and services like in the private sector, you are paid within 60, 90 or 120 days.

The Government cannot keep suppliers and contractors' money for two or three years. This is making the people of Kenya and particularly the small-medium business people to become poor. The same goes to county governments. I want to challenge the Controller of Budget from the Floor of this House that we are aware that the 47 county governments had a pending bill of Kshs92 billion. When the Auditor-General went out to validate the pending bills, he only validated an amount of Kshs50 billion and said Kshs42 billion is non-existent. Those are the projects governors use during campaigns by just offering letters. We now want to pay the Kshs50 billion, which was incurred by the previous governors because the current governors do not want to pay any bills from the previous governor.

I am telling the Controller of Budget that when releasing money to the contractors and service providers in the counties, they should be paid directly and not through the governors. We are aware that internet banking, which the Controller of Budget uses to send money to the Central Bank, when it gets to the county governments, they pay different people other than those shown on the internet banking. I am telling the good Controller of Budget to be very careful when paying county governments pending bills. She might end up paying county governments and they pay ghost workers and projects.

That is why the Senate should come in. It is their business to protect counties. We have a problem with the Division of Revenue Bill and that is the only entry point of the Senate in the

whole budget-making process. They do not get involved in the Finance Bill or any amendments. They were given by the Supreme Court an entry into the budget-making process because they were not to be involved. They got this through an opinion of the Supreme Court because it is not yet a ruling. Their role is county revenue allocation when we send the block amount to counties based on the Commission of Revenue Allocation (CRA) parameters. The Senate must oversight what is going on in the counties.

With those many remarks, I want to thank the Chair of the Budget and Appropriations Committee together with Hon. Makali, Hon. Mbadi and many other competent Members, for ensuring that the integrated Financial Year 2018/19 Supplementary Estimates is before the House. Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and the PFM Act of 2012, I now wish to second. I ask the House to take a little time to pass this so that the Budget Office can prepare the Appropriation Bill overnight. This will ensure that tomorrow, we can deal with this matter and ask the President to assent it into law. After that money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund as early as Friday.

I beg to second.

(Question proposed)

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, I will allow one Member to contribute and then I have some proposed amendments. Perhaps, we needed to dispose of them so that when we go to the debate, we debate the Motion as amended. Let me call on Hon. Kareke Mbiuki.

Hon. Kareke Mbiuki (Maara, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I rise to support this Motion. From the outset, I thank the Budget and Appropriations Committee for this Report. I also appreciate that we are towards the tail end of the financial year. When we come to the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, the water sector is basically funded by donors, especially dams. In the implementation of the projects, the absorption of the approved funds was quite low, hence the National Treasury has recommended the rationalisation of this Budget. We have the unfortunate issue of the Itare Dam where the contractor pulled out. In the Supplementary Estimates II, more than Kshs4 billion had been reduced from this project. The take-off of other dams, which had been factored for funding, especially Thwake Dam, has been extremely low leading to very low absorption of funds.

However, there are some projects like the Kenya Towns Water and Sanitation, which are funded by the African Development Bank. In the main budget, they were funded and the budget was approved by this House. However, during the Supplementary Estimates II, for some of these programmes, and the money has already been expended, the funding has been reduced. This has affected the Tana Water Works Authority, Athi as well as the Rift Valley Water Works Authority. We shall be moving an amendment to this Report so that some of these projects where the funds have already been expended... We have seen very many pending certificates, which have been issued so that the same can be provided because all the funds by the donors are available.

We have the issue of the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) where they have collected more Appropriation-in-Aid. They are in short of more funding. Therefore, we shall also be requesting to amend this Report so that the same can be factored in to ensure that issues of aerial patrol and the wildlife crime investigation are properly funded. However, holistically, I really support this Motion and call upon the Members to support it.

Thank you, Hon. Speaker.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Kareke Mbiuki, you need to move your amendment. I have it and I have already approved it.

Hon. Kareke Mbiuki (Maara, JP): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move the following amendment:

THAT, the Motion be amended by inserting the following immediately after the words “Order Paper” in paragraph (iv)-

“subject to:

- (i) Insertion of the following new paragraph (f) on Page 4 under the Policy Recommendations:

“f. That, the National Treasury should authorise the Kenya Wildlife Service to spend the additional Appropriations-in-Aid of Kshs222.632 million to cater for running costs such as aerial patrols, wild crime investigation and prosecution, intelligence gathering, management at animal sanctuaries and other administrative costs for the month of June 2019.

- (ii) Insertion of a new paragraph (a)(i) under Financial Recommendations on Reallocation on Page 4 of the Report:

(a) (i) That, the donor allocation for the Water and Sewerage Infrastructure Programme under the Water and Sanitation Development project in the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, be decreased by Kshs2.298 billion, and re-allocated as follows: Kshs803.15 million to the Rift Valley Water Works Agency and Kshs1.495 billion to the Tana Water Works Development Agency.”

Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I request Hon. (Eng.) Paul Nzengu to second.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Nzengu, you have the Floor.

Hon. Paul Nzengu (Mwingi North, WDM-K): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I second the proposed amendment as moved by Hon. Kareke Mbiuki. Indeed, the insertion of paragraph (f) that the KWS be allowed to use Kshs222 million from the Appropriations-in-Aid is as a result of increased revenue collections. We have a new management team that is keen to saving money from the collections from parks and other revenues for the KWS. We note that the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife is one of the ministries that is being underfunded by the National Treasury.

Secondly, on the question of water and sewerage infrastructure programme under the water and sanitation development project, we realised during the interrogation that when the National Treasury was making the decision to cut some funding, there was no proper communication between it and the various water bodies.

For instance, we have a project in Oyugis Town where the contractor has already been given what we call an advance payment guarantee together with the consultants. That money has not been included in this Supplementary Budget, which means that it will become a pending bill. What this means is that in the 2019/2020 Budget, this will be reflected as a pending bill and that would deny the opportunity for that project to proceed. Rather than proceeding, the money for the 2019/2020 will then be used to pay the pending bills, which then prolongs the period of time for the implementation of this project. This is the case and yet it is donor funded and the donor money is there. The same applies to the money that is required for the Tana Water Works Development Agency, which oversees a couple of projects, including some in Mandera, Isiolo, Meru and many other areas. The Agency presented certificates that were ready for payment. Therefore, I beg to support that this amendment be included in the Motion on the Second

Supplementary Estimates for the 2018/2019 Financial Year so that as we discuss it, the matter becomes part of the Motion.

I beg to second.

Hon. Speaker: Order Members! It looks like a few of us did not understand. I do not know how we will explain it to every Member.

(Question, that the words to be added be added, proposed)

Hon. Members: Put the Question!

(Several Hon. Members entered the Chamber)

Hon. Speaker: Could the Members who are standing make their way into the Chamber? Hon. Members, some of those making their way into the Chamber look a little elderly. They are likely to take too long before they get to their appointed places of residence.

It is good to understand the proposed amendments. They are merely budget items unless a Member wishes to oppose. Perhaps it may be easier if we can just deal with this, so that the Motion is then debated as amended. That is the reason for taking this route.

*(Question, that the words to be added be added,
put and agreed to)*

Hon. Members, in the same breath, let me ask the Chair of the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs, Hon. William Cheptumo, to move his proposed amendment.

Hon. William Cheptumo (Baringo North, JP): Hon. Speaker, I beg to move:

THAT, the Motion be amended by inserting the following changes in the Third Schedule in the Order Paper:

Vote 1202: State Department for Tourism

1. Programme 0306000: Tourism Development and Promotion:

- (i) THAT, the proposed allocation under the Programme in respect of Capital Estimates, Kshs200,000,000 be deleted and substituted thereof with the figure of Kshs700,000,000;
- (ii) THAT, the proposed total allocation for the Programme, Kshs473,000,000 be deleted and substituted thereof with the figure Kshs27,000,000;
- (iii) THAT, the allocation for Vote 1202 (State Department for Tourism), in respect of Capital Estimates, Kshs200,000,000 be deleted and substituted thereof with Kshs700,000,000; and
- (iv) THAT, the proposed allocation for Vote 1202 (State Department for Tourism) in respect to Gross Estimates, Kshs437,965,000 be deleted, and replaced with Kshs62,035,000.

Vote 2031: The Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC):

1. Programme 0617000: Management of Electoral Processes Services:

- (i) THAT, the proposed allocation under the Programme in respect of Recurrent Estimates of Kshs333,000,000 be deleted and substituted thereof with the figure Kshs833,000,000;
- (ii) THAT, the proposed Gross Estimates for the Programme, Kshs290,000,000 be deleted and substituted thereof with the figure Kshs790,000,000;
- (iii) THAT, the allocation for Vote 2031 (IEBC) in respect of Recurrent Estimates, Kshs203,000,000 be deleted and substituted thereof with Kshs703,000,000;
- (iv) THAT, the proposed allocation for Vote 2031 (IEBC) in respect of Gross Estimates of Kshs160,000,000 be deleted and replaced with Kshs660,000,000.

Hon. Speaker, the essence of this amendment is to re-allocate Kshs500 million from the State Department for Tourism on Tourism Development and Promotion Programme to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). We have a very serious issue of outstanding bills in the IEBC to the tune of almost Ksh3 billion. What has been validated is Kshs1.5 billion. That is the essence of this amendment. Let me make it very clear that this was approved by the National Treasury. The Chairman of the Budget and Appropriations Committee can confirm that position. That is what we are proposing.

If we do not pay these bills, we will lose more because lawyers are threatening to tax their bills, which will increase the same cost to a level that will be a problem to the IEBC. That is the essence of this amendment. I want to request Hon. Members to support it.

I beg to move and request Hon. Murugara George to second.

Hon. Speaker: Yes, Hon. Murugara.

Hon. George Gitonga (Tharaka, DP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I rise to second the proposed amendment on the grounds that it is vitally important that we take care of the IEBC, especially as we conclude the financial year and move into a new one, where we will provide more money to cater for pending bills.

Basically, if you look at what was allocated to the State Department for Tourism, it may not be an exigency as it is if you compare with IEBC, which has threads over its heads as regards to unpaid bills. When lawyers threaten to go to court to tax the bills, it essentially means that the amount of pending bills will increase and this will continue being a liability accumulated by the IEBC. This honourable House can move now and allocate Kshs500 million to the IEBC to cater for these pending bills to reduce the liability as a result of which the other pending bills will be taken care of in the main budget, which is also under discussion.

With those remarks, I beg to second.

(Hon. (Ms.) Jayne Kihara entered the Chamber while the Speaker was on his feet)

Hon. Speaker: The Member for Naivasha, kindly remain where you are.

(Question, that the words to be added be added, proposed)

Hon. Members: Put the Question.

Hon. Speaker: It seems that it is the mood in the House that I put the Question.

(Question, that the words to be added be added, put and agreed to)

(Question of the Motion as amended proposed)

Hon. Members, for those who have been in the House when we commenced this process, it now means that the Motion which was moved by the Chair of the Budget and Appropriations Committee will be debated with those amendments. Having carried those amendments, we do not have to belabor the point. Did the Member for Alego-Usonga put his card and leave? Yes, Hon. Makali Mulu.

Hon. Makali Mulu (Kitui Central, WDM-K): Thank you, Hon. Speaker, for giving me this chance to support this important Motion as amended. I want to make some observations. Supplementary Estimates are provided for under Article 223 of the Constitution. It says that Supplementary Estimates can be submitted to this House as long as it is done after every two months once the expenditure is incurred. The problem we have with the Supplementary Estimates this year - this is a unique year - is their timeliness. The first Supplementary Estimates came very early in the financial year, but the second one has come very late in the financial year. That is not good for purposes of planning and budgeting. It makes us not to take seriously the whole budget-making process.

As we move forward, I urge the National Treasury to make sure that it submits Supplementary Estimates in good time and if possible, once in each financial year, so that we do it at once. That will add credibility to the budget-making process.

The Supplementary Budget has some good things that can be noted, but at the same time, there are some bad things which have been done. Let me mention some of the good things. In a situation where, as a House, we have been asked to regularise an expenditure which has been incurred, and more so where certificates have been issued, like what Hon. Kareka Mbiuki has just said in terms of water that is a good practice. At the same time, where we have Appropriations-In-Aid provisions in respect of which departments have collected money and are asking the National Assembly to regularise so that they can spend it without attracting audit queries is another good practice.

Looking at the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, because of change of policy in terms of police reforms, we realise that they stopped housing police officers and have now started giving them house allowances. As a result of that policy shift, we are being requested to regularise so that they can get money to pay house allowances. That is a good practice. These are the kind of things that should be presented to this House.

But there are some bad things also in the Supplementary Estimates. Let us take the example of money which was given to the Red Cross out of the Contingency Fund. In the Supplementary Estimates, the money has been sneaked through the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government while we know that they have issues with the Budget and Appropriations Committee in terms of expenditure. So, this cannot be a good practice. The Public Finance Management Act is very clear on what needs to be done for somebody to withdraw funds from the Contingency Fund. The procedure for withdrawing is very clear.

When we looked at this matter, we realised that the procedure had not been followed. As a result, it becomes very difficult to approve such expenditure. I ask the House that for us to

approve the expenditure, there is need to conduct a thorough audit. As it was proposed, the Public Accounts Committee needs to take up the matter and advise the House accordingly after doing their work.

The other thing is that there has been a reduction in the development budget. If you look at the Supplementary Estimates, you will realise that the development budget has been reduced because of two reasons. In some instances, ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs) do not have the capacity to use the money.

Secondly, donors had promised to give money, but they have not done so. So, we must reduce the budget. The National Treasury must make sure that when they negotiate with our development partners for funding, they make them aware of the budget-making process and our timelines, so that they do not cause that kind of confusion at the end of the financial year.

On the second matter of the absorption rate, it is important for MDAs to assess their capacity to implement their programmes, so that where they do not have sufficient capacity, they allow other MDAs with adequate capacity to use the money.

The other issue is the misuse of Article 223 of the Constitution. I want to single out the SRC. I have heard many Kenyans say that Parliament is punishing the SRC because of our house allowances. That is far from the truth. A situation where an independent commission goes ahead to purchase vehicles and then tries to capture that cost under the Supplementary Estimates cannot be allowed. Purchasing motor vehicles is not an emergency. What harm would they have gone through if they waited for only one month after budgeting for the vehicles? It does not make sense to anybody who understands public finance for them to ask this House to approve expenditure to hire office space through Supplementary Estimates. When things like these are done, whether by us, the SRC, the presidency or whichever institution, we will say 'no' to such expenditure as a House. We need to be firm on that, so that we start pushing for financial discipline.

The other area that we need to caution MDAs on is their tendency to push for financing of development programmers through the Supplementary Estimates. I cannot be told that people cannot plan for development. Financing of development projects can never be an emergency. If they want to do a road, it is known that they have a whole year to plan for it. If you want to do a water project, you have a whole year to plan for it. It cannot be that when you want to do something, you tell us that you have realised that you need to do it now and, therefore, it is an emergency. You cannot put such project into the Supplementary Estimates. If we go that way, we will not be helping the country. We will be going against Article 223 of our Constitution.

With those remarks, I support the Motion as amended.

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Kimunya, you have the Floor.

Hon. Amos Kimunya (Kipipiri, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. I rise to support the Motion on the Supplementary Estimates as amended. Let me start by thanking and recognising the efforts of both the Budget and Appropriations Committee and, indeed, all the other committees that worked very hard. As Members will recall, we were looking at the Supplementary Estimates II alongside the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2019/2020 almost simultaneously. Ideally, we should have finished one and used it as a benchmark for the next one, but we have this situation even as we discuss the Supplementary Estimates in the middle of the discussion of the Budget of 2019/2020. It tells a lot about something that needs to be done. I want to associate myself with the remarks made by Hon. Makali in terms of the best practices and what needs to be done.

I also wish to support the recommendations of the Budget and Appropriations Committee and the amendments that have been brought and the reasons that have been provided. However, just for purposes of good order and for the record of the House, I want to clarify one or two things. The essence of the Supplementary Estimates is basically to bring budgeting closer to reality. Budget Estimates are purely estimates. It is hoped things will take place as estimated, but rarely does that happen. Members may recall that when we were doing the Supplementary Estimates I, it was necessitated by the need to align expenditures to the revenues.

Unfortunately, we look at expenditures before looking at the revenue raising measures that will finance the expenditure. So, when the Finance Bill and the revenue raising measures are brought, we find that the projected revenue is only so much and yet the House has approved expenditure beyond it. Even as we speak, in my calculations, I can see that we already have a gap of not less than Kshs10 billion between what we are approving in the 2019/2020 Budget Estimates and the revenue raising measures. We have not even taken into account that we are going to have gaps in terms of revenues. It is important to have it rationalised. Otherwise, people get the impression that there is money to spend, but it will never be funded. I think that was the emphasis in the Supplementary Estimates I.

You also end up with situations where new expenditures come in the picture. The rains have come and have created havoc. Drought has come and you would expect maize shortage. You can be sure there will be a Supplementary Estimates at some point in the year for the purchase of food because of the vagaries of weather that have fallen between then and now and which have not been captured within this Budget. Those things are expected.

I know there have been concerns why we are having two Supplementary Estimates. It may look like a bad practice. Perhaps in our days, we had more latitude in terms of the timing you needed to bring it here. Unfortunately, in the 2010 Constitution, it was made mandatory in what was viewed as good order that any expenditure incurred outside the budget must be brought to the House for ratification within two months from the time the first expenditure is withdrawn. This means if you think there was budget for one budget item which was not there, immediately you make the first withdrawal within two months, you must bring it here. Potentially, you could even have 10 supplementary budgets being brought if 10 such withdrawals take place. Perhaps it is something that we might need to look at in future. Even as we relook at those laws, we know the 2010 Constitution was being done against a background of mistrust and hence the Government must have been constrained. This means that you end up with lots of bureaucracy and things being done just because you do not trust people you give power. We may need to look at the rationality of some of these things in terms of whether it should be every two months or it should be expenditure within a quarter or within the first half of the year. That anything incurred should be ratified at the end of the six months so that we end up with some kind of predictability in terms of when Parliament is involved in this ratification.

This is while also not letting the National Treasury gets away with it in terms of spending and taking so long to have ratification which creates uncertainty with them as is the case now with the vehicles purchased by the Commission which notes in their wisdom that every commissioner must get a new vehicle. They are new in office and assumed that Parliament will ratify it anyway as a matter of course. The committees have seen that there was no wisdom in that kind of thinking hence somebody will have to take responsibility within the provisions of the law.

I wanted to just bring that up. As we are debating, I hope it does not look as if I am defending the National Treasury although a fair bit of me is still there. My heart is still there. It is

for purposes of clarity that what the National Treasury is doing is because the law requires it to do. Ideally, even the National Treasury would not like to be doing supplementary budgets because it is a lot of work. As long as an expenditure or new budget line has come, obviously, it has to be done.

Members also need to internalise the fact that we are looking at the Supplementary Budget. I am glad some issues have been raised on the use of the Consolidated Fund, which does not remove the responsibility on the Auditor-General to further look deeper into what has been spent.

Our duty as the National Assembly is to provide the funds and to demand accountability through the Auditor-General. So, we still expect the Auditor-General to come and delve deeper and look at some of the things that have happened so that the responsibility is not placed on the committees as if we are the ones supposed to audit what has been spent by the Executive.

Ours is to receive the report of the people who pay taxes. If the Auditor-General confirms that they used the money in accordance with the law, then we are happy and we give more.

I do not want to delve deeper. I agree totally with the recommendations of the Committee. Perhaps Members may want to ventilate a bit. As the committees have agreed, perhaps there is not much of a debate at this point. We should probably spend more time on what is on the future on the Budget for 2019/2020 because the supplementary is basically ratifying what has happened and we will leave it to the Auditor-General to tell us whether there was any mischief or it was all in good faith.

With those few words, I beg to support.

Hon. Members: Put the Question!

Hon. Speaker: I see the Member for Kilifi North wishes to contribute.

Hon. Owen Baya (Kilifi North, ODM): Hon. Speaker, under the Standing Orders of this House, I request that you put the Question, so that we can look at the future as proposed by Hon. Amos Kimunya.

Hon. Speaker: Very well. Hon. Members, before I do that, I need to have you counted.

(The Clerks-at-the Table took a head count of Hon. Members)

I can see there are some Members we may not have noticed. They were not counted because nobody saw them. The Vice-Chairman of the Committee is elegantly dressed, but could not be seen, and Hon. Chepkut who is as smart as ever.

Hon. Members, we have the requisite quorum as required under the Constitution.

(Question of the Motion as amended put and agreed to)

Resolved accordingly:

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee on the Second Supplementary Estimates for the Financial Year 2018/2019, laid on the Table of the House on Thursday, June 6, 2019, and pursuant to the provisions of Article 223 of the Constitution of Kenya and Standing Order 243, approves:

- (i) an increment of the total recurrent expenditure for Financial Year 2018/2019 by Kshs79.39 billion in respect of the Votes as contained in the Third Schedule;

- (ii) an increment of the total development budget for Financial Year 2018/2019 by Kshs1.24 billion in respect of the Votes as contained in the Third Schedule as further amended in respect of the votes for Ministry of Water, the State Department of Tourism and the IEBC;
- (iii) an overall increase in the total budget for Financial Year 2018/2019 by Kshs80.63 billion in respect of the Votes as contained in the Third Schedule; and,
- (iv) approves necessary adjustments to the Votes as contained in the Third Schedule to incorporate the increases and decreases in respect of the votes for the Ministry of Water, State Department of Tourism and the IEBC; and,
- (v) further makes the policy resolutions contained in the Fourth Schedule as amended in respect to the Kenya Wildlife Service.

That is so that those expenditures can be given the force of law. They will, at least, have some legal backing. So, we will move to the next Order.

REPORT OF THE BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
ON BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 2019/2020

(General Debate – 2nd Allotted Day)

THAT, this House adopts the Report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee on the Budget Estimates for the National Executive, the Judiciary and Parliament for the Financial Year 2019/2020, *laid on the Table of the House on Tuesday, June 4, 2019*, and pursuant to the provisions of Article 221 of the Constitution of Kenya, Section 39 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Standing Orders 235 and 239, approves the issuance of a sum of Kshs1,928,865,282,319 from the Consolidated Fund to meet the expenditure during the year ending 30th June 2020 in respect of the Votes contained in the First Schedule, and further makes the policy resolutions contained in the Second Schedule in the Order Paper.

(Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah on 6.6.2019)

(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 6.6.2019)

Hon. Speaker: Hon. Members, before you take off, even as we engage in this debate for the Estimates for the Financial Year 2019/2020, you will also allow your House Business Committee to deal with certain aspects which you may expect it will want. So, this is the 2nd Allotted Day for this Motion. The following Members have contributed namely, the Mover, Hon. Ichung'wah, the Secunder, Hon. Lessonet, Hon. Katoole Metito, Hon. Sabina Chege, Hon. John Mbadi, Hon. Makali Mulu and Hon. Kimunya, who was the seventh to contribute before time ran out. He has a balance of five minutes. Since he has religiously and patiently been here since 2.30 p.m., he has the chance.

Hon. Amos Kimunya (Kipipiri, JP): Thank you, Hon. Speaker. Indeed, my contributions were tied to our contribution as the Departmental Committee on Education and Research. I had highlighted, in the contribution, the dire need for funds that we suffer in the education sector.

There is a mismatch between policy pronouncements that have been made in terms of support of the sector and funds that have been allocated.

I do not want to go back to that. I think it was covered. I just want to go further and cover some of the issues that also came from a contribution from one of the Members. It is in terms of the concern that technical training institutes are not fairly spread across the constituencies. I confirm that, indeed, there was a commitment to have a TTI in every constituency. There is a roadmap for the achievement of that. The first and second batches have been constructed. The third batch is to be constructed. If this House could allocate more money to TTIs, all of them could be constructed at the earliest opportunity.

We also noted in our Committee that, indeed, in five of the constituencies which we will be discussing at individual level, Members who committed to provide money for the NG-CDF as counterpart funding for Government have not done their bit. These are now being shown as stalled projects while they should be open and benefitting the students in those areas.

On our universities, we accept and acknowledge there is a financing burden, especially with the reduction in module students namely, the privately paying students who were financing the universities. Therefore, we appreciate the need for rationalisation. We accept the ministry has already started a review on potential rationalisation of universities. It may lead to mergers of programmes, universities and colleges and some reforms. I am hoping the Members will support these reforms when they are brought to this House. We all want a university in our county; we do not want a university in our constituency. The reality is different. We have seen that module may have been good, but it is not sustainable unless we allocate more money. We hope Hon. Members will support these reforms when we get them.

I just wanted to highlight that the Departmental Committee on Education and Research has recommended some reallocation of funds that had been proposed for construction of digital labs. You remember in Phase I there was the issue of laptops for class One, Two and Three. The ministry appeared before us and said they would like to spend Kshs1.5 billion for construction of 750 labs. At least, we picked the figure of 750 because that is what is within the output. However, Members must remember that we have 22,000 primary schools. So, if we are only doing 750 labs, it means in 750 schools, leaving out 22,000 schools. This is not serious commitment towards a digital programme.

We said we would rather use this money in support of TIVETs, which have already started where we have given commitment that every student going to a TIVET will be given Kshs30,000 as capitation. This money had not been provided. We are hoping it will happen and we will be asking for support. The 22,000 labs would require a minimum of Kshs22 billion. We will be hoping that the National Treasury and the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MOEST) will get together and look at this seriously in the course of this year. They will then tell us whether they are prepared to do these labs as part of the digital literacy programme, where they are going to get the 22,000 labs and perhaps, even the best mode of pushing this money for construction. It may well be through conditional grants which are passed through the NG-CDF. The NG-CDF can take up that money, go and construct these labs and classrooms. Otherwise, we will end up with the same issues that we have.

Similarly, we had recruitment of interns that had been proposed with money through MOEST. There is no clarity on how that was to be done. We recommended that this money be pushed over to the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) which would either recruit the interns or additional teachers. At least, we are sure there will be teachers. We just saw the head teachers claiming they need 1.2 teachers. They will have 1.2. So, we will play good.

In conclusion, we all agree that we need more resources. They are still required. We need to decongest our facilities and provide teachers. We also need books and laboratory equipment. We need more funds in our universities otherwise the quality of education for our children will suffer. I am glad people get it as we talk in this House.

[The Speaker (Hon. Justin Muturi) left the Chair]

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker
(Hon. Christopher Omulele) took the Chair]*

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Kimunya, you must remember that you had only five minutes. Hon. Kiti Chonga, the Member for Kilifi South is not desiring to be in this House. Next is Hon. Pkosing who is the Member for Pokot South. Hon. Pkosing had an interest to speak to this. He is not present. What about Hon. Sheikh? He is also not present. What about Hon. Atandi? He is not in. Let us have Hon. Wachira Kabinga, the Member for Mwea.

Hon. Josphat Kabinga (Mwea, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. I rise to support this Report. As I support, I want to declare, from the outset, that I am still a student of the budget and the budget-making process.

I have had time to go through this Budget. I do not want to dwell on the fact that what we see and what we have heard about the supplementary is as a result of a mismatch between expenditure and revenue. I do not want to dwell on that. However, I have made an observation that there is a deduction by 4.2 per cent in this year's 2019/2020 Budget from the previous year. I am not sure what has changed. I notice that this is as a result of a reduced allocation to the Consolidated Fund and knowing that we still have a lot of debts that we are servicing. I am not very sure what the reduction is about.

My concern is on two areas. One, I notice from the Report that there is a reduction on the allocation for subsidiary fertiliser. It is reducing from Kshs4.3 billion to Kshs2 billion. I am left wondering. Food security is a key component under the Big Four Agenda. When we reduce money for subsidiary fertiliser, we are simply saying that our farmers will either not produce enough or they will do it at a higher cost.

I represent rice farmers who grow rice in my constituency. I guess rice farmers in the country have not been benefiting from subsidiary fertilisers which have been provided in an untimely manner. We have had serious discussion with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Co-operatives and have agreed on how farmers would benefit this coming year.

I am worried, now that there is a reduction, whether we will be on course to get the subsidised fertiliser in July which is when our farmers will start planting. The other thing I am concerned about is the Strategic Food Reserve (SFR). Again, I notice from the Report that there is zero allocation to this particular item. I can only hope that the Ministry has alternative ways of funding the SFR purchases. We have the SFR Trust Fund notified under Legal Notice No.15 of 2015.

In the legal notice are mentioned items such as rice and canned beef, but have not benefitted from the SFR Trust Fund. We had engaged the Fund this year to extend its allocation to livestock keepers and rice farmers. Our intention was to benefit rice farmers the way maize

farmers do. Since 2015, we have been implementing this particular item as if it were a maize strategic trust fund. I, therefore, have some concerns over that matter.

I notice that in this Budget we have good things. We have an allocation of Kshs1 billion to the Public Service Commission (PSC) to enable it engage our young men and women in an internship programme that will not only increase productivity, but will also give them hope in terms of getting employment.

I notice that my time is over and I do not want to continue. I want to reiterate the fact that I am very disturbed about subsidised fertiliser. I am also very disturbed about the SFR. These are two items of concern.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Maero Oyula, the Member for Butula, you have the Floor.

Hon. Joseph Oyula (Butula, ODM): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity to contribute to this important Motion. I want to start by congratulating the Budget and Appropriations Committee for the good work it has done. Besides the normal budget, they have gone into details to analyse various items that are of importance.

I also want to thank them for seriously looking at the education sector. The allocation for technical schools has been improved. This will encourage us to work on the TTIs that we are required to have in our constituencies. I am now happy that the TTI that is being constructed in my constituency will be adequately funded.

With regard to primary schools, there is an allocation that will cater for the increase in the number of teachers. This has been a big problem. I hope the TSC will recruit the number given so that the shortage of teachers in our schools is addressed. The TSC has always had problems with funding that is required to increase the number of teachers. For that reason, we have a big shortage of teachers in both primary and secondary schools. This increment, I am sure, will help our schools which are over populated with students. Even if the teachers will not be enough, at least, the number will be increased.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, an analysis has been done on the support to various universities. Every university has received about Kshs80 million for construction of various facilities. This analysis is good because it will ensure that every university listed is supported.

I wish to draw the attention of the Budget and Appropriations Committee to a university in Busia County known as Alupe University College, which has not been considered yet it is an ongoing project. The university college was allocated Kshs200 million during the Financial Year 2017/2018, but not much was spent because of the release of funds. Only Kshs10 million out of the Kshs200 that was allocated was spent during that year.

In 2018/2019, Kshs280 million was allocated to Alupe University College, but not much has been spent up to now because of the cash releases. In the 2019/2020 proposal, there is nothing allocated to Alupe University College. I urge the Budget and Appropriations Committee to look into this matter because it is going to create pending bills in future. The ongoing works are bound to stall. This analysis shows us the areas the budget has concentrated on.

With those few remarks, I beg to support this Budget. Thank you.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Koinange, the Member for Kiambaa, you have the Floor.

Hon. Paul Koinange (Kiambaa, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. Let me begin by thanking the Budget and Appropriations Committee for its tireless effort in drafting this detailed Report. We also thank the Committee for having considered our recommendations as Members of the Committee on Administration and National Security.

The estimates for revenue and expenditure for 2019/2020 have been submitted against a backdrop of increased economic growth rate of 6.3 per cent in 2018 compared to a growth rate of 4.9 per cent in 2017. Despite the growth, insecurity is noted to be on the rise with the total number of crimes reported to the police increasing by 13.2 per cent from 77,992 in 2017 to 268,000 in 2018. On the other hand, crimes reported involving dangerous drugs increased by 44.1 per cent.

The number of persons reported to the police to have committed crimes also increased by 5.1 percent to 75,037 in 2018 of which Kiambu Police Command Station had the highest share of 8.4 per cent followed by Nairobi City at 8.3 per cent. We hope that our new Inspector General of Police (IG) will reverse this trend by working hard to reduce these numbers with the resources proposed in this budget.

The State Departments for Interior Correctional Services, Immigration Citizen Services as well as the National Police Service Commission and the Independent Policing Oversight Authority fall under the Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS) under the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sector. This sector is critical as an enabler of the Big Four Agenda as pronounced by His Excellency the President.

Similarly, the Presidency and the Public Service Commission which fall under the Public Administration and International Relations (PAIR) are critical for providing overall leadership in implementing the third Medium-Term programmes and projects of Vision 2030. I am happy to note that significant resources have been proposed in this budget towards improving our security environment. The said Department for Interior has a proposed allocation of Kshs132.2 billion which will go towards the implementation of reforms targeted at boosting security services, personnel, and welfare that will guarantee Kenya's safety.

Our Committee noted that, the strategy on security for the Medium-Term lays emphasis on improving welfare, strengthening coordination among security agencies, scaling up investments towards modernisation, enhancing security operations and investigations, building professional capacity of the service and strengthening the partnership with communities and leaders.

In this regard, the Government will continue to modernise the National Police Service in order to ensure that lives and properties of Kenyans are adequately protected. Already, the Government has enrolled new Police Service Standing Orders, Career Progression Guidelines and Basic Training Curriculum for police officers. The Government has also improved the welfare of police and prison officers through provision of house allowances to all officers and a comprehensive insurance cover and medical insurance.

To modernise security, the Government has in the recent years invested in better equipment, training and working tools as well as strengthened coordination among security agencies. To further enhance security for all Kenyans, the Government will build on the ongoing security reforms by scaling up investment in security infrastructures such as installation of surveillance and control systems in major cities and towns, equipping of forensic laboratories and provision of police patrol vehicles.

Going forward, the Government will facilitate research on informed ways of fighting crime by identifying ways of combating emerging forms of crime that are technologically aided such as cyber-crime, money laundering, terrorism financing, human trafficking, conflicts around the discovery of natural resources and internationally organised crime. We all appreciate the fact that economic crimes have reached unprecedented levels in recent times which has forced our security officers to even go beyond our borders to find these new threats to our national security.

To effectively fight economic crimes and corruption, our Police Service must be properly resourced.

The Departmental Committee on Defence and Foreign Relations that I chair reallocated money to other departments which in our assessment were under funded. Indeed, the Budget and Appropriations Committee has agreed with us according to this Report. Key among them included:

- i) Additional Kshs300 million to civil registration of which Kshs100 million will go towards digitalisation of records of births and deaths, and Kshs200 million will go towards the construction of an office building. The digitalisation of births and death certificates is critical to the security of our country. Without such records being stored in digital format, we may not tell exactly who is and who is not a Kenyan in the event we lose the manual that we are currently using. The birth certificate is what gives rise to any other document including the recognition as a Kenyan citizen. Securing this information in a Government building digitally is long overdue. If it will be implemented, it will go a long way in ensuring that our vital registration department is safe.
- ii) Additional Kshs200 million to the DCI to enhance the operations budget. The DCI is overwhelmed with both covert and overt operations which require more resources than what has been proposed. Due to resource constrain, the Committee could only manage the proposed additional Kshs200 million.
- iii) Additional Kshs300 million to coastal services to support the acquisition of more boats for patrol along the Kenyan coast line and inland waters of Lake Victoria and Turkana. As you know, there has been a big outcry from the public to make sure Lake Victoria and other inland waters are covered.
- iv) Additionally, Kshs177 million to the State Department of Correctional Services to complete stalled projects.
- v) Additionally, Kshs300 million to the State Department for Immigration ---

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Chairperson, you know we are pressed for time. I will give you one more minute to wind up.

(Hon. Pkosing stood to catch the Temporary Deputy Speaker's eye)

Hon. Pkosing, kindly relax. You will have your opportunity.

Hon. Paul Koinange (Kiambaa, JP): Most obliged, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker.

- vi) An additional Kshs1 billion to the Public Service Commission as captured in this Report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee. This allocation will go towards monthly stipend of interns to be recruited by the Commission in the constituencies with an estimated interim stipend of about Kshs25 thousand per month. This country can no longer afford to ignore its youth in as far as employment and experience for jobs is concerned. We must empower our youth. That is why I have requested the Budget and Appropriations Committee to give us Kshs3 billion for this programme to help our youth.

Thank you.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Very well. Hon. Members, I wish to remind you of the resolution you made on 13th February, 2019. You resolved that the chairpersons of committees will have priority of speaking when it comes to budget

estimates. I will, therefore, follow strictly that resolution that the House made and allow the chairpersons to have priority. They will each speak for 10 minutes. So, the next chairperson in the order that is set by the Standing Orders is the Chairperson for the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation, Hon. Kisang.

Hon. William Kisang (Marakwet West, JP): Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I thank you for this opportunity. I rise to support the Report by the Budget and Appropriations Committee (BAC). As the Departmental Committee of Communication, Information and Innovation, we presented our Report to the BAC. We are happy with what they did with our proposals. We proposed re-allocations, reductions and increases to re-align the funding curves in critical priority areas and ensure that there are no duplications across the Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDA's).

The Committee also seeks to ensure that funding is based on performance, completion levels, absorption capacity, contraband funding among others. We reviewed the performance of 2018/2019 and took care of the absorption rates to ensure that those whose absorption rates were more than 80 per cent got more funding and those whose absorption rates were below 50 per cent had some reductions.

Policy recommendations are also critical to ensure that programmes and projects are well executed and emerging challenges such as risk of contractors not being able to deliver on time are curbed. The Committee also noted that the process of tax exemptions relating to given flagship projects by the Government MDA's is slow and negatively impacting on project timelines. There was an issue where contractors across the Ministries sought exemptions of Custom Duty from the National Treasury, but they say it takes as long as eight or 10 months before getting such exemption, and this delays the projects. Going forward, we would wish that the Treasury comes up with a template to assist the MDAs when they seek exemptions on goods and equipment lying at the Port of Mombasa.

Further, policy recommendations are key to ensure obligations between MDA's are also quantified, budgeted for and paid for. For instance, the Postal Corporation of Kenya is owed Kshs1.2 billion by the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government in rent arrears for hosting Huduma Centres across the country. I discussed this issue with the Chair, Hon. Koinange. I suggested that, if possible, his Committee re-allocates Kshs1.2 billion for settlement of the debt owed to the Postal Corporation of Kenya so that that can also undertake their services. Even if we do not do it now, we can do it through the Supplementary Estimates.

The Ministry of Interior can re-allocate funds and pays the rent arrears owed to the Postal Corporation of Kenya. This was recommended as a matter of urgency to the BAC to ensure that the Interior Department prioritises payment to the Postal Corporation. It should also ensure that the Corporation is not subjected to such unfair financial burdens that can cripple its financial and operational competitiveness.

We also recommend that the Postal Corporation be taken as the national logistics company so that all the departments use it as their logistics company to send parcels across the country. Internationally, other countries are doing the same. This is because Postal Corporation is operating in other areas across the country that are not viable commercially. For instance, both financial and policy recommendations are also informed by maintaining and supporting key strategic intervention such as the Big Four Agenda, affirmative programmes for youth, women and other vulnerable groups as well as funding critical enablers mainly in the infrastructure.

In this particular item, we are saying that our youth require support. Through the Public Service Commission (PSC), I have seen that Hon. Koinange has already allocated Kshs1 billion

for internship at the constituencies. We need to re-align this with the Ajira Programme so that instead of having two or three duplicated functions, we can merge them into one. For instance, in the ICT subsectors, one such initiative is the Ajira Initiative – which is proposed to be established and managed under a framework where there will also be private sector contributions to support eligible youths across the counties. However, the initial executive proposal allocating Kshs1 billion and approved by the Committee has been reduced to Kshs200 million through the BAC.

This is a very good initiative if we allocated a billion shillings. The private sector will give a shilling for a shilling, basically merging the funds. So, we urge that during the Supplementary Estimates that will come in the course of the year, we reinstate the Kshs800 million that has been reduced and merge the money with what Hon. Koinange has proposed so that we get interns. This is so, so that we can get more of them and get double portion of the money by private sector putting additional resources. Such funds are critical to funding innovations and securing digitally enabled jobs. That should be the way forward instead of subjecting the Ministry to budgetary allocation cuts. Indeed, in its submission, the Ministry projected an annual funding requirement of Kshs1 billion for the next five years. The private sector will also put in a similar amount. These are IBM, Google and other big industries in our country.

Moreover, I know that the Budget and Appropriations Committee has recommended Kshs1 billion allocation under the PSC for purposes of employing interns who would be paid a monthly stipend of Kshs25,000. I propose such allocations be taken to Ajira platform and further enhanced to cater for both those qualifying for internship opportunities and those young innovative Kenyans seeking to secure innovations. We should empower them to take up digitally enabled jobs that will be secured through the fund's mechanism. If we implement this and the Constituency Innovation Hubs (CIH), our youth will not have to look for employment. They should be able to employ themselves by doing online jobs during the day and at night as long as our wards in the country have at least a CIH. On that basis, the PSC will implement the policy guidelines on hiring of interns and leave the innovation part to the Ministry of ICT. Let them deal with the policy and employment of interns.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, the Ajira Platform Fund will be instrumental in the wider mechanism of the disbursements of the stipends to ensure support to programmes and projects that are in line with the Fund's objectives such as securing digital enabled jobs and support oriented standards. This will also ensure sustainability of the fund's programme, especially the counterpart funding from the private sector. We intend to build up this fund by allocating it Kshs1 billion every year to Kshs5 billion. Our youth do not have to migrate to cities to look for work as they will be able to work from home wherever they are.

Notably, that is the reason we have also approved and enhanced allocation to Konza Technopolis, the future growth centre in the country. This will further enhance ICT innovations and support the service sector more robustly and become a leading centre for business outsourcing. This will contribute to economic growth and create employment with decent living wage and wealth creation. Basically, in the next few years the City will relocate to Konza and we will have a bigger city there.

Finally, I laud the Committee's recommendation on ensuring that the Controller of Budget reports on both financial and non-financial programmes of actual targets and outright achievements. This will give a complete picture of how the various programmes are performing

within the financial year and ensure that accounting officers are answerable to Parliament on quarterly basis. This is a good thing and we wish that the county assemblies take the same route.

The Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Kisang, you must remember that time is of essence. I hope you have completed. If you have not completed, you have a minute to do so.

Hon. William Kisang (Marakwet West, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. You know that when one is speaking time moves fast.

Our county assemblies across the country should put the county executives to task and report to them on quarterly basis so that money is put into good use and performance is enhanced. It is important for all the MDAs to report their A-in-A in the budgets.

With those remarks, I support the proposals.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Let us have Hon. Pkosing. Hon. Gikaria and Hon. Mbiuki prepare your notes.

Hon. David Pkosing (Pokot South, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker for this golden opportunity. I am happy and I would like to join my colleagues in appreciating the work done by the Budget and Appropriations Committee. Of course, we all worked very hard because we were prosecuting two items Supplementary Estimates II and the Budget. I want to thank everyone.

Further, in their Report, they agreed with our proposals in this manner: They agreed to allocate Ksh186.4 billion to the Department for Infrastructure Road Transport; Kshs93.8 billion to the State Department of Transport, State Department for Shipping and Maritime - Kshs2.38 billion and State Department for Housing and Urban Development - Ksh31.5 billion and finally State Department for Public Works with Ksh4.4 billion. These are the State Departments we oversee as a Committee. I want to thank my Committee for prosecuting these items during the committee stage.

Let me make the following highlights about the State Departments that I have just mentioned. On roads, because they are under the State Department of Infrastructure, I want to be honest with you and the House that if there is one item people want in this country is roads. I am looking at my colleague, Hon. Ochanda whom I used to work with somewhere else. He is appreciating what I am saying. What affects this country and will improve it are roads. Everybody in this country wants a road. I am very certain even when the Budget and Appropriations Committee was going round the country doing public participation every Kenyans said they want roads.

When I go to take my tea while seated with Hon. Members, they ask me what is there for their roads. Everybody wants roads and once we build roads, we have transformed our country. This is where the rubber meets the road and it is a huge need. When a budget is done based on needs then we should have sat down as a country and agreed to mop up all the resources. I want to ask the Chair that if it is possible we should mop up all resources and put roads as priority number one for this country because this is what everyone wants.

Look at the resources we have been allocated under the Kshs96 billion of which Kshs55 billion is Recurrent Expenditure... Therefore, we have about Kshs100 billion going to roads. How many roads are we building in this country? About 1,000 kilometers of roads in various levels whether they are murrum, tarmac or highways are due for construction. If you compare that with Kshs100 billion, you will find that the money is not sufficient. That is why I want to speak to the National Treasury and tell them that the people of Kenya want roads. In fact, we also promised them this in 2013 when I was a happy member of Jubilee that, we would build

10,000 kilometers of road. Where are we now? In terms of procurement, we have close to 7,000 kilometers and in terms of “black top” we have about 2,000 or 3,000 kilometers in the whole country.

Therefore, there is a huge need for roads in the country yet we have a budget of Kshs100 billion for roads. So, how will it be used? Therefore, I want to use this opportunity to plead with the House to agree with us that this is one single item we need to concentrate on. Look at what I presented to the Budget and Appropriations Committee; there is a budget deficit of about Kshs135 billion in this financial year. Therefore, I am proposing the following going forward in terms of this item of infrastructure and roads. We should think outside the box.

We want the House to agree with us and allow the Kenya Roads Board (KRB) to float a roads bond and not infrastructure bond in the next financial year. This is because sometimes people misunderstand the infrastructure bond because it includes other things like water. For this one, I want to plead with the House to agree with the Committee the need to float a roads bond under the KRB of between Kshs200 and Kshs500 billion. This will really transform this country and in less than three or four years, we would have done the 10,000 kilometers of roads and ensure every part of this country gets a “black top” road. The question that comes is how the securities and bonds pay.

As a Committee we have thought on behalf of the House and found an opportunity to fund these roads. We need to scrap a fund called “Annuity Fund” which was set up to pay for roads under Public Private Partnership (PPP). We have since seen that these are most expensive ventures. There is one road in Ngong which we took as an example. It measures 91 kilometers, and it was awarded Kshs22 billion. If you calculate how much this costs per kilometer, you will find that it comes to Kshs240 million. This is unsustainable. I have never seen a road in this country or in the world using Kshs240 million to do a kilometer of bitumen.

I want the House to agree with us that we should scrap this annuity programme. In fact, we should even rule as a House and say, the annuity programme should stop with immediate effect. This is because it is a loss making institution. Therefore, we can take that money and float a bond of Kshs200 to Kshs500 billion and then we secure it using the annuity money because it is there. We are collecting about Kshs11 billion per year. This is good money for securities to make our roads. What are we comparing with this to say it is expensive? Low volume roads...

(Hon. Ochanda and Hon. Nyikal consulted loudly)

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Ochanda and Hon. Nyikal, are you hearing the contribution which Hon. Pkosing is making because it is very serious. There is a road in this country that is being built at Kshs240 million per kilometer. I think this is a matter you should listen to a little carefully.

Hon. Pkosing, please proceed.

Hon. David Pkosing (Pokot South, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. It was awarded under the annuity program and it is the most expensive in the world. Therefore, working on behalf of the House as a Committee, we want the House to agree with us that we take that money rather than give some few individuals under annuity to securitise our roads to bond and build more roads. We can get between Kshs200 and Kshs500 billion and build roads in the whole country in less than three or five years.

How do we measure our roads in terms of construction? Low volume of roads per kilometer at Kshs40 million; conventional roads in rural areas at Kshs80 million; and highways

between Kshs90 million and Kshs120 million. This is Uhuru Highway and other big ones used by big lorries. Why are we spending Kshs240 million on a road going to somewhere even though it will be used by people? I think we should spend our money in a good way which is what I am proposing.

Secondly, in terms of roads going forward, there is something which was brought by the National Treasury last year about emergency repairs of roads after heavy rains. The Kshs8.7 billion was passed in this House to be used for repairs of our roads after the rains. You know what happened? It was removed during Supplementary I, but those roads in my constituency are still bad. I made a presentation to the Budget and Appropriations Committee and I have not seen it. I have only seen in their recommendations acknowledging my presentation.

The National Treasury promised to mop up resources from slow moving programmes to bring to these roads. It was Kshs30 million per constituency and it was passed in this House. So, where is the money? We do not know where it is. So, the question from my committee is: "Did Treasury lie to us by giving us money that we did not get and yet the problem is still there? Those are issues that we need to prosecute as a country, but to live with a budget deficit of Kshs130 billion in terms of roads is unsustainable. That is on roads and infrastructure and I plead with you and the House to agree with us so that we move our country forward.

On transport, yes, we agree with the Budget and Appropriations Committee. They have agreed with us to pass a budget of Kshs93 billion and to concentrate and focus mainly on the airstrips. We want to put all these things together and even reform the aviation sector. You will see tomorrow when I table that report. So, I plead with the House to agree with us.

In Housing, we are doing very well. In fact, we have already started the low cost houses here in Nairobi. Therefore, that is moving very well only that there is that small problem of the court. I am sure it will be resolved in a short while and we will move.

As I conclude, that programme has already controlled the pricing of houses in this country. My time has been taken up. With those few remarks, let us think about the roads in this country.

I thank you.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Ichung'wah, Chair of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, I hope you have listened carefully to the contributions by Hon. Pkosing with regard to an amount that was promised to all these Members concerning roads in their constituencies. They are waiting for it.

Next is the Member for Nakuru Town East, Hon. Gikaria.

Hon. David Gikaria (Nakuru Town East, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity. First, I applaud the good work which has been done by the Budget and Appropriations Committee. Of course, as a Committee, we did not propose any additional funding because of the fact that for the last two years, we did that and we never got any increment because they were asking for a reduction from our side.

However, at least we appreciate the Budget and Appropriations Committee through what they have given us in the coming Financial Year 2019/2020, an increase of about 21 per cent, which amounts to almost Kshs13.7 billion from the previous year. Both the Energy Department and the Petroleum Department have a small percentage going to Recurrent Expenditure. The bigger percentage goes to Development Expenditure. You will realise that energy is an enabler of the Big Four Agenda, and I thank the Government that it has now really appreciated the role that energy plays in trying to enhance and achieve the four agendas. This year, we were given substantially enough money for us to be able to do this.

Secondly, of the Kshs77 billion that goes to energy, most of this has gone towards transmission and distribution. You will realise that we have been producing more than what we can consume. It is a fact that we, as accountants, sometimes do not understand. There is the law of demand and supply and if the supply is more than the demand, normally the prices automatically go down. The other way round is also true if the demand is higher than the supply. However, in Kenya, the energy sector has always beaten that myth and it is actually the other way round. The demand is lower than the supply but the cost of electricity has remained very high. This has been a very big concern in this country particularly because we want to be an industrialised country and yet we cannot provide cheap power.

In fact, most of the industries now have run to our neighbouring countries. They are running away from Kenya and indicating that their production cost has gone high. They are particularly signifying the cost of power as one of the reasons why they are reallocating to the neighbouring countries. I think it is important for us now to start thinking on how much we put in generation and how much we allocate for distribution and transmission. It was very sad in the last financial year.

Around 21 transmission projects which were up to 80 and 90 per cent complete were not given a single penny. This would have gone towards enhancing the demand aspect. It was very unfortunate that this current year, 2018/2019, the ministry has realised the importance of completing the 21 projects, about 70 per cent going to Nyanza and the western region. It is important for us. Power surges in those regions were daily talk, but I hope with the commitment that has been done through this Budget, we will be able to have enough power in western and Nyanza regions.

We have also re-emphasised, as a Committee, the aspect of if you are going to do more generation, then it must come from renewable energy, particularly solar and wind. We are saying this because most of these areas are off grid areas and we cannot be able to supply enough energy to these regions because they are not connected to the grid. I am proud that in this financial year, we were able to do almost a Kshs10 billion project in Garissa that will produce over 50 megawatts to be able to supply the off-grid areas that have not been connected. This will go a long way in enhancing our percentage in terms of connectivity.

One of the biggest challenges that we, as a committee, have really tried to fight is wiping out the diesel power but it has become a very big problem. There are cartels within the energy sector and it is hard to wipe out the owners and proprietors of this diesel power. At the end of the day, from the contribution, whatever power is sold to the national grid from the diesel power has ended up now being the high cost of energy in this country. I think it is important for us because we have, on several occasions, tried to stop the diesel power but they were saying how else can be able to... They want to use diesel power as a base for our energy generation. I think this is something that we need to deal with in this financial year. It is the elephant in the room, particularly within the Committee that we have to fight and be able to have whatever is given to the national grid from the diesel power reduced so that we can improve on the cost of energy.

For us to achieve universal access to electricity throughout the country, then there are some issues that we have recommended. Under Standing Order No.216, one of the mandates of our Committee is to try and check the previous year's budget and the implementation aspect. We have had a big problem.

One of the biggest problems, and this was coming from the Executive, is that some of these MDAs did not have directors for almost over seven months. The Rural Electrification Authority (REA), a very important parastatal within the ministry that supplies electricity to rural

areas did not have directors for a record nine months in one financial year. You can see how it has affected the connectivity of rural electrification. If REA was not been able to have their procurement plan approved, then there is nothing much that the management would do. We will try to look at the appointments of directors. Do we need, as Parliament, to come up with a law that if and when there is a vacancy, there must be a timeline as to when these directors should be replaced? I am saying this because by the time they got their directors in March, this year they had to be given some orientation because they are new. It then takes time for them to start working.

It is one of the aspects that, as a Committee, we found wanting. This happened in almost three of those parastatals and it has been something that, as a Committee, we will be making recommendations within the law so that we can have directors being replaced as and when the vacancies arise.

Secondly, as a Committee, we looked at the implementation of the Budget. The Controller of Budget is supposed to give us quarterly reports. Whenever we receive those reports and compare them *vis-a-vis* the report given by the Ministry and the semi-autonomous Government agencies to the National Treasury, they are contradictory. Sometimes you do not know which of these State departments to believe. We need to deal with some of those issues.

Something that I never spoke about and is very critical to this Committee is the pending payment of deemed power of Kshs1.6 billion by Kenya Power that is supposed to be paid. In the just concluded Second Supplementary Estimates, the Committee refused this item because the taxpayer has not received value for that money. It is surprising that the same company that is being paid for that deemed power was not ready with the transmission line by the time the country was ready. This is one of the issues that we are...

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Gikaria, I will give you one more minute.

Hon. David Gikaria (Nakuru Town East, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker. This is something that we need. What happens when a Ministry spends money and pays its pending bills under Article 223 and then when it comes to Parliament they are rejected? What will happen? For example, the payment for the Kenya Power bill was already made. If it is rejected by Parliament, what happens? These are some of the questions you need to give guidance on. I was not there but the Committee made some recommendations that we ask the Auditor-General to conduct a special audit and give us a report as to whether the money was paid prudently or there was misuse of funds.

I support the Report.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Very well. Hon. Gikaria, you will recall that under that provision of Article 223, there are very clear circumstances under which the National Treasury will approve payments. If any expenses are expended that do not fall within those emergency lines, they will raise audit queries and there will be people who will be responsible for them.

Let us have Hon. Mbiuki.

Hon. Kareke Mbiuki (Maara, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity to support the Budget Estimates 2019/2020.

In line with the provisions of Standing Order No.235, the Committee scrutinised the budget estimates for the MDAs under its mandate. In exercising the mandate of reviewing the budget estimates, the Committee had a total of seven sittings. The spending agencies under the purview of the Departmental Committee are the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, Ministry of

Environment and Forestry, State Department for Wildlife and State Department for Mining. The sector delivers goods and services that are critical enablers for the realisation of the Big Four Agenda. The following projects have been earmarked as priority projects under the Big Four Agenda.

Under the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, there is the Mavoko Water and Sewerage Project, Nairobi City Regeneration Programme, Naivasha Industrial Park Water Supply and Sanitation Project as well as Dongo Kundu Water Supply. In the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, there is the development of forest recharge technologies, forest plantation development that is providing quality raw materials for construction and manufacturing and construction of processing units which contribute to universal healthcare, food security as well as industrialisation.

In the Ministry of Mining, there is manufacturing through promotion and regulation of production of raw materials such as gypsum, limestone, iron ore, manganese, titanium, copper, salt phosphate and carbon dioxide.

The sector has a total proposed allocation of Kshs88.92 billion out of which Kshs24.13 billion is Recurrent Expenditure while Kshs64.79 billion is Development Expenditure. The Committee, having scrutinised and reviewed the proposed allocation, observed that the allocations provided for some projects under the sector are not in tandem with the project requirements and targets as well as the minimal funds allocated are likely to lead to low output, missed targets as well as the appropriation of funds.

Under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, there is the National Tree Planting Campaign which is a presidential directive aimed at achieving the 10 per cent forest cover by 2022. It has a proposed allocation of Kshs1 billion in the 2019/2020 Financial Year under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

The Committee recommends that the Exchequer is released in a timely way to avoid missed targets especially during the rainy season. We have seen a haphazard release of the Exchequer by the National Treasury to the various MDAs. Under this critical programme of the National Tree Planting Campaign, we humbly request the National Treasury to release the funds in an extremely timely way so that this programme can be successful, especially during the rainy season because it may be pointless to release the funds when there are no rains.

In addition, the Committee recommends that the National Tree Planting Campaign should not be undertaken by the Ministry headquarters and that the activity should be carried out by the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) through the Community Forest Associations, the Kenya Water Towers Agency as well as the Kenya Forest Research Institute. What was initially proposed was for this money to be expended at the headquarters.

As a Committee, we noted that the Ministry Headquarters has no capacity to absorb or administer these funds. Instead, out of Kshs1 billion, we recommended that the Ministry should retain Kshs100 million for co-ordination and the rest distributed to the various agencies within the Ministry.

The Committee further noted that the ban on commercial plantation logging has seriously affected the A-i-A collection by the KFS. It was further noted that the aging trees with a lifespan of between 25 and 30 years are dying or wasting away in the forests rather than being sold and A-i-A collected. The Ministry needs to consider lifting the ban or the moratorium on forest logging to increase the KFS A-i-A, and to collect funds to restore the graded forest areas as well as carry out the operation within the Service rather than fully rely on the Exchequer.

On this one, we found it a bit ironic because the information which was shared by the Ministry of Environment is that they have already classified various blocks within KFS where they have aged trees. It does not make sense when all these trees are rotting out there whereas the Ministry or the KFS - the State Agency - is struggling and is in need of Exchequer. The KFS desperately needs to recruit new rangers but the same has not been provided for by the Exchequer. That is why we have petitioned the Ministry Headquarters to lift the ban or the moratorium which was placed on commercial forest harvesting.

The scrapping of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) fee has led to reduction in A-i-A that is collected by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). The Committee was informed that since the scrapping of the EIA fee, the Authority has faced serious financial difficulties and has recorded deficits of more than Kshs200 million per year.

The Authority has further been declared technically insolvent by the Office of the Auditor-General over the last year. The Government should reinstate the EIA fee to allow NEMA to collect Appropriation-in-Aid (AiA) and enable the Authority to become financially self-sustaining.

Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, it does not make financial sense when we deprive the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) the necessary fees in form of AiA which can make it self-sustaining instead of relying on the National Treasury for funding. By the time this AiA was zero-rated by the Government, NEMA was able to collect more than Kshs1.2billion annually and they had chances of increasing it to more than Kshs1.8billion in the year 2019. What they get from the National Treasury is less than Kshs700million which cannot finance its operation. The Members of this House and the public sometimes bash NEMA because of its lack of capacity to enforce the various licences which they issue. We all need to appreciate that without adequate funding it becomes a very big challenge to them. Hence, the Committee recommends that the A-in-A should be reinstated to make NEMA financially sound.

The Committee noted that the State Corporation does not disclose A-in-A, especially under the donor-funded projects, to the ministry headquarters and subsequently to the National Treasury. This gives the impression of low absorption rate to the National Treasury which in return reduces the Budget allocation under the Supplementary Budget. The Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) employs different methods towards human-wildlife conflict mitigation. Over time, electric fence has not only proved to be effective but also lasting solution to human-wildlife conflict. As we speak, KWS owes Kenyans, in terms of compensation, more than Kshs15billion. This Budget has provided only Kshs500 million to the KWS and you can see the shortfall. Kshs250million has been allocated in the current Budget. We allocated an extra Kshs150million in the Committee towards this human-wildlife conflict.

We have quite a number of stalled projects in the Ministry of Water and Sanitation namely Umaa Dam and Badasa Dam, among others. I want to thank the Budget and Appropriations Committee. After a lot of plea, it has provided Kshs400million to Badasa dam, Kshs500million to Umaa Dam and Kshs1billion for Soin Koru Dam.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Chair, Hon. Mbiuki, kindly wind up in a minute.

Hon. Kareke Mbiuki (Maara, JP): Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, allow me to just mention one critical issue because quite a number of dams are financed by the Government. We have one project in the name of Siyoi Muruny in West Pokot which has so far stalled. To date, it is accumulating more than Kshs2.3million per day in terms of the idle plant. Once the

Government initiates some of these projects, it should ensure that funding is done in time and it is sufficient to cover them.

After reviewing and scrutinising the Budget, the Committee re-allocated funds from non-performing projects to more competing needs. The Report submitted to the Budget and Appropriations Committee has detailed information on the additional request and re-allocation by the Committee. I want to thank the Budget and Appropriations Committee for they agreed on the various recommendations by the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources.

With those few remarks, I support the Motion.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Chair, Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock.

Hon. Ali Adan (Mandera South, JP): Thank you very much, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, for giving me this opportunity to support the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock and its Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2019/2020.

Pursuant to Standing Order No. 216, our mandate, among others, include investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments. Under its purview, the Committee oversees five State departments: State Department for Crop Development, State Department for Livestock, State Department for Fisheries, Aquaculture and Blue Economy, State Department for Irrigation and State Department for Agricultural Research.

The allocation for the Ministry is as follows: The recurrent allocation for the Ministry is Kshs3.89billion in the Financial Year 2019/2020. There is an increase of Kshs600million which is about 18.3 per cent from an allocation of Kshs3.3billion in the previous year. The increase is on account of the increased provision for the compensation of employees by Kshs30million and increased provision by Kshs637million for transfers to Government agencies, including Bukura Agricultural College by Kshs26million; Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority (AFFA) by Kshs221million, Agricultural Project Coordination Unit (APCU) by Kshs11million, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) by Ksh190 million and Pyrethrum Processing Company of Kenya (PPCK) by Kshs139million. Provision for use of goods and services has been reduced.

The development allocation to the department has been reduced by 10.8 per cent from Kshs20billion in the Financial Year 2018/2019 to Kshs17.9billion in the Financial Year 2019/2020. The reduction of Kshs2.1billion is on account of a reduction in the provision for Fertiliser Subsidy Programme from Kshs4.3billion provided in 2018 to Kshs2billion this year. The name has also been changed from 'Fertiliser Subsidy Programme' to 'National Value Chain Support Programme'. The provision for Kenya Cereals Enhancement Programme has been enhanced. The State Department for Crop Development basically implements the three programmes which are; the General Administration, Planning and Support Services, Crop Development and Management, and Agribusiness and Information Management.

While we continue to probe the estimates for the Financial Year 2019/2020, the Committee observed that the State Department for Crop Development was allocated Kshs21.8 which is a reduction of 6.7 per cent from allocation of the previous year. The Department is implementing the three programmes which were aforementioned. The recurrent allocation for the Department was at Kshs3.89billion in 2019 which is an increase of Kshs600million. It is equivalent to Kshs18.3 per cent from an allocation of Kshs3.3billion in the Financial Year 2018/2019. There is a change of policy and thinking by the Executive in terms of fertiliser subsidy and the Strategic Food Reserve (SFR) maize purchase for the Financial Year 2019/2020.

The Government seeks to raise money from the proceeds of the sale they will make this year of about kshs4million bags which is estimated to be about Kshs9.6billion. Kshs5billion was allocated this year to National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) to purchase maize from farmers but up to November only Kshs400,000 million was used to purchase maize. So, there was a balance of Kshs3billion in the account of the SFR. That together with the proceeds from what they will sell from these current maize sales, it is estimated that NCPB will have enough money to purchase maize next year. That is why they were not provided with any money in the Budget Estimates for the Financial Year 2019/2020.

There is no provision for the Strategic Food Reserve. As I have just explained, the National Cereals and Produce Board is going to self-finance the purchase of maize for 2018/2019. The provision for coffee industry revitalisation and food security of Kshs300 million, which was earlier provided by the Committee, has been removed and about Kshs3 billion has been provided for the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives. Basically, this means that coffee revitalisation and food security is no longer the docket of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. It has been moved to the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, where they have provided about Kshs3 billion for cherry advance and another Kshs230 million for the operations of the Coffee Taskforce.

The Committee recommends that the State Department for Research be allocated a Recurrent Budget of Kshs5.56 billion up from Kshs4.9 billion in the Financial Year 2018/2019, which is an increase of Kshs580 million or 11.7 per cent. The Development Vote allocation has also been increased by Kshs319 million from Kshs475 million in 2018/2019 Financial Year to Kshs795 million. The State Department for Agriculture and Research Services is implementing a programme called 'Agriculture Research' and has an allocation of Kshs6.3 billion in the 2019/2020 Financial Year. The target output includes the following: Tsetse and trypanosomiasis controlled and sustained research policies rationalisations, operationalisation of liquid nitrogen plant and development of liquid nitrogen plant and enhanced capacity for semen production. There is need to enhance resource allocation to the State Department to compensate for its functions. The resources will help in completion of projects within stipulated time and improve on project and programme monitoring and evaluation.

The State Department for Livestock has been allocated Kshs6.6 billion composed of Kshs2.1 billion for Recurrent Expenditure and Kshs4.5 billion for Development Expenditure. The Recurrent Expenditure allocation for Livestock Department has been increased by Kshs260 million or 8.2 per cent, an allocation of Kshs1.95 billion in the 2018/2019 Financial Year to Kshs2.1 billion in the 2019/2020 Financial Year. The increase is on account of increased provision for compensation to employees and for use of goods and services. The Development Expenditure allocation has been increased by 6.2 per cent from an allocation of Kshs4.2 billion in the 2018/2019 Financial Year to Kshs4.5 billion in the 2019/2020 Financial Year. The increase is, therefore, to be used in funding various ongoing development projects. The increase in budgetary provision is for funding of projects which were not funded in the Financial Year 2018/2019.

The State Department for Livestock is implementing the Livestock Resources Management and Development Programme, which has five sub-programmes; the allocation for feed lot and livestock export zone, Kenya livestock insurance project, livestock diseases and pest control, promotion of leather development, smallholder dairy commercialisation project, regional pastoral livelihood resilience projects, integrated agriculture research for development and finally disease-free zones.

The Committee observed that the State Department for Livestock has been allocated Kshs6.6 billion, which comprises of Kshs2.1 billion for Recurrent Expenditure and Kshs4.55 billion for Development Expenditure. The Recurrent Expenditure allocation for the Livestock Department

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Chairman, you will have one minute to wind up.

Hon. Ali Adan (Mandera South, JP): Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, on the Blue Economy, the Committee observed that there has been some significant allocation of resources *vis-a-vis* the capacity to absorb. Development of Blue Economy initiative was allocated Kshs1.2 billion from the Kshs435 million while exploitation of livestock resources under the Blue Economy was allocated Kshs2.5 billion compared to Kshs575 million last year. In 2019/2020 Estimates, the department has been allocated Kshs1.23 billion for development. This is three times the allocation in the previous financial year. They were not able to absorb all that money. Clearly, the Committee felt that the department lacks the capacity to utilise the allocated funds. Therefore, it moved Kshs1.25 billion to other competing areas. Those are...

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Your minute is gone, Hon. Chairman. I will add you another one minute. Wind up please.

Hon. Ali Adan (Mandera South, JP): Thank you. The savings we made from the Blue Economy were re-allocated as follows: Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) Modernisation Project that is going on was allocated Kshs190 million; Disease-Free Zone at Bachuma, Kshs50 million; Development of Mau Buffer Zone, Kshs100 million; and Fall Army Worm Programme, Kshs200 million. We had allocated Kshs375 million to sugar farmers over and above the Kshs300 million that was allocated by the National Treasury. This brings it to Kshs673 million. That will settle the farmers' debt completely. We added money where we had maximum impact as follows: Household Irrigation Water Harvesting, Kshs325 million; Food security and Crop Diversification, Kshs100 million; and the allocation to the National Water Harvesting and Ground Water Exploitation was increased by Kshs200 million to bring it to about Kshs222 million. We also resourced the Livestock Training Institute.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Savula.

Hon. Ayub Angatia (Lugari, ANC): Thank you Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker for giving me the opportunity to contribute to the Motion on the Budget Estimates.

I would like to start by thanking the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock for indicating that Kshs3 billion has been allocated for the purchase of maize. The NCPB is going to sell the current stock and use the Kshs3 billion to purchase the maize stock in the country. That is a good move.

Secondly, I would also like to comment on the sugar sector. They have allocated Kshs673million to pay the entire farmers' debt. However, it is regrettable that while we are working on a restructuring programme for Kenya Airways, we are leaving a serious institution called Mumias Sugar Company. The Government of the Republic of Kenya owns 20 per cent shares in Mumias Sugar Company. It is very sad that the company has collapsed but in the current Budget Estimates no money has been allocated towards this key industry. Year in, year out, we import sugar because we do not have sugar strategic reserves. I thought the Chairman of the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock, and the Chairman of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, would consider this noble cause so that we have a sugar strategic reserve in the country and stop depending on cheap imports from Brazil and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) countries.

The Budget Estimates have not addressed the issue of unpaid claims. A supplier of Government may go to court and win a case against a ministry but the money is not reflected anywhere because the court order was awarded when the budget-making process had passed. There is need, in future, to consider setting up unpaid claims under the Attorney-General's Office and allocate funds, so that when one wins a case or is awarded money because of supplies, they are paid through the Attorney-General's Office. The same happens when the police harass innocent Kenyans or arrest and torture them. When such victims win awards, the state takes many years to compensate them. We need a special fund in the Directorate of Public Prosecutions so that we cater for such cases. Such monies must be factored in the Budget.

Lastly, it is so sad that in the Budget today, we are indicating that we have allocated enough resources for the technical training institutions. In my constituency, I have a sad affair. Money was allocated to Kivaywa Technical Training Institute. The Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya in 2014 came and launched the project but it stalled. I am forced to utilise National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) money to construct a national institution of that magnitude. The allocated amount was about Kshs100 million. I am grateful that in the Budget Estimates, they have indicated that they have allocated Kshs2.4 billion to complete the stalled Technical Training Institutes (TTIs), but I want to caution that the money should not be diverted again. You are embarrassing a whole office of the Deputy President. He launches an institution in a ground breaking ceremony in 2014 but when you go to the ground, there is nothing. Do we have two governments in this country? A government led by Uhuru and a government led by Ruto? Ruto did his work in 2014. Nothing on the ground can be seen. Let us be serious. Let the Government coordinate its affairs closely and when monies are put in the Budget, let us follow the budget-making process and implement it to the letter.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Very good, Hon. Savula. Hon. Gichimu Githinji.

Hon. Gichimu Githinji (Gichugu, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker for this opportunity to contribute. My contribution is mainly on the areas that are usually key to this country. I thank the Budget and Appropriations Committee for the work well done. I have always insisted that one of the key drivers of the Big Four Agenda is infrastructural development mainly in the areas of road development. I am happy that the Committee was able to identify that there is need to increase money in areas of expanding our roads especially of low volume seal in various parts of this country. I also insist that there are development areas in infrastructure enhancement that were covered in the previous Budget. I would like to associate myself with my colleague, Hon. Gikaria, Chair of the Departmental Committee on Energy, that under Standing Order 216, the Committee should always look at the previous Budgets, the implementation and how they can also cover part of the gaps that were left in the previous Budget.

In Kirinyaga, when the Committee visited the county for public participation, there were roads that were earmarked for improvement in the previous Budget but because of the limited resources that the country has been facing, those roads were never considered. So, it is high time those roads were considered because *wananchi* already gave their contributions. They indicated their need to have those roads done and they are still waiting for them. I believe these are some of the gaps that should be covered.

The other area that I am happy about in this Budget is on the issue of transformers. The Committee has indicated that there is need for rationalisation and equity in distribution of transformers in this country because they have not been distributed in a fair way. That is their observation and that is the case on the ground. So, when the Committee says that the

transformers also need to be procured in a very open and transparent manner so that we can get the best quality transformers, I support that because even in my constituency of Gichugu, I have a problem of transformers getting spoilt. That is an issue that was already picked up by the Directorate of Criminal Investigations and I believe there are cases already in court which involve the issue of transformers. So, these are areas that Kenya Power, Rural Electrification Authority (REA) or any other Government body that is tasked with the procurement of facilities like these should always take the best for *wananchi*.

I am also happy that there is need to ensure that the TTIs are complete and they are well equipped. In fact, we have had instances where TTIs even in my constituency of Gichugu have not been fully financed to ensure completion. This is something that is touching *wananchi* on the ground. These are areas that we should be able to amplify when we are looking at the budget-making process not forgetting the bigger things that this country is looking at.

Finally, I would also like to associate myself with the Chair of the Departmental Committee on Transport, Public Works and Housing by saying that we should not have a road that consumes Kshs240 million covering one kilometre.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Gichimu, you only had five minutes. You will have half a minute to wind up.

Hon. Gichimu Githinji (Gichugu, JP): I just wanted to emphasise that if Kshs240 million being spent on one kilometre was to be distributed in constituencies, Kshs6 million each, then we would have very many constituencies benefitting out of it and it will cover and help as many people as possible.

I support. Thank you.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Nzengu.

Hon. Paul Nzengu (Mwingi North, WDM-K): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker for giving me this opportunity to add my voice to this Budget of 2019/2020. I just want to make a few observations since I was seriously involved in the budget-making. One of the observations I want to make is that during our interrogation of the Budget, we realised that ministries like the Ministry of Environment were duplicating activities in which case, they would have one department doing tree planting and another one doing the same thing. We harmonised that into one department because we thought it was effective in implementation.

Related to that is an observation that I will make on an item called 'National Water Harvesting and Ground Water Exploitation' which is currently funded under the Ministry of Water and Sanitation as well as the Ministry of Agriculture. In which case, I expected that the Budget and Appropriations Committee would have harmonised this item to be taken to one ministry. In particular, there is a body under the new Water Act, 2016 called the 'National Water Harvesting and Storage Authority'. I believe this is the right body that is supposed to be undertaking this activity. At our level as departmental committees, we are not able to harmonise because it has issues that are cross-cutting in both the Departmental Committee on Agriculture and Livestock and the Departmental Committee on Environment and Natural Resources. I would want to urge that the Budget and Appropriations Committee looks into that matter.

Secondly, I want to thank the Budget and Appropriations Committee for seeing it fit to allocate money to Badasa and Umaa Dams. These dams have been constructed up to a certain level and left incomplete. Some are 50 per cent complete and have been left for years. I want to thank the Committee for finding some money to fund the two projects. When we went around as a Committee investigating dams in Kenya, we were really shocked that our country can lose such

amounts of money where projects spend more than half of the cost and then they are left as stalled projects.

Related to that is the question of Soin Koru. Soin Koru is a project that has been proposed to be done under the Government of Kenya (GoK) and its approximate value is Kshs 28 billion. Now, the Budget and Appropriations Committee allocated a total of Kshs1 billion to kickstart the project, but I have my fears. My fears are that the GoK has shown non-commitment on implementing dam projects. Right now, the project is supposed to be funded to the tune of Kshs9 billion but every year it is being allocated Kshs1 billion and we have pending bills in excess of the amount of money that has been allocated.

Finally, as I beg for an extra minute, is the question of Kenya Forest Service asking for a total of Kshs5.5 billion in recurrent expenditure. The Kenya Forest Service has aged trees that if sold or converted into timber, they should be able to raise enough amount of money in excess of Kshs5.5 billion so that they can meet the recurrent expenditure and this money that is being allocated to it can be taken to other deserving areas. I will stop there because of time.

Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker, I support.

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Limo.

Hon. Joseph Limo (Kipkelion East, JP): Thank you, Hon. Temporary Deputy Speaker for this opportunity to contribute to this important Budget of 2019/2020. The Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning had a total of 14 sittings to look at the budgets for the State departments and commissions which come under us and these include; the National Treasury, the State Department for Planning, the State Department for Devolution under the Ministry of Devolution, the Controller of Budget, the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA) and finally the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC). The budgets were more or less the same as what was there in the last financial year. However, there were significant increments in SRC which I will state later. The National Treasury proposed a total of Kshs180 billion for the year 2019/2020 as compared to Kshs101 billion for the 2018/2019 Financial Year, but our recommendation was a reduction of Kshs4.3billion, which was allocated to some activities that in the opinion of the Committee were not urgent. It was, therefore, recommended that it be allocated to more productive areas. The State Department for Planning is carrying out a very important activity this year. As you are aware, there will be national census on 24th and 25th of August this year and this will take a sizeable amount of funding. Although we started funding in phases about three years ago, the State department was commended to be allocated Kshs53 billion compared to what was in the last financial year, that is, Kshs12.9 billion. You realise there is a significant shift. This is because of the National Government Development Constituencies Fund (NG-CDF) which in the last financial year was domiciled in the State Department for Devolution, but has since been returned to the State Department for Planning, hence the shift from Kshs12 billion to around Kshs52 billion.

Hon. Speaker, we recommended some enhancement which would strengthen the various activities being carried out under the NG-CDF given that, in the various constituencies where we come from, people in the villages are only aware about the projects done by the NG-CDF. We wonder whether these devolved units were actually only for recurrent expenditure. This is because the work done by counties is not measurable and that is a very serious crime. I wonder what in future we will show. We were also asking about the activities which are normally carried out during the devolution conferences. They normally clap for each other and yet citizens at the grassroots are not clapping. The State Department for Devolution has been allocated close to

Kshs48.4 billion as compared to Kshs38 billion last year. The reason is that the NG-CDF has now been moved to the State Department for Planning as earlier stated.

We observed that though this department has been given the responsibility of distributing relief food for Kenyans, they have not been funded. They used to be funded directly in the past. We observed that, this time round, they have not been funded directly. They were depending on the National Treasury as they would get funding from the Contingency Fund.

However, we recommended that because there are Kenyans who depend on relief food given the areas they come from... In fact, there are Kenyans who go to the DCCs to wait for food. So, for the DCC to justify or for the State Department for Devolution to justify that they need food, it becomes a long process if it is not budgeted under the State Department for Devolution directly. In case there will be need to have more food, especially when there is serious drought, then they can apply to be given more money under the Contingency Fund. Therefore, we had recommended an additional Kshs852 million for relief food to the State Department for Devolution.

The Commission on Revenue Allocation is one that is in charge of recommending the sharing of revenue between the two levels of Government, that is, the national Government and the county governments. This Commission was recommended to get Kshs456 million compared to Kshs413 million last year. This is because of the kind of aggressive work they are doing. They are working on new policies for the third formula on sharing of revenue and so we recommended an additional Kshs12.5 million.

ADJOURNMENT

The Temporary Deputy Speaker (Hon. Christopher Omulele): Hon. Limo, you still have four minutes to come to the conclusion of your delivery. I will, therefore, direct that the next time the matter is set down for consideration, you will be the first one to finish up your four minutes.

Hon. Members, the time being 7.00 p.m., this House stands adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, 12th June 2019, at 9.30 a.m.

The House rose at 7.00 p.m.