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ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR

PARLIAMENTARY SERVICE COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
PAPERS LAID
DATE: 17 JUN 2025 DAY. TUE
TABLED BY: HON. KIMANI ICHUNGWA, MP LEADER OF THE MAJ. PARTY
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE: MR. WILLIS OBIERO

Vision, Mission and Core Values

Vision

A democratic and people-centred Parliament



Mission

To facilitate Members of Parliament to effectively and efficiently discharge their constitutional mandate of representation, legislation and oversight.



Our Core Values

- *Professionalism*
- *Integrity and Accountability*
- *Impartiality*
- *Cooperation and Consultation*
- *Responsiveness*
- *Inclusiveness*



MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION



Rt. Hon. (Dr) Moses Wetang'ula, EGH, MP
Speaker of the National Assembly/Chairperson, PSC



Sen. Joyce Korir, CBS MP
Vice-Chairperson



Sen. Okong'o Mogeni, CBS, MP
Member



Hon. Faith Gitau, CBS, MP
Member



Hon. Patrick Makau, CBS, MP
Member



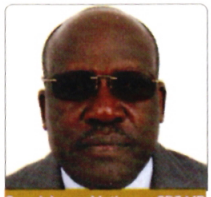
Hon. Mishi Mboko, CBS, MP
Member



Sen. John Kinyua, MP
Member



Hon. Mohamed Ali, CBS, MP
Member



Sen. Johnson Muthama, CBS MP
Member



Hon. Rachel Ameso, CBS MP
Member



Mr Jeremiah Nyegenye, CBS
Clerk of the Senate/Secretary, PSC

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PILLARS OF THE PSC STRATEGIC PLAN, 2019-2030

STRATEGIC PILLAR I

Effective Representation, Legislation and Oversight



STRATEGIC PILLAR II

Excellence in Service Delivery



STRATEGIC PILLAR III

Public Trust



STRATEGIC PILLAR IV

Embrace and Implement an E-Parliament



STRATEGIC PILLAR V

Embrace Green-Compliant Parliament



STRATEGIC PILLAR VI

Provision of Modern Facilities and Secure Working Environment



STRATEGIC PILLAR VII

Enhanced and Sustained Financial Resource Base



ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGPO	-	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
BoM	-	Board of Management
BoSM	-	Board of Senior Management
CPA	-	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
CPST	-	Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training
EALA	-	East African Legislative Assembly
FP-ICGLR	-	Forum of Parliaments of the Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
IBEC	-	Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council
ICPAK	-	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
IHRM	-	Institute of Human Resource Management
IPU	-	Inter-Parliamentary Union
ISMS	-	Integrated Security Management System
KBC	-	Kenya Broadcasting Corporation
KEWOPA	-	Kenya Women Parliamentarians Association
KEWOSA	-	Kenya Women Senators Association
KYPA	-	Kenya Young Parliamentarians Association
NADCO	-	National Dialogue Committee
NHIF	-	National Health Insurance Fund

NSSF	-	National Social Security Fund
OACP-EU	-	Organisation of African, Caribbean, Pacific and European Union Joint Parliamentary Assembly
PAP	-	Pan-African Parliament
PBO	-	Parliamentary Budget Office
PJS	-	Parliamentary Joint Services
PSC	-	Parliamentary Service Commission
PRMF	-	Post-Retirement Medical Fund
PRMS	-	Post-Retirement Medical Scheme
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SLAs	-	Service Level Agreements
SLDP	-	Strategic Leadership Development Programme

FOREWORD

Chairperson, Parliamentary Service Commission

I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report of the Parliamentary Service Commission for the 2023/2024 Financial Year. This is the second report of the sixth Commission that was inaugurated in November 2022.

During the year, the Commission made significant progress in implementing its mission of facilitating Members of Parliament to deliver on their constitutional mandate.

In particular, the Commission successfully facilitated programmes and activities that promote the ideals of parliamentary democracy, good governance and accountability to the people. Further, the Commission ensured adherence to constitutional imperatives on prudent financial and resource management through efficient budgeting and control of expenditures.

To ensure an efficient and effective legislature, the Commission facilitated Members of Parliament to undertake training and capacity-building programmes aimed at improving their knowledge and skills in governance and public service. I believe that this investment will contribute to improved service delivery.

A key milestone registered in the period was the completion and launch of the Bunge Tower, which boasts 26 modern committee rooms, 331 offices and state-of-the-art wellness and hospitality facilities. This



development has dramatically reduced the number of rented offices. I extend my sincere gratitude to His Excellency the President for graciously presiding over the official opening ceremony. I also appreciate everyone whose efforts contributed to the completion of this project, including previous members of the Commission who conceived the idea.

In recognition of the centrality of the people in governance, the Commission took deliberate steps to promote meaningful public participation by facilitating Houses and their Committees to undertake field visits, public participation forums and

targeted stakeholder engagements. The Commission enhanced parliamentary openness by enabling public access to Parliament and broadcasting plenary and committee meetings. These efforts significantly enhance public trust and ensure accountability in legislative work.

The Commission encountered several challenges, including budgetary constraints, court cases and bottlenecks in legislative processes. I am pleased that the institution has thrived despite these challenges, and I am confident that we are well-equipped to tackle emerging issues and continuously improve our operations to meet the demands of modern times and new generations.

The success stories presented in this report result from the concerted efforts and contributions of the Commission, Members of Parliament and the excellent work by the staff in the Parliamentary Service. I am truly grateful to everyone for their participation and I encourage them to maintain the good work and achieve even more impressive results in the coming years.

Parliament exists to protect and defend the sovereignty of the people and to serve the public. As a Commission, we shall continue to adhere to provisions of the Constitution to deliver citizen-centred service in a transparent and accountable manner. This report is our performance card to citizens, who are the benefactors of all public officers. I invite you to read it and provide any feedback.

Rt. Hon. (Dr) Moses Wetang'ula, EGH, MP
Speaker of the National Assembly and
Chairperson, Parliamentary Service Commission

PREFACE

Secretary, Parliamentary Service Commission

I am delighted to introduce to you the Annual Report of the Parliamentary Service Commission for the 2023/2024 Financial Year.

This report demonstrates how Parliament continues to improve its service delivery through better resource utilisation, enhanced organisational processes and better risk management strategies. Further, this report is a testament of the Commission's sense of responsibility and accountability to the public, in line with our vision, mission and core values.

The report documents the operations of the Commission with respect to provision of services and facilities to Members of Parliament and staff, provision of support services towards excellence in service delivery, and facilitating the promotion of parliamentary democracy. Other areas covered in the report are facilitation of House-specific business, accountability in the use of resources,



as well as efforts in combating risks and surmounting challenges.

I am grateful to members of staff on the PSC Annual Report Editorial Committee for their professional service to the Commission in the compilation and publication of the report.

Mr Jeremiah Nyegenye, CBS
Clerk of the Senate and
Secretary, Parliamentary Service Commission

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Annual Report covers the operations of the Parliamentary Service Commission for the financial year beginning 1st July 2023 to 30th June 2024. The report is prepared in fulfilment of the provisions of Article 254(1) of the Constitution and Section 44 of the Parliamentary Service Act. The constitutional and statutory provisions require the Commission to prepare, and submit to the President and to Parliament, a report on its operations every year.

The report is organised into seven chapters, each chapter detailing specific activities, programmes and achievements of the Commission and, by extension, of both Houses of Parliament. Further, the report details the performance of the Parliamentary Service for the year, and the attendant challenges and recommendations.

The First Chapter of the report is devoted to the governance and institutional framework of the Commission. The Chapter outlines the establishment, mandate and composition of the Commission. In addition, the Chapter provides a breakdown of the composition and mandate of the various committees established by the Commission to aid in better carrying out of its constitutional and statutory mandates. Further, the Chapter deals with the management structure put in place by the Commission to steer the day-to-day activities and programmes of the four services under the Parliamentary Service. The Chapter concludes by laying down an account of the Commission's role in the promotion of national values and principles of governance as required of public bodies by Article 10 of the Constitution.

One of the cardinal roles of the Commission is provision of services and facilities to Members of Parliament and staff to enable an effective and efficient Parliament. The Second Chapter of the report focuses on the modernisation and refurbishment of facilities undertaken by the Commission during the reporting period. The Commission completed the construction of the ultramodern Bunge Tower. The Bunge Tower provides state-of-the-art committee rooms, office space and other social amenities for Members of Parliament. Moreover, the Commission facilitated the provision of a secure and safe working environment by acquiring and installing a modern integrated security management system and undertaking refurbishment of existing office space and greening outside spaces within the precincts of Parliament.

As the employer of staff working in the Parliamentary Service, the Commission is charged with the responsibility of ensuring optimum staffing levels

PSC AT A GLANCE

Commission Resolutions

164 Papers

Stakeholder Engagement

6 Engagements

Business Processed by Management

119 Board Papers

47 Board Resolutions

Statutory and Administrative Committees

40 Policy papers & advisories tabled

Litigation and Compliance Services

26 cases, **63** legal opinions rendered

Internal Audit

Audited county/constituency offices **384** offices

16 audits of the operations of the Parliamentary Service

Capacity building

513 Officers trained **18** Approved for post-graduate studies

550 Pre-retirement training **66** Staff benefitted from the CPST ToT

Resource Mobilization

KES 41,392,130,000

IEBC Selection Panel

- Recruitment of 2 nominees of the PSC
- Secretarial support
- Provision of services & facilities

County & Constituency offices

47 County Offices for Senators

290 Constituency Offices

Launch of Bunge Tower



26 Storey building **331** Offices

26 Committee rooms

Digital Library

19,169 Reports and Parliamentary records uploaded **4,331** Hansard Reports

Facilitating Parliamentary Business

246 Plenary sittings **188** Bills processed

124 Statutory Instruments processed **3,414** Committee sittings

and facilitation of the staff to provide support to Members of Parliament to discharge their constitutional mandate. The Third Chapter of the report details the employee complement during the year and the human capital activities undertaken by the Commission to facilitate the staff to effectively carry out their responsibilities. During the year, the Commission acquired modern performance management systems and reviewed existing appraisal schemes for various professionals in the Parliamentary Service. The Chapter also deals with capacity building and performance strengthening programmes for Members of Parliament and staff to enhance their knowledge and skills, thereby contributing to better performance. In this regard, the Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training (CPST) played a key role in offering and coordinating capacity building programmes.

In furtherance of its mandate to promote the ideals of parliamentary democracy, the Commission undertook various activities and programmes to enhance parliamentary openness and public outreach. These activities are reported in the Fourth Chapter of the report. The Commission facilitated enhanced physical access and social media interaction with the public, while also facilitating live broadcast of plenary sittings and committee meetings for enhanced transparency and accountability of Parliament. One public outreach event of particular note was the Senate Mashinani sitting held in Lodwar, Turkana County, in September 2024. The Commission also facilitated Members of Parliament to engage in linkage and partnership programmes with their counterparts from the region and across the world. To this end, Members of Parliament participated in meetings, activities and programmes of regional and international bodies such as the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

The Fifth Chapter is dedicated to the parliamentary business undertaken by the National Assembly and the Senate in fulfilment of their cardinal roles of representation, legislation and oversight. The Chapter provides highlights of plenary sittings and committee meetings by the two Houses of Parliament and the summary of the business transacted in such sittings and meetings. During the period, the National Assembly held 126 House sittings and 2,146 committee meetings to consider various business. On the other hand, the Senate held 120 House sittings and 1,268 committee meetings to consider various business, mainly in support and defence of devolution.

The Sixth Chapter is a distillation of the accountability measures the Commission has put in place to ensure transparency and prudence in resource utilisation. The Chapter provides a breakdown of the budgetary resources allocated to the Commission vis-à-vis actual receipts and expenditures.

The Commission registered a higher budgetary performance, fuelled by an improved absorption rate. The Commission also registered a reduction in the amount of pending bills in its books of accounts. Further, the Commission implemented measures that saw an improved procurement efficiency. The Commission also developed policies that led to enhanced internal audit hence better performance in the use of financial and non-financial resources.

The Final Chapter of the report provides an assessment of various risks identified by the Commission and offers recommendations on how to tackle them in the immediate period and the medium term. The Commission encountered financial, litigation and security risks, among other challenges. The institution developed robust response mechanisms to reduce and minimise the impact of the identified risks.

It is noteworthy that the rise in litigation by civil society organisations and the public against decisions and resolutions of the two Houses of Parliament is a direct result of the widened political, civic and democratic space made possible by the current Constitution, now in its fourteen year of operation. This is a welcome challenge, even as the Commission and the two Houses work towards ensuring that their decisions and resolutions attract less litigation so that service delivery is not severely impacted negatively. Emerging technologies and the rate at which the same change continues to be an area of keen interest to the Commission, so that Parliament is in sync with developments in the rest of the world.

CHAPTER 1



GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE COMMISSION

1.0 Introduction

Article 254(1) of the Constitution requires every constitutional commission and independent office to submit an annual report to the President and Parliament. Further, 44 of the Parliamentary Service Act, 2019 stipulates that after every financial year, the Parliamentary Service Commission shall prepare, and lay before Parliament, a report of its operations during that year. This report fulfils these constitutional and statutory requirements, and highlights the operations of the Commission in the 2023/2024 Financial Year.

1.1 Establishment and Mandate of the Commission

The Parliamentary Service Commission is a constitutional commission established under Article 127 of the Constitution. Article 127(6) enumerates the functions of the Commission as follows:

(a) Providing services and facilities to ensure the efficient and effective functioning of Parliament.
(b) Constituting offices in the parliamentary service, and appointing and supervising office holders.
(c) Preparing annual estimates of expenditure of the parliamentary service and submitting them to the National Assembly for approval, and exercising budgetary control over the service.
(d) Undertaking, singly or jointly with other relevant organisations, programmes to promote the ideals of parliamentary democracy.
(e) Performing other functions necessary for the well-being of the members and staff of Parliament, or as prescribed by national legislation.

Further Section 11 of the Parliamentary Service Act bestows on the Commission the responsibility to determine terms and conditions of service of its staff, develop policies, coordinate strategies and initiate training programmes that foster parliamentary democracy and public participation as well as capacity-building initiatives for Members of Parliament.

The Commission also performs several constitutional and statutory functions, including nominating a representative to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC), submitting annual reports to the President and Parliament, and participating in the national budget-making process. The Commission is also represented in the Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council (IBEC). It also facilitates the selection of nominees to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). As the employing organ on behalf of the Parliamentary Service, the Commission enforces leadership and integrity laws for its staff, and ensures implementation of national values and principles of governance outlined in the



H.E. President Dr. William Ruto (seated) signs the visitors book when he visited the office of Isiolo Senator, Sen. Fatuma Dullo(second left) as Speaker of the National Assembly, Rt. Hon.(Dr.) Moses Wetang'ula (second right), Commissioner Okong'o Omugeni look on during the opening of Bunge Tower



PSC Commissioners Sen. John Kinyua (left) Hon. Mohamed Ali (second left) Hon. Patrick Makau (second right) and Sen. Joyce Korir (right) during the official opening of Bunge Tower



Members of the Parliamentary Service Commission undertake an inspection tour of Bunge Tower before the building's official opening.



H.E. President Dr. William Ruto (left) is received at the office of Nominated Senator Hezena Lemaletian (second right) during the opening of Bunge Tower



H. E. President Dr. William Ruto (Centre) shares a light moment with the Speaker of the National Assembly, Rt. Hon. (Dr.) Moses Wetang'ula and the Speaker of the Senate, Rt. Hon. Amason Jeffah Kingi (right) and the Leader of the Majority Party, Hon. Kimani Ichungw'a (second right) on the sidelines of the occasion of the opening of Bunge Tower.



Busia Senator Okiya Omutata (left) Commissioner Hon. Faith Gitau (centre) and Nominated Senator Veronica Maina enjoy a light moment during the opening of Bunge Tower

Constitution, including upholding ethics, transparency and public service principles. Moreover, the Commission is represented in key statutory bodies.

1.2 Composition of the Commission

Pursuant to Article 127(2) of the Constitution, the Commission comprises:

(a) Speaker of the National Assembly, who serves as the Chairperson.
(b) Vice-Chairperson elected by the Commission from its members.
(c) Seven members appointed by Parliament from among its own members as follows—
    (i) Four nominated equally from both Houses by the party or coalition forming the national government, with at least two being women; and
    (ii) Three nominated by parties not forming the national government, with at least one nominated from each House, and at least one being a woman.
(d) One man and one woman who are experienced in public affairs but are not Members of Parliament.
(e) Clerk of the Senate, who serves as the Secretary to the Commission.

Pursuant to Article 127(4)(a) and (5) of the Constitution, members of the Commission who are also Members of Parliament are appointed to serve the Commission for a term of Parliament and continue in office until a new member has been appointed in their place by the next Parliament. Article 250(6) of the Constitution provides that members of the Commission who are not Members of Parliament are appointed for a single term of six years and are not eligible for re-appointment.

1.3 Membership of the Commission

During the reporting period, the membership of the Commission was as follows:

Rt. Hon. (Dr.) Moses Wetang'ula, EGH, MP	Speaker of the National Assembly/Chairperson, PSC
Sen. Joyce Korir, CBS, MP	Vice-Chairperson
Hon. Patrick Makau, CBS, MP	Member
Hon. Mishi Mboko, CBS, MP	Member
Hon. Faith Gitau, CBS, MP	Member
Sen. Okong'o Mogeni, CBS, MP	Member
Sen. John Kinyua, CBS, MP	Member
Hon. Mohamed Ali, CBS, MP	Member
Hon. Rachel Ameso, CBS	Member
Hon. Johnson Muthama, CBS	Member
Mr Jeremiah Nyegenye, CBS	Clerk of the Senate/Secretary, PSC



PSC Commissioners Hon. Rachael Ameso (left) and Hon. Johnson Muthama (right) confer during a session of a Commission retreat held in February, 2024.



Members of the 6th Parliamentary Service Commission and the predecessor Commission pose a photo during a handover retreat held in February, 2024.

1.4 Committees of the Commission

The Commission operates through a structured system of leadership teams and committees established pursuant to Section 14 of the Parliamentary Service Act. The committees facilitate a coordinated approach to the execution of the functions of the Commission. Each committee undertakes a detailed consideration of policy matters under its mandate and contributes to the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the Commission. The committees are detailed below.

(a) Committee on Members' Welfare

The Committee addresses all matters related to the services and facilities provided to Members of Parliament. It considers medical matters, remuneration and benefits, grievances and other services and facilities relating to Members. It also makes recommendations towards improving the services and facilities available to Members. During the period, the Committee was chaired by Sen. Okong'o Mogeni, CBS, MP.

(b) Committee on Staff Welfare

The Committee is in charge of recruitment, promotion, discipline and overall welfare of parliamentary staff. It advises the Commission on staffing issues, reviews the organisational structure of the institution, and continuously updates policies to address emerging issues and to align operations with best practices and legislative dynamics. The Committee was chaired by Sen. John Kinyua, CBS, MP.

(c) Committee on Finance

The Committee oversees all financial matters within Parliament. It reviews budget estimates, negotiates funding, conducts financial performance reviews and advises

on financial priorities and resource mobilisation strategies. The Committee was chaired by Hon. Mohamed Ali, CBS, MP.

(d) Committee on Security and Development

The Committee oversees security within the parliamentary precincts and the implementation of development projects. It advises on office facilities, business continuity, disaster management strategies and compliance with safety and environmental regulations. The Committee was chaired by Hon. Patrick Makau, CBS, MP.

(e) Committee on Public Information and Communication

The Committee is responsible for fostering a positive image of Parliament through public outreach and communication strategies. It advises on public communication, manages the Parliament brand and develops public participation programmes and external outreach, in line with Article 118 of the Constitution. The Committee was chaired by Hon. Mishi Mboko, CBS, MP.

(f) Committee on Tender and Procurement

The Committee deals with procurement processes. It ensures compliance with procurement laws and regulations. It reviews procurement plans, monitors flagship projects and advises on the disposal of obsolete assets. The Committee was chaired by Hon. Faith Gitau, CBS, MP.

(g) Committee on Audit

The Committee assists the Commission in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, particularly in financial reporting, internal controls and compliance with relevant laws and regulations. It reviews audit findings, recommends corrective actions and promotes accountability in the use of public funds. The Committee was chaired by Sen. Johnson Muthama, CBS.

(h) CPST Board

The Board oversees operations of the Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training, which offers capacity-building and training programmes to Members of Parliament, staff and other stakeholders. The Board comprises select members of the Commission, parliamentary clerks and external experts with knowledge in training and capacity building. The Board was chaired by Hon. Rachel Ameso, CBS.

1.5 Statutory Committees with Commission Representation

The Commission is represented in various statutory committees that deal with matters under its purview. This enables the Commission to provide policy direction

and ensures that its interests are safeguarded. The statutory committees are detailed below.

(a) Mortgage and Car Loan Committees

The committees manage mortgages and car loans funds for Members of Parliament and staff. The committees ensure proper administration of the funds and compliance with relevant laws and regulations. The funds are established under various Public Finance Regulations.

The committees in charge of members' mortgage and car loan funds are chaired by the Vice-Chairperson of the Commission. The chairperson of the Committee on Members' Welfare is a member of the Members' Car Loan Committee while the two non-Members of Parliament on the Commission sit on the Members' Mortgage Committee.

The committees in charge of Parliamentary staff mortgage and car loan funds are chaired by the Vice-Chairperson of the Commission while the Chairperson of the Committee on Staff Welfare serves as a member.

(b) Parliamentary Catering Fund Committee

The Committee is responsible for managing the Parliamentary Catering Fund. It oversees catering services within Parliament, ensuring delivery of quality service to Members and staff. The Chairperson of the Members' Welfare Committee, and the Chairperson and a member of the Staff Welfare Committee serve as members of the Committee.

(c) Parliamentary Honours Committee

The Committee identifies and recommends individuals in Parliament for conferment of national honours in recognition of their exceptional service and contribution to the country. The Chairperson of the Commission serves as the Chairperson of the Committee. In addition, two members of the Commission serve as members of the Committee.

(d) Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council

The Commission is represented on IBEC, a council that facilitates consultation and cooperation between the national and county governments on financial management and development issues.

1.6 Management

1.6.1 Board of Senior Management

The Board of Senior Management (BoSM) is the apex management body in the Parliamentary Service, serving as a link between the Commission and the management of Parliament. It enables centralised decision-making and is

responsible for the overall administration and management of the Parliamentary Service. It advises the Commission on all policy and organisational matters, and implements decisions of the Commission.

The BoSM comprises the Clerks and Deputy Clerks of both Houses, Director-General of the Parliamentary Joint Services (PJS), Executive Director of CPST and Director of Human Capital and Administrative Services. Ex-officio members of the Board are the Director of the Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO), Director of Litigation and Compliance, Director of Finance and Accounting, Director of the Office of the Speaker of the National Assembly. The Clerk of the Senate is the Chairperson of the Board, and is deputised by the Clerk of the National Assembly. The Director of the Commission Secretariat serves as the Secretary to the Board.

1.6.2 Service Boards of Management

The Parliamentary Service comprises three services:

(a) National Assembly Service, headed by the Clerk of the National Assembly.
(b) Senate Service, headed by the Clerk of the Senate.
(c) Parliamentary Joint Services, headed by the Director-General.

The Service Heads serve as the accounting officers of their respective services, with the Clerk of the Senate also serving as the accounting officer of the Commission secretariat.



Clerk of the Senate/Commission Secretary, Mr Jeremiah Nyegenye (right), Clerk of the National Assembly, Mr Samuel Njoroge (centre), and Director-General, PJS, Mr Clement Nyandiere, consult during a Commission retreat.

Each Service has a Board of Management (BoM) responsible for operational and administrative management of the Service. A BoM comprises senior officers in the Service at the level of Director and above and the Heads of Departments not domiciled in any Directorate. The CPST also has a Board of Management comprising senior officers serving at the Centre and officers drawn from the three Services serving at the level of Deputy Director and above. As far as practicable, the Commission conducts its business through papers originated by the BoMs and processed through the BoSM.

1.7 The PSC Strategic Plan

The PSC Strategic Plan (2019-2030) is the blueprint guiding the overarching goal of provision of services and facilities for the effective and efficient functioning of Parliament. The Strategic Plan outlines the Commission's priorities and sets clear and measurable objectives to steer the institution towards excellence in governance in a dynamic and ever-evolving political landscape.



Clerk of the Senate/Commission Secretary, Mr Jeremiah Nyegenye, presents submissions of the Commission on the Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill, 2023, before the National Assembly Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs.

1.8 National Values and Principles of Governance

The Commission is committed to upholding the national values and principles of governance enshrined in the Constitution. The Commission ensures that the values are not only promoted but also ingrained in the day-to-day operations of

Parliament. This section highlights efforts made by the Commission in implementing and reinforcing national values such as patriotism, transparency, accountability, equity and sustainable development.

1.8.1 Equity, human rights and social justice

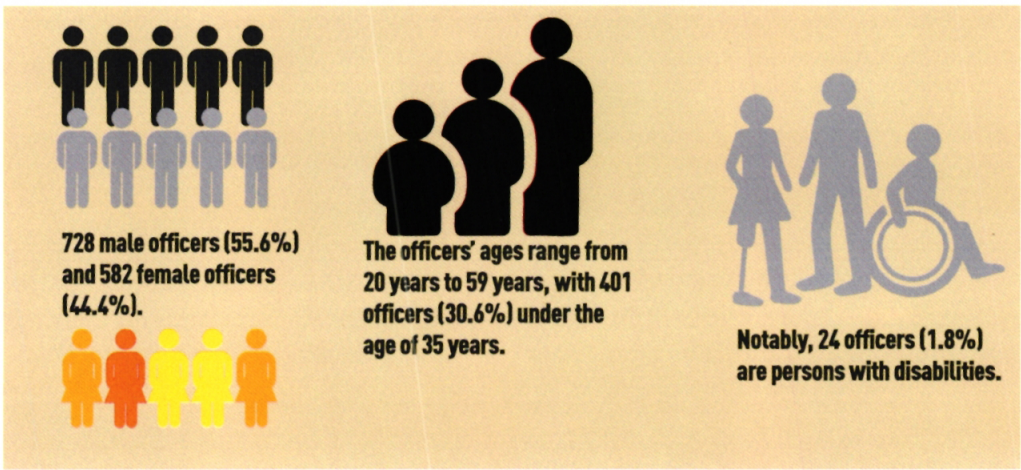
The Commission demonstrated its commitment to equity and social justice through various initiatives aimed at supporting marginalised groups. It adhered to the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO) programme, allocating at least 30% of its procurement opportunities to the youth, women and persons with disabilities. This initiative promoted economic empowerment and inclusivity, although challenges related to financing and capacity building were noted.

Further, the Commission continued to support the welfare of its staff through provision of retirement and pension schemes, wellness programmes, and a post-retirement medical scheme. These efforts ensured that staff were treated with dignity and had access to quality healthcare after retirement.

1.8.2 Promotion of the two-thirds gender rule

The Commission is intentional in its recruitment exercises and, to the greatest extent possible, ensures that shortlists for interviews comply with the two-thirds gender rule and reflect the diversity of the nation.

The staff complement in the Parliamentary Service is made up of 728 male officers (55.6%) and 582 female officers (44.4%). The officers' ages range from 20 years to 59 years, with 401 officers (30.6%) under the age of 35 years. Notably, 24 officers (1.8%) are persons with disabilities.



1.8.3 Patriotism and national unity

The Commission played a crucial role in fostering patriotism and national unity through various initiatives. The Commission facilitated participation in national

celebrations such as Madaraka Day, Mashujaa Day and Jamhuri Day, enabling Members of Parliament, members of the Commission and staff to actively engage in these important national commemorations. Additionally, the Commission upheld the legacy of Kenya's founding fathers by maintaining the mausoleum of the first President, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, ensuring that it remains a significant monument of national pride and remembrance.

The Commission also supported the National Dialogue Committee (NADCO) by facilitating discussions that promoted consensus-building among political factions, further strengthening national unity. Moreover, the Commission hosted the 2024 National Prayer Breakfast, providing a platform for leaders from various sectors of the nation to come together in prayers and dialogue, thereby fostering reconciliation, national healing and unity.

1.8.4 Democracy and participation of the people

The Commission actively promoted public participation and democratic engagement through various outreach programmes. Participation in the Mombasa International Agricultural Show enabled the public to learn about the role of Parliament, while the School Visits Programme provided students with a direct experience of parliamentary proceedings and operations. These initiatives not only demystified the workings of Parliament but also encouraged greater public involvement in legislative processes.

Further, the Commission participated in the East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) activities and the East African Community Inter-Parliamentary Games, underscoring its commitment to regional integration and democracy. These events provided opportunity for learning and experience sharing in legislative processes and practices, contributing to the promotion of democratic governance and parliamentary democracy within the region.

1.8.5 Transparency, accountability and good governance

The Commission guaranteed transparency and accountability in its operations through rigorous internal audit processes and financial reporting. It ensured full compliance with reporting standards and requirements by facilitating timely submission of quarterly financial and non-financial performance reports, demonstrating its commitment to openness in resource utilisation and institutional performance. The internal audit function and the Audit Committee of the Commission played a pivotal role in enhancing good governance by evaluating risk management and control and governance processes. During the period, the Commission published 18 audit reports that identified areas for improvement. Recommendations of the reports were fully implemented thereby promoting transparency and accountability in service delivery.

CHAPTER 2



PROVISION OF SERVICES AND FACILITIES

2.0 Introduction

Pursuant to Article 127 of the Constitution, the Commission is charged with the responsibility of providing services and facilities for an effective and efficient Parliament. The services and facilities are aimed at supporting the role of Parliament as provided for in the Constitution and facilitating efficient discharge of the constitutional responsibilities bestowed on Members of Parliament. This Chapter outlines the services and facilities that the Commission provided during the period, in line with the Strategic Plan.

2.1 Provision of Modern and Secure Facilities

Strategic Pillar VI of the Commission's Strategic Plan is geared towards provision of modern facilities and a secure working environment for Members and staff of Parliament. The Commission implemented various projects and programmes towards this objective.

2.1.1 Bunge Tower

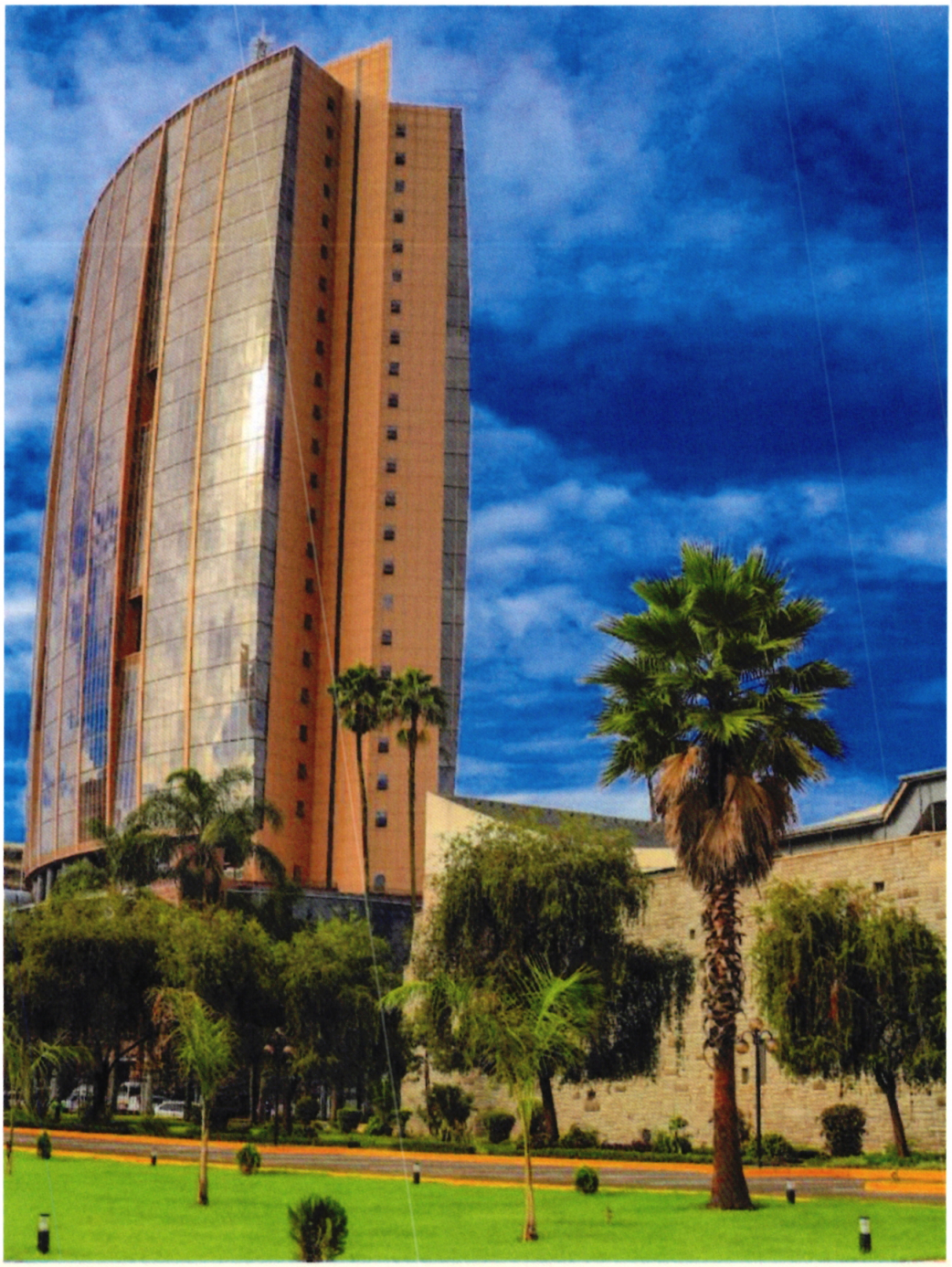
Many activities carried out and successes realised during the period were critical to the realisation of the Commission's strategic pillars. Key among the milestones was the completion of the Bunge Tower and its subsequent launch by His Excellency the President, Dr William Ruto, on 25th April 2024. This marked an end to the long wait by the Commission to provide modern facilities to Members of Parliament and staff. The Bunge Tower addressed the challenge of inadequate office space for Members of Parliament and staff. This had a direct benefit in a number of ways.

(a) **Cost reduction:** The ultra-modern 26-storey building offers facilities comprising 331 offices and 26 committee rooms equipped with advanced technology. Other essential amenities include a modern library, ample parking spaces, gym and restaurants. Members of the National Assembly are allocated 280 offices while Senators occupy 52 offices. The completion and occupation of the Bunge Tower reduced reliance on rented facilities, leading to a significant reduction in rental expenditure. Completion and occupation of the tower resulted in improved service delivery and reduced turn-around time for Committee and Chamber business.

(b) **Operational effectiveness:** The completion of the Bunge Tower increased the number of Committee Rooms which reduced the need to procure conference facilities in hotels. This improved service delivery and reduced the turn-around time for committee activities. The ultra-modern library enhanced access to library services and reference facilities.

(c) **Energy efficiency:** The Bunge Tower is a vertical mixed-use facility that promotes building and energy efficiency and sustainability. It ensures

better utilisation of space through unified electricity and water systems, cost-effective site security services and effective property management.



The Bunge Tower.



His Excellency the President, Dr William Ruto, cuts a ribbon to mark the official opening of the Bunge Tower on 25th April 2024. Accompanying him is the Deputy President, H.E. Rigathi Gachagua (right), Speaker of the National Assembly, Rt. Hon. (Dr) Moses Wetang'ula (left) and Speaker of the Senate, Rt. Hon. Amason Kingi.

2.1.2 County House

In recognition of employees' right to a conducive working environment, the Commission facilitated renovation, refurbishment and occupation of County House. So far, CPST staff and officers in the Directorate of Parliamentary Research Services (PRS) have moved into the renovated building. The renovation also provided additional space for the Bunge Staff Canteen.

2.1.3 Ultramodern CPST Complex

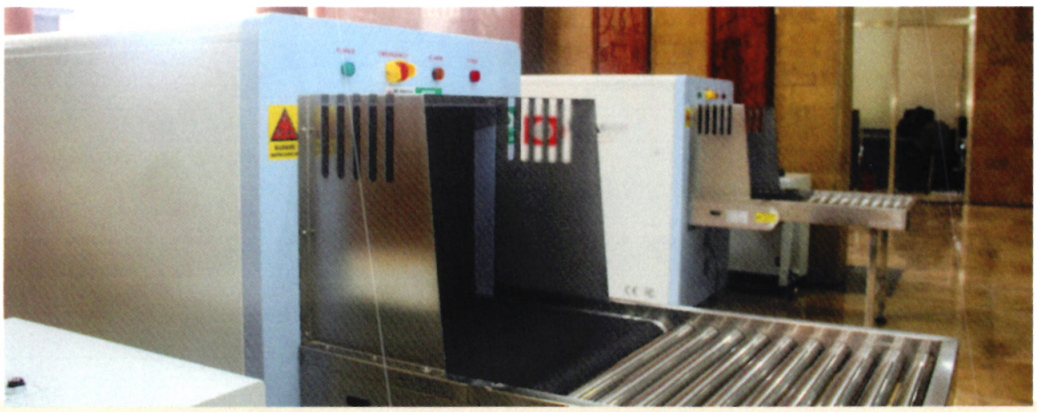
One of the Commission's strategic objectives it to provide appropriate learning infrastructure at the CPST, with the purpose of having a well-equipped capacity-building institution for Members and staff of Parliament, county assemblies and other stakeholders. In line with this objective, the Commission has continued to facilitate the ongoing construction of a modern training facility in Karen, Nairobi. This facility will house contemporary training and auxiliary facilities, including accommodation and sporting amenities.

On the knowledge production front, the Commission facilitated the successful registration of the International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) for the Journal of Governance and Legislative Studies published by CPST. The ISSN facilitates efficient and accurate identification of serial publications and simplifies management and trading of serials by publishers and suppliers. It also enhances visibility and accessibility of the journal.

2.1.4 Enhancement of security and a safe environment

To provide a secure working environment and enhanced security in Parliament, the Commission implemented a number of interventions, including installation of the Integrated Security Management System (ISMS), network upgrade and management of other ICT projects.

(a) **Implementation of ISMS:** This entailed the supply, installation, configuration, testing, training, commissioning and maintenance of the system. Major works were done in the following areas: perimeter fence, Senate and National Assembly gates, control room, cabling and installation of CCTV cameras in the main Parliament buildings.



Security installations and access control equipment at various entrances in Parliament.





Access control equipment for security improvement

(b) Personal protection officers: The Commission coordinated with the National Police Service in the provision of protection officers for Members of Parliament. The coordination also extended to the provision of security for House committees when conducting business outside the precincts of Parliament, especially in high risky areas.

(c) Provision of security during national events: The Commission facilitated provision of security services during events such as the National Prayer Breakfast, Presidential Address to Parliament, sporting activities and international conferences.

2.1.5 Refurbishment and modernisation

The precincts of Parliament underwent internal and external refurbishments to maintain the structural integrity of buildings and ensure environmental compliance. Works undertaken included re-carpeting of roads and walkways, greening and street lighting within the Parliamentary Square, installing security gates around the Bunge Tower, waterproofing the roof at the main Parliament building and refurbishing the clock tower, improvements to storm water drainage systems, upgrading water supply systems and general structural.



Landscaping of the National Assembly main entrance.



Landscaping at the National Assembly Gardens.



Refurbished Members' Dining Lounge.



Security scanners installed at the entrance of Bunge Tower.



Recarpeted section of the Parliamentary Square



Recarpeted Main Parliament driveway



Recarpeting outside Bunge Tower entrance

2.2 Facilitation of Members of Parliament and Staff

2.2.1 County and constituency offices

To empower Parliament to effectively carry out its representation, oversight and legislative responsibilities, the Commission facilitated Members of Parliament with constituency and county offices in their localities. Further, the Commission disbursed funds for the operation and staffing of the offices across the 47 counties and 290 constituencies. The funds catered for staff emoluments and office operational expenses.

2.2.2 Facilitation of leadership offices

Parliamentary leadership offices form part of the critical constitutional offices in Parliament. These offices spearhead effective management of the legislative agenda and engagement with the Executive, Judiciary, constitutional commissions and independent offices. The leadership offices include Offices of Speakers and Deputy Speakers, Majority and Minority Leaders and members of the Commission. The Commission ensured that the offices were adequately capacitated with adequate and relevant competences to undertake their duties and responsibilities.

2.2.3 Mortgage and car loan facilities

The Commission facilitated prudent administration of mortgage and car loan schemes for Members of Parliament and staff. During the period, 202 Members of

Parliament and 18 officers benefitted from the mortgage fund while five Members and 33 officers benefited from the car loan facility.

2.3 Embracing and Promoting an Eco-Friendly Parliament

2.3.1 Automation of systems and processes

The Commission facilitated automation of systems and processes by implementing a number of interventions.

(a) **Digital library platform:** This new facility ensured the scanning of 22,596 documents and uploading of 19,169 documents in the digital library repository. In addition, 3,267 Hansard reports of the National Assembly and 1,064 Hansard reports of the Senate were uploaded on the digital library platform and made available for online access. Procurement of two high-end servers to host the library repository, establishment of the e-library and securing of 20 computers boosted access to digital information. This platform enables access to, sharing and archiving of legislative records.

(b) **Electronic voting system**: The Commission initiated the process of overhauling the multimedia digital congress system used by Parliament. The current system has been in place for over 10 years and has been characterised by system glitches and outdated equipment.

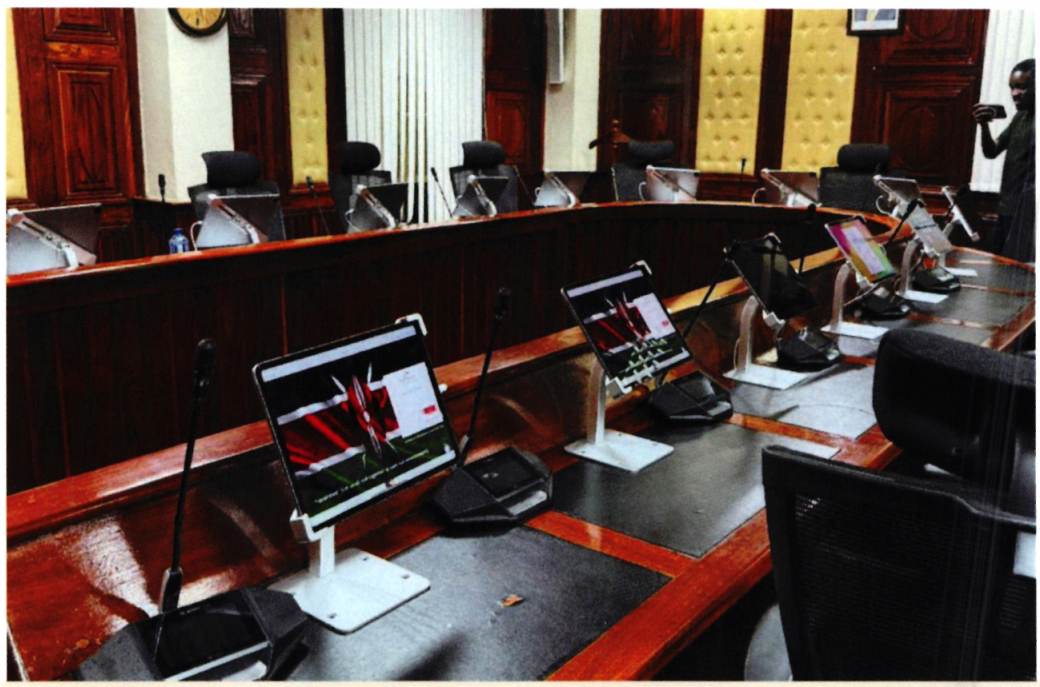
(c) **Digitisation of paper records:** Continued operationalisation of a paperless management system through digitisation resulted in a significant reduction of paper usage.



A modern library established at Bunge Tower



President William Ruto launches the digital library at the Bunge Tower.



Commission Board Room at the County Hall is among the Committee rooms where a paperless solution has been implemented



Parliament Main Library at the Bunge Tower





The broadcasting studio at the National Assembly.



The Senate broadcasting studio.

2.3.2 Leveraging ICT in processes and operations

As part of leveraging ICT in its operations, the Commission spearheaded the digital transformation journey through procurement, contracting and management of various ICT projects. These included the e-Parliament solution, ISMS, network upgrade, integrated communication systems and e-file system.

(a) **Digitisation of Hansard services:** Hansard services were modernised through upgrade of digital tools. This included virtual transmission of recorded audio segments, enabling staff to seamlessly transcribe, edit, compile and index drafts. Staff can access chamber documents through dedicated email accounts and Hansard reports are promptly uploaded on the parliamentary website. A digital repository of all Hansard reports was maintained.

(b) **Automation of medical services**: The introduction of virtual medical cards for Members of Parliament and staff went a long way in guaranteeing timely provision of services, monitoring access of medical benefits through real-time notifications, seamless delivery of medical services and user access to online statements.

(c) **Digital collaboration:** Operationalisation of bulk SMS solutions enhanced collaboration among legislators while the multi-media digital congress system provided conference services with an electronic voting system in the Chambers.

2.4 Implementation of Green Initiatives

The Commission implemented a number of modern green initiatives and energy management systems aimed at promoting Parliament's broader goal of becoming a green-compliant institution.

(a) **Energy saving initiatives:** Energy efficiency was achieved through phasing out compact fluorescent lamps and replacing them with LED bulbs thus saving on power consumption and reducing power bills. There was continuous identification, repairs and deliberate uptake of efficient lighting systems, further aiding efficient energy use.



An efficient lighting system installed along the corridors of Parliament . The new LED lighting system replaced high-energy consuming bulbs, leading to reduced energy costs

(b) Solar energy initiatives: Installation of solar water heaters in the renovated County House resulted in reduced power bills.

2.5 Healthcare and Wellness

The Commission recognises that a safe and conducive working environment enhances employee motivation, increases productivity, bolsters healthy working relationships and encourages emotional, mental and spiritual well-being. The Commission continued to entrench a culture that enhances staff wellness for effective performance and efficient service delivery.

Moreover, the Commission supported staff wellness through democratically elected wellness committees mandated to plan activities such as sporting events, wellness talks and programmes focused on personal financial management and mental health. In particular, directorates and departments factored wellness talks in their programmes during official engagements.

2.5.1 Sports activities

In a bid to deepen regional integration and cooperation and enhance parliamentary diplomacy, Members of Parliament participated in the 13th Annual East African Inter-Parliamentary Games held in Rwanda in December 2023. Additionally, to promote physical and mental wellness and foster collegiality, parliamentary staff held their respective annual sports days in Nairobi.



The Speaker of the National Assembly launching the Staff Sports Day held at the Kasarani Stadium in November 2023.



Team Kenya's Bunge FC captained by Rarieda MP Hon. (Dr.) Otiende Amolo, poses for a group photo during the East African Community- Interparliamentary Games at the Kigali Pele Stadium on 9th December 2023.



Team Kenya's Netball Team in a group photo after their match against Burundi at the EAC Inter-Parliamentary Games in Kigali, Rwanda on 10th December, 2023 The team, was co-captained by Hon. Beatrice Adagala (Vihiga County MP) and nominated Senator Beth Syengo.



Senate Staff Sports Day held on 27th October 2023 at Ulinzi Sports Complex.



Staff of the National Assembly during sports day held in November 2023.



The Clerk of the Senate addressing staff of the Senate Service during the staff Sports day held in November 2023



Director of Human Capital and Administrative Services awarding an employee during the PJS sports day

2.5.2 Medical and emergency services

(a) Medical scheme: To enhance members and staff wellness and improve service delivery, the Commission provided an effective medical scheme for Members and staff. It also increased the number of approved and accredited medical service providers. In this regard, additional 57 consultants and 54 hospitals signed service level agreements for provision of medical services. Further, the Commission enhanced the provision of medical services through the development of service charters and standard operating procedures. The medical scheme is managed by the Medical Scheme Implementation Committee.

(b) Emergency call centre: The Commission established a 24-hour Call Centre that attends to medical enquiries and provides assistance to Members of Parliament and staff.

2.5.3 Crèche

The Commission ensured continuous provision of a conducive environment that caters for the needs of lactating parents by providing a crèche. The crèche has nursing facilities for lactating mothers and infants below one year old. It is served by qualified and registered nurses.

CHAPTER 3



SUPPORTING EXCELLENCE IN SERVICE DELIVERY

3.0 Introduction

Human resource is a key ingredient in the operations, success and sustainability of any organisation. To achieve this noble goal, the Commission has continuously implemented initiatives geared towards improving employee wellbeing, performance and productivity. These efforts have seen the realisation of the institutional strategic objectives.

The Commission intends to achieve its vision of a democratic and people-centred Parliament through facilitating Members of Parliament to effectively and efficiently discharge their constitutional mandate of representation, legislation and oversight. The goal is to capacitate Members of Parliament to competently undertake their constitutional mandate supported by a qualified, robust, dynamic, committed and skilled workforce.

This chapter highlights the activities and achievements of the Commission in pursuit of the following strategic objectives:

(a) Development of the capacity and capability of CPST.
(b) Enhancement of human resource management and corporate practices for efficient service delivery.
(c) Institutionalisation of performance management systems across the Parliamentary Service.
(d) Strengthening staff capacity to support Members in discharging their constitutional duties in an effective and efficient manner.

3.1 Employee Establishment

The Commission's human capital comprises non-partisan permanent and pensionable staff and contract staff, partisan contract staff in the constituency and county offices, and partisan staff who serve in the office of a Member of Parliament during their tenure.

Table 3.1: Employee establishment

No.	Category	Number
1	Staff in the permanent and pensionable establishment	1,262
2	Staff on contract terms	52
3	Contract staff in the partisan establishment who serve in the office of a Member during their tenure	128
4	Constituency and county staff in the partisan establishment who serve in the office of a Member during their tenure	9,100

3.2 Performance Management Systems

The Commission institutionalised a performance management system which aims to maximise employee potential and performance, with a view to attaining organisational goals and enhancing overall effectiveness and productivity. This entails setting targets at the commencement of the year, regularly reviewing of progress and conducting end-of-year appraisals of achievements against set targets. Appraisal scores informed the Commission in mounting employer-initiated staff training programmes to enhance their capacity and build their skills set.

The Commission conducted annual appraisal assessment for permanent and pensionable staff and non-partisan contract staff to evaluate their achievements against agreed targets.

3.3 Human Capital Activities

The Commission witnessed significant developments in its human capital landscape, marked by internal recruitments, promotions, skills inventory, re-designations, secondment of employees to other institutions and contract renewal for non-partisan staff. Further, the Commission processed various staff placement matters as outlined in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Staff placement matters

No.	Description of Staff Matter	No. of Officers
1.	Recruitment (contract staff)	128
2.	Appointments	29
3.	Promotions	108
4.	Special duty allowance	22
5.	Acting allowance	5
6.	Secondment	7
7.	Leave of absence	1
8.	Re-designation	4
9.	Confirmations in appointment	324
10.	Renewal of contracts	52
11.	Re-deployment	1
12.	Resignation	3

3.3.1 Review of schemes of service

The Commission initiated a review of the schemes of service for directorates and departments to address inconsistencies, provide uniformity in requirements for appointment and promotion, and facilitate career mobility within the institution.

3.3.2 Payroll management

The Commission promptly processed remuneration facilitation to Members of Parliament and staff. The institution further complied with the requirements

for monthly filing of payroll returns for Members of Parliament and staff. The Commission also complied with the requirements for monthly filing and payment of statutory deductions such as PAYE, NHIF and NSSF for Members of Parliament and staff, and staff contributions to the Post-Retirement Medical Scheme (PRMS). The housing levy was also introduced into the payroll during the financial year and processed accordingly.

3.3.3 Employee attrition

During the period, a number of staff exited the Parliamentary Service through various means as summarised in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Staff exit from the Parliamentary Service

No.	Mode of Exit	FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024
1	Retirement	22	17
2	Demise	3	1
3	Resignation	0	3
4	Termination/Dismissal	0	11

3.3.4 Benefits and claims

The Commission processed various benefits and claims as summarised in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Summary of processed benefits and claims

No.	Description of Benefit/Claim	FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024
1.	Claims relating to former (deceased) Members of Parliament	7	1
2.	Claims relating to former (deceased) staff	6	2
	Staff Group Life Accident Cover	13	12
3.	Pension benefits and refunds to former Members of Parliament	93	7
4.	Pension to retired staff	16	17

3.3.5 Staff retirement

(a) Post-retirement medical scheme

Following the establishment of PRMS programme, the Commission negotiated and signed contracts with 20 medical consultants and two major hospitals to provide services to eligible retired staff.

(b) Pre-retirement training

The Commission facilitated pre-retirement training for 550 staff aged between 40 and 59 years to effectively prepare them for retirement and ensure their wellbeing after leaving the institution. The programme also afforded the Commission an opportunity to better manage and implement succession planning in the Parliamentary Service.

3.3.6 Training and development initiatives

The Commission trained staff in various areas to prepare them for career progression and enhance their management and leadership skills. The training areas included professional development courses such as Strategic Leadership Development Programme (SLDP), Senior Management Course (SMC) and Supervisory Skills Development (SSD). The trainings are also aimed at enhancing staff skills, knowledge and competencies so as to contribute to the success of the institution.

The Commission facilitated 513 officers to undertake short courses and attachments in different institutions. In addition, 18 officers sought and were granted permission to pursue further studies. Staff with membership in professional bodies were facilitated to attend various Continuous Professional Development (CPD) programmes and activities organised by respective bodies such as the Law Society of Kenya (LSK), Institute of Human Resource Management (IHRM) and Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK).



Members and staff of the National Assembly Departmental Committee on Energy pose for a photo after completing a one-week CPST training on Legislation, Monitoring and Evaluation, in June 2024.

3.3.7 Pupillage, internship and attachment programmes

In recognition of its role in mentoring and building capacity of the country's labour force, the Commission runs an internship and attachment programme. During the period, the programme was implemented as summarised in Table 3.5.

3.4 Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training

The CPST was established in 2011 with the mandate to provide training and capacity building to Members of Parliament, staff and other stakeholders. The

Commission facilitated the Centre to offer various programmes aimed at building human capital and strengthening legislative institutions in Kenya and within Africa.

The CPST curriculum focuses on six main thematic areas:

(a) Constitutionalism, Legislature and Governance Systems.
(b) Law Making and Parliamentary Procedures.
(c) Information and Public Engagement.
(d) Public Finance Management.
(e) Human Resource and Administration.
(f) Cross Cutting and Emerging Issues.

The Commission facilitated 68 training programmes that were attended by 1,354 participants. In terms of demographic distribution, 850 of the participants were male while 504 were female, translating to 63% and 37%, respectively, as shown in Figure 3.1.



Figure 3.1: Category of participants trained

3.4.1 Capacity building for Members of Parliament

During the period, legislators were facilitated to attend various courses to build capacity, meet bilateral obligations and enhance diplomatic and parliamentary relations. Table 3.5 highlights the training programmes undertaken by Members of Parliament.

Table 3.5: Summary of CPST training for Members

No.	Programme	Date	No. of MPs
1.	Public Financial Management Intensive Course for Members of the National Assembly.	28th August to 1st September 2023	13
2.	Training for the County Public Accounts and Public Investment & Special Funds Committees of the Senate.	22nd to 26th January 2024	17
3.	Training for the CPST Board.	2nd to 8th June 2024	6
4.	Capacity Building for members of the National Assembly Departmental Committee on Energy.	7th to 16th June 2024	8
5.	Capacity Building for members of the National Assembly Committee on Delegated Legislation	22nd to 27th June 2024	6
TOTAL			**50**

3.4.2 Training other stakeholders

To broaden its public reach, CPST rolled out the annual Training of Trainers (TOT) programme which attracted 66 participants from other institutions and individual consultants. This programme also contributes to the Commission's commitment towards building public trust.

3.4.3 Strengthening devolution

The Commission through the CPST organised six training programmes for members of county assemblies, in which 151 MCAs were trained, comprising 90 male members and 61 female members. In addition, 174 staff from county assemblies were trained on diverse knowledge and skill areas:

(a) Evidence-Based Report and Minute Writing.
(b) Legislative Practice and Procedures.
(c) Professional Conduct and Etiquette for Catering Staff.
(d) Career Progression for County Assembly Staff.
(e) Management of Committees for Clerk Assistants.
(f) Safety and Security Management in the Legislatures

The participants comprised 105 male and 69 female.



Clerk Assistants in the National Assembly attending a training on Managing Legislative Committees on 3rd June,2024. The training was organised by the CPST in collaboration with the National Assembly.

3.4.4 Mandatory courses

In the quest to equip staff with the necessary skills and technical competencies to perform their duties, the Commission approved the following mandatory programmes for its officers:

(a) Introduction to Administration and Customer Care.
(b) Foundations of Legislative Practice and Procedures.
(c) Legislative Supervisory Course.
(d) Senior Legislative Management Course.
(e) Legislative Corporate Governance.

3.4.5 CPST webinar series

The Commission mandated CPST to host regular webinars on topical issues, in an endeavour to facilitate public participation in parliamentary business. During the period, CPST conducted four webinar sessions that were attended by 618 participants.



A sample e-poster for a CPST webinar.

CHAPTER 4



PROMOTING IDEALS OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

4.0 Introduction

To guarantee an effective and efficient Parliament, the Commission is charged with the cardinal responsibility of providing services and facilities to Members of Parliament. In so doing, the Commission promotes the ideals of parliamentary democracy by supporting the National Assembly and the Senate as they represent the people, authorise and oversight expenditure, make laws and debate issues facing citizens at the county and national levels.

Article 1 of the Constitution stipulates that the people of Kenya may exercise their sovereign power either directly or through their democratically elected representatives. The institution of Parliament presents an open and accountable forum that promotes engagement with the people. Open parliaments inspire transparency and accountability in the actions of Members and in parliamentary processes. This aligns with Strategic Pillar III of the Commission's Strategic Plan on public trust. It also gives effect to Article 118 of the Constitution that requires Parliament to conduct its business in an open manner and to hold its sittings and those of its committees in public.

Other parliamentary outreach activities raise awareness and increase engagement between Parliament and the public parliamentary friendship groups and parliamentary associations seek to reinforce relations between the Parliament of Kenya and other parliamentary associations regionally and internationally.

This Chapter focusses on the activities and programmes towards promotion of public engagements through information and communication and parliamentary diplomacy, partnerships, linkages, education and outreach programmes.

4.1 Promoting Public Engagement through ICT

Taking Parliament to the people and involving the people to actively engage in the parliamentary activities are important ingredients in promoting parliamentary democracy. During the period, the Commission facilitated this two-way engagement by implementing a number of strategies.

4.1.1 Social media presence

The use of social media platforms supported by Information, Communication, Technologies (ICTs) has entrenched the concept of E-parliament, which has enabled the public to actively participate in parliamentary business. Consequently, the Commission enhanced the ICT infrastructure to facilitate information dissemination as a means of promoting openness in the operations of Parliament through the following platforms:

In addition, the Commission facilitated Members of Parliament and the public by deploying other ICT resources such as digital e-resources and the intranet. The social media platforms and the deployment of ICT increased the visibility of Parliament, thereby boosting trust between the institution and the public.

Table 4.1: Social media usage report

	@NAssemblyKE-180k, @NACommitteeKE-9.8k, @Senate_KE-129k @SenCommitteeKE-8.1k followers
	91k followers
	41k subscribers
	900 followers

4.1.2 Live broadcasting of parliamentary proceedings

Live broadcast of proceedings enabled citizen participation though real-time engagement with parliamentary business, thereby enhancing accountability. In fulfilment of this objective, the Commission continues its long-standing partnership with Kenya Broadcasting Corporation (KBC) to broadcast proceedings of the National Assembly and the Senate plenary and committee sittings. The proceedings are transmitted via Bunge TV, Senate TV and Parliament's YouTube channels.

4.1.3 Media engagement

The Commission facilitates continuous interaction between Parliament and the media to ensure effective communication between the institution and the public on parliamentary business. Media engagement and interaction involve publicising plenary business and committee activities, promoting parliamentary events and coordinating press conferences, among other engagements. By so doing, the Commission ensures realisation of the provisions of Article 34 of the Constitution on media freedom, Article 35 on access to information and Article 118 on public participation in parliamentary business and public access to Parliament.

During the period, the Commission accredited and provided space at the media centre to 150 journalists to cover Parliament.



Deputy Clerk of the National Assembly, Mrs. Serah Kioko (centre-seated), poses with members of the Kenya Parliamentary Journalists' Association and parliamentary staff after opening a two-day training for the Association on enhancing parliamentary reporting, facilitated by the National Assembly in collaboration with CPST, at the Kenya School of Government, Nairobi, in February 2024.

In addition, the Commission oversaw development of media strategies for various parliamentary activities such as Senate Mashinani, the Devolution Conference, the Speaker's Roundtable with the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA), the 21st National Prayer Breakfast and its side events, amongst others. Direct engagement of Members of Parliament with the media contributed to creating public awareness on parliamentary activities and programmes.



Speaker of the Senate, Rt. Hon. Amason Kingi, during the 6th Senate Speaker's Roundtable with KEPSA, held on 12th June 2024, in Mombasa.

4.1.4 Weekly publications

The Commission facilitates publication of two weekly newsletters for the two Houses of Parliament. The National Assembly publishes Bunge Weekly while the Senate runs The Senate Weekly. The newsletters are useful tools that enable the two Houses to directly report their weekly legislative business and resolutions to the public without having to rely on other media houses.



Monday, June 24, 2024 - Sunday, June 30, 2024

The SENATE Weekly

Issue No. 0037

Busia County on cusp of another first

Busia could be the first County in the larger Kavirondo region to host a sitting of the plenary of Parliament since Kenya. Kavirondo region is a swathe of land stretching from Migori County on the Tanzanian North Western border all the way to Trans Nzoia County on Uganda's Eastern border.



BUNGE Weekly

Issue No. 053

Monday, April 29th, 2024 to Monday, May 6th, 2024

PLENARY | COMMITTEES | REPORTS | CLICK & CLICK

President Ruto unveils ultra modern Bunge Tower

Excerpts of the Senate Weekly for the week of 24th to 30th June 2024 and Bunge Weekly publication for the week of 28th April to 6th May 2024

4.2 Parliamentary Diplomacy, Partnerships and Linkages

Parliaments are valued partners in national, regional and international forums where legislators collaborate and dialogue on issues affecting citizens globally. The Commission plays an integral role in promoting parliamentary diplomacy, partnerships and linkages. In discharging this role, the Commission supports Members of Parliament to participate in parliamentary diplomacy activities such as mutual inter-parliamentary engagements, bilateral meetings, official visits and exchange programmes. Such activities are geared towards strengthening and fostering relations, advocating for shared values and building networks.

The National Assembly, through the Office of the Speaker, hosted Thirty six (36) diplomatic courtesy calls by ambassadors, high commissioners, Speakers, parliamentary delegations and other foreign dignitaries. Similarly, the Speaker of the Senate hosted delegations comprising ambassadors, constitutional commissions, civil society, private sector and other citizens. In addition, the Commission facilitated Members to attend fifty five (55) national events.

4.2.1 Participation in regional and international engagements

The Commission facilitated Members of Parliament to participate in activities of the following regional and international bodies: Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA), the Pan African Parliament (PAP), Forum of Parliaments of the Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (FP-ICGLR), Organisation of African, Caribbean, Pacific

and European Union Joint Parliamentary Assembly (OACPS-EU) and East African Legislative Assembly (EALA).

(a) East African Legislative Assembly/East African Community

Parliament of Kenya participated in the 17th meeting of Clerks and the 16th meeting of the Bureau of Speakers of national legislatures of EAC partner States and EALA, held from 14th to 16th November 2023 in the Republic of South Sudan. In addition, Parliament of Kenya hosted and participated in the 18th meeting of Clerks and the 17th meeting of Bureau of Speakers of national legislatures of the EAC partner States and EALA, held from 27th to 29th May 2024 in Kiambu County. The meetings deliberated on regional integration, cooperation and shared prosperity. Moreover, the Commission facilitated Members of Parliament to participate in the 13th EAC Inter-Parliamentary Games held in December, 2023, in the Republic of Rwanda.



Speaker of the National Assembly, Rt. Hon. (Dr) Moses Wetang'ula (seated centre), and his Senate counterpart, Rt. Hon. Amason Kingi (seated second right), when they hosted the 17th meeting of the Bureau of EAC Speakers on 29th May, 2024.



Members of the Kenya parliamentary netball team during the 13th EAC Inter-Parliamentary Games, held in December 2023 in the Republic of Rwanda.

(b) Pan-African Parliament

The Pan-African Parliament is the legislative organ of the African Union (AU). Each AU member State is represented at PAP by five members of the national legislature. PAP operates through plenary sittings and committee meetings. During the period, the Commission facilitated PAP members from Kenya to attend plenary sittings, committee activities, a joint meeting with the AU, and a joint AU-COMESA election observer mission to the Republic of Madagascar from 12th to 21st November 2023. The members also attended a meeting of the PAP Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs on the proposed Model Law on Cooperatives, held from 29th to 30th August 2023 in the Republic of Kenya. Further, the members attended the PAP Extraordinary Session, held from 20th to 27th March 2024 in the Republic of South Africa.



Delegates of the Joint AU-COMESA Election Observer Mission during the general election in the Republic of Madagascar held in November 2023..

(c) Commonwealth Parliamentary Association

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) facilitates collaboration among member parliaments on issues of mutual interests. During the period, the Parliament of Kenya participated in the 66th CPA Conference, held from 30th September to 6th October 2023 in the Republic of Ghana; Capacity Building Workshop for Members of Parliament, held from 27th to 30th November 2023 in the Republic of Zambia; and the 27th Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth, held from 3rd to 6th January 2024 in the Republic of Uganda. The Commission also facilitated a delegation of Members of Parliament, led by the Speakers of the Houses of Parliament, to the 75th Anniversary of the Commonwealth, held from 11th to 12th March 2024 in the United Kingdom.



Speaker of the National Assembly, Rt. Hon. (Dr) Moses Wetang'ula (standing left), and his Senate counterpart, Rt. Hon. Amason Kingi (standing right), during the flag-raising ceremony held at the Commonwealth House in London to kick off the 75th Anniversary of the Commonwealth.

(d) Inter-Parliamentary Union

The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) is a global membership organisation of national legislatures. It focuses on world-wide parliamentary dialogue, peace initiatives, fostering cooperation and promoting democracy and human rights in member countries.

During the period, Parliament of Kenya participated in the 9th Global Conference of Young Parliamentarians on the role of the youth in accelerating achievement of SDGs through digital transformation and innovation, held from 15th to 17th September 2023 in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Kenyan delegation to the IPU hosted a webinar discussion on Parliamentary Solidarity: Supporting MPs under Threat, held on 26th September, 2023. Members also participated in the 147th IPU Assembly and side events, held from 23rd to 27th October 2023 in the Republic of Angola, and the 148th IPU Assembly and side events, held from 23rd to 27th March, 2024, in the Federal Republic of Switzerland. Further, the Commission facilitated Members of Parliament to participate in a webinar on Preventing and Responding to Violence against Women in Parliaments, hosted jointly by IPU and the African Parliamentary Union (APU) on 22nd November, 2023.

(e) Forum of Parliaments of Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region

The FP-ICGLR brings together the national parliaments of twelve (12) member States, with the aim of incorporating a parliamentary dimension in addressing the root causes of conflicts and constraints to development in the region.

During the period, the Parliament of Kenya took part in the FP-ICGLR Statutory Committee meetings, held from 31st July to 8th August, 2023, in the Republic of Uganda; the 2nd phase of the parliamentary fact-finding mission on the conflict in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), held from 14th to 19th August, 2023 in DRC; the FP-ICGLR Statutory Committee meetings, held from 20th to 24th November, 2023 in the Republic of Kenya; the 3rd phase of the parliamentary fact-finding mission on the conflict in the DRC, held from 26th February to 1st March 2024 in the Republic of Rwanda; and the 14th FP-ICGLR Plenary Assembly, held from 15th to 19th April, 2024, in the Republic of Zambia.

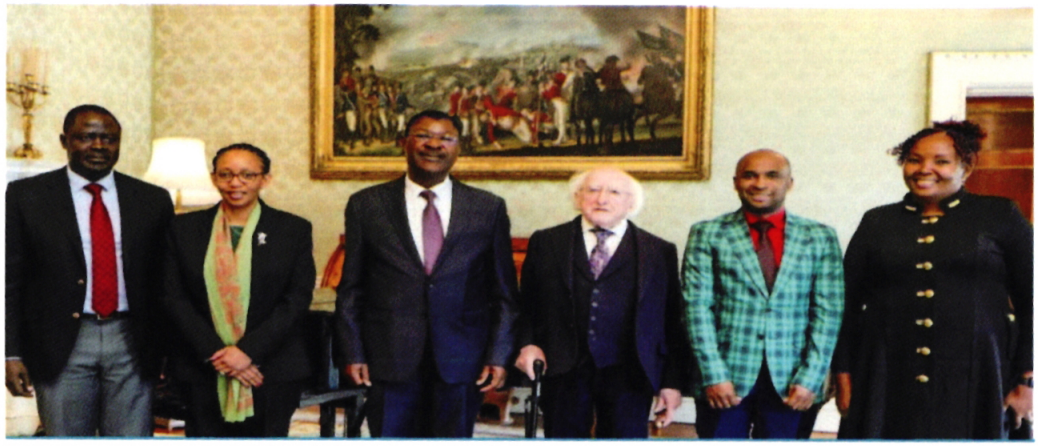
(f) The Organisation of African, Caribbean, Pacific and European Union Joint Parliamentary Assembly

The OACP-EU brings together elected representatives of member States to the Cotonou Agreement, with the aim of promoting interdependence between the Global South and the Global North. During the period, Parliament participated in the 64th Session of the OACPS Parliamentary Assembly and the 1st Session of the OACPS-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly, held from 17th to 21st February 2024 in the Republic of Angola.

(g) Other Diplomatic and Outreach Engagements (in pictures)



Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, Mr Greg Fergus, PC, MP (seated), signs the visitor's book upon arrival at CPST on 4th April 2024. Looking on are members of the CPST Board. CPST and the Canadian Parliamentary Centre have since 2002 had a long-standing partnership on notable projects and programmes.



A delegation of the National Assembly, led by the Speaker, Rt. Hon (Dr) Moses Wetang'ula (third left), and accompanied by Kenya's Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland (2nd left), is received by H.E. Michael Higgins, President of the Republic of Ireland (third left), at State House in Dublin.



Speaker of the National Assembly, Rt. Hon (Dr) Moses Wetang'ula (centre), meets with the leadership of the National Chiefs Forum in his office on 12th June 2024.



The Clerk of the National Assembly, Mr Samuel Njoroge (seventh from the left), hosts a delegation of senior officials from the Nigeria Fiscal Responsibility Commission, led by Mr Muhammed Ahmed Zailani, Head of Human Resource and Administration (in blue, Kaunda centre),during a study visit to the National Assembly from 8th to 12th April 2024.

4.3 Parliamentary Outreach

The Commission commits adequate financial and human resources to promote engagement between citizens and Parliament, in line with the vision of a people centred Parliament.

4.3.1 Visits to Parliament

The Commission's Strategic Pillar III focuses on enhancing public trust. The strategic objectives under this pillar are achieved by facilitating visits to Parliament by various educational institutions, religious and community groups and individual citizens. Visits to Parliament involve tours of the buildings, informative briefings and observance of parliamentary proceedings during which delegations are acknowledged by the Speakers. During the period, various groups visited Parliament as summarised in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Visits to Parliament Buildings

Category	
No. of Groups	1298
No. of Students	86,093
No. of Adults	8,124
Total Visitors	**95,515**

4.3.2 Public education and other outreach activities





A parliamentary public comminications officer explains to students the composition and workings of Parliament during a public education outreach exercise in Turkana County in September 2023.

4.4 Senate Mashinani

Every year, the Commission facilitates the Senate to hold one-week sittings outside Nairobi, in a programme dubbed 'Senate Mashinani.' The programme is in fulfilment of Article 126(1) of the Constitution that empowers the Houses of Parliament to hold their sittings at any location within the Kenya. The Mashinani sittings provide the public with the opportunity to engage with the Senate on issues of interest to citizens in their localities.

The Senate held the 3rd Mashinani sittings from 25th to 29th September 2023 in Lodwar, Turkana County. During the weeklong exercise, the Senate held plenary sittings and met with members of Turkana County Assembly. Moreover, nine Senate Standing Committees conducted site visits to various projects and engaged with stakeholders. The Kenya Women Senators Association (KEWOSA) organised a capacity-building workshop for female MCAs from Turkana and Trans Nzoia counties. In addition, KEWOSA partnered with Kenya Red Cross to mount a medical camp where residents benefitted from free consultations, diagnosis and medication.





Photos showing reception of Senators at the Lodwar Airport at the start of the 3rd Senate Mashinani, held from 25th to 29th September 2023 in Turkana County.



A resident of Lodwar looks at a mobile clinic during a medical camp held on 24th September 2024 at the Lodwar Prisons Grounds. The event was organised by KEWOSA in collaboration with the Kenya Red Cross Society and other partners, as part of the Senate Mashinani activities.



Sen. David Wafula Wakoli joins traditional dancers in a jig during the launch of the medical camp at the Lodwar Prisons Grounds.



Speaker of the Senate, Rt. Hon. Amason Kingi (seated centre), with members of KEWOSA and women MCAs from Turkana and Trans Nzoia counties during a capacity-building workshop.



Members of the Senate Standing Committee on Education meet stakeholders from Turkana County during a meeting held at the Lodwar Technical and Vocational College.



Members of the Senate Committee on Delegated Legislation during a meeting with WHO officials, held in November 2023 in the Republic of Uganda.



Members of the National Assembly Committee on Implementation during a site visit to the Kenya Ports Authority to assess status of implementation of the Report of the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning on Optimisation of Revenue in Grain Handling Services at the Port of Mombasa, on 17th May 2024.

CHAPTER 5



FACILITATING PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

5.0 Introduction

Article 1 of the Constitution guarantees the sovereignty of the people. In particular, Article 1(2) emphasises the cardinal role that the Legislature plays in the exercise of sovereign power. Further, Article 93(1) of the Constitution establishes a bicameral national legislature, made up of the National Assembly and the Senate. The role of Parliament, as stipulated under Article 94 of the Constitution, includes exercising legislative authority, manifesting the diversity of the nation, representing the will of the people, protecting the Constitution and promoting democratic governance. Articles 95 and 96 of the Constitution provide specific roles of each House of Parliament.

5.1 Roles of the Houses of Parliament

5.1.1 National Assembly

Article 95 of the Constitution provides specific roles of the National Assembly as follows:

(a) Representing the people of the constituencies and special interests in the National Assembly;
(b) Deliberating on and resolving issues of concern to the people;
(c) Enacting legislation;
(d) Determining the allocation of national revenue between the levels of government;
(e) Appropriating funds for expenditure by the national government and other national State organs;
(f) Exercising oversight over national revenue and its expenditure;
(g) Reviewing the conduct in office of the President, Deputy President and other State officers, and initiating the process of removing them from office;
(h) Exercising oversight of State organs;
(i) Approving declarations of war and extensions of states of emergency.

5.1.2 Senate

Article 96 of the Constitution provides specific roles of the Senate as follows:

(a) Representing and protecting the interests of the counties and their governments.
(b) Debating and approving Bills concerning counties.
(c) Determining allocation of national revenue among counties.
(d) Exercising oversight over national revenue allocated to county governments.
(e) Considering and determining any resolution to remove the President, Deputy President, Governor and Deputy Governor from office.

Article 124 of the Constitution empowers each House of Parliament to establish Committees and make Standing Orders for the orderly conduct of proceedings. The Houses of Parliament execute their mandate through Bills, Motions, Statements, Questions and Petitions.

5.2 Highlights of Parliamentary Business



The National Assembly in session during presentation of Budget Highlights by the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Economic Planning, Prof. Njuguna Ndung'u, on 13th June 2024.

5.2.1 Legislative Business of the National Assembly

(a) House sittings

In the period under review, the National Assembly held 125 ordinary and special sittings to deliberate on matters under its mandate. In addition, the House held one joint sitting with the Senate for the State of the Nation Address by His Excellency the President. The House sittings were facilitated through the preparation and publication of Order Papers.

Table 5.1: Monthly summary of sittings by the National Assembly

No.	Month	No. of Sittings
1.	July 2023	8
2.	August 2023	16
3.	September 2023	6
4.	October 2023	15
5.	November 2023 [including Joint Sitting of Parliament as per Article 132(1)(c)]	19

No.	Month	No. of Sittings
6.	December 2023	5
7.	February 2024	13
8.	March 2024	13
9.	April 2024	10
10.	May 2024	2
11.	June 2024	19
Total		**126**

Through mechanisms provided in the National Assembly Standing Orders, the House transacted various business as indicated in Table 5.2 at the said sittings.

Table 5.2: Legislative business of the National Assembly

No.	Nature of Business	Number	Remarks
1	Communications from the Chair by the Speaker	96	Considered rulings, recognitions, procedural guides and general information.
2	Messages Processed	57	Messages to and from the Senate, the President, and National Executive for action of the House.
3	Statements Processed	245	Statements made, requested and responded to.
4	Questions Processed	525	Questions drafted on various issues of concern.
5	Public Petitions Processed	44	Public petitions drafted and considered.
6	Motions Processed	214	Motions drafted and considered.
7	Bills Processed	128	104 National Assembly Bills and 24 Senate Bills introduced and considered at various stages.
8	Statutory Instruments (subsidiary legislation) Processed	78	Statutory instruments tabled and considered to implement provisions of principal laws.
9	Sessional Papers	6	Sessional papers tabled and considered.

No.	Nature of Business	Number	Remarks
10	Treaties, Protocols, Agreements and Conventions	14	Tabled and considered.
11	Papers Processed	1,163	Papers from MDAs, commissions and independent offices tabled and considered.
12	Nominees Vetted	58	Nominees vetted and considered for various State and public offices.
13	NG-CDF Constituency Committees Approved	3	Approval of nominees to various NG-CDF constituency committees.

(b) Approval of nominees for appointment

The National Assembly facilitated vetting and consideration of 58 nominees for appointment to various State and puiblic offices as Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Permanent Representatives, Director of Public Prosecutions, Chairperson of the Central Bank of Kenya Board, member of the Salaries and Remuneration Commission and the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board.



The National Assembly in a past plenary sitting.

(c) Legislative proposals, Bills and statutory instruments

The Commission facilitated the National Assembly to process various Legislative Proposals, Statutory Instruments, Bills and amendments thereto as shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Summary of legislative business of the National Assembly

No.	Nature of Business	Number	Remarks on Action
1	Bills sponsored by the Executive	31	Reviewed and published.
2	Bills sponsored by Members	46	Drafted, reviewed and published.
3	Bills sponsored by Committees	6	Drafted, reviewed and published.
4	Bills sponsored by parties	2	Drafted, reviewed and published.
5	General legislative proposals	161	Drafted and reviewed.
6	Legislative proposals for money Bills	44	Drafted and reviewed.
7	Legislative proposals for non-money Bills	19	Drafted and reviewed.
8	Legislative proposals published	75	Drafted, reviewed and published.
9	National Assembly Bills forwarded to the Senate	22	Drafted, reviewed, published, passed and forwarded.
10	Senate Bills received by the National Assembly	23	Considered.
11	Schedule of amendments to Senate Bills	16	Drafted, reviewed and considered.
12	Bills considered under Articles 109 and 110 of the Constitution	72	Opinions drafted and reviewed.
13	Statutory instruments	113	Drafted and/or reviewed and considered.

(d) National Assembly Bills assented

The National Assembly passed and referred 16 Bills to His Excellency the President for assent as per the summary in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Bills passed and assented to

No.	Title of Bill	Date of Assent
1	The Anti-Money Laundering and Combating of Terrorism Financing Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2023	1.9.2023
2	The Climate Change (Amendment) Bill, 2023	
3	The Privatisation Bill, 2023	9.10.2023
4	The Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill, 2023	13.10.2023
5	The Digital Health Bill, 2023	19.10.2023
6	The Social Health Insurance Bill, 2023	
7	The Statute Law (Miscellaneous)Amendments Bill, 2022	23.11.2023
8	The Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2023	
9	The National Lottery Bill, 2023	11.12.2023
10	The County Governments Additional Allocations Bill, 2023	4.3.2024
11	The Affordable Housing Bill, 2023	19.3.2024
12	The Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) (No. 2) Bill, 2023	24.4.2024
13	The National Government Administration Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2023	2.5.2024
14	The Division of Revenue Bill, 2024	
15	The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2024	10.6.2024
16	The Appropriation Bill, 2024	28.6.2024

(e) Consideration of financial matters

(i) Determination of money Bills

The National Assembly reviewed and analysed 63 draft Bills to determine whether they were money Bills or non-money Bills in line with Article 114 of the Constitution. Of the Bills, 44 were certified as money Bills while 19 were determined to be non-money Bills. Further, 16 of the Bills sought to create new laws while 47 Bills intended to amend existing laws. Table 5.5 provides a summary of the nature and classification of the Bills.

Table 5.5: Summary of money and non-money Bills considered by the National Assembly

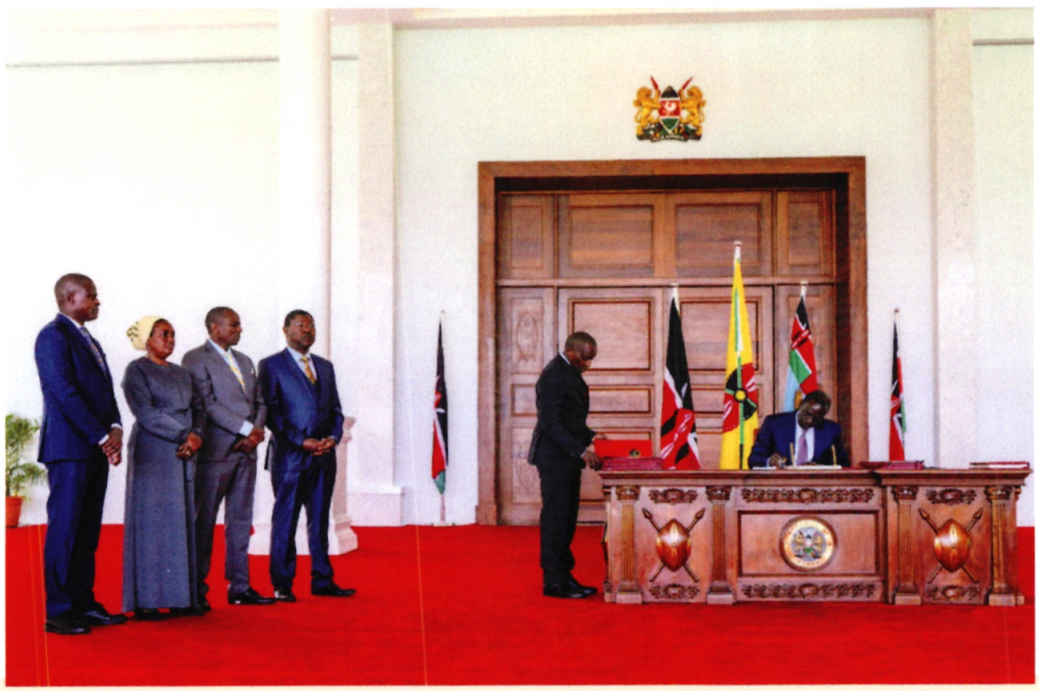
Bill Nature	Number	Percentage	Bill Classification	Number	Percentage
Money Bills	44	70%	New Bills	16	25%
Non-Money Bills	19	30%	Amendment Bills	47	75%
Total	**63**	**100%**	**Total**	**63**	**100%**

(ii) Budget Policy Statement

The National Assembly considered the 2024 Budget Policy Statement and prepared 22 review reports on budget proposals, fiscal policy, revenue forecasts and expenditure estimates. The review reports informed consideration of the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the subsequent financial year, culminating in the processing of the following budget-related Bills:

(a) Supplementary Estimates I for FY 2023/2024.

(b) Supplementary Estimates II for FY 2023/2024.
(c) The Budget Policy Statement 2024.
(d) The Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy 2024.
(e) The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for FY 2024/2025.
(f) The respective legislation—
- The Appropriation Bill, 2024.
- The Finance Bill, 2024.
- The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2023.
- The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2024.
- The Division of Revenue Bill, 2024.
- The County Allocation of Revenue Bill, 2024.
- The Equalisation Fund Bill, 2023.
- The County Governments (Additional Allocation) Bill, 2024.



His Excellency President William Ruto assents to the Supplementary Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2024 and the Division of Revenue Bill, 2024 on 10th June 2024 at State House, Nairobi. Looking on (R-L) are Speaker of the National Assembly, Rt. Hon. (Dr) Moses Wetang'ula, Leader of the Majority Party, Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah, Deputy Whip of the Majority Party, Hon. Naomi Waqo, and Chairperson of the Budget and Appropriations Committee, Hon. Ndindi Nyoro. Assisting the President is the Clerk of the National Assembly, Mr Samuel Njoroge.

(f) Committee operations

Through the committee system, National Assembly Committees held 2,146 sittings to deliberate on diverse legislative and oversight matters within their respective mandates. Table 5.6 provides a summary of sittings by committees under various categories.

Table 5.6: Breakdown of committee operations

No.	Category of Committee	No. of Committees	No. of Sittings	No. of Field Visits
1	Departmental Committees	20	1,028	41
2	Audit, Appropriations and General-Purpose Committees	17	712	58
3	Other Select Committees	3	199	N/A
4	Ad-hoc and Joint Committees	13	136	N/A
5	House-Based Committees	4	71	3
Total		**57**	**2,146**	**102**



The Budget and Appropriations Committee in a previous sitting

(g) Oversight

In the reporting period, 16 Cabinet Secretaries appeared before the National Assembly to respond to Questions from Members pursuant to Standing Order 42A. Table 5.7 gives a breakdown of the appearances.

Table 5.7: Breakdown of appearances by Cabinet Secretaries in the National Assembly

S.No.	Cabinet Portfolio	Number of Questions	Date of Plenary Appearance
1.	Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	4	5th July 2023
2.	Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	10	26th July 2023
3.	Agriculture and Livestock Development	5	2nd August 2023
4.	Labour and Social Protection	11	2nd August 2023
5.	Interior and National Administration	21	9th August 2023 8th November 2023
6.	Defence	9	9th August 2023
7.	Information, Communications and the Digital Economy	1	9th August 2023
8.	Tourism and Wildlife	12	16th August 2023
9.	Youth Affairs, Sports and the Arts	1	23rd August 2023
10.	The National Treasury and Economic Planning	15	27th September 2023
11.	Health	12	4th October 2023
12.	Roads and Transport	18	6th December 2023
13.	Education	11	28th February 2024
14.	Gender, Culture, the Arts and Heritage	3	28th February 2024
15.	Youth Affairs, Sports and Creative Economy	4	20th March 2024
16.	Health	7	17th April 2024
	Total	**144**	



The Cabinet Secretary for Water, Sanitation and Irrigation, Hon. Alice Wahome, appearing before the National Assembly on 26th July 2023 to respond to questions from Members.

(h) Court cases

During the period, 179 court cases on various issues were filed and served upon the National Assembly. Table 5.8 provides a monthly breakdown of the cases.

Table 58: Breakdown of court cases

S. No.	Month and Year	Number of Cases
1.	June 2023	13
2.	July 2023	17
3.	August 2023	18
4.	September 2023	10
5.	October 2023	7
6.	November 2023	12
7.	December 2023	14
8.	January 2024	13
9.	February 2024	9
10.	March 2024	22
11.	April 2024	11
12.	May 2024	23
13.	June 2024	10
	TOTAL	**179**

5.2.2 Legislative Business of the Senate

(a) House sittings

In the reporting period, the Senate held 119 ordinary sittings and four special sittings. Article 132(1)(c) requires the President to once every year report, in an address to the nation, all measures taken and progress achieved in the realisation of the national values and principles of governance set out in Article 10 of the Constitution. In this regard, the Senate held one joint sitting with the National Assembly, during which His Excellency the President addressed Parliament. Table 5.9 provides a summary of the sittings held by the Senate.

Table 5.9: Summary of Senate sittings

Period	Ordinary Sittings	Special/Joint Sittings	Total Sittings
1st July to 31st December 2023	58	4	**62**
1st January to 30th June 2024	57	1	**58**
Total	**115**	**5**	**120**

During the said sittings, the Senate transacted various business as indicated in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10: Legislative business considered

S/No.	Nature of Business	Number
1.	Communications from the Chair	193
2.	Messages Processed	47
3.	Statements Processed	538
4.	Questions Processed	173
5.	Public Petitions Processed	21
6.	Motions Processed	83
7.	Bills Processed	60
8.	Statutory Instruments (subsidiary legislation) Processed	46
9.	Sessional Papers Processed	1
10.	Papers Laid (and processed)	1,022
11.	Summonses Issued	33



Speaker of the Senate Rt. Hon. Amason Jeffah Kingi, EGH, MP, makes a Communication from the Chair during a House sitting.



H.E Dr. William Samoei Ruto, C.G.H., President of the Republic of Kenya and Commander- in - Chief of the Defence Forces, addressing a Joint-sitting of Parliament on 9th November, 2023.

(b) Bills considered by the Senate

The Senate considered Bills at various stages as per the legislative process provided for in the Constitution and the Senate Standing Orders. Table 5.10 and Table 5.11

provide breakdowns of Senate Bills and National Assembly Bills considered by the Senate during the period.

Table 5.11: Breakdown of Senate Bills considered by the Senate

No.	Nature of Consideration	Number of Bills
1	Bills published	60
2	Bills passed and assented to	3
3	Bills passed and referred to the National Assembly	3
4	Bills referred back from the National Assembly	1
5	Bills referred for concurrence of the Speakers	18
6	Bills withdrawn	3
7	Bills at the Second Reading stage	27
8	Bills at the Committee of the whole House stage	2
	Total	**115**

Table 5.12: Breakdown of National Assembly Bills considered by the Senate

No.	Nature of Consideration	Number of Bills
1	Bills referred to the Senate	21
2	Bills considered and assented to	8
3	Bills referred back to the National Assembly	6
4	Bills refereed to mediation	1
5	Bills at the Second Reading stage	3
6	Bills at the Committee of the whole House stage	3
	Total	**42**

(c) Committee operations

A major feature of the legislature is the committee system. This system facilitates Parliament to undertake in-depth analysis of issues away from the plenary. It enables effective parliamentary oversight of government activities, provides a conducive atmosphere for Members to build and utilise their expertise and skills, and offers a platform for effective public engagement with and participation in parliamentary business.

Through the committee system, Senate Committees held 1,268 sittings to consider various matters under their mandate. This represented a significant increase compared to 846 sittings held in the previous financial year.

Table 5.13: Summary of business transacted by committees.

S/No.	Nature of Business	Number of Items
1	Sittings held by various committees.	1,268
2	Bills referred to committees for consideration.	63
3	Legislative proposals considered by committees.	40
4	Statements sought from committees on matters under their mandate.	414
5	Petitions committed to respective committees for consideration and reporting.	34
6	Inquiries undertaken by committees into various issues.	5
7	County visits for public engagements, inspections, inquiries and networking.	60
8	Reports prepared by committees and tabled in the Senate.	159



Members of the Senate Liaison Committee during a meeting at Parliament Buildings.



Members of the Senate Committee on Delegated Legislation during a retreat with the Cabinet Secretary for Water, Sanitation and Irrigation and the Council of Governors, held in June 2024.



Members of the Senate Committee on Devolution and Intergovernmental Relations during a county visit..

(d) Consideration of financial matters

A major function of Parliament is the consideration, approval and appropriation of adequate resources to national and county governments to effectively perform

their constitutional roles and responsibilities. The Senate considered and approved the following financial instruments for the said purpose:

(a.) The Division of Revenue Bill (National Assembly Bills No. 14 of 2024);
(b.) The County Governments Additional Allocations Bill (National Assembly Bills No. 23 of 2023);
(c.) Report of the Standing Committee on the County Governments Cash Disbursement (Equitable Share) Schedule for the 2023/2024 Financial Year;
(d.) The Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Budget on the 2024 Budget Policy Statement;
(e.) Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Budget on the 2024 Medium Term Debt Management Strategy; and
(f.) Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Budget on the County Governments (Additional Allocations) Cash Disbursement Schedule for the 2023/2024 Financial Year.

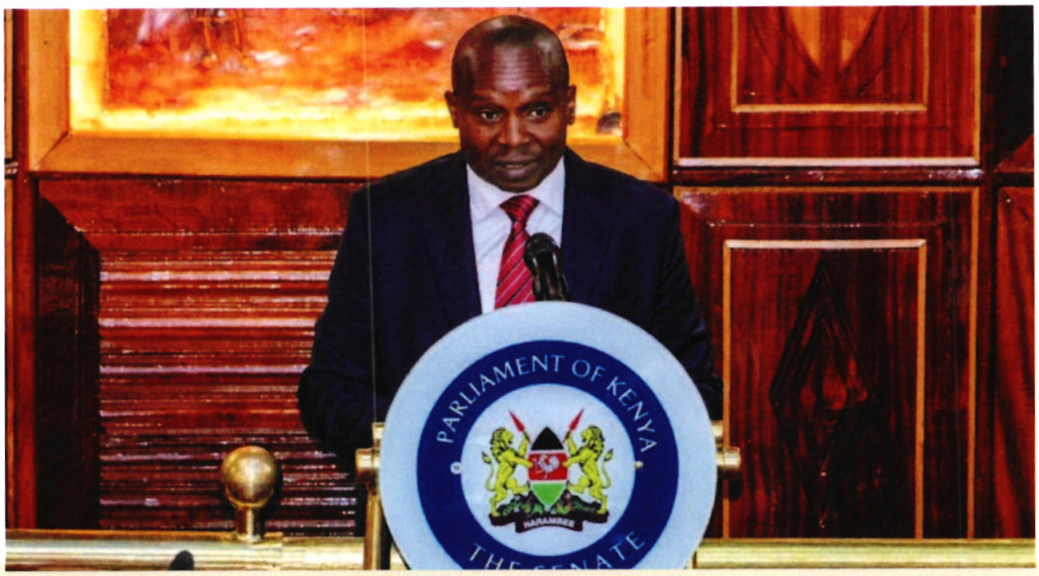
5.2.3 Oversight

(a) Questions to Cabinet Secretaries

During the period, sixteen (16) Cabinet Secretaries appeared before the Senate to respond to Questions, pursuant to Standing Order 51A, on matters within the purview of their Ministries. Table 5.10 provides a summary of the number of appearances by various Cabinet Secretaries.

Table 5.14: Breakdown of appearances by Cabinet Secretaries in the Senate

No.		Number of Appearances
1	Agriculture and Livestock Development	2
2	Defence	2
3	Education	2
4	Energy and Petroleum	2
5	Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	1
6	Gender, Culture, the Arts and Heritage	1
7	Health	2
8	Interior and National Administration	2
9	Labour and Social Protection	1
10	Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	1
11	Public Service, Performance and Delivery Management	1
12	Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs	2
13	Roads and Transport	2
14	Tourism and Wildlife	1
15	Water, Sanitation and Irrigation	3
16	Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports	2



The Cabinet Secretary for Interior and National Administration Hon. Kindiki Kithure appears before the Senate Planery to respond to Senators' Questions on May 8, 2024.

(b) Oversight of County Governments

The Senate considers and determines any county assembly resolution to remove from office, by impeachment, a county governor or deputy county governor pursuant to Article 181 of the Constitution and Section 33 of the County Governments Act. The Senate received and considered impeachment motions from Siaya and Kisii county assemblies for the removal of the respective Deputy County Governors, and from Meru County Assembly for the removal of the County Governor.

(c) Court matters

Aware of their rights and freedoms and the legislature's obligation to involve citizens in its affairs, members of the public filed forty two 42 court petitions challenging the authority of the Senate to consider certain business, and the constitutionality of some legislative proposals and laws. In compliance with the ensuing court orders, the Senate instituted corrective measures such as public sensitisation on legislative processes, adequate and inclusive public participation engagements and reconsideration of the framework on publication period of Bills

CHAPTER 6



ACCOUNTABILITY AND RESOURCE UTILISATION



6.0 Introduction

Article 127(6)(c) of the Constitution mandates the Commission to prepare annual estimates of expenditure of the Parliamentary Service and submit them to the National Assembly for approval, and to exercise budgetary control over the Service. This chapter details the budgetary allocation received by the Commission to fund parliamentary programmes under Vote 2041 (Parliamentary Service Commission), Vote 2042 (National Assembly), Vote 2043 (Parliamentary Joint Service) and Vote 2044 (Senate). It includes a comparative analysis of the budget allocations and actual expenditures during the 2023/2024 Financial Year. Further, the chapter outlines mechanisms implemented by the Commission to ensure financial resources are used prudently and in compliance with established financial regulations.

At its special meeting held on 19th March 2023, the Commission resolved that Vote 2041, which catered for Commission and Senate programmes, be split into two separate Votes, so as to provide for a distinct Vote for the Senate. Subsequently, the Commission made a request to the National Treasury for approval and operationalisation of Vote 2044 for the Senate, and the request was granted. The 2023/2024 Financial Year was, therefore, the year when Vote 2044 came into effect. Henceforth, Vote 2041 serves the Commission in compliance with Article 249(3) of the Constitution, which provides that the budget of each commission and independent office shall be a separate Vote.

6.1 Policy Environment

The Commission continued to follow established policies and regulations to ensure smooth financial operations by preventing wastage and guaranteeing detection of errors and fraud. Financial reporting was conducted in accordance with the law and guidelines from the National Treasury and the Public Sector Accounting Standards Board.

Resources allocated to the Commission were managed and accounted for by the three Accounting Officers, namely, Clerk of the Senate and Secretary to the Commission (Vote 2041 and Vote 2044), Clerk of the National Assembly (Vote 2042) and the Director-General of the Parliamentary Joint Services (Vote 2043).

Through the Committee on Finance, Committee on Tender and Procurement and Committee on Audit, the Commission ensured prudent use of allocated financial resources. Remarkably, no material audit issues were raised by the Internal Auditor during the period.

6.2 Budgetary Allocation

The National Assembly allocated the Commission Ksh41.392 billion, comprising Ksh1.097 billion (Vote 2041), Ksh24.936 billion (Vote 2042), Ksh7.955 billion (Vote

2043) and Ksh7.404 billion (Vote 2044). The total allocation to the Commission was composed of Ksh41.365 billion from the Exchequer and Ksh26.96 million from Appropriations-in-Aid. This allocation was Ksh8.08 billion less compared to the allocation in the previous financial year, representing a 16.8% reduction. The reduction was occasioned by the provision made in the previous financial year for transition expenditures such as car and mortgage loans and induction of Members of the 13th Parliament, and gratuity for outgoing contract staff in county and constituency offices in the 12th Parliament. Table 6.1 shows financial allocations to the Parliamentary Service over the medium term.

Table 6.1: Budget allocations for FY 2021/2022 to FY 2023/2024

No.	Vote	Approved Estimates 2021/2022	Approved Estimates 2022/2023	Approved Estimates 2023/2024
1.	Parliamentary Service Commission R2041	6,961,619,367	8,950,000,000	1,097,130,000
2.	National Assembly R2042	23,372,082,199	31,848,747,598	24,936,000,000
3.	Parliamentary Joint Services R2043 and D2043	8,042,803,573	8,676,000,000	7,955,000,000
4.	Senate R2044	-	-	7,404,000,000
	Grand Total	**38,376,505,139**	**49,474,747,598**	**41,392,130,000**

Source: Budget Estimates

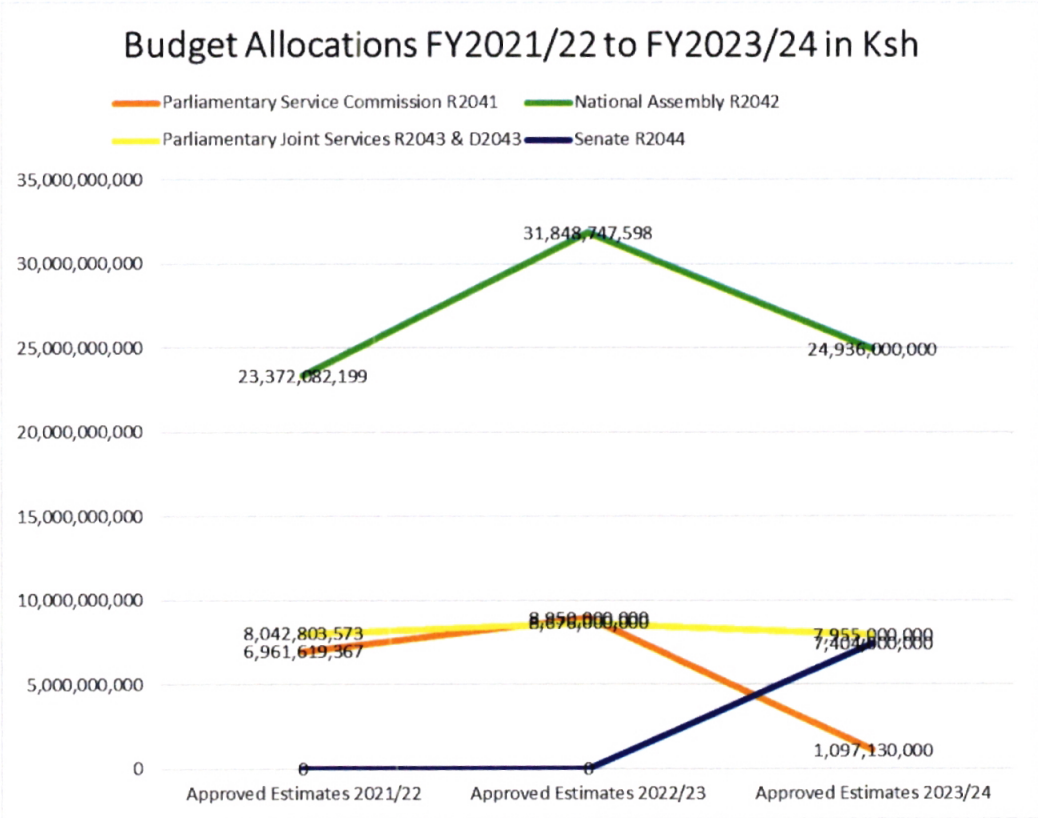


Figure 6.1: Allocations per vote for FY 2021/2022 to FY 2023/2024

Source: Budget Estimates

6.2.1 Justification for the budgetary allocations

The commission used the funds allocated to it to implement various programmes and activities during the financial year.

(a) Vote 2041: Parliamentary Service Commission

(i) Undertaking programmes to promote the ideals of parliamentary democracy as envisioned under Article 127(6)(d) of the Constitution.
(ii) Implementation and review of the PSC Strategic Plan (2019-2030).
(iii) Provision of services and facilities for IEBC Selection Panel as per the IEBC Act.
(iv) Parliamentary outreach programmes.
(v) Training and capacity building.
(vi) Facilitation of statutory and administrative committees.
(vii) Parliamentary diplomacy and engagements with stakeholders.
(viii) Facilitation of members of the Commission.
(ix) Facilitation of programmes of the Board of Senior Management.

(b) Vote 2042: National Assembly

(i) Consideration and approval of the budget of the National Executive, the Judiciary and Parliament.
(ii) Consideration of Bills, Motions and Petitions.
(iii) Facilitation of committee and plenary sessions.
(iv) Provision of facilities and services.
(v) Facilitation of public participation activities.
(vi) Facilitation and capacity building for Members and staff.
(vii) Facilitation of parliamentary diplomacy programmes.

(c) Vote 2043: Parliamentary Joint Services

(i) Management of capital projects.
(ii) Contract management for service providers.
(iii) Settlement of pending bills.
(iv) Facilitation and capacity building for staff.
(v) Mounting training programmes for Members of Parliament, staff and other stakeholders.

(d) Vote 2044: Senate

(i) Senate Board of Management.
(ii) Consideration of Bills, Motions and Petitions
(iii) Facilitation of committees and plenary sessions.
(iv) Provision of facilities and services.
(v) Facilitation and capacity building for Members and staff.
(vi) Facilitating parliamentary diplomacy programmes.

6.3 Budget Estimates, Receipts and Expenditure

The actual receipts for the 2023/2024 Financial Year was Ksh39,048,709,367 against an approved budget of Ksh41,392,130,000 while the actual expenditure for the year was Ksh38,624,009,288. Table 6.4 and Figure 6.2 provide a summary of budget estimates, actual receipts, actual expenditure and the absorption rate for the period.

Table 6.2: Budget estimates, actual receipts and expenditure

S/No.	Vote	Budget Estimates FY 2023/24	Actual Receipts FY2023/24	Actual Expenditure FY2023/24	Absorption rates (%)
			a	b	c = b/a
	Parliamentary Service Commission R2041	1,097,130,000	956,246,594	956,215,335	99.99
2.	National Assembly R2042	24,936,000,000	23,278,104,417	23,251,487,443	99.88
3.	Parliamentary Joint Services R2043 and D2043	7,955,000,000	7,504,678,009	7,518,717,501	100.18
4.	Senate R2044	7,404,000,000	7,309,680,347	6,897,589,009	94.36
	Grand Total	**41,392,130,000**	**39,048,709,367**	**38,624,009,288**	**98.91**

Source: Budget Estimates

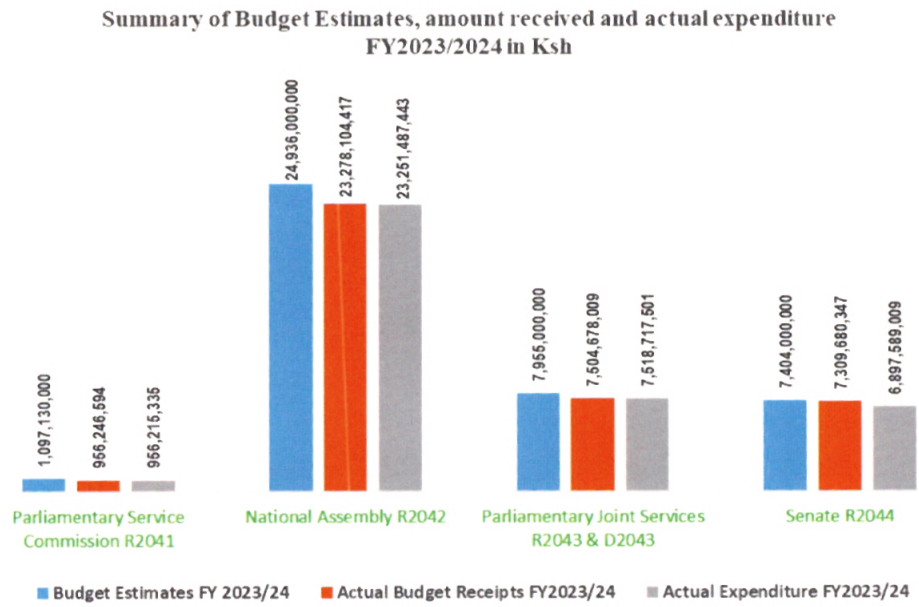


Figure 6.2: Budget estimates, actual receipts and actual expenditure

Source: Budget Estimates

6.4 Supplementary Estimates

The Public Finance Management (PFM) Regulations stipulates a supplementary budget may be approved only for unforeseen and unavoidable expenditure. A supplementary budget may also be used to rationalise budget estimates in a financial year to align with revised fiscal framework and implement expenditure reductions across government entities. As part of budget rationalisation, budget

allocation to the Parliamentary Service was increased by Ksh390,130,000 as shown in Table 6.9.

Table 6.3: Summary of budget estimates and expenditures

No.	Vote	Printed Estimates	Supplementary Estimates	Final Approved Budget	Actual Expenditure
		FY 2023/2024	FY 2023/2024	FY 2023/2024	FY 2023/2024
1.	Parliamentary Service Commission	911,000,000	186,130,000	1,097,130,000	956,215,335
2.	National Assembly	24,552,000,000	384,000,000	24,936,000,000	23,251,487,443
3.	Parliamentary Joint Services (*Recurrent*)	6,315,000,000	75,000,000	6,390,000,000	6,057,032,344
	Parliamentary Joint Services (*Development*)	2,065,000,000	(500,000,000)	1,565,000,000	1,461,685,157
4.	Senate	7,159,000,000	245,000,000	7,404,000,000	6,897,589,009
	TOTAL	**41,002,000,000**	**390,130,000**	**41,392,130,000**	**38,624,009,288**

Source: Budget Estimates

6.5 Appropriations-in-Aid

The National Assembly approved Appropriations-in-Aid (A-I-A) of Ksh20 million to be collected by CPST through training programmes and consultancy services. The CPST raised Ksh15,300,000, representing 76.5% performance rate. On the other hand, the National Assembly raised Ksh11,135,998 while the Senate raised Ksh500,000 in AIA.

6.6 Support from Development Partners

The Commission received support from development partners towards implementing particular activities and programmes as enumerated in Table 6.4

Table 6.4: Support from Development Partners

No.	Institution/ Programme	Activities	Period
1.	Act Change Transform (ACT!)	Kenya Devolution Support Programme (KDP) (Review of the Governors' Impeachment Process in Kenya)	2021-2024
2.	Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD)	• Development of SLO Strategic Plan Review of the structure and mandate of the Committee on Intergovernmental Relations (CDIR) • Development of County Legislation Tracker	2021- Ongoing
3.	Mzalendo Trust	Hosting of the Acts and Bills Tracker	2023- Ongoing

No.	Institution/ Programme	Activities	Period
4.	Kenya Devolution Support Programme II (KDSP II)	Design a Model for County Assembly Fiscal Bureau including the Organisational Structures and Staff Development of the Budget Scrutiny and Legislative Oversight Handbook Development of a County Assembly Resolutions Tracker	2023-2026
5.	ACEPA (African Centre for Parliamentary Affairs)	Inclusive Legislature for Gender Responsive Policies (ILGRP)	2022-2026
6.	International Budget Partnership IBP	Strengthening the Senate's Fiscal Oversight for Efficient Service Delivery of Devolved Functions	2021-2026
7.	School of International Futures (SOIF)	Support for futures work in the Senate	2024-Ongoing
8.	Hanss Siedel Foundation	Support for futures work in the Senate	2024-Ongoing
9.	Faraja Africa	Establishment of youth assemblies and youth engagement with Senate and County Assemblies	2024-Ongoing
10.	FCDCC-USAID Nawiri Programme	Support for Liaison Committees in marginalised areas on: Development of annual work plans; and Guiding Legislative Budget Scrutiny.	2024-Ongoing

6.7 Enhancing Efficiency in Procurement

The Commission facilitated all its directorates to develop workplans and procurement plans to guide effective operations and efficient acquisition of goods and services. Further, the Commission promoted inclusivity in the procurement of goods and services by allocating 30% of its procurement budget to small and medium enterprises owned by the youth, women and persons with disabilities, and acquiring most goods and services from local suppliers.

The Commission further demonstrated its commitment to transparency and openness in the utilisation of public resources by providing access to information on procurement activities by publishing the information on the website, newspapers and the Public Procurement Information Portal.

6.8 Internal Audit

Section 73(5) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 mandates every public entity to form an Audit Committee. The Commission facilitated internal audit on specific areas, with the aim of enhancing operational efficiency and service delivery. The specific areas audited were:

(a) PSC Secretariat.
(b) Security Operations.
(c) Constituency and county offices.
(d) Travel operations.
(e) Catering operations.
(f) Procurement.
(g) Physical security.
(h) Ticketing operations.
(i) Review of HR selection and recruitment.
(j) Review of CPST operations report.
(k) Review of PSC organisational culture.
(l) Quarterly financial statements.
(m) Management of transport and travel operations.
(n) Disposal of obsolete equipment.

CHAPTER 7



RISK MANAGEMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.0 Introduction

Globally, organisations face strategic, financial, operational and technological risks, as well as natural disasters. Therefore, proactive risk identification, management and mitigation are key components of good corporate governance.

The Commission plays a key role in the Parliamentary Service institutional risk management by providing oversight and policy direction to ensure that directorates and actors are equipped to respond to and deal with potential risks. The Risk Management Policy in place provides a robust institutional risk management framework. In the reporting period, the Commission was faced with risks that affected its operations at different levels.

7.1 Financial Risks

The Commission faced constraints in securing sufficient resources to fully implement its mandate of providing services and facilities for an effective and efficient Legislature. Insufficient resources negatively impacted on the activities and programmes of the Commission.

Budget rationalisations contributed to delays in the completion of the ultramodern CPST complex, modernization of broadcasting and Hansard equipment, overhaul of the chamber congress system, implementation of digital transformation strategy, disbursement of mortgage funds and accumulation of pending bills.

7.2 Litigation Risks

The Commission remains vulnerable to litigation as a result of the critical constitutional mandate of Parliament. The litigation challenges arise from legislative, oversight and administrative decisions and resolutions that are prone to scrutiny for their procedural and substantive propriety. The Parliamentary Service handled two hundred sixteen (216) cases on constitutional questions, procurement and contractual disputes and employment matters.

The Commission implemented several mitigation strategies such as legal representation in courts and quasi-judicial tribunals, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and strengthened internal controls and governance frameworks.

7.3 Security Risks

Security management is crucial for all institutions. Parliament increasingly recognizes the need to adapt to ever evolving security threats such as terrorism, theft, mass protests and cyber-attacks. The Commission responded to security threats by strengthening security systems and infrastructure while ensuring Parliament remained accessible to the public.

Further, Parliament expedited installation of the ISIM system and enhanced collaboration with national security agencies to ensure a secure and safe environment for Members of Parliament, staff, visiting dignitaries and the public. The period witnessed unprecedented public protests that caused significant damage to property that resulted in operational disruptions. Additionally, the Commission facilitated the Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Committee to train staff on emergency preparedness.

7.4 Recommendations

7.4.1 Funding

The Commission will continue to engage the National Assembly and the National Treasury for adequate funding to complete ongoing projects and programmes.

7.4.2 Stakeholder engagements

To promote a better understanding of the role of Parliament, the Commission shall carry out frequent and targeted stakeholder engagements through stakeholder collaborations, parliamentary open days, infomercials and documentaries.

7.4.3 Alternative dispute resolution

The Commission shall prioritise the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms to resolve disputes out of court and reduce the burden of litigation.

7.5 Conclusion

This report highlights the activities, programmes, achievements, opportunities and challenges faced by the Parliamentary Service Commission during the financial year. Despite navigating numerous challenges, the Commission remained steadfast in its mission to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of Parliament. Looking ahead, the Commission is poised to leverage opportunities presented by a more engaged citizenry to ensure a more accountable, people-centred and democratic Parliament.

NOTES



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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