

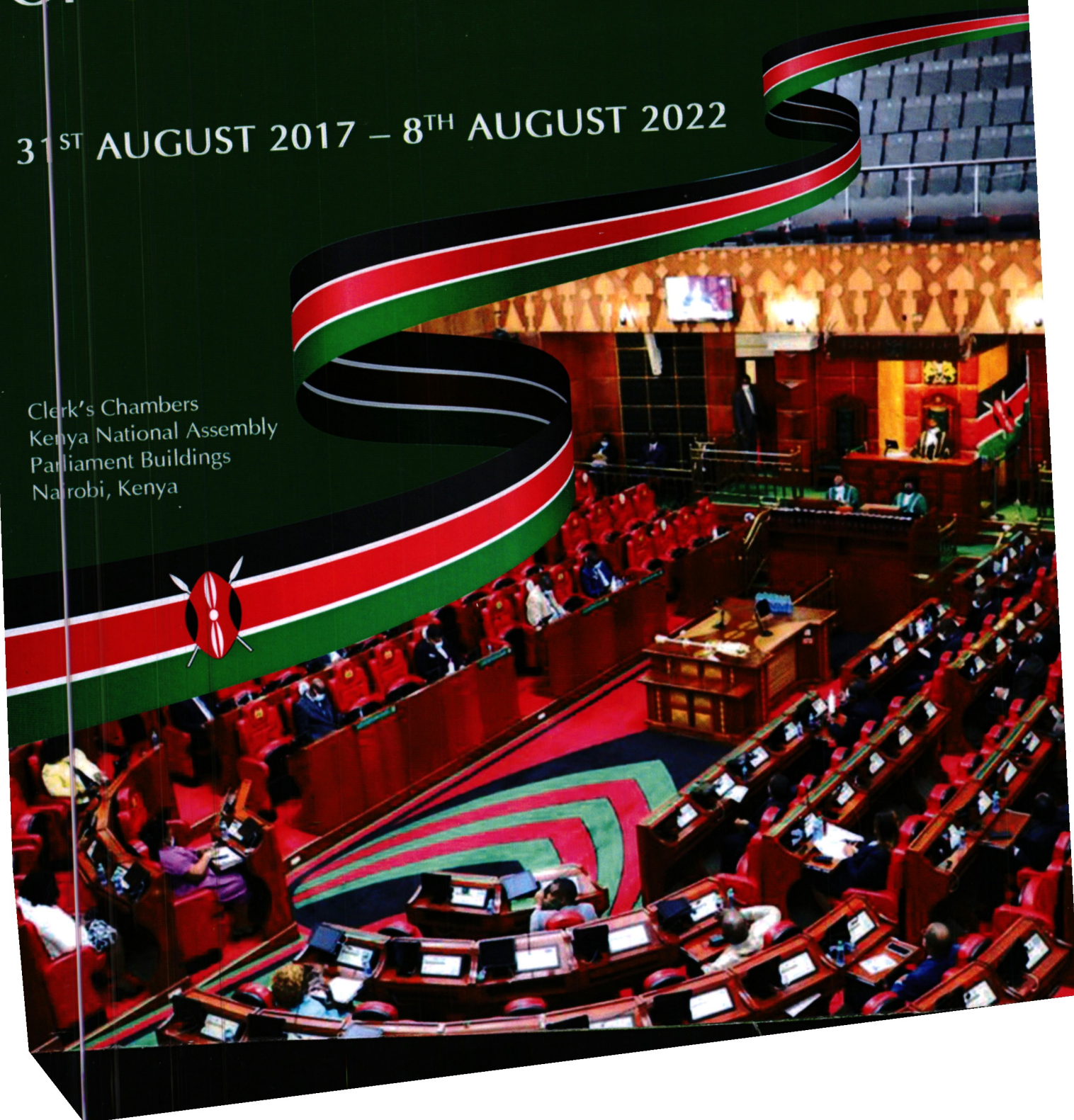


TWELFTH PARLIAMENT
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF KENYA

LEGACY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE 12TH PARLIAMENT

31ST AUGUST 2017 – 8TH AUGUST 2022

Clerk's Chambers
Kenya National Assembly
Parliament Buildings
Nairobi, Kenya





LEGACY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE 12TH PARLIAMENT

31ST AUGUST 2017 - 8TH AUGUST 2022



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF THE 12TH PARLIAMENT

(31ST AUGUST 2017 – 8TH AUGUST 2022)

"Parliament is not a congress of ambassadors from different and hostile interests; which interests each must maintain...but parliament is a deliberative assembly of one nation, with one interest, that of the whole; where, not local purposes... ought to guide, but the general good, resulting from the general reason of the whole".

Edmund Burke (1729 - 1797) Irish-born British statesman and political philosopher

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DEFINITIONS

Sine-die- Literally, “without day;” usually, adjournment without a day being set for reconvening; final adjournment.

Adoption- Approval or acceptance; usually applied to amendments, committee reports or resolutions.

Appropriation- Funds allocated for various departments of government set aside by formal action for specific use. Allows money to be spent; is not an actual expenditure record.

Committee of The Whole- When the House sits in its entirety as a committee to consider bills or issues.

Quorum: When a legislative body is assembled, the minimum number of members required to transact business.

ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS;

MP-Member of Parliament

H.E-His Excellency

CGH- Chief of the Order of the Golden Heart

EGH- Elder of the Order of the Golden Heart

SOCATT- Society of Clerks at the Table

PREFACE



I am gratified for the opportunity to present the Legacy Report of the National Assembly for the 12th Parliament during which time the House executed its legislative, oversight and representation functions as required by the Constitution. This report covers the legislative agenda and achievements of the National Assembly between 31st August 2017 when the new House was sworn in to 8th August 2022, the eve of the General Elections.

Despite a delay in commencement of transaction of business through committees in the First Session due to a re-run of the presidential elections in October 2017 and changes in the political party leadership of the House, this Parliament takes pride in the services rendered to our great Republic recorded for the last five years. The 12th Parliament has been able to process critical business throughout its life including Bills that affect key sectors in the economy, Vetting and approval of State Officers including the First woman Chief Justice. The Parliament made significant headway towards the attainment of one of the strategic pillars of the Parliamentary Service Commission—enabling E-Parliament. Citizen engagement through public participation in both physical and online fora has increased public interest and involvement in legislative work. In addition, translation of the National Assembly Standing Orders to Kiswahili has eased debate for legislators to use Kiswahili as a language of debate, thereby reaching more citizens.

It is also during the life of the 12th Parliament that we lost two former Presidents, namely, former President Daniel arap Moi and former President Mwai Kibaki, who lay in state at the Speaker's walkway for Members of the public to pay their respect to the gallant leaders.

Remarkably, the 12th Parliament was able to steer the country through legislation to cushion the citizens from the adverse economic effects of the COVID 19 pandemic by passing key legislation including Legal Notices to enforce in law the Covid-19 Emergency Response Fund, the reduction of Value Added Tax (VAT) rate from 16% to 14%, among other measures, all of which were courageously undertaken in the midst of an uncertain and unpredictable health climate.

I take this opportunity to thank the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Commissioners of the Parliamentary Service Commission for their able leadership and contribution, towards the realisation of the achievements highlighted in the report, the House Business Committee for its consistent guidance. I also thank the staff, through whom the National Assembly was able to deliver the much-needed services to the public.

MRS. SERAH M. KIOKO, MBS
Acting Clerk of the National Assembly
8th AUGUST 2022

FORWARD BY THE SPEAKER



It gives me great pleasure to make my commentary on this report, which details the activities and the achievements of the National Assembly during the term of the 12th Parliament.

The core roles of the National Assembly as outlined in Article 95 of the Constitution are passing legislation, appropriation of resources, oversight and representation, which are essential for the implementation and attainment of the national goals. The Members who are the vanguards of the interests of the people as well as the all crucial conduit for guaranteed participatory and equitable development, have been bestowed the honourable role of executing this mandate. I am glad to note that during the 12th Parliament, Members of the National Assembly endeavoured to deliver on their role as obligated by law, despite the continued hurdles presented by Covid-19 pandemic and its attendant protocols.

During this term, the House amended its Standing Orders to introduce rules to guide virtual sittings of Committees and the House as well as creation of a provision for virtual sittings of the House during plenary sittings and committee meetings. This new development paved way for the first ever virtual voting on any Bill in the National Assembly. Through this provision, the House managed to marshal a two-thirds majority for the passage of the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 2020, popularly referred to as BBI Bill, through the combination of a roll-call and virtual voting. Besides this innovation, the House adopted the exemption of Business from the provisions of the Standing Orders to salvage petitions and Bills which would otherwise have lapsed due to the alterations of the House calendar resulting from the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic during the previous session.

In addition, during the term of the 12th Parliament, the National Assembly continued to facilitate the implementation of the agenda of the government by appropriating resources, while overseeing the Executive, the Judiciary and other government agencies. The House also continued to extend support to the Executive by expeditiously approving remedies sought with regard to the National Emergency Response to the Coronavirus response. In this regard, it is noteworthy not that the House

instituted additional legislative interventions to cater for improved access of healthcare services by the citizenry and to accelerate the implementation of the Universal Health Care; a key component of the government's Big Four Agenda.

During the term, the House was privileged to play host to H.E. President Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania. President Samia who addressed a joint sitting of Parliament on May 5, 2022., was in Kenya for a two-day state visit geared towards strengthening ties between Kenya and Tanzania after a period of growing economic rivalry and accusations of unfair trade practices between the countries. During her lyrical address delivered in Swahili, President Suluhu called on legislators to foster unity between Kenya and Tanzania.

Finally, it is my hope that this report provides sufficient information for the Members of the National Assembly, Parliamentary staff, the public and all the stakeholders to comprehend the workings and the agenda of Parliament during the 12th Parliament.

To this end, I, take this opportunity to sincerely thank Members of the National Assembly, the Clerk of the National Assembly, and the entire secretariat of the National Assembly Service for their support and commitment to our vision for a supreme, effective, efficient, and self-sustaining Parliament.

I thank you for your continued support.

THE HON. JUSTIN B.N. MUTURI, EGH, MP
SPEAKER OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
(2013 – 2022)

CHAPTER ONE:

CALENDAR AND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY MEMBERSHIP

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter details the calendars and changes in membership of the National Assembly during the Twelfth Parliament.

1.1. Sittings of the National Assembly



The National Assembly during a sitting

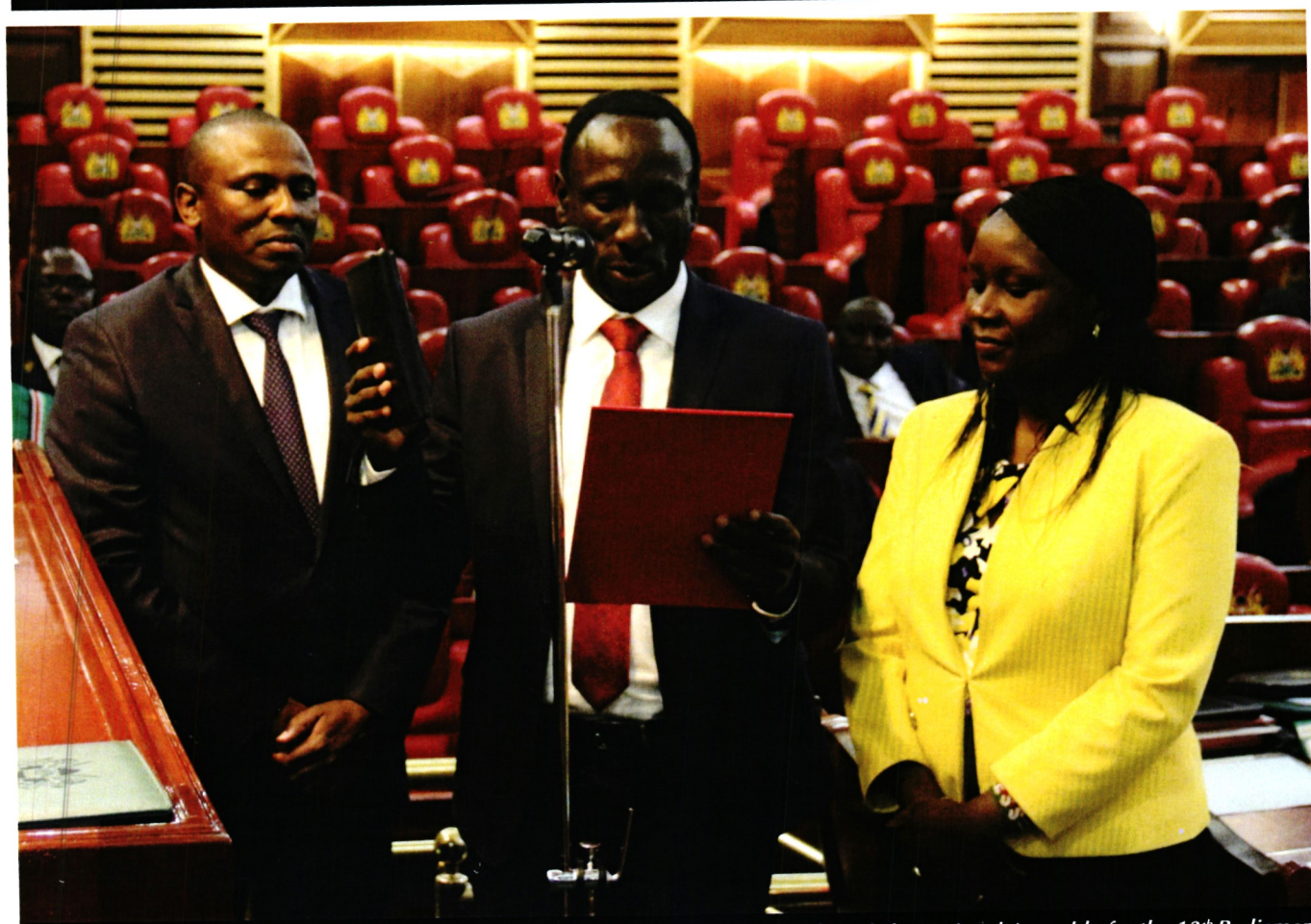
1.1.2 The First Sitting

On 8th August 2017, Kenya held its General Elections and pursuant to Article 126 (2) of the Constitution, H. E. the President notified the nation vide Legal Notice No. 219 of 2017 of the first sitting of the National Assembly that was held on Thursday, August 31 2017 in the National Assembly Chambers starting 9.00 a.m. The business conducted during the first sitting included –

- a) Administration of Oath to Members. The Clerk of the National Assembly, Mr. Michael Rotich Sialai administered oath to three hundred forty-eight (348) Members in order of Precedence as set out in National Assembly Standing Order.3. However, the Member for Kitutu Chache South Constituency, the Hon. Richard Onyonka, MP was sworn-in on 29th November 2017 owing to a delay in the elections of Kitutu Chache South Constituency occasioned by the death of a candidate.
- b) Election and Swearing in of the Speaker of the National Assembly. The Clerk of the National Assembly Mr. Michael Sialai presided and conducted the election and swore in the Speaker, the Hon. Justin Bedan Njoka Muturi ,EGH, MP;
- c) Election and swearin-in of the Deputy Speaker. The Speaker presided over the election and swore in the Deputy Speaker-elect, the Hon. Moses Kipkemboi Cheboi, CBS, MP, who was elected unopposed; Subsequently, the House adjourned awaiting official opening of Parliament by His Excellency the President.



Hon. Justin Muturi takes oath of office after being elected as the Speaker of The National Assembly for the 12th Parliament.



Hon. Moses Cheboi takes oath of office after being elected as the Deputy Speaker of The National Assembly for the 12th Parliament.

1.1.2 Regular and Special Sittings

The Regular sittings of the National Assembly of the 12th Parliament commenced on Thursday, 31st August 2017 upon the swearing-in of the Members of the 12th Parliament and election of the Speaker. The House held six sessions and at the conclusion of the last session, the House proceeded to a *sine die* recess on Thursday, 9th June 2022. During this period, the National Assembly held five hundred forty-three three (543) regular sittings, twenty-one (21) Special Sittings and six (6) Joint Sittings.

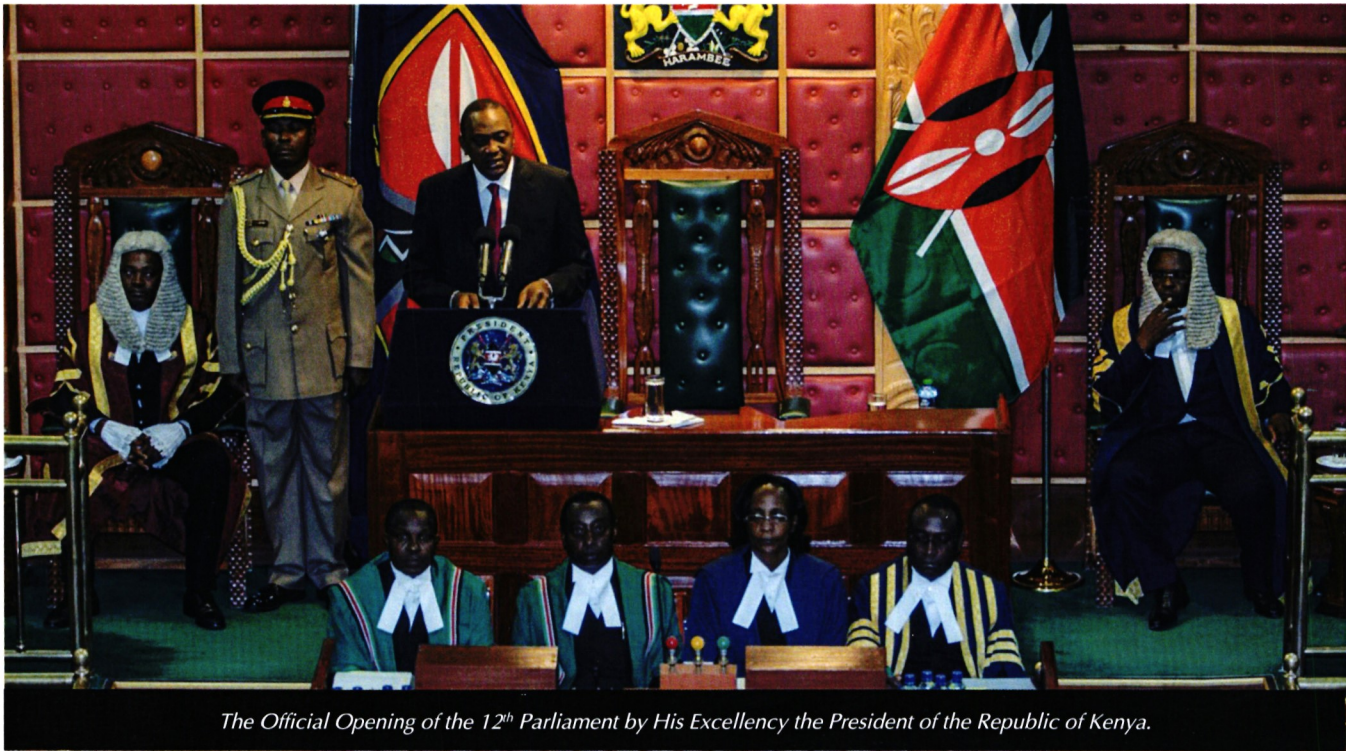
1.1.3 Joint Sittings

The House held Joint Sittings of Parliament for the *State of the Nation Address by the President* pursuant to Article 132 of the Constitution as well as for addresses by visiting dignitaries in accordance with the provisions of Standing Order 29. The table below shows the list of joint sittings held during the 12th Parliament –

S / No.	Date	Purpose
1	12 th September, 2017	The Official Opening of the 12 th Parliament by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya.
2	2 nd May,2018	State of the Nation Address by H.E Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH pursuant to Article 132 of the Constitution.
3	4 th April, 2019	State of the Nation Address by H.E Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH pursuant to Article 132 of the Constitution.
4	12 th November, 2020	State of the Nation Address by H.E Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH pursuant to Article 132 of the Constitution.
5	5 th May 2021	Address by H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania
6	20 th November 2021	State of the Nation Address by H.E Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH pursuant to Article 132 of the Constitution

Table 1: Joint Sittings held by the 12th Parliament

Source: The Table Office Department





H.E. Samia Suluhu Hassan, the President of the United Republic of Tanzania stands for the national anthem before addressing a Joint Sitting of Parliament. She is flanked by the Speaker and Clerk of The National Assembly to her left (Hon. Justin Muturi & Mr. Michael Sialai, and The Speaker and Clerk of the Senate to her right (Hon. Kenneth Lusaka & Mr. Jeremiah Nyegenye)



H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta, CGH delivers the State of The Nation Address during the joint sitting of Parliament on the 30th of November 2021.

The table and graph below details the Sitzings held by the House in each Session of the 12th Parliament.

S/ No.	Session	Period		No. of Sitzings			Total
		Start	End	Regular	Special	Joint Sitzings	
	First Session (2017)	31.08.2017	12.02.2018	37	0	1	38
	Second Session (2018)	13.02.2018	11.02.2019	131	5	1	137
	Third Session (2019)	12.02.2019	12.02.2020	116	1	1	118
	Fourth Session (2020)	13.02.2020	08.02.2021	85	1	1	87
	Fifth Session (2021)	09.02.2021	24.01.2022	116	12	2	130
	Sixth Session (2022)	25.01.2022	08.08.2022	57	1	0	58
Total				543	20	6	569

Table 2: Sitzings held by the National Assembly during the 12th Parliament
Source: Table Office Department

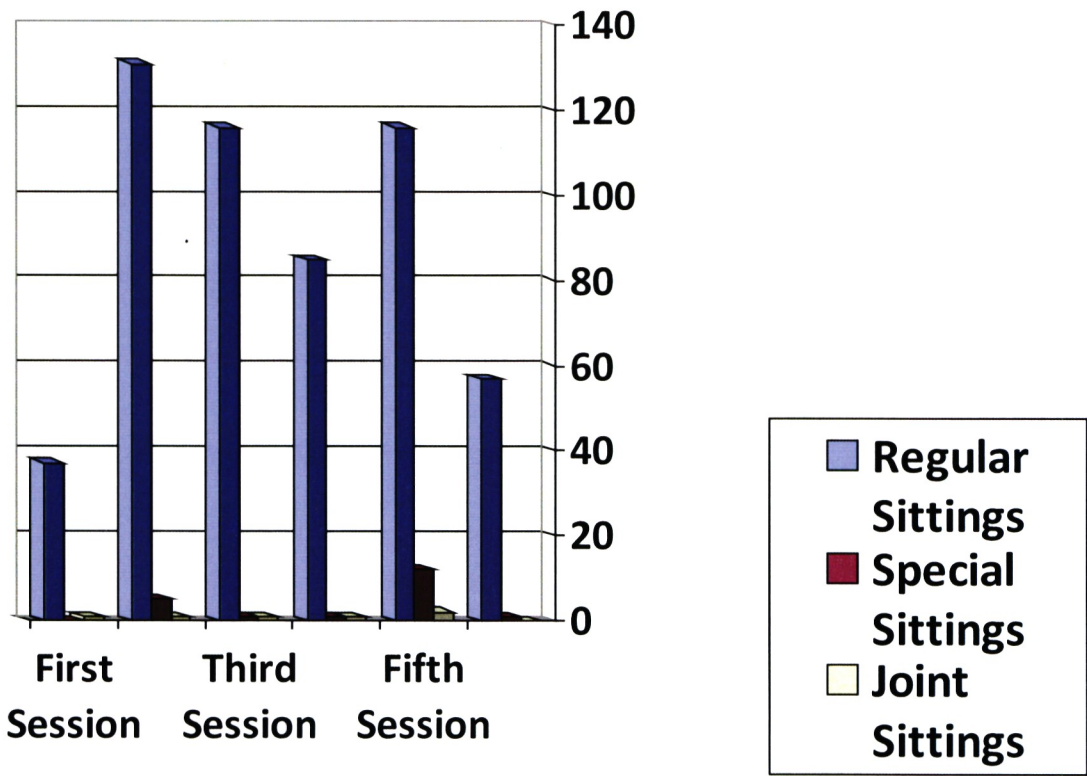


Figure 1: Sitzings of the National Assembly during the 12th Parliament.

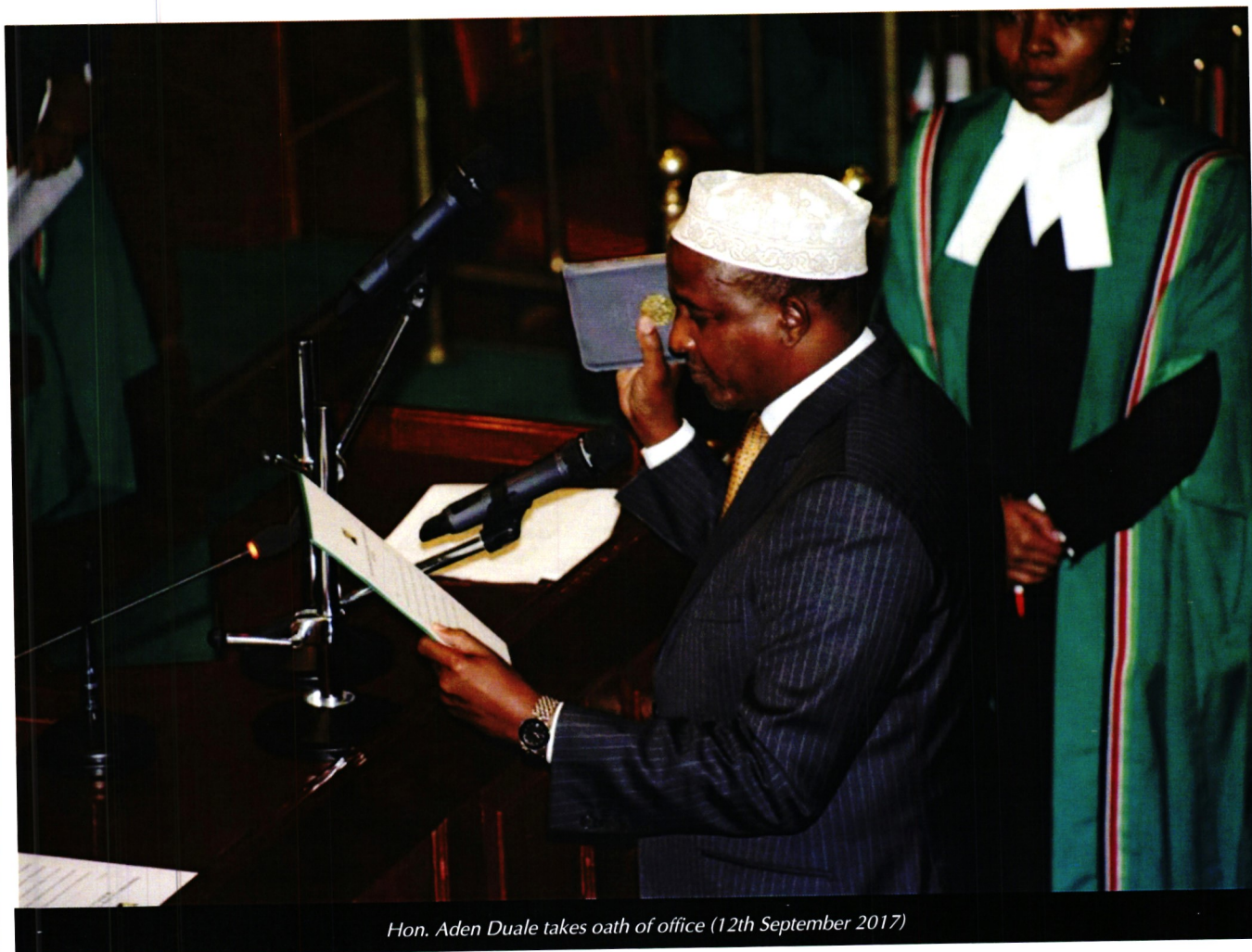
The first, fourth and sixth Sessions recorded fewer sittings compared to the rest. The First Session began on 31st August, 2017 after the 2017 General Elections, and therefore the house adjourned sine-die awaiting the official opening which took place on 12th September 2017. To allow for induction and orientation of new members, the House adjourned from 15th September 2017 to 26th September 2017. In the fourth Session, there were fewer sittings as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic which saw the reduction of regular sittings of the House in adherence to the Ministry of Health protocols including the restriction of assembly. As regards to the Sixth Session, the fewer Sittings are attributable to the 2022 General Elections and related activities.

1.2 Administration of Oath

Article 74 of the Constitution places an obligation on all holders of state offices to take or subscribe to the oath or affirmation of office. In order to comply with this provision of the Constitution, the first business of the new House during its first sitting on Thursday, August 31, 2017 was the administration of Oath or Affirmation of Office to Members that was conducted by the Clerk of the National Assembly, Mr. Michael Sialai. The first paper laid in the National Assembly was the List of all Members-elect of Parliament as indicated in the Kenya Gazette Notice No. 8239 of 2017 released by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC).

1.1.1 Order of Precedence

Standing Order 3(2) provides for the administering of oath or affirmation of office to Members of the House in alphabetical order in the following order of precedence: Members with the longest cumulative period of service in the Assembly; Members with the longest cumulative period of service in the National Assembly and the Senate; Longest cumulative period of service in the Senate; and, all other Members. However, for general convenience, priority in administration of oath was accorded to Members with special needs (PWD). The list of the order of precedence is attached.



Hon. Aden Duale takes oath of office (12th September 2017)

1.1.2 Oath administered to Members following by-elections

During the term, various by-elections were held and the following Members were elected and sworn-in by the Speaker of the National Assembly. The table below details the Members sworn as a result of the by-elections.

2nd Session			
No.	Name	Particulars	Reason for By-election
	The Hon. Edith Vethi Nyenze, MP	Kitui West Constituency	Demise of Hon. Francis Nyenze
		Wiper Democratic Movement Kenya	
		10 th April, 2018	
	The Hon. Charles Kamuren, MP	Baringo South Constituency	Demise of the Hon. Grace Kipchoim
		Jubilee Party	
		28 th August, 2018	
3rd Session			
	The Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe, MP	Embakasi South Constituency	Election Nullification of Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe
		Wiper Democratic Movement Kenya	
		23 rd April 2019	
	The Hon. David Ouma Ochieng, MP	Ugenya Constituency	Election Nullification of the then Member, the Hon. Christopher Karan
		Movement for Democracy and Growth (MDG)	
		23 rd April 2019	
	The Hon. Ahmed Kolosh, MP	Wajir West Constituency	Election Nullification of Hon. Ahmed Kolosh who had been elected through ODM Party ticket.
		Jubilee Party	
		2 nd May 2019	
	The Hon. Bernard Otieno Okoth, MP	Kibra Constituency	Demise of the sitting Member, the Hon. Ken Okoth
		ODM Party	
		19 th November, 2019	
4th Session			
	The Hon. Feisal Bader, MP	Msambweni Constituency	Demise of the Hon. Suleiman Dori, MP
		Independent	
		Date: 21 st December 2020	
Fifth Session			
	The Hon. Majimbo Kalasinga, MP	Kabuchai Constituency	Demise of the Hon. Kames Mukwe Lusweti, MP
		Amani National Congress (ANC)	
		9 th March 2021	

	The Hon. Peter Oscar Nabulindo, MP	Matungu Constituency	Demise of the Hon. Justus Murunga, MP
		Amani National Congress (ANC)	
		11 th March 2021	
	The Hon. George Ndung'u Koimburi, MP	Juja Constituency	Demise of the Hon. Francis Munyua Waititu, MP
		The People's Empowerment Party (PEP)	
		Date: 8 th June 2021	
	The Hon. Robert Pavel Oimeke, MP	Bonchari Constituency	Demise of the Hon. John Oyioka Oroo, MP
		Orange Democratic Movement (ODM)	
		Date: 8 th June 2021	
	The Hon. John Njuguna Wanjiku, MP	Kiambaa Constituency	Demise of the Hon. Paul Koinange, MP
		The United Democratic Alliance (UDA)	
		Date: 4 th August 2021	

Table 3: Administration of Oath of Members elected through by-elections
Source: Table office

CHAPTER TWO:

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS & HOUSE BUSINESS

2.0 Introduction

“The authority of the Chair is no greater than the House wants it to be. When the rules are clear and offer precise guidance to the Speaker, the authority of the Chair is absolute and unquestioned, for this is the will of the House. On the other hand, when there are no rules to fall back on, the Speaker must proceed very cautiously indeed. The most the Chair can do is to lay the matter before the House which can then itself create a new precedent.”

SPEAKER JEANNE SAUVÉ(Debates, March 18, 1982, p. 15556)

Parliament is mandated to, inter alia, legislate, represent, appropriate and oversee government operations. Specifically, Article 95 of the Constitution provides for the role of the National Assembly. In the carrying out of this mandate, the National Assembly considers and makes resolutions on various procedural tools including **Bills, Statutory Instruments, Petitions, Statements, and Questions**. In the consideration of the various business of the House, the Speaker regularly issues **Communications** from the Chair to guide on any question of procedure or to inform the House on key matters. Additionally, the Speaker, from time to time, conveys **Messages** from the President/ Executive, and from the Senate on business of the House.

2.1 Communications from the Chair



The Speaker of the National Assembly (12th Parliament), The Hon. Justin Muturi, EGH, MP

Communications from the Chair may take any of the following forms:

- (a) Considered Ruling on procedural or constitutional questions;
- (b) Information to the House ;
- (c) Guidance to the House;
- (d) Convocation of Special Sittings;
- (e) Recognition of visiting delegations;
- (f) Notification of certain occurrences.

During the term of 12th Parliament, the Speaker of the National Assembly conveyed three hundred and one (301) Communications from the Chair on various subject matters. The distribution of the Communications from the Chair during the term of the 12th Parliament is as shown in the table below.

S/No.	Session	No. of Communications
	First Session - 2017	8
	Second Session – 2018	64
	Third Session – 2019	73
	Fourth Session – 2020	63
	Fifth Session – 2021	58
	Sixth Session – 2022	35
TOTAL		301

Table 4: Communications from the Chair during the term of the 12th Parliament
Source: Table office Department.

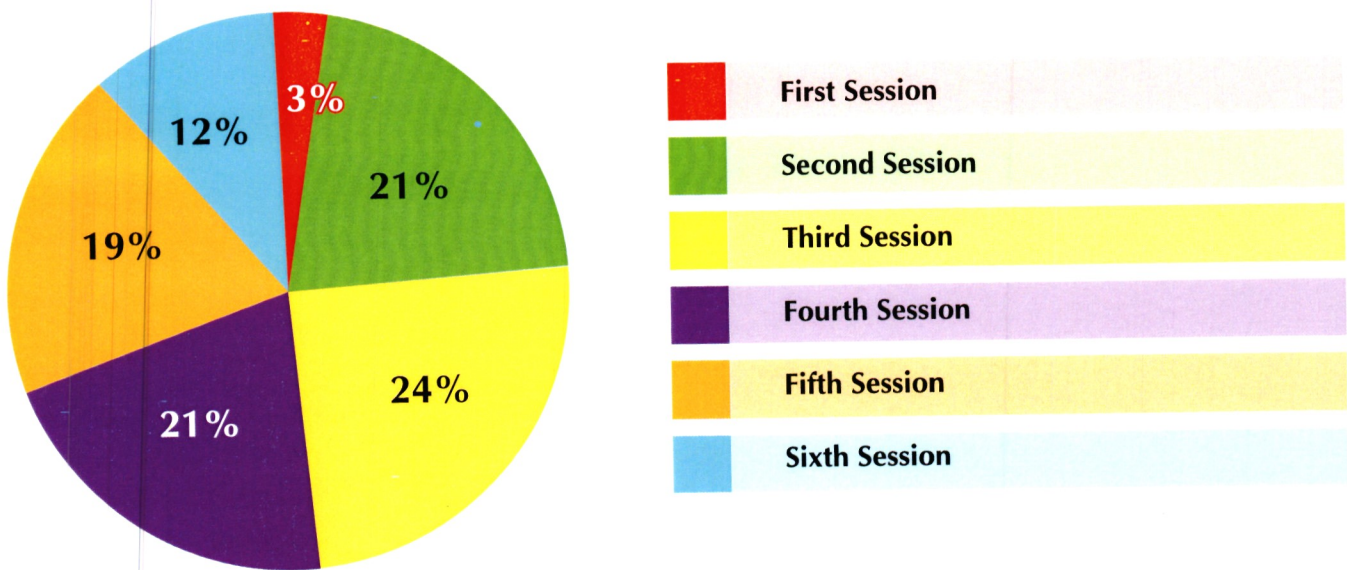


Figure 2: Communications from the Chair during the term of the 12th Parliament.

2.1.1 Precedent-Setting Communications/Rulings

During the 12th Parliament, The Speaker of the National Assembly issued some precedent-setting communications/rulings as discussed below.

a) Ruling on Unlocking Funds Transfer to County Governments for FY 2020/2021 and in the Future.

Following the passage of the Division of Revenue Act, 2020, an impasse arose in the Senate before the passage of the County Allocation of Revenue Bill, 2020 on the formula that would be used to allocate the funds to each County. Due to this delay, County Governments were unable to receive their disbursements for the 2020/2021 financial year between July and September 2020. As a result, the National Treasury requested the National Assembly to approve the release of fifty percent (50%) of the equitable share of the National Revenue that was allocated to the County Governments in the Division of Revenue Act, 2020 to the forty-seven (47) County Governments.

A ruling by the Speaker determined that the envisioned “Vote-on-Account” procedure to allow disbursement of funds to County Governments pending the passage and assent of a County Allocation of Revenue Bill required legislative grounding in the Constitution or an Act of Parliament. Alternatives were proposed on how to ground this process in law. However, the Senate eventually resolved the stalemate and the County Allocation of Revenue Bill, 2020 was eventually passed in October 2020, thus unlocking the funds transfer to the Counties.

b) Ruling on the Procedure for the Revocation of the Appointment of a Member of the Parliamentary Service Commission (PSC), who is a Member of Parliament

A question was raised on the applicable constitutional provisions with regard to removal of a Member of the Parliamentary Service Commission. Through a Speaker’s ruling No 35 of 2020, the matter was clarified as follows:

- (i) the procedure for the removal of a member of the Parliamentary Service Commission is as provided for in section 10 of the Parliamentary Service Act, 2019 which is by a Motion proposed by a Member of Parliament on any of the grounds specified. The motion can be filed in either House of Parliament. However, for good order, a Motion for removal of a Commissioner ought to start from the House that the Commissioner serves as a Member;
- (ii) any other person may petition a Member of Parliament to initiate the process of removal of a Member of the Parliamentary Service Commission as envisaged under section 10 of the Parliamentary Service Act, 2019;
- (iii) for purposes of admissibility, a Notice of Motion for the revocation of the appointment of a member of the Parliamentary Service Commission must meet the thresholds set by the Courts, the Standing Orders and precedents of the House as to what constitutes gross violation of the Constitution or gross misconduct under the Constitution; and
- (iv) the removal process under section 10 of the Parliamentary Service Act must also be guided by the provisions of Article 47 of the Constitution and the Fair Administrative Action Act No. 4 of 2015.

c) Communication on Whether the Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (National Assembly Bills no. 39) is a Bill Concerning County Governments

On 28th September 2017, a question was raised with the Hon. Speaker in his chambers, with regard to whether the Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (National Assembly Bills No. 39) is a Bill concerning county governments and whether the Bill will be transmitted to the Senate for concurrence if passed by the House.

In addressing the question, the Speaker noted that Article 110 of the Constitution defines a Bill concerning county governments and outlines the procedure applicable whenever a question arises as to whether a Bill concerns County governments. Under Article 110(1) a Bill concerning county governments is defined as follows:

“(1) In this Constitution, “a Bill concerning county government” means—

- (a) a Bill containing provisions affecting the functions and powers of the county governments set out in the Fourth Schedule;*
- (b) a Bill relating to the election of members of a county assembly or a county executive; and*
- (c) a Bill referred to in Chapter Twelve affecting the finances of county governments.”*

Further, Article 110(5) provides as follows, with regard to any questions on the issue, and I quote—

“(5) Before either House considers a Bill, the Speakers of the National Assembly and the Senate shall jointly resolve any question as to whether it is a Bill concerning counties, and, if it is, whether it is a special or an ordinary Bill.”

The Speaker informed the House that consideration of a Bill in the House takes place from *Second Reading* onwards, and the Question as to whether it concerns county governments or not may arise at any stage. Further, Standing Order 121(3) of the National Assembly Standing Orders also empowers the Speaker of the National Assembly and the Speaker of the Senate to agree on **an appropriate mechanism** to resolve any question as whether to a Bill concerns county governments or not.

In this regard, noted that the Speaker of the National Assembly had consulted with the Speaker of the Senate on the question raised with regard to the Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017 and therefore pursuant to the provisions of Article 110(5) of the Constitution and in answer to the question raised, that converse to the *Memorandum of Objects and Reasons*, the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the National Assembly had jointly determined that the Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2017 (National Assembly Bill No. 39) was a Bill concerning county governments as it sought to amend several statutes, among them the Elections Act, 2011 which makes the Bill fall squarely within the definition set out at Article 110(1)(b) to the extent that it relates to “the election of members of a county assembly”. Consequently, if passed by the National Assembly, the Bill was to be forwarded to the Senate for consideration.

d) Entitlement of slots in Select Committees and Discharge of Independent Members and Members of small parties from Committees by Parliamentary Parties

Following his discharge from the Departmental Committee on Health, the Member for Ugenya Constituency, the Hon. David Ochieng, MP, (*Movement for Democracy and Growth Party*), sought guidance from the Speaker on whether a Member belonging to a party other than a Parliamentary party may be discharged from a Committee of the House by any Parliamentary Party. From the ensuing discussion, it emerged that the National Assembly Standing Orders, as well as the rules of procedure in other similar jurisdictions are silent on the issue of discharge of Independent Members and Members of other parties not in a coalition with any others from Committees.

However, the Speaker guided that there must be fairness and equity in access to slots in select committees for all Members irrespective of them belonging to a parliamentary party, political party other than a parliamentary party or independently elected. The issue of Committee membership was stipulated to the functioning of the House as it relates to the mode of inclusion and exclusion of a Member from the Committees of the House.

The Speaker upheld that the exercise of the discharge powers under Standing Order 176 ought to be exercised by a parliamentary party only on Members belonging to that Party, or a Member who formally affiliates with the Parliamentary party by way of a coalition agreement as contemplated under the Political Parties Act. Ultimately, the Speaker ruled that no parliamentary party is to exercise the discharge powers of a party under Standing Orders 176 to remove a Member who is not a Member of the particular parliamentary party from any Committee of the House, even based on having granted the Member the nomination to the particular Committee.

Further, the Procedure and House Rules Committee was directed to devise a criterion for nomination of Members to Committees that guarantees Members who belong to Parties other than Parliamentary parties and Independent Members to their rightful share of the slots available for sharing in Committees, and that amendments to the Standing Orders be proposed to effect it. Subsequently, no Independent Member or a Member belonging to a party other than a parliamentary party can be discharged from a Committee until a clear criterion is in place, to ensure justice and fairness in the process.

2.2 Messages

A Message is a written formal notice, such as of resolutions or the passing of Bills, conveyed between the Houses of Parliament or from the President/Executive to a House of Parliament. A Message transmits key information relating to the business of the House. Messages from the President/Executive may include transmission of presidential reservations on a Bill or nomination of persons for appointment to state offices which require parliamentary approval. Additionally, the National Assembly regularly communicates with the Senate, via Messages, on various resolutions of the House including decisions on Bills.

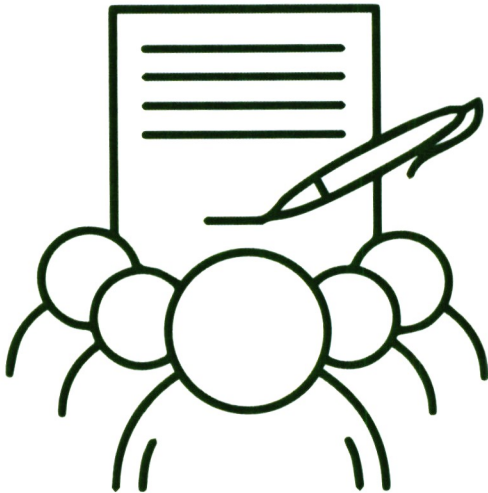
During the term of the 12th Parliament, the following Messages were processed in the National Assembly –

S/ No.	Session	Messages			Total
		From the President/ Executive	From the Senate	To the Senate	
	First Session - 2017	2	5	0	7
	Second Session – 2018	15	12	17	44
	Third Session – 2019	17	22	19	58
	Fourth Session – 2020	12	10	19	41
	Fifth Session – 2021	11	10	25	46
	Sixth Session – 2022	3	10	18	31
	TOTAL	60	69	98	227

Table 5: Messages processed in the National Assembly during the term of the 12th Parliament. Source: Table office Department.

2.3 Public Petitions

Article 119 of the Constitution accords every person a right to petition Parliament on any matter within Parliament’s authority including seeking the enactment, amendment or repealing of legislation. A petition is a formal request to an authority for redress of a grievance transmitted in form of specific prayers to the authority. The petitioning to Parliament is governed by *Petitions to Parliament (Procedure) Act, 2012* which provides for the procedure of processing public petitions.



There are two broad categories of public petitions –

a) Ordinary Petitions under Articles 37 or 119 of the Constitution

These are written prayers made to the House under Articles 37 or 119 of the Constitution by a member of the public seeking the House to consider any matter within its authority as envisaged in Articles 94 and 95 of the Constitution. Other than prayers on general matters, public petitions may also include a prayer to the House to enact, amend or repeal any legislation. Whenever ordinary public petitions are presented or reported to the House, the Speaker refers them to the relevant Departmental Committee for consideration within sixty (60) days. The Committee presents a report to the House and the report is transmitted to the petitioner(s).

The reports are also referred to the relevant government agencies that would be required to implement any of the Committee’s recommendations relating to the petition.

b) Petition for the removal of a Member of a Constitutional Commission or holder of an Independent Office pursuant to the provisions of Article 251 of the Constitution

Petitions in this category seek the resolution of the House to recommend the removal from office of member of a constitutional commission or holder of an independent office on the basis of specified grounds in line with the requirements in Article 251(1) of the Constitution.

Once presented to the House, a public petition for removal of a member of a constitutional commission or holder of an independent office established under Chapter 15 of the Constitution stands committed to the relevant Departmental Committee. Standing Order 230 requires the Departmental Committee to which such petition is presented to investigate the matter and report its findings to the House within fourteen (14) days of committal.

Summary of Petitions presented in the 12th Parliament

During the Term, three hundred and twenty-two (322) public petitions were presented to the House and referred to various relevant Departmental Committees for consideration pursuant to Standing Order 225(2) (a) as indicated in the summary below –

Session	Petitions Presented	Petition Concluded	Conclusion Rate (%)
First Session - 2017	9	0	-
Second Session – 2018	95	32	33.7
Third Session – 2019	71	31	44
Fourth Session – 2020	51	26	51
Fifth Session – 2021	77	14	18
Sixth Session – 2022	19	5	26.3
TOTAL	322	108	33.54

Table 6: Summary of Petitions presented in the National Assembly during the 12th Parliament. Source: Table Office Department.

In the First Session, the main reason behind the pending Petitions was the fact that Departmental Committees were established on the last day of the Session. Generally, there was dismal percentage rate of conclusion of public petitions by Committees of the House and following extensive consultations, the Procedure and House Rules Committee proposed the establishment of a Public Petitions Committee to exclusively consider petitions to the National Assembly. The Committee is set to commence in the 13th Parliament following the approval of the review of the Standing Orders. It is expected that with a dedicated committee on petitions, there will be increased efficiency and thus greater deliberations of matters affecting the people as one of the constitutional mandate of the House.

2.4 Papers Laid

Laying or tabling of a paper is the presentation of a document to the National Assembly for purposes of its consideration. This comes from the use of the term to describe physically laying legislation on the Table in the British Parliament. Once a document/paper has been physically laid on the Table of the House, it is entered into the journals and becomes the property of the House. No document may be considered or be referred to in the proceedings of the House before it is “tabled/laid on the table.”

The practice of laying papers on the Table is the logical consequence of Parliaments’ inherent right to information as well as enforcing executive accountability to the House. In order to enforce the accountability of public undertakings, the Constitution and statute has been made it mandatory for government bodies to submit to the House their annual reports and audited accounts for laying before the Houses of Parliament. Additionally, all Committee reports must be tabled before consideration in the House. Committees of the House lay various Papers on the Table of the House in the form of reports on consideration of such matters as Bills, budget estimates, public petitions, sessional papers, and etcetera.

While majority of the Papers Laid are thereafter committed to relevant Committees of the House for consideration, various other papers are tabled for information purposes only. Papers laid on the Table of the House are categorized as follows –

- a) Reports submitted by the President in fulfilment of the provisions of Articles 132(1)(c) and 240(7) of the Constitution and/or any other report;

- b) Reports of the Auditor-General and Financial Statements of public entities submitted pursuant to Article 229(7) of the Constitution;
- c) Annual Reports and Financial Statements including performance reports from various national government institutions submitted pursuant to the Constitution and/or statute;
- d) Reports by House Committees on activities under their mandate including reports on consideration of Bills, sessional papers or public petitions pursuant to the enabling statutes and Standing Orders as a case may be;
- e) Statutory Instruments submitted pursuant to section 11 of the Statutory Instruments Act;
- f) Treaties and other Agreements;
- g) Sessional Papers;
- h) Documents tabled in the course of debate by a Member in support of a position or to substantiate an assertion.

Summary of Papers Laid in the 12th Parliament –

S/No.	Session	No. of Papers Laid
1	First Session - 2017	133
2	Second Session – 2018	906
3	Third Session – 2019	1172
4	Fourth Session – 2020	782
5	Fifth Session – 2021	1245
6	Sixth Session – 2022	1118
TOTAL		5,356

Table 7: Summary of Papers Laid in the National Assembly during the 12th Parliament. Source: Table Office Department.

2.5 Statutory Instruments/Regulations

In accordance with the provisions of Article 95 of the Constitution, Parliament has the power to confer the authority to make provisions having the force of law to any public entity. Provisions made under this authority are commonly known as *delegated legislation, statutory instrument or regulations*.



By definition, a statutory instrument is any rule, order, regulation, direction, form, tariff of costs or fees, letters of patent, commission, warrant, proclamation, by-law, resolution, guideline or other instrument issued, made or established in the execution of a power conferred by or under an Act of Parliament under which that statutory instrument or subsidiary legislation is expressly authorized to be issued. During the Term of the 12th Parliament, three hundred and eighty three statutory instruments were submitted and registered. The following table indicates the summary of statutory instruments considered by the House –

S/ No.	Session	No. of Statutory Instruments			
		Submitted	Approved	Annulled/ rejected	Withdrawn
1	First Session - 2017	20	0	0	0
2	Second Session – 2018	86	42	16	0
3	Third Session – 2019	99	36	39	0
4	Fourth Session – 2020	96	81	6	1
5	Fifth Session – 2021	51	42	1	0
6	Sixth Session – 2022	31	34	6	0
TOTAL		383	235	68	0

Table 8: Summary of processed Statutory Instruments considered by the National Assembly during the 12th Parliament.
Source: Table Office Department.

2.6 Sessional Papers

Sessional Papers essentially comprise the government policy priorities and positions on specific areas and are precursors to substantive legislation. Sessional papers are prepared by government ministries, departments and agencies (MDA's) and outline policy options and courses of action on particular thematic areas. By practice, sessional papers require the approval of the House before their implementation.

During the term of the 12th Parliament, the National Assembly considered twenty-two (22) Sessional Papers as follows –

S. No.	Session	N0. of Sessional Papers Submitted	N0. of Sessional Papers concluded
	First	6	5
	Second	3	2
	Third	3	1
	Fourth	5	5
	Fifth	3	3
	Sixth Session	2	0
TOTAL		22	16

Table 9: Summary of processed Sessional Papers in the National Assembly during the 12th Parliament. Source: Table Office Department.

2.7 Motions

A motion is a formal proposal by a Member of Parliament or a political party seeking certain actions/resolutions for deliberation by the House. Motions can be categorised as –

- Procedural Motions** – These are motions introduced in the House mainly to regulate internal conduct of legislative business in accordance with its Standing Orders. These Motions include those moved at the beginning of every Session to impose limitation of time in respect of debate on Bills, Sessional Papers, Committee Reports, and Address by the President. These Motions may also be introduced at any other time to afford the House convenience to transact certain business with ease.

- During the term of the 12th Parliament, the House considered a total two hundred, (200) procedural motions.
- b) Motions for Adjournment on Definite Matter of Urgent National Importance** – These are motions moved by a Member upon obtaining the leave of the House in order to interrupt the proceedings of the House to allow debate of a definite matter of urgent national importance. During the term of the 12th Parliament, twenty (20), motions were introduced.
 - c) Special Motions** – These are motions that seek the resolution of the in the House to approve an appointment or re-appointment of a person(s) nominated for appointment to a state offices or moved in furtherance to specified provisions of the Constitution including Article 58 (*extension of state of emergency*); Article 102 (*extension of the term of Parliament when Kenya is at war*); Article 111 (*amending or veto of a special Bill passed by the Senate*), among others.

During the 12th Parliament, the House considered sixty-eight (68) Special Motions.

- d) Substantive Motions** – These are motions introduced by Members to invite the House to address subjects of topical concern. These motions also avail an opportunity for Members to influence government policy and or introduce new policy dimensions. In accordance with the Standing Orders of the House, the Sittings of Wednesday Morning are preserved for debating individual Members’ Motions in order to allow adequate time for their consideration. During the 12th Parliament, the House considered three hundred and one (301) substantive motions.

Type of Motion	1 st Session	2 nd Session	3 rd Session	4 th Session	5 th Session	6 th Session	TOTAL
Procedural Motion	16	43	9	59	48	25	200
Motion for adjournment on definite matter of urgent national importance	4	5	4	3	3	1	20
Special Motions	1	36	14	13	1	3	68
Motion for Adoption of Committee Reports	5	87	52	73	60	30	307
Substantive Motion	38	5	95	6	157	0	301
TOTAL	64	176	174	154	269	59	896

Table 10: Summary of processed motions in the National Assembly during the 12th Parliament. Source: Table Office Department.

2.8 Parliamentary Questions

A Parliamentary Question is a question put formally by a Member to a Cabinet Secretary or the head of a Constitutional Commission or independent office relating to a matter for which they are responsible for. Questions may seek information, or press for action with a view to enhance accountability as provided for under Article 95(2) and 153(4) (b) of the Constitution and Standing Orders.

Question time was reintroduced in the House processes in July 2018. As at the end of the 12th Parliament, 2008 Questions were asked to various Cabinet Secretaries/Heads of Constitutional Commissions or independent offices. Below is a summary of Questions asked in the House during the 12th Parliament –



Session	Questions		
	To Cabinet Secretary	For Written Reply by Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices and Government Departments	Total
First Session - 2017	8	0	8
Second Session – 2018	441	7	448
Third Session – 2019	600	15	615
Fourth Session – 2020	346	14	360
Fifth Session – 2021	478	23	501
Sixth Session – 2022	109	8	117
TOTAL	1941	67	2008

Table 11: Summary of questions submitted in the National Assembly during the 12th Parliament. Source: Table Office Department

2.9 Statements

A Statement is a brief request or pronouncement presented to the House by a Member or a Chairperson of a Committee of the House to convey to the House specified information, or by a Member to seek certain information from a public entity through the relevant Committee. Statements to Committees are tools for legislative oversight of the House over the Executive on matters of concern within the mandate of a Committee.

Statements are operationalized vide Standing Orders 43, 44 and 84 by Members and House Leadership either to request for information on oversight or to inform Members on various issues connected to the business of the House. They are categorized into the following types –

- a) **General Statements:** raised by a Member regarding an issue(s) of topical concern in a maximum of three minutes;
- b) **House Business Committee (HBC) Statements:** informative Statement presented by a designated Member of the HBC, on the priority business for the current or subsequent week;
- c) **Statement by Parliamentary Party Leaders:** presented by the Leader of the Majority or Minority Party/Coalition of Parties relating to matters of concern in the House;
- d) **Statements by Chairpersons of Committees:** Statements issued by Chairpersons of committees either in response to a request by a Member or generally on matters concerning the mandate and operations of the respective Committee;
- e) **Statements to Committees:** inquisitive and question-like statements sought from the Executive by a Member through the relevant Committee Chairperson.

STATEMENT	1 ST SESSION (2017)	2 ND SESSION (2018)	3 RD SESSION (2019)	4 TH SESSION (2020)	5 TH SESSION (2021)	6 TH SESSION (2022)
LOM Statements on Business of the House (HBC)	5	26	27	19	20	10

StatementsRequested by Members	0	26	46	125	109	31
StatementsResponses by Chairpersons of Committees	0	1	14	88	63	11
Statements by Chairpersons of Committees on business before committees	0	5	9	23	2	0
Personal Statements	2	3	2	3	1	0
General Statements (Zero Hour & Requests	2	12	13	3	5	1
TOTAL	9	73	111	261	200	53

Table 12: Summary of Statements submitted to the in the National Assembly during the 12th Parliament. Source: Table Office Department

2.10 Bills

A Bill is a proposal for a new law, or a proposal to change an existing law that is presented for debate before Parliament. A Bill may be introduced by an individual Member, by a Committee of the House or by the Executive through the Majority or Minority Leaders in the House. Additionally, a Bill may also be introduced upon approval of a public petition by a member of the public seeking the enactment of specified law.

Noting Kenya’s bicameral legislature, the Constitution assigns each House of Parliament respective legislative roles. In the case of the National Assembly, the legislative authority is anchored in Article 95(3) of the Constitution, which provides that *“the National Assembly enacts legislation in accordance with Part 4 of Chapter Eight.”*

During the 12th Parliament, 344 Bills were introduced in the National Assembly, which 157 were passed. These Bills were sponsored by either the National Executive through the Leader of Majority Party, Committees of the House, Parliamentary parties, the Senate or individual Members. A summary of the Bills is as indicated in the table below –

S/No.	Session	No. Bills Passed
	First Session - 2017	3
	Second Session – 2018	21
	Third Session – 2019	33
	Fourth Session – 2020	30
	Fifth Session – 2021	39
	Sixth Session – 2022	31
TOTAL		157

Table 13: Summary of Bill Passed by the National Assembly during the 12th Parliament.

Source: Table Office Department

CHAPTER THREE:

PROCEDURAL DEVELOPMENTS

3.0 Introduction

The operations of proceedings of the House are governed by procedures developed over time. While the main procedural provisions are codified in the rules of procedures, parliamentary practice keep evolving in response to emerging trends, both internally and externally. During the period under review, the following procedural developments and issues emerged –

3.1 Amendment of the Standing Orders to reintroduce Questions Time

With the operationalization of the new Constitution and the transition to a presidential system of governance, Ministers (Cabinet Secretaries) no longer sit in the House. The new dispensation saw the end of Question Time as it previously existed and the introduction of Statements directed at Committee Chairpersons. Given the challenges experienced with this new process, where Chairpersons could not comprehensively respond on behalf of the Executive, the Standing Orders were amended in 2014 to create the Committee on General Oversight, a committee that was suspended due to operational challenges.

In July 2018, the Standing Orders were amended to reintroduce Questions Time in the proceedings of the House. The reintroduction allowed Cabinet Secretaries to appear before the relevant Committees to answer to questions by Members. This has seen increased interest in the processes while enhancing the oversight role of Members.

3.2 Translation of the National Assembly Standing Orders to Kiswahili

In October 2019, the House approved the translation of the National Assembly Standing Orders to Kiswahili. This amendment sought to align the Standing Orders to the requirement Article 118 of the Constitution on Public Access and Participation while acknowledging the national languages and official languages of Parliament as provided in law (Articles 7 and 120 of the Constitution). Notably, the translation is expected to demystify parliamentary proceedings by using language that is more accessible to the majority of the public. Indeed, there have been increased interest in the proceedings of the House with several Motions having been introduced, and moved, in Kiswahili. It is hoped that in future, a Bill may be published in Kiswahili as part of enhancing accessibility.



Hon. Justin B. Muturi (The Speaker of The National Assembly - 12th Parliament) hands over a copy of the Kiswahili Standing Orders to H.E Uhuru Kenyatta (4th President of The Republic of Kenya) at an official ceremony.

3.3 Introduction of rules to guide virtual sittings of Committees and the House

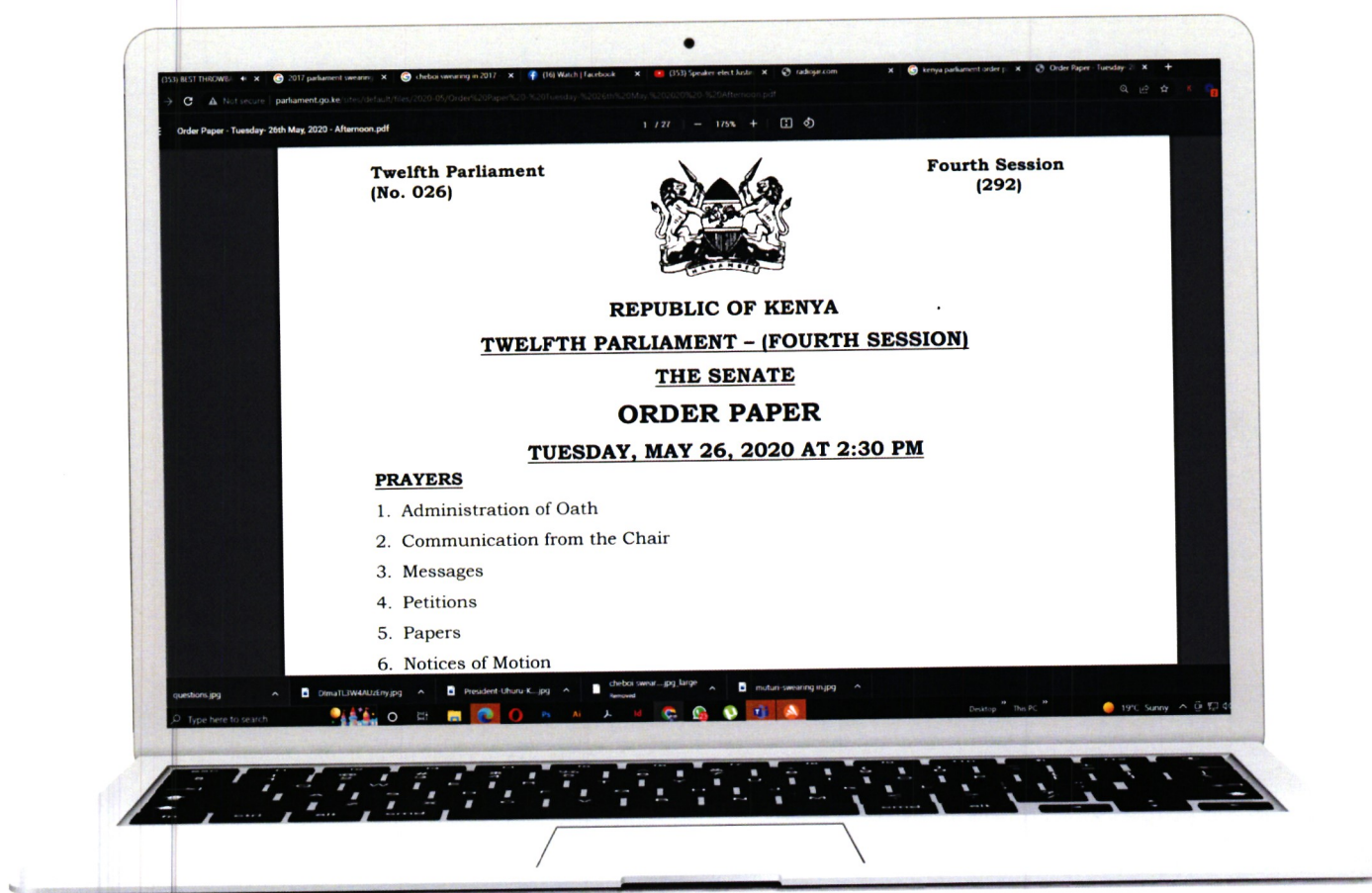
Following the declaration of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak as a global pandemic on March 11, 2020 by the World Health Organization (WHO), various public health protocols were instituted including a reduction of large public gatherings to reduce contact among citizens. This followed the increased number of cases both in the epicentre (Wuhan, China) as well as exponential increase in other countries. The pandemic saw unprecedented measures including closure of schools as well as reduced numbers of staff at workplaces. Restrictions such as social distancing were established thereby requiring a rethinking of the operations of organizations including the National Assembly.

It on this basis and following the **Speaker's Guideline No. 2 of 2020** on the *Conduct of Sittings of the House and Committee Meetings during the COVID-19 Pandemic Period* dated April 02, 2020, Procedure and House Rules Committee resolved to propose amendments to the Standing Orders to align them with the emerging scenario.

In May 2020, the House approved the amendment of the Standing Orders to provide for the "*conduct of proceedings in exceptional circumstances*." The amendments allow for the virtual sitting of plenary and committee including voting. An appropriate technological platform has been established for the use by the National Assembly. For the first time, the National Assembly allowed virtual participation of Members in the proceedings of the House with voting during the Second Reading of the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 2020).

3.4 Implementation of the Paperless Solution for the National Assembly

The National Assembly implemented the full paperless operations in its processes. In this regard, Order Papers, Committee Reports and other documents are uploaded into the eParl System where Members can access during proceedings. This has seen reduced use of paper in support of the Parliamentary Service Commission's endeavour towards environmental sustainability.



3.5 Processing Individual Members’ Legislative Proposals and Bills By Relevant Committees

On Thursday, 8th October 2020, Member for Mathare, Hon. Anthony Oluoch, rose on a point of order seeking my direction on a number of issues. The gist of his point of order revolved around the processing of legislative proposals originated by individual Members and their eventual consideration once published into Bills, if at all they would be approved for publication as Bills. The Member lamented on the slow manner in which Members’ legislative proposals are processed and took issue with the apparent stifling of the legislative mandate of Members and the House by the Budget and Appropriations Committee and Departmental Committees which are required to scrutinise Members’ legislative proposals and recommend to the Speaker whether the proposals should be proceeded with or published into Bills.

The Standing Orders provide for an elaborate step-by-step process for introduction, processing and consideration of Bills in the House. Among these steps are two critical ones that depend on Committees. First is pre-publication scrutiny of legislative proposal before being approved for publication and introduction in the House as a Bill. Second is consideration of a Bill by a committee to which it is committed after being read a First Time and before being considered at Second Reading and Committee Stages.

Whereas the Standing Orders provide specific timelines for certain legislative steps requiring action of a Committee responsible for matters on which a proposed legislation intended to legislate, those timelines are at times overstretched due to various mitigating factors on the workings of Committees. By practice, Bills sponsored by the Leadership or Committees of the House are processed faster compared to individual Member Bills, largely because they are intended to actualize certain Government agenda. Indeed, they are also exempted from pre-publication scrutiny.

The Speaker made a Considered Ruling on the matter on Thursday, 15th October 2020 in which he addressed various salient matters and provided a new roadmap for consideration of legislative proposals originated by individual Members. Quite notable of the Speaker’s direction was an order for exemption of certain legislative proposal that had overstayed for inordinately too long beyond the statutory timeline within which committees ought to report their scrutiny of a legislative proposal to the Speaker for purposes of guiding the Speaker on whether to approve its publication or not.

The Speaker’s Ruling made on 15th October 2020 regarding this matter in attached as annex 2 of this report.

3.6 Consideration of Individual Member Bills by Committees of the House

After the Speaker unlocked the hurdle at the pre-publication stage through the Ruling of 15th October 2020, another bottle neck arose at next stage after First Reading. It occurred that Departmental Committees were taking too long to table reports in the House on their consideration of most individual Member Bills referred after being read a First Time. Aggrieved Members filed their concerns with the Speaker seeking indulgence to cause committees to also prioritize individual Member Bills in order for them to be considered at Second Reading and subsequent stages.

On Wednesday, 7th July 2021, the Speaker made a considered Ruling (*annex 3*) intended to address the fate of individual Member Bills that were pending before committees of the House.

3.7 Focus on Special Interest Groups

3.7.1 Women in the National Assembly

Through Article 97 of the Constitution provides for membership of the National Assembly with special consideration to representation of women in Parliament. During the period under review, there were seventy-six (76) women Members of the National Assembly. Out of this number, forty-seven (47) were elected legislators from each of the 47 counties as provided for in Article 97(1) (b) of the Constitution, six (6) were nominated to represent special groups while twenty-three (23) represented single Member constituencies.

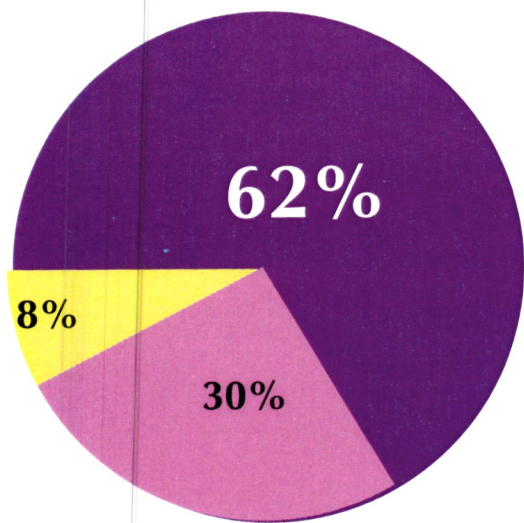


Figure 3: Women Members of Parliament

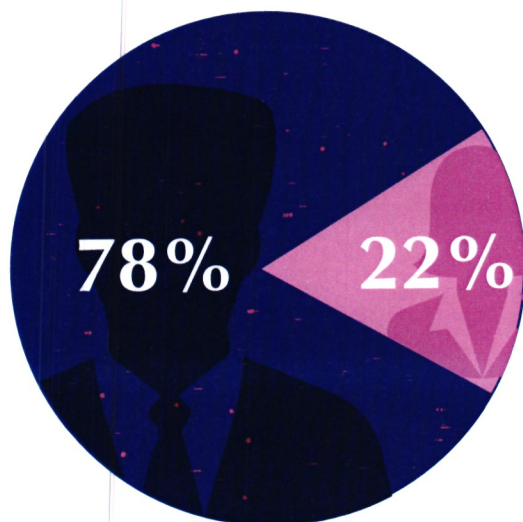
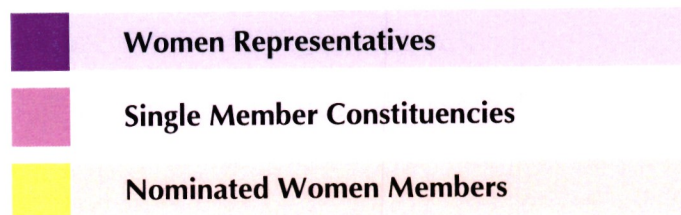
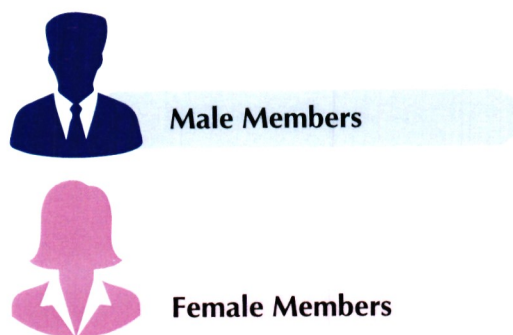


Figure 4: Proportionate Representation of Male and Female Members of Parliament



Members of the Kenya Women Parliamentary Association pose for a photo in a past retreat. The Association draws Membership from the National Assembly and the Senate.

In recognition of the place of women in Parliamentary representation, four women legislators served as Chairpersons of Committees during the Fifth session. They are –



1. The Hon. Dr. Naomi Shaban, EGH, MP – *Vice Chairperson of the Parliamentary Service Commission*



2. The Hon. Sabina Chege, MP - *Departmental Committee on Health;*



3. The Hon. (Dr.) Rachael Nyamai, MP - *Departmental Committee on Lands;*



4. The Hon. Gladys Wanga, MP - *Departmental Committee on Finance & National Planning; and*



5. The Hon. Florence Mutua, MP - *Departmental Committee on Education & Research.*



6. The Hon. Aisha Jumwa, MP – *Commissioner, Parliamentary Service Commission,*

Additionally, the Hon. Roselinda Soipan, CBS, MP and the Hon. Jessica Mbalu, CBS, MP served as Members of the Chairperson’s Panel as *the First and Third Chairperson* of Committees of the Whole House respectively.



Hon. Roselinda Soipan,
CBS, MP



Hon. Jessica Mbalu, CBS,
MP

3.7.2 Independent Members of Parliament

Articles 85 and 99(1) (c) of the Constitution provides for eligibility of persons to vie as independent candidates for the position of Members of Parliament. Independent Members are individuals not affiliated to any political party or coalition of parties.

As at the end of the period under review, there were fifteen (15) Independent Members of the National Assembly as indicated in table below –

S / No.	Name of Independent Member	Constituency/ County Represented
	Hon. Ahmed Shakeel Shabbir, MP	Kisumu Town East
	Hon. William Kamuren Chepkut, MP	Ainabkoi
	Hon. Patrick Wainaina Jungle, MP	Thika Town
	Hon. Charles Mutavi Kilonzo, MP	Yatta
	Hon. Kipsengeret Koros, MP	Sigoret/Soin
	Hon. Moses Mwambu Mabongah, MP	Bumula
	Hon. Peter Francis Masara, MP	Suna West
	Hon. Kathuri Murungi, MP	South Imenti
	Hon. (Dr.) Patrick Mweu Musimba, MP	Kibwezi West
	Hon. Kawira Mwangaza, MP	Meru County

	Hon. John Paul Mwirigi, MP	Igembe South
	Hon. (Prof.) Abel Zadoc Ogutu, MP	Bombachoge Borabu
	Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, MP	Turbo
	Hon. Mohammed Ali , MP	Nyali
	Hon. Salim Feisal Abdallah Bader, MP	Msambweni

Table 14: Independent Members of the National Assembly.Source: Table Office Department.

3.8 Appointment of Members and chairing of the Committee on Parliamentary Powers and Privileges

The National Assembly Committee on Powers and Privileges is established under section 15 of the Parliamentary Powers and Privileges Act of 2017. The Act further designates the Speaker as the Chairperson, but does not provide for the position of a vice-chairperson to deputise the Speaker or the manner of causing a Member to take charge of the affairs of the Committee in the absence of the Speaker, as is the case for other select committees of the House.

Given the nature of the work of the Committee in relation to the responsibilities and duties assigned to the holder of the office of the Speaker, it was realized during the term of this Parliament that it was not feasible for the Speaker to be available to preside over the meetings of the Committee on a regular basis or sit in the Liaison Committee as a Chairperson representing the Committee of Powers and Privileges.As such, in order to strike a fair balance and to ensure that the Committee of Powers and Privileges was able to regularly transact its business unhindered and to have representation in the Liaison Committee, the Speaker designated the Hon. Vincent KemosiMogaka, MP, who was a Member of the Committee, as the Vice-Chairperson and the representative of the Committee in the Liaison Committee on behalf of the Chairperson during the Fifth Session.

By the practice of the House, this Committee is reconstituted afresh at the beginning of each Session. However, during the Sixth Session, questions arose regarding the composition of the proposed membership of the Committee during debate. The motion for approval of membership to the Committee was subsequently withdrawn to allow for fresh consultations. Among the proposals for consideration made by Members with regard to this Committee were: existing membership by the Members in other committees, need for balanced gender representation, seniority and background of Members, among others. The debate that emerged during the consideration of the Membership of the Committee, led to an amendment to Standing Order 177A to provide for the criteria of selection of members to the Committee in future.

3.9 Reintroduction of the Committee of Supply Process

The budget-making process continued to evolve following the promulgation of the new Constitution in 2010. This included the manner of consideration of the budget in the House. The 11th Parliament moved away from the practice known as “Committee on Supply” which entailed a detailed discussion of each vote or budgetary allocation to a Ministry, Department or Agency (MDA) in the annual budget that was usually undertaken by the relevant Minister. The new method of budget consideration involved adopting the report of the Budget and Appropriations Committee on the annual estimates, and subsequently introducing the requisite Appropriation Bill.

However, it was felt that Committee Chairpersons did not receive ample opportunity to expound on matters discussed with the Ministries, Departments and Agencies that appeared before them during scrutiny of the annual estimates. As such, the 12th Parliament introduced a new way of considering the annual budget estimates. A Procedural Motion was passed to provide for the manner of consideration of the budget estimates. There would be three days of general debate on the report of the Budget Committee on the estimates, where Chairpersons would be allowed to make comments.

This was similar to Second Reading of a Bill. Further, there would be another six days provided to consider all the Votes individually in detail, including considering any proposed amendments to the allocations under each MDA. This process, known as the Committee of Supply, was similar to Committee of the whole House on a Bill, was to give Chairpersons another opportunity to ventilate on matters under their docket before the House voted on the final sums to be allocated to the specific ministry, department or agency. This entire process made the process of budget-making more transparent while providing insights into the activities and programmes of the different sectors of the National Government.

3.10 Unlocking Funds Transfer to County Governments for FY 2020/2021 and in the future

The process of consideration and passage of the Division of Revenue Bill each year improved in this Parliament with both Houses passing the same version of the Bill or approving the amendments of the second House. This Bill is the one that determines the vertical sharing of national government revenues to the National Government and to County Governments. There was only one instance where the Division of Revenue Bill underwent a mediation process, that is, in the Third Session (2019), unlike in the previous Parliament.

However, following the passage of the Division of Revenue Act, 2020, an impasse arose in the Senate before the passage of the County Allocation of Revenue Bill, 2020 on the formula that would be used to allocate the funds to each County. This Bill determines how the allocation to County Governments is divided across counties, that is, horizontal sharing of revenues. Due to this delay, County Governments were unable to receive their disbursements for the 2020/2021 financial year between July and September 2020. As a result, the National Treasury requested the National Assembly to approve the release of fifty percent (50%) of the equitable share of the National Revenue that was allocated to the County Governments in the Division of Revenue Act, 2020 to the forty-seven (47) County Governments.

A ruling by the Speaker determined that the envisioned “Vote-on-Account” procedure to allow disbursement of funds to County Governments pending the passage and assent of a County Allocation of Revenue Bill required legislative grounding in the Constitution or an Act of Parliament. Alternatives were proposed on how to ground this process in law. However, the Senate eventually resolved the stalemate and the County Allocation of Revenue Bill, 2020 was eventually passed in October 2020, thus unlocking the funds transfer to the Counties.

3.11 Conditional approval of a nominee for appointment to a public office

During the Third Session, (2019) the House approved a motion for the approval for appointment of Ms. Mwendu Mwinzi as Kenya’s Ambassador to South Korea conditionally. Her approval was subject to the renunciation of her citizenship to the US. This matter was subsequently considered by the courts and determination made that upheld the House’s position

CHAPTER FOUR:

PARLIAMENTARY DIPLOMACY



4.0 Introduction

In order to fulfill its international obligations and to enhance its role in parliamentary cooperation and diplomacy, the Parliament of the Kenya continues to actively participate in various activities relating to inter-parliamentary organizations. The inter-parliamentary organizations include: -

4.1 The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA)

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) is an international community of Commonwealth Parliaments and Legislatures working together to deepen the Commonwealth’s commitment to the highest standards of democratic governance. The Association connects parliamentarians and parliamentary staff from over 180 national, state, provincial and territorial parliaments and legislatures across the Commonwealth through its network. The Association facilitates co-operation between commonwealth legislatures and other organizations of interest. CPA Kenya Branch participates in the activities of the CPA as well as of the regional Association, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association – Africa Region.

The National Assembly participated in the following thirty (30) CPA activities during the period under review as indicated in the table below –

S/ No.	Activity	Date	Venue
1	The 48 th Regional Conference & Annual General Meeting	October 20 th -25 th , 2017	Imo State, Nigeria
2	The 24 th Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of the Commonwealth,	January 8 th to 13 th , 2018	Seychelles
3	Budget and Coordinating Committee Meetings	13 th – 22 nd January, 2018	Yaoundé & Buea, Cameroon

4	CWP Sensitization Regional Workshop	24 th – 27 th January, 2018	Durban, Kwazulu - Natal, South Africa
5	Post-Election Seminar for Members of the National Assembly of the Twelfth Parliament	4 th – 8 th March 2018	Mombasa Pride Inn
6	74 th Executive Committee Meeting	7 th -12 th March, 2018	Bayelsa State, Nigeria
7	Residency Component of McGill's Professional Development Course: <i>Current Trends In Parliamentary Administration</i>	19 th - 23 rd March, 2018	Naivasha, Kenya
8	CPA Mid-Year Executive Committee Meeting	21 st – 23 rd March, 2018	Port Louis Mauritius
9	4 th Youth Parliament	14 th – 19 th April, 2018	Kampala, Uganda
10	3 rd Professional Development Seminar of the Society of Clerks-At-The-Table (SoCATT), Africa Region	1 st – 5 th July, 2018	Windhoek, Namibia
11	CPA Africa Region Budget Committee Meetings	17 th -20 th July, 2018	Nairobi, Kenya
12	CPA Africa Region Coordinating Committee Meetings	19 th -21 st July, 2018	Nairobi, Kenya
13	The 49 th Regional Conference & Annual General Meeting	August 13 th to 22 nd , 2018	Gaborone, Botswana
14	CPA Africa SoCATT Steering Committee	9 th -12 th November, 2018	Avani, Victoria Falls Zambia
15	CPA Fundamentals Programme on Parliamentary Practice and Procedures	19 th - 24 th November, 2018	University, Witwatersrand, South Africa
16	Westminster Seminar on Parliamentary Practice and Procedures	26 th – 30 th November, 2018	UK, London
17	Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the CPA Africa Region & Meeting of the Expert Team, Constitutional Amendments Committee and the Budget Committee 18 th and 22 nd November 2018.	November 18 th to 23 rd , 2018	Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania
18	The 50 th Regional Conference & Annual General Meeting	August 20 th to 5 th September, 2019	Zanzibar
19	Special Board Meeting of the Commonwealth Investment Company Limited; and	30 th October 2020	Virtual



The Speaker of National Assembly of Kenya and Chairman of the CPA Africa Region, Executive Committee, Rt. Hon. Justin Muturi officiates the inauguration of the first CPWD Africa Region conference on the 15th October, 2021 at Serena Hotel, Nairobi,



Regional Treasurer of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) Africa Region, South Africa Speaker Honourable Ntombi Megkwe, welcomes representatives to the region's 82nd Executive Committee Meeting, in Accra, Ghana on 3rd March 2022

20	Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the CPA Africa Region	30 th November 2020	Virtual
21	CPA Executive Committee Meeting	23 rd to 26 th March 2021	Virtual
22	The CPA Kenya Branch Bilateral visit to the CPA Ghana Branch	September 13 th to 18 th , 2021	Parliament of Ghana
23	CPA Executive Committee Meeting	27 th to 30 th September 2021	Virtual
24	Inaugural Commonwealth Parliamentarians with Disabilities (CPwD) Africa Region Conference	October 14 th to 18 th , 2021	Nairobi
25	The 51 st CPA Africa Regional Conference and Annual General Meeting	November 8 th to 13 th , 2021	Abuja, Nigeria
26	The 82 nd Executive Committee Meeting of the CPA Africa Region	March 3 rd to 10 th , 2022	Accra, Ghana
27	CPA Mid-Year Executive Committee Meeting	6 th to 10 th April 2022	Assam, India
28	CPA BIMR Election Observation Mission (EOM) in Jersey, United Kingdom,	June 22 nd to 24 th , 2022	Jersey, UK
29	The 52 nd Regional Conference & Annual General Meeting	June 2 nd to 9 th , 2022	Freetown, Sierra Leone

Table 15: CPA activities during the 5th Session, Source: International and Overseas Department, National Assembly

4.2 Pan African Parliament (PAP)



The Pan African Parliament, which has its seat in Midrand South Africa is the legislative body of the African Union. It held its inaugural session in March 2004. It exercises oversight, and has advisory and consultative powers, lasting for the five years.

Each Member State of the African Union sends a delegation of five Parliamentarians to the parliament at least one whom must be a woman. The composition of the delegation should reflect the political diversity of the Member State’s legislature. The term of a Member of the Pan-African Parliament shall begin once he or she has taken oath of office or made a solemn declaration during a plenary session of the Pan-African Parliament. A Member of the Pan-African Parliament shall vote in their personal and independent capacity and shall not be bound by any instructions or orders from any authority.

Currently, Kenya is represented by – **Hon. Janet Ongera** who serves as the Chairperson Eastern, Regional Caucus, **Sen. (Dr.) Ali Abdullahi Ibrahim** who serves as the Rapporteur for the Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolutions while **Sen. Stewart Madzayo**, **Hon. Beatrice Kones** and **Hon. Jude Njomo** are Members of the Pan-African Parliament who are designated by the Parliament of Kenya to serve in various committees of the Pan-African Parliament as shown in table 16 .

	Member	Committee
	Sen. (Dr.) Ali Ibrahim, MP	Committee on Cooperation, International Relations and Conflict Resolutions (Rapporteur)
	Hon. Janet Ongera, CBS, MP	Committee on Rural Economy, Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment
	Hon. Jude Njomo, MP	Committee on Trade, Customs and Immigration Matters
	Hon. Beatrice Kones, MP	Committee on Transport, Industry, Energy, Communication, Science and Technology
	Sen. Stewart Madzayo, MP	Committee on Monetary and Financial Affairs

Table16: Committee Membership – Kenya Delegation to the PAP, Source: International and Overseas Department, National Assembly

During the period under review, National Assembly participated in the following ten (10) activities

S/ No.	Activity	Date	Venue
	6 th Ordinary Session of the 4 th Parliament of the PAN African Parliament	3 rd – 19 th May 2018	Midrand, South Africa
	Committee Sitzings of the Pan-African Parliament	4 th – 11 th August, 2018	Midrand, South Africa
	First Ordinary Session of the Fifth Parliament of the Pan-African Parliament	18 th October – 3 rd November, 2018	Kigali, Rwanda
	11 th Annual Women’s Conference of the Pan-African Parliament	31 st October – 1 st November, 2018	Kigali, Rwanda
	UNFCCC Conference of Parties (COP - 24)	3 rd – 14 th December, 2018	Katowice, Poland

	The Statutory Meetings of Committees of the Pan-African Parliament	2 nd to 10 th August 2019	Midrand, South Africa
	The Statutory Committee Sitzings of the Pan-African Parliament	27 th February 2019 to 9 th March 2019	Midrand, South Africa
	The Statutory meetings of the Committee of Pan-African Parliament and the Permanent Representatives Committee (PRC) of the AU in Midrand, South Africa.	26 th February 2020 to 7 th March 2020	Midrand, South Africa
	Fourth Ordinary Session of the Fifth Pan-African Parliament	21 st May 2021 to 4 th June 2021	Midrand, South Africa
	Fifth Ordinary Session of the Fifth Pan-African Parliament	26 th June 2022 to 4 th July 2022	Midrand, South Africa

Table16: PAP Activities Kenya Participated in during the Term, Source: International and Overseas Department, National Assembly

4.3 The African, Caribbean, Pacific-European Union Joint Parliamentary Assembly (ACP-EU - JPA



The ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly is one of the organs of joint institutions established under the Cotonou Agreement. The Assembly was created out of a common desire to bring together the representatives of the African, Caribbean and Pacific states that have signed the Cotonou Agreement and the European Parliament. The ACP-EU brings together more than 320 MPs from the 79 ACP Countries and Members of the European parliament, drawn from the 27 member states of the EU.

The National Assembly Participated in the following activities of the OACPS- EU during the period

under review –

No.	Activity	Date	Venue
1	The 49 th Session of the ACP Parliamentary Assembly and the Inter-sessional meetings of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly	19 th to 22 nd March, 2018	Brussels, Belgium
2	15 th Regional Meeting (East Africa) of the ACP-EU JPA	10 th to 14 th April, 2018	Nairobi, Kenya
3	The 50 th Session of the ACP Parliamentary Assembly and 35 th Session of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly	12 th to 20 th June, 2018	Brussels, Belgium
4	The 51 st Session of the ACP Parliamentary Assembly and the Inter-sessional meetings of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly	9 th to 11 th October, 2018	Brussels, Belgium
5	The 52 nd Session of the ACP Parliamentary Assembly and 36 th Session of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly	28 th November to 5 th December, 2018	Cotonou, Benin
6	The 53 rd Session of the ACP Parliamentary Assembly and the 37 th Session of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly	13 th – 20 th March, 2019	Sinai, Romania
7	Regional Workshop on the State of Play of Negotiations of Post 2020 ACP-EU Partnership	6 th -7 th June, 2019	Nairobi, Kenya
8	The 55 th Session of the ACP Parliamentary Assembly and the 38 th Session of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly	14 th -21 st November, 2019	Kigali, Rwanda
9	The 9 th Summit of the African Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Heads of State and Government	6 th -8 th December, 2019	Nairobi, Kenya
10	56 th Session of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Parliamentary Assembly and Inter-sessional meetings of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly.	19 th October to 5 th November, 2020	Virtual
11	57 th Session of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Parliamentary Assembly and the 39 th Session of the ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly.	November 23 to December 10, 2020	Virtual
12	The 58 th Session of the OACPS-Parliamentary Assembly & the OACPS-EU Committee Meetings	22 nd -30 th March, 2021	Virtual
13	Official visit to OACPS Secretariat by H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya & President in Office of OACPS Heads of State and Government	21 st -23 rd June 2021	Brussels, Belgium

14	40 th Session of the OACPS-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly	24 th June 2021	Virtual
15	AU-EU Summit Parliamentary meeting	10 th February 2022	virtual
16	The 60 th Session of the OACPS Parliamentary Assembly & the 41 st Session of the OACPS-EU JPA	29 th March-4 th April, 2022	Strasbourg, France

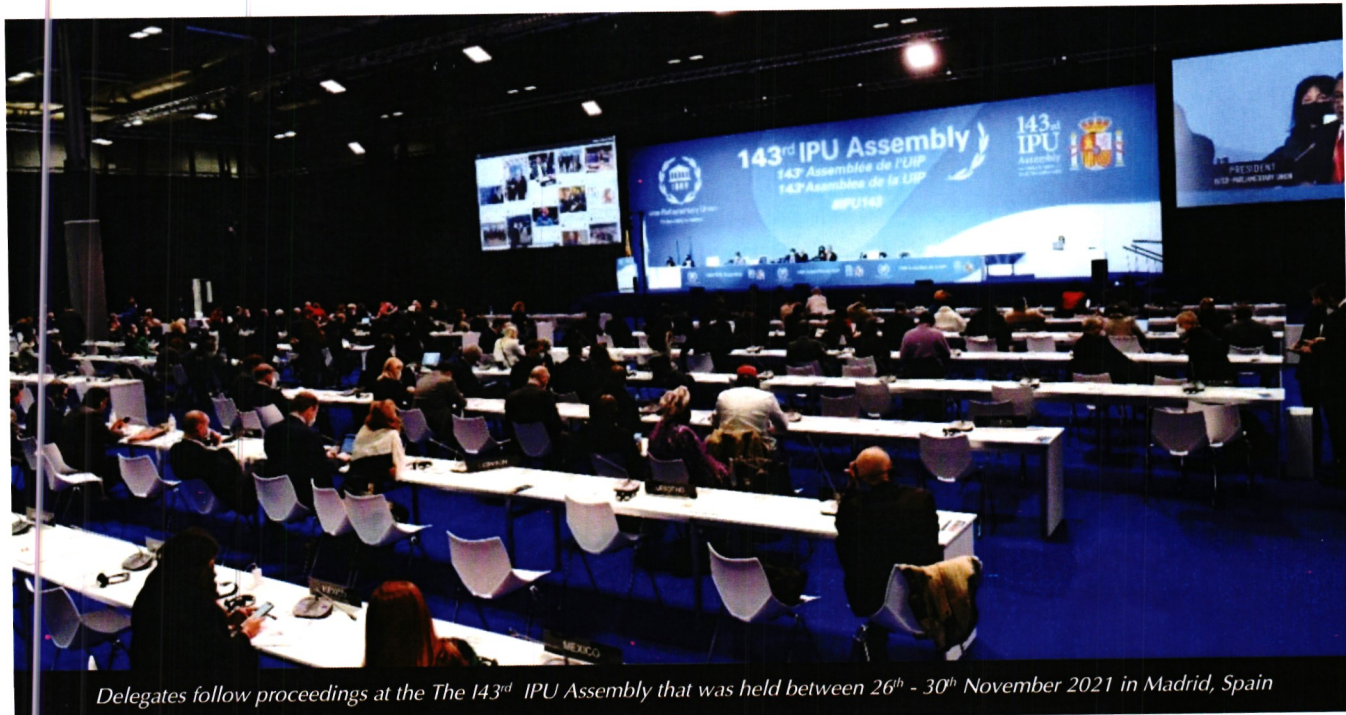


Table17: activities of the OACPS- EU during the period under review Source: International and Overseas Department, National Assembly

4.4 Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

The IPU is the international organization of Parliaments and was established under Article 1 of the Statutes of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in 1889. The Union is the focal point for world-wide parliamentary dialogue and works for peace and co-operation among peoples and for the firm establishment of representative democracy.

During the period under review, the National Assembly participated in the following activities of the IPU

S/ No.	Event	Dates	Venue
	Annual Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations	22 nd to 23 rd February 2018	New York, USA
	138 th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)	22 nd to 28 th March, 2018	Geneva, Switzerland
	2018 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and Related IPU Activities	9 th to 18 th July, 2018	New York, USA
	139 th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)	10 th to 20 th October, 2018	Geneva, Switzerland

	Parliamentary Seminar on Advancing Gender Equality in Kenya	15 th to 17 th November, 2018	Naivasha, Kenya
	140 th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and related meetings	6 th - 10 th April, 2019	Doha, Qatar
	Conference on Parliamentary Engagement in addressing terrorism and conditions conducive to terrorism in the Sahel Region.	12 th - 14 th June, 2019	Niamey, Niger
	The 2019 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and Related IPU Activities	9 th - 18 th July, 2019	New York, USA
	The 6 th IPU Global Conference for Young Parliamentarians	8 th - 10 th September, 2019	A s u n c i ó n , Paraguay
	British Group of Inter-Parliamentary Union International Parliamentary Seminar on Media Protection	9 th - 11 th September, 2019	Palace of Westminster, UK
	141 st Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and related meetings	13 th to 17 th October, 2019	Belgrade, Serbia
	Inter-Parliamentary Union Parliamentary Forum at the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development	15 th July 2020	Virtual
	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and International Development Law Organization (IDLO) Virtual Consultation entitled, ' <i>A Parliamentary Perspective on Current and Future Rule of Law Challenges and Opportunities</i> '.	17 th July, 2020	Virtual
	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Online Expert Group Discussion entitled, ' <i>Making Legislation Gender-Responsive as part of the Agenda 2030 and Beijing Implementation</i> '	30 th July, 2020	Virtual
	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in partnership with World Health Organization, The Partnership for Maternal, New-born and Child Health and Living Goods Webinar Series.	17 th June, 24 th June and 2 nd July 2020	Virtual
	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Webinar on <i>Engaging Parliaments on the Promotion of Human Rights including on the Work of the Human Rights Council and its Universal Periodic Review (UPR)</i>	29 th June and 30 th June 2020	Virtual

	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Webinar for Parliamentarians: COVID-19 and Sustainable Development Goals	2 nd September 2020	Virtual
	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Virtual Expert Consultation on Model Legislative Provisions on Victims of Terrorism	24 th November 2020	Virtual
	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Third Expert Roundtable on the Common Principles for Support to Parliament in conjunction with the Parliament of Uganda	Wednesday, 9 th December 2020	Virtual
	The 2021 Annual Parliamentary Hearing at the United Nations	17 th - 18 th February 2021	Virtual
	Joint IPU-ASGP Meeting for Secretaries General of Parliaments	25 th February 2021	Virtual
	The 142 nd IPU Assembly	24 th – 28 th May 2021	Virtual
	World E-Parliament Conference 2021	16 th – 18 th June 2021	Virtual
	Pre Cop 26 Parliamentary Meeting	8 th – 9 th October 2021	Rome, Italy
	COP 26 – Africa Parliamentary Round Table 2021	14 th September 2021	Virtual
	The 143 rd IPU Assembly and Related Meetings	26 th – 30 th November 2021	Madrid, Spain
	The Fifth World Conference of Speakers	7 th – 8 th September 2021	Vienna, Austria
	The First Global Parliamentary Summit on Counter-Terrorism	9 th September 2021	Vienna, Austria
	The 144 th IPU Assembly and Related Meetings	20 th to 24 th March 2022	Nusa Dua, Indonesia
	High-Level Conference on Parliamentary Support to Victims of Terrorism	7 th to 8 th June 2022	Naples, Italy
	The Second Counter-Terrorism Coordination meeting of Parliamentary Assemblies	10 th June 2022	Naples, Italy

Table 18: Activities of the IPU Kenya Participated in during the 12th Parliament, Source: International and Overseas Department, National Assembly

4.5 Forum of Parliaments of Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (FP-ICGLR)

The Forum of Parliaments of Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (FP-ICGLR) was established in 2008 to provide a platform for exchange of experiences, conflict resolution and dialogue between Parliaments of the Member States of the ICGLR. The Member States are Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, the democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.



A sitting of the forum of parliaments of member states of the international conference on the great lakes region (FP-ICGLR) •

During the period under review, the National Assembly participated in the following events relating to ICGLR –

S/ No.	Event	Dates	Venue
	The Legislative Elections Observer Mission (LEOM)	29 th August - 5 th September, 2018	Kigali, Rwanda
	Joint Committee Meetings of the Committee on Peace and Security and the Committee on Democracy and Good Governance.	13 th - 15 th November, 2018	Khartoum, Sudan
	5 th Statutory Meetings of the Committees on “Peace and Security” and “Democracy and Good Governance” of the FG-ICGLR	25 th - 30 th March, 2019	Arusha, Tanzania
	1 st Part of the 7 th Statutory Meeting of the Committee on “Peace and Security” of the FP-ICGLR	1 st September, 2020	
	The 6 th Statutory Meetings of the Committees on “Democracy and Good Governance” of the FP-ICGLR	14 th September, 2020	
	2 nd Part of the 7 th Statutory Meeting of the Committee on “Peace and Security” of the FP-ICGLR on Managing Cross-Border Conflict in the Great Lakes Region	17 th October 2020	

	The Joint Observation Mission the Presidential, Parliamentary and Local Government Elections	5 th to 15 th August 2021	Zambia
	1 st Part of the 7 th Statutory Meeting of the Committee on "Peace and Security" of the FP-ICGLR	1 st September, 2020	
	The 23rd Statutory Meeting of the Executive Committee and the Ad Hoc Committee on Finance of the FP-ICGLR	28 th to 30 th September 2021	Nairobi, Kenya
	The 12 th Ordinary Session of the Plenary Assembly of the Forum of Parliaments of Member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (FP-ICGLR)	2 nd to 6 th April, 2022	Nairobi, Kenya

Table19: Activities of ICGLR Kenya Participated in during the 12th Parliament Source: International and Overseas Department, National Assembly

4.6 Caucuses

Standing Order 259A provides that the Speaker may, upon the written request of at least ten Members, recognize a parliamentary caucus formed for the purpose of advancing a common legislative objective. The following are some of the caucuses currently operational in the National Assembly:

1. Kenya Women Parliamentary Association (KEWOPA)
2. Kenya Young Parliamentarians Association (KYPA)
3. Kenya Disability Parliamentary Association (KEDIPA)
4. The African Parliamentarians Network Against Corruption (APNAC)
5. The Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC)
6. World Parliamentary Forum on Sustainable Development (WPFSD)
7. Parliamentary Caucus on Evidence-Informed Oversight and Decision-Making
8. International Association of Parliamentarians for Peace-Kenya (IAPP-K)
9. Parliamentary Conservation Caucus-Kenya Chapter (PCC-K)
10. African Parliamentarians' Network on Development Evaluation Vision (APNODE)
11. Pastoralists' Parliamentary Group (PPG)
12. Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA)
13. Parliamentary Caucus on Economy and Business
14. Parliamentary Caucus on Sustainable Development Goals and Business
15. International Association of Parliamentarians for Peace(IAPP-K)
16. Association of Catholic MPs
17. World Scout Parliamentary Union (WSPU)
18. Open Government Partnership- National Assembly Open Caucus

4.7 Friendship Groups

Parliamentary cooperation is undertaken through a number of bilateral relations initiatives that are aimed at developing strategic partnerships with other Parliaments to share experiences, strengthen inter-parliamentary cooperation and provide the necessary support for the achievement of the country's foreign policy objectives.

The National Assembly has opened channels for bilateral engagements through Parliamentary Friendship Groups (PFGs). These include-

Kenya-China, Kenya-Ethiopia, Kenya-France, Kenya-Germany, Kenya-Korea, Kenya-Poland, Kenya-Russia, Kenya-Sudan, Kenya-Turkey, Kenya-Hungary Kenya- Hellenic (Greece), Kenya-Algeria, Kenya-Saudi Arabia, Kenya- Canadian Kenya- Libya, Kenya- Rwanda, Kenya-Australia, Kenya-Kuwait, Kenya-Morocco, Kenya-Spain, Kenya-UK, Kenya-Uganda, Kenya-America, Kenyan-Philippines, Kenya-Burundi, Kenya-Cyprus, and Kenya- Slovak .

Activities undertaken by Caucuses and Friendship Groups during the period under review is as shown in table 17 below –

Caucus/ PFG	Activity	Dates	Venue
KEWOPA	Inauguration of the Women Political Leaders (WPL) Africa Office	27 th – 29 th April, 2018	Kigali, Rwanda
	2 nd KIPPRA Annual Regional Conference	11 th -13 th June, 2019	Mombasa, Kenya
	The Women Political Leaders Summit 2019 and G20 Summit	25 th -29 th June 2019	Tokyo, Japan
	5 th Annual Leadership Development for Women	25 th - 26 th September, 2019	Windhoek, Namibia
	Africa women’s International Leadership Summit	29 th September-1 st October, 2019	Cape Town, South Africa
	6 th Annual Timeless Women Conference	20 th to 21 st February 2020	Kigali, Rwanda
	The Inaugural Women in Governance Conference 2020	8 th to 10 th December 2020	Naivasha, Kenya
KYPA	Retreat for the Kenya Young Parliamentarians Association (KYPA)	18 th – 20 th May 2018	Mombasa
	One Young World Summit	17 th – 20 th October, 2018	The Hague, Netherlands
	African Regional Conference on Advancing Youth Participation in Politics and Leadership in Africa	3 rd – 6 th March, 2019	Kampala, Uganda
	Global Youth Leadership Forum	22 nd – 28 th September, 2019	Magdalena, Spain
KEDIPA	The Global Disability Summit	22 nd – 28 th July 2018	London, UK
	12 th Session of Conference of State Parties on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)	11 th -13 th June 2019	New York, USA
	International Wheelchair Day Celebration	1 st March 2022	Nairobi, Kenya

PGA	The 10 th Consultative Assembly of Parliamentarians for the International Criminal Court and the Rule of Law (CAP-ICC) and the 40 th Annual Forum for the Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA)	16 th – 17 th November, 2018	Kiev, Ukraine
	41 st Annual Forum of Parliamentarians for Global Action (PGA)	21 st -22 th November, 2019	Praia, Cape Verde
Kenya-China PFG	Visit to the National Assembly by the China-Kenya Friendship Group	11 th -15 th November, 2018	National Assembly
	Kenya-China Conference	20 th November 2020	Virtual
	The Second Session of Kenya – China Parliamentary Exchange Mechanism	24 th August 2021	Virtual
WSPU	World Scout Parliamentary Union	12 th to 15 th November, 2018	Bangkok, Thailand
	2020 World Scout Parliamentary Union Africa Assembly preparatory meeting	31 st May-1 st June, 2019	Nyeri, County
	The 24 th World Scouts Jamboree	22 nd – 31 st July, 2019	West Virginia, USA
	22 nd International Adventure Programme (bilateral talks with Baharat Scouts and Guides Association	2 nd to 11 th February, 2020	Baharat, India
	Induction Training for WSPU Members	8 th to 10 th December 2020	Mombasa
	WSPU Annual General Meeting, 2021	26 th November 2021	Virtual
	The National Founder's Day Celebrations	19 th February 2022	Nyeri, Kenya
Global TB Caucus	Visit to the National Assembly by Eastern African Parliamentary TB summit	25 th June, 2019	National Assembly of Kenya
CAMPSSI	10 th Annual International Catholic Legislators Conference	22 nd -25 th August 2019	Fatima, Portugal
IAPP-Kenya	Word Summit 2020 on Peace and Human Development	3 rd -9 th March 2020	Seoul, Korea
Economy and Business	Workshop of the Caucus on Economy and Business	18 to 20 th February 2021	Mombasa ,Kenya

Parliamentary Conservation Caucus–Kenya (PCC-K)	Congressional International Conservation Leadership Awards Dinner and related Meetings	17 th to 24 th September 2021	United States of America, Washington DC
APNAC-Kenya Chapter	Workshop	12 th to 14 th September 2021	Machakos, Kenya

Table 19: Activities undertaken by Caucuses and Friendship Groups,
Source: International and Overseas Department, National Assembly



International Wheelchair Day Celebration on the 1st of March, 2022

CHAPTER FIVE:

NOTABLE EVENTS DURING THE 12TH PARLIAMENT

NOTABLE EVENTS DURING THE 12TH PARLIAMENT

5.0 Introduction

During the life of the 12th parliament, some notable events took place and in a way contributed to shape the image and workings of Parliament. Some of these events includes conferment of State Honors to various Members of Parliament and Staff, a member appearing in the chamber with a baby amongst others

5.1 Conferment of State Honours to Members of Parliament and Staff in the 12th Parliament (2017-2022)

Article 132(4)(c) of the Constitution empowers the President to “confer honours in the name of people and the Republic”. In order to give effect to the foregoing Presidential power, Parliament enacted the Parliamentary Honours Act, 2013 to provide a legal framework on the processing of nominees for conferment of national honours and awards.

There are three Advisory Committees established under the Act for purposes of identifying nominees within their respective jurisdictions. These Committees are –

- (a) the Parliamentary Honours Advisory Committee;
- (b) the National & County Governments Honours Advisory Committee; and
- (c) the Judiciary Honours Advisory Committee.

The Parliamentary Honours Advisory Committee is established under section 7 of the Act with the following membership-

- a) The Speaker of the National Assembly (*Co-Chairperson*)
- b) The Speaker of the Senate (*Co-Chairperson*)
- c) The Clerk of the National Assembly
- d) The Clerk of Senate;
- e) The Vice-Chairperson of the Parliamentary Service Commission
- f) A Commissioner of the PSC appointed under Article 127(2)(c) of the Constitution;
- g) A Commissioner of the appointed under Article 127(2)(d) of the Constitution
- h) The Leader of the Majority Party (*National Assembly and Senate*)
- i) The Leader of the Minority Party (*National Assembly and Senate*)

The functions of Advisory Committees are set out in section 8 of the Act which provides –

(1) An Advisory Committee established under sections 5, 6 and 7 shall —

- (a) receive and consider representations from any person, body, unit, association of persons or corporation recommending a person for the conferment of a national honour under this Act;*
- (b) recommend to the President, on its motion or on a representation under paragraph (a), persons, bodies, units, associations of persons or corporations that may be considered for conferment of a national honour under section 3;*
- (c) advise the President on the suitability or otherwise of a person, body, unit, association of persons or corporation that is proposed for conferment of a national honour under section 3;*
- (d) propose to the President the types, classes or categories of national honours that should be conferred;*
- (e) advise the President on the classes or categories of persons, bodies, units,*

associations of persons or corporations on whom national honours should be conferred;

(f) advise the President on the type, category or class of a national honour that should be conferred on a person, body, unit, association of persons or corporation; and

(g) perform any other function that may be conferred on it by this Act or any other legislation or that it may consider necessary or appropriate.

(2) Where an Advisory Committee proposes the conferment of a national honour on a person, body, unit, association of persons or corporation, the Committee shall, prior to forwarding its proposal to the President —

(a) publish its proposal in at least two daily newspapers of national circulation, inviting the public to present any views on or objections to the proposal to the Committee; and

(b) take into account the views or objections of the public in making its proposals to the President.

(3) The Committee may, in the performance of its functions, consult with such other persons or bodies as may be necessary.

(4) A decision of an Advisory Committee shall be made by consensus but where there is no consensus, a decision shall be made by a majority of all the members of the Advisory Committee.

(5) An Advisory Committee may meet and transact business notwithstanding a vacancy in the membership of the Advisory Committee.

In exercise of the functions under the National Honours Act in 2013, the Parliamentary Honours Advisory Committee of the 12th Parliament considered and recommended various nominees for award of national honours and awards annually. Table 20 below represents the nominees decorated upon recommendation of the Committee in the successive years since 2017:

YEAR 2017		
No	NAME	MEDAL OF HONOUR
	Hon. Kenneth M. Lusaka, MP, Speaker of the Senate	Elder of the Order of the Golden Heart (E.G.H.)
	Sen. Onesmus Kipchumba Murkomen, MP, Senate Majority Leader	Elder of the Order of the Golden Heart (E.G.H.)
	Hon. Ali Wario, MP, Member of the National Assembly	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (C.B.S.)
YEAR 2018		
	Hon. Roselinda Soipan Tuya, MP.	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (C.B.S.)
	Hon. Jessica Mbalu, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (C.B.S.)
	Hon. Richard Maoka Maore, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (C.B.S.)

	Hon. Anthony Kimani Ichung'wah	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (C.B.S.)
	Hon. Ahmed Shakeel Shabbir, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (C.B.S.)
	Sen. Gideon Moi, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (C.B.S.)
	Sen. Johnson Arthur Sakaja, MP,	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (C.B.S.)
	Hon. John Mbadi Ng'ongo, CBS, MP	Elder of the Order of the Golden Heart (E.G.H.)
	Hon. Jimmy Nuru Ondieki Angwenyi, MP	Moran of the Order of the Golden Heart (M.G.H.)
	Hon. Chrisantus Wamalwa Wakhungu, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (C.B.S.)
	Sen. (Dr.) Agnes Philomena Zani, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (C.B.S.)
	Mr. Godana Gufu	Head of State Commendation (H.S.C.)

YEAR 2019

	Hon. James Mathenge Kanini Kega, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Sen. Stewart Mwachiru Madzayo, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Hon. Millie Grace Odhiambo Mabona, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Hon. Junet Sheikh Nuh, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Hon. (Dr.) Rachael Kaki Nyamai, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Mr. Mohamed Ali Mohamed, Deputy Clerk of the Senate	Elder of the Order of the Moran of the Burning Spear (MBS)

YEAR 2020

	Hon. Japhet Kareke Mbiuki, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Hon. Emmanuel Wangwe, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Hon. Christopher Monyo Omulele, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	The Hon. Sabina Wanjiru Chege, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)

	The Hon. John Olago Aluoch, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	The Hon. Florence Mwikali Mutua, MP	Elder of the Order of the Burning Spear (EBS)
	The Hon. Moses Lessonet, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	The Hon. Peris Pesi Tobiko, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Sen. Mutula Kilonzo Junior, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Sen. Irungu Kang'ata, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Sen. Rose Ogendo Nyamunga, MP	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Mr. Michael Rotich Sialai, EBS	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Ms. Eunice Gichangi	Elder of the Order of the Burning Spear (EBS)
	Mr. Clement Nyandiere	Elder of the Order of the Moran of the Burning Spear (MBS)
YEAR 2021		
	The Hon. Peter Mungai Mwathi, MP, Member for Limuru Constituency	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	The Hon. Silas Kipkoech Tiren, MP, Member for Moiben Constituency	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	The Hon. Ezekiel Ombaki Machogu, MP, Member for Nyaribari Masaba Constituency	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	The Hon. Clement Muturi Kigano, MP, Member for Kangema Constituency	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	The Hon. Swarup Ranjan Mishra, MP, Member for Kessess Constituency	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	The Hon. Athana Wafula Wamunyinyi, MP, Member for Kanduyi Constituency	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	The Hon. Mishi Khamisi Juma Mboko, MP, Member for Likoni Constituency	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Hon. Ben George Orori Momanyi, MP, Member for Borabu Constituency	Awarded Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Sen. Paul Kimani Wamatangi, MP, Senator for Kiambu County	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Sen. Beatrice Kwamboka Makori, MP, Nominated Senator	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)

	Sen. Fred Outa, MP, Senator for Kisumu County	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	The Hon. Wambugu Martin Deric Ngujiri, Member for Nyeri Town	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Dr. Margaret Nyag'ate Nyakang'o, Controller of Budget	Chief of the Order of the Burning Spear (CBS)
	Mr. Jeremiah Walusala Ndombi, Deputy Clerk, National Assembly	Moran of the Order of the Burning Spear (MBS)
	Ms. Serah Mbuli Kioko, Deputy Clerk, National Assembly	Moran of the Order of the Burning Spear (MBS)

Table 20: Nominees decorated upon recommendation of the Committee in the successive years since 2017, Source: Table Office Department

In addition to the nominees recommended by the Parliamentary Honours Committee, the President also in his own accord decorated the following other Members of Parliament and staff with various State honours:

- (i) Hon. Fatuma Ali Gedi, MP, CBS (2019);
- (ii) Hon. Gladys Atieno Nyasuna Wanga, MP, CBS (2019);
- (iii) Hon. Opiyo Wandayi, MP, CBS (2020); and
- (iv) Ms. Zeinab Wario Sora, HSC (2020).

Given that nomination of persons for conferment of State honours commences in August of that particular year, nominees for year 2022 awards will be recommended by the Parliamentary Honours Committee of the 13th Parliament.

5.2 Incidence of a Member Carrying a Baby into the Chamber

Ordinarily, the Standing Orders of the National Assembly do not permit a lactating Member of Parliament to enter the Chamber with a baby. Instead, the Parliamentary Service Commission has provided a fully serviced and staffed crèche facility for that purpose. However, during the



Morning sitting of Wednesday, 7th August 2019, the House was suddenly taken by surprise when the Member for Kwale County (Hon. Zuleikha Juma Hassan, MP) walked into the Chamber with her baby in her arms and took a seat with the intention to participate in the proceedings of the day.

The attention of the House was diverted to the baby, as the Serjeant at Arms tried to persuade the Member to leave the chamber with the baby, as such was in breach of the Speaker's Rules regarding to admittance of strangers. Rising on a point of order, the Member for Homabay Town Constituency (Hon. Peter Kaluma, MP) brought to the attention of the Speaker that it was important not to have the baby separated with the mother and to allow the Member to perform her duty. Some Members termed the act by the Member for Kwale County as an abuse of the House and called for her to be named for gross misconduct that undermined the dignity of the House.

The then presiding officer, Hon. Chris Omulele, MP, the Fourth Chairperson of Committees took cognizance of the unprecedented occurrence and observed that in as much as the Member wished to take care of her child alongside partaking of proceedings in the Chamber, the Chamber was not the right place for the former wish. He therefore directed that the Member immediately withdraws from the Chamber and may return to the Chamber only without the baby.

The Member later took to the media and explained that her action was intended to make a statement and case for lactating mothers who are denied the mothering obligation while at their official duty station. She elected that particular day because the Sitting fell within the World Breastfeeding Week, which is celebrated annually from 1st to 7th of August. She also decried the fact that despite the Parliamentary Service Commission having approved setting up of a crèche for Members of Parliament and staff who are young and still giving birth, the same had not been implemented. In the afternoon sitting of the same day, the Deputy Speaker (Hon. Moses Cheboi, MP) made a Communication from the Chair to address the matter in detail as contained in Annex 1 of this report.



5.3 Amendments to the Standing Orders

Article 124 of the Constitution of Kenya permits each House of Parliament to “... make Standing Orders for the orderly conduct of its proceedings, including the proceedings of its committees.” In parliamentary practice, Standing Orders, also known as rules of procedure, regulate the proceedings of a legislative body and govern the procedures to be adopted in carrying out the mandate of that body. By practice, Standing Orders do not lapse at the end of a session or a term of Parliament and remain in force until the House suspends amends or repeals them, through amendment or review. As parliamentary environments keep evolving, regular reviews of the Standing Orders ensure that the House and its committees continue to operate with efficacy and relevance adapting to the

circumstance of the time. Continuous review and improvement allow for refinement of procedures and keeping pace with emerging trends. The changes may be necessitated by not only the prevailing political organization of the country but also socio-economic realities of the time.

An example of this was experienced in 2020 when the National Assembly realigned its procedures in response to the COVID-19 global pandemic. The House amended its Standing Orders to include a new Part on the *Conduct of Proceedings in Exceptional Circumstances*. The amendment sought to provide for the conduct of plenary and Committee sitting during periods when physical sittings of the House or Committees may not be possible including *declaration of an epidemic, pandemic, extreme natural phenomena, pestilence or an act of terrorism*.

During the term of the 12th Parliament, the National Assembly made the following amendments to the Standing Orders for the orderly proceedings of the House –

- (a) December 2017 – Amendment to increase the membership of Committees for increased representation among Members;
- (b) July 2018 – Amendment of the Standing Orders to reintroduce Questions Time in the proceedings of the House. This as intended to further facilitate the representative and oversight roles of Members of Parliament;
- (c) October 2019 – On the translation of the National Assembly Standing Orders to Kiswahili. This amendment sought to align the Standing Orders to the requirement Article 118 of the Constitution on *Public Access and Participation* while acknowledging the national languages and official languages of Parliament as provided in law(Articles 7 and 120 of the Constitution);
- (d) May 2020 – Amendment of the Standing Orders to provide for the “*conduct of proceedings in exceptional circumstances*.” This was in response to the declaration of the COVID19 as a global pandemic that necessitated virtual proceedings of the House and its Committees during the period;



(e) May 2022 – Regular review of the Standing Orders in line with Standing Order 264 in preparation for the 13th Parliament.



5.4 Attempts to amend the Constitution of Kenya, 2010

Notwithstanding the admirable and far-reaching changes brought about by the Constitution of Kenya 2010, considerable attempts, albeit unsuccessfully have been made in a bid to amend the Constitution.

5.4.1 Parliamentary Attempts to Amend the Constitution of Kenya, (2010)

Parliament has made considerable attempts, in a bid to amend the Constitution of Kenya (2010). These attempts were in the form of introduction of legislations, as follows-

First, was the introduction of the *Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 15 of 2013)*, sponsored by the then **Member for Anaibkoi, the Hon. Samuel Chepkonga, MP**. The Bill sought to amend Article 260 of the Constitution of Kenya in order to remove the offices of Member of Parliament (MP), Member of County Assembly, Judge and Magistrate from the list of designated State offices. The Bill was read for the first time on 1st August 2013 and the Second Reading was undertaken on 11th March 2014. However, the Bill lapsed pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the preceding Session.

Secondly, the **Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.2) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 26 of 2013)**, sponsored by then Member for Samburu East, **the Hon. Lati Lelelit, MP**. The Bill sought to amend Article 204 of the Constitution of Kenya in order to remove the disbursement of the Equalization Fund from the purview of the national government and transfer it to the constituencies in which the marginalized areas exist. The Bill was passed by the House on 1st October 2015 and forwarded to the Senate where the Motion for its Second Reading was negated on 22nd February 2017.

Third, the **Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 1 of 2015)**,

sponsored by the Member for Ugenya, **the Hon. David Ochieng, MP**. The principal objective of the Bill was to change the existing General Elections date for the President, Members of Parliament, Members of County Assemblies, Governors, and Deputy Governors from the second Tuesday of August in every fifth year to the third Monday in December every fifth year. The Bill was however lost at Second Reading on 1st October 2015 after failing to garner the number as required by the constitution.

Fourth, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.2) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 2 of 2015), sponsored by the Member for Homa bay Township, **the Hon. Peter Kaluma, MP**. The Bill was to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the Courts from interfering with matters pending consideration or being proceeded with before Parliament, the County Assemblies or any of their Committees in line with international practice. The Bill was passed on 27th April 2016 and forwarded to the Senate for consideration. The Bill was lost at Second Reading in the Senate on 22nd February 2017.

Fifth, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.3) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 18 of 2015) was sponsored by the then Member for Anabkoi, **the Hon. Samuel Chepkonga, MP**. The Bill sought to Articles 101, 136, 177, and 180 of the Constitution so that elections of members of Parliament and that of the President be held on the third Monday in December after every five years instead of every second Tuesday in August after every five years. The Bill underwent First Reading on 30th April 2014 and Second Reading on diverse dates between 25th October 2016 and 16th November 2016. The Bill lapsed pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

Six, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.4) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 38 of 2015) which was sponsored by the Member for Garissa Township and leader of the Majority Party, **the Hon. Aden Duale, MP**. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend the Constitution to ensure that the membership of the National Assembly and the Senate conforms to the two-thirds gender principle enunciated in Article 81(b) of the Constitution, to give effect to the one-third gender principle through the creation of special seats that will ensure that the gender principle is realized in Parliament for a period of twenty years from the next general election, and to provide that any person who is elected to any House of Parliament or Legislative Assembly by way of nomination shall enjoy such a nomination to a maximum of two terms. The Bill was however lost at Second Reading on 5th May 2016 after failing to garner the constitutional threshold.

Seven, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.5) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 56 of 2015) which was sponsored by the then Member for Rarieda, **the Hon. Nicolas Gumbo, MP**. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend the Constitution in order to allow Members to notify the Speaker in writing of their absence from Parliament as opposed to seeking permission. The Bill was read a First time on 14th October 2015, but later lapsed pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

Eight, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.6) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 64A of 2015) which was sponsored by the Member for Garissa Township and leader of the Majority Party, **the Hon. Aden Duale, MP**. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend Articles 90, 97 and 98 of the Constitution to ensure that the membership of the National Assembly and the Senate conforms to the two-thirds gender principle provided for in Article 81(b) of the Constitution, and give effect to the two-thirds gender principle through the creation of special seats that will ensure that the gender principle is realized in Parliament over a period of twenty years from the next general election. The Bill was read the First on 17th December 2015 and Second Reading taken on diverse dates between 24th May 2017 and 6th June 2017. The Bill lapsed pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

Nine, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 8 of 2016) which

was sponsored by the **Member of Igembe South, the Hon. Mithika Linturi, MP**. The principal objective of the Bill was to give effect to Article 2 (5) of the Constitution which entrenches the general rules of International law as being part of the law of Kenya, assert the immunities recognized under customary law for the President and Deputy President, extend the immunities of the President to the Deputy President, cure inherent contradictions in Article 143 and amend Article 245 in order to ensure Constitutional uniformity and harmony by providing that the approval of the appointment of the Inspector General of the National Police Service shall be undertaken by the National Assembly which is the constitutional body that undertakes approval of all other appointments by the President. The Bill was Read the First time on 20th April 2016, however, the Bill lapsed pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

Ten, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 19 of 2016) which was sponsored by **Hon. Samuel Chepkonga, MP**. The Bill was to amend various provisions of the Constitution dealing with electoral disputes, provide for mechanisms that will facilitate seamless determination of election petitions in future, transfer the function of settlement of electoral disputes, including disputes relating to or arising from nominations from the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) to an independent Tribunal, and extend the period for the determination of Presidential Petitions from fourteen to thirty days to give the Supreme Court sufficient time to not only declare a verdict but to deliver the reasons for the decision along with the verdict. The Bill underwent First Reading on 8th June 2016, but later lapsed pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

Eleven, the Okoa Kenya Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 2015 which was sponsored by the Okoa Kenya Initiative. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend the Constitution in order to entrench the principles of separation of power, increase allocation to county governments from 15% to 45%, entrench right of citizens to a Kenyan Identity Card, to ensure inclusion of counties in land interpretation matters, ensure land and natural resource administration by both levels of government, enhance accountability of electoral processes, enjoin the Senate in national legislation, streamline electoral dispute resolution mechanism, secure the appointment of a third of Cabinet Secretaries from Parliament, secure involvement of the Senate in appointments of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Chief Justice and Judicial Service Commissioners, CRA Chairperson, Auditor General, Controller of Budget and other officials, streamlining of impeachment of deputy governors, introduce the Ward Development Fund and County Security Advisory Council, secure the involvement of the Senate in deploying KDF to areas of the country affected by unrest, among others. The process hit a snag when the initiative failed to obtain IEBC's approval on account of incomprehensible writings and drawings in the Initiative's Signatures Roll. The IEBC ruled that only 891,598 of the 1.6 million signatures complied with requirements, thus failing below the one million signature threshold.

Twelve, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 3 of 2017) which was sponsored by Hon. Boniface Otsiula, MP. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend the Constitution by inserting a new Article 206A to provide for the establishment of the National Constituencies Development Fund and two new Articles 208A and 208B to provide for the establishment of the National Government Affirmative Action Fund and the Parliamentary Oversight Fund, respectively. The Bill underwent First Reading on 25th January 2017, but later lapsed pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

Thirteen, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 4 of 2018) was sponsored by the Leader of the Majority Party. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend the Constitution to ensure that the membership of the National Assembly and the Senate conforms to the two-thirds gender principle provided for in Article 81(b) of the Constitution through the creation of special seats over a period of twenty years from the next general election. The Bill was however lost at Second Reading on 27th February 2019 after failing to garner the constitutional

threshold.

Fourteen, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.2) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 5 of 2018) which was sponsored by **Hon. Chris Wamalwa, MP**. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend Articles 101 (1), 136(2) (a), 177 (1) (a) and 180 (1) of the Constitution by changing the existing date for the general election for members of Parliament, the President, member of County Assembly and the county governors and deputy county governors from second Tuesday of August in every fifth year to third Monday in December in every fifth year. The Bill was however lost at Second Reading on 17th October 2018 after failing to garner the constitutional threshold.

Fifteen, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 19 of 2019) which was sponsored by **Hon. Florence Mutua, MP**. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend Article 90 of the Constitution in order to align it with the proposed amendment to section 35 of the Elections Act which sought to change the timing for submission of party lists by political parties for persons elected under Article 90 of the Constitution from at least forty-five days from the date of general election to within twenty-one days after the date of general election. The Bill underwent First Reading on 3rd April 2019 and Second Reading on various dates between 18th February 2021 and 18th August 2021. It however lapsed in January 2022 pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

Sixteen, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.2) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 40 of 2019) which was sponsored by **Hon. George G.K. Kariuki, MP**. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend Article 97(1)(c) of the Constitution to expressly include Kenyans in the diaspora as a special interest group to be catered for in the party lists from which twelve Members are nominated to the National Assembly. The Bill underwent First Reading on 7th August 2019, but lapsed in January 2022 pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

Seventeen, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.3) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 53 of 2019) which was sponsored by **Hon. Gladys Boss Shollei, MP**. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend the Constitution in order to among other things ensure that the number of Members of Parliament reflect the requirement of Article 27(8) that not more than two-thirds of the members of elective or appointive bodies shall be of the same gender. The Bill further seeks to ensure that the membership of Parliament also reflects the requirement of Article 54(2) of the Constitution that at least five percent of the members of the public in elective and appointive bodies be persons with disabilities. With regard to the Membership of County Assemblies, the Bill seeks to limit the number of representative wards to one thousand four hundred and fifty and provide for the election of one woman for at least every two wards in a County for purposes of gender parity and to remove the provision for post-election gender top-up seats. The Bill was read a first time on 24th July 2019, but lapsed in January 2022 pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

Eighteen, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.4) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 60 of 2019), sponsored by the Chairperson of the Constitutional Implementation Oversight Committee. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend the Constitution so as to among other things restrain the Courts from intervening with matters pending consideration or being proceeded with before Parliament, the County Assemblies, or any of their committees in line with the international practice where courts only intervene after Parliament has executed its mandate. The Bill underwent First Reading on 1st October 2019, but lapsed in January 2022 pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

Nineteen, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.5) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 67 of 2019) which was sponsored by the Chairperson of the Constitutional Implementation Oversight Committee. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend Article 90 of the Constitution in order to make provision for political parties to nominate to the National Assembly or the Senate

presidential and deputy presidential candidates and further to prioritize them in the party lists. The Bill underwent First Reading on 20th November 2019, but later lapsed in January 2022 pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

Twenty, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) (No.6) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 76 of 2019) which was sponsored by Hon. Vincent Mogaka, MP. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend the Constitution to delete reference to the term Cabinet Secretary and substitute with the term minister as was the case with the repealed Constitution and provide for appointment of Ministers from among the Members of Parliament. The Bill underwent First Reading on 4th December 2019, but later lapsed in January 2022 pursuant to the provisions of the Standing Orders since its Second Reading had not been undertaken at the end of the following Session.

5.4.3 Attempts to Amend the Constitution of Kenya, (2010) Through Popular Initiative

Twenty-one, the Punguza Mizigo Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 2019 which was sponsored by the Thirdway Alliance Party led by Dr. Eкуру Aukot. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend the Constitution in order to strengthen devolution, improve service delivery, end gender imbalance, and inequality, demystify the Presidency, reduce the cost of running the Legislature, end the culture of electoral violence, reduce public wage expenditure, enforce integrity, end corruption and theft of public funds, and to reduce the cost of running elections. The Bill was however lost after failing to garner the support of a majority of County Assemblies.

Twenty-two, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 40 of 2020) which was sponsored by Hon. Jeremiah Kioni, MP. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend the Constitution in order to allow the President to appoint Cabinet Secretaries from among Members of Parliament. The amendment further seeks to ensure that the President may assign the Attorney-General the duties of a Cabinet Secretary. The Bill also seeks to amend Article 179 of the Constitution to allow the county governor to appoint members of the county assembly as members of the county executive committee. The amendment to Article 179 further seeks to ensure that members of county executive committees shall be accountable to the people through the county assembly. The First Reading of the Bill was done on 22nd December 2020. The Bill was awaiting Second Reading as of 1st July 2022, and will lapse on 8th August 2022 in line with the Standing Orders of the National Assembly.

Twenty-three, In the year 2020, the Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 2020 which was sponsored by the Building Bridges Initiative Promoters a popular initiative was introduced and passed by the National Assembly. The principal objective of the Bill was to amend the Constitution in order to resolve issues of divisive elections and promote gender equity in governance; strengthen the structure of devolution and increase resource allocation to the counties; broaden mechanisms for all the people of Kenya to benefit from economic growth; harmonize certain roles and functions of the bicameral legislature; fortify national ethos by specifying the responsibilities of citizens, strengthen accountability on public resources and the fight against corruption, among other objectives. The Bill was passed on 6th May 2021 and forwarded to the Senate for consideration and was passed the Bill. The Bill was however declared unconstitutional by the High Court (in May 2021), the Court of Appeal (in August 2021), and the Supreme Court (in March 2022).

5.5 Demise of Former Presidents

5.5.1 Demise of Former President, His Excellency, Hon. Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi

On 10th February, 2020 the House convened a Special Sitting necessitated by the passing on of the second president of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Daniel Toroitich arap Moi. The Hon. Speaker informed the House that His Excellency Daniel Toroitich arap Moi had passed on, on Tuesday, 4th February 2020 while undergoing treatment at the Nairobi Hospital. The late

retired President joined elective politics on 16th October 1955 when he was elected as a Member of the Legislative Council (LegCo) succeeding Hon. John ole Tameno. This was following the first election under the then Constitution (the Lyttleton Constitution), which introduced elected representation for Africans in the Legco. During his tenure in the Legco, he also served as the Parliamentary Secretary for Education, the equivalent of an Assistant Minister at the time. The late retired President Moi was part of the Kenya delegation to the Lancaster House Conference in London, which drew up the country's first post-independent Constitution, and was also a founding member of the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) party.

After Kenya's independence in 1963, the late retired President Moi was elected to Parliament the same year as a Member for Baringo North constituency which later became Baringo Central Constituency. He also served as the Minister for Home Affairs from 1964, and as the third Vice President of Kenya and Leader of Government

Business from 1967, before ascending to the Presidency upon the demise of the first President of the Republic, the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, in August 1978. He made a remarkable parliamentary achievement by serving an uninterrupted term as Member of the National Assembly for forty seven (47) years, first as Member of the Legco from October 18, 1955 to 1962, and later as Member



HE The President Uhuru Kenyatta and the first Lady Margaret Kenyatta view the body of the deceased 3rd president of the Republic of Kenya HE Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi at the Parliament building on 9th February, 2020



of Parliament from 1963 until his retirement in 2002. The late *Mzee* Moi laid in state for three (3) days in Parliament Buildings and was further accorded a state military funeral on Wednesday, 12th February, 2020 at his Kabarak home in Nakuru County.

5.5.2 Demise of Former President, His Excellency, Hon. Mwai Emillio Kibaki

On 27th April, 2022 the House convened a Special Sitting necessitated by the passing on of the third president of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Mwai Emilio Kibaki.

The Hon. Speaker informed the House that His Excellency Mwai Emilio Kibaki had passed on, on Friday, 22nd April 2022 while undergoing treatment at the Nairobi Hospital. His Excellency the retired Third President was born on 15th November 1931 in Gatuyaini village, Othaya Division in the then Nyeri District (now Nyeri County). In 1961, a time around when the country was gearing up for independence,

the late retired President Kibaki returned to Kenya upon a request by the then Secretary General for the Kenya African National Union (KANU), the late Thomas Joseph Mboya and took up a role as an Executive Officer in the party. He is credited for helping to draft Kenya's independence



HE The President Uhuru Kenyatta and the first Lady Margaret Kenyatta pay their last respects to the deceased 4th president of the Republic of Kenya HE Emilio Mwai Kibaki at the State military funeral on Saturday, 30th April, 2022 at his Mweiga home in Nyeri County

Constitution, a role that he would later re-play as the President who shepherded the process that culminated in the promulgation of the 2010 Constitution.

The late retired President Kibaki's long and decorated political career was birthed at independence in 1963, when he vied for and won the parliamentary seat for Donholm Constituency, currently Makadara Constituency. In 1974, the late retired Third President opted to represent the people of his rural home, Othaya, where he contested for and won the seat of Member of Parliament for Othaya Constituency. His impeccable leadership qualities endeared him to the people of Othaya, who re-elected him to Parliament in all the subsequent elections held in 1979, 1983, 1988, 1992, 1997, 2002, and 2007 when he served his final term and retired in March 2013. The late retired President Mwai Kibaki leaves an indelible imprint in the history of Parliament of Kenya as the longest serving Member of Parliament. He has in his honour a half a century of service to the Nation as a Member of Parliament spanning from 1963, when he was first elected, until his retirement in March 2013. During his political career as a Member of Parliament, he rose through the political ranks to become an Assistant Minister, Minister, Vice President, Leader of Official Opposition and took the final bow from politics out as the Third President of the Republic of Kenya.

The late retired Third President will be remembered for major milestones that transformed the country's economic, social and political landscape and in particular developed the Kenya Vision 2030 as an economic Blueprint to serve as a vehicle for accelerating the transformation of the country into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by the year 2030. The late retired President Kibaki will also be remembered for his role in the constitution making process in Kenya. Despite the failed attempt in 2005, the late retired Third President remained resilient, successfully navigated the divergent constitutional views and bequeathed Kenya a new Constitution on 28th August 2010.

The late Kibaki laid in state for three (3) days in Parliament Buildings and was further accorded a state military funeral on Saturday, 30th April, 2022 at his Mweiga home in Nyeri County.

5.6 Conflict of Interest by Members in the Committees

The Hon. Wilson Sossion, MP on his nomination to Parliament by the Orange Democratic Party (ODM) was fully supported by teachers and the labour movements across the country. However, the Teachers Service Commission alleged that his nomination to Parliament is conflicting with the roles undertaken by the Member before he became a Member of Parliament. The Commission went ahead to remove him from the Register of Teachers and further lobbied for removal from all labour movements specifically on matters where the Member is serving at the Departmental Committees on Education & Research and Labour & Welfare.

Consequently, the Member has ceased as (KNUT) Secretary and a teacher after the Labour Court upheld the TSC's decision in the *Employment and Labour Relations Court at Nairobi (Petition No. 224 of 2019) on May 04, 2021* to deregister the Member in a judgment by Justice Nelson Abuodha, citing conflict of interest.

This matter also had an effect in 2018 on the Hon. Omboko Milemba, MP (who has been Chairman of Kenya Union of Post Primary Education Teachers (KUPPET)). The Teachers Service Commission alleged that there is no record to show that Hon. Omboko Milemba, MP resigned in April 2017, to contest a parliamentary seat and that the letter through which the member requested to resign was acknowledged and granted is not a part of the records held by the Commission.

The Member who on behalf of Petitioners; being representatives of the KUPPET, Nairobi Branch and other concerned teachers across the country appeared before the Departmental Committee on Education and Research on October 05, 2021 and presented a petition regarding suspension of Teachers Professional Development (TPD) by the Teachers Service Commission.

5.7 The National Assembly Members Orientation, Induction, and Post-Election Seminars

On 8th August 2017, Kenya held its second General Elections under the Constitution of Kenya (2010). In accordance with the provision of Article 126 of the Constitution, the Twelfth Parliament was scheduled to commence within thirty (30) days after the August 8th General Elections. The Clerk of the National Assembly appointed Members of the Taskforce to steer and coordinate the various tasks ahead of and during the initial days of the next House, including preparing the orientation and induction activities. It was envisaged that the orientation programme should commence before swearing-in day and thereafter, the induction.

The pre swearing-in and familiarization orientation sessions by members elect of the National Assembly was undertaken on Tuesday, 29th August, 2017 and Wednesday 30th August, 2017 in Parliament Buildings, Nairobi. Activities undertaken included making briefs and tours of the chamber and other facilities within Parliament Buildings in preparation for administration of oath. Further, Members Elect were registered having carried the original national identity card or passport; the IEBC Certificate of Election; four recent coloured passport size photographs; and, bio-data/ curriculum vitae before being issued with the Parliamentary Badges.

Article 74 of the Constitution places an obligation on all holders of state offices to take or subscribe to the oath or affirmation of office. In order to comply with this provision of the Constitution, the first business of the new House during its first sitting on Thursday, August 31, 2017 was the administration of Oath or Affirmation of Office to Members that was conducted by the Clerk of the National Assembly, Mr. Michael Sialai, CBS. The first paper laid in the National Assembly was the List of all Members of Parliament as indicated in the Kenya Gazette Notice No. 8239 of 2017 released by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC). Thereafter, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker were elected.

Subsequently, and in pursuant to Article 126 (2) of the Constitution, His Excellency the President notified the nation vide Legal Notice No. 219 of 2017 that the first sitting of the National Assembly would be held at the National Assembly Chambers, Main Parliament Buildings, Nairobi, on Thursday, 31st August, 2017 at 9.00 a.m.

After opening of Parliament, The National Assembly undertook an induction retreat for Members from 17th to 22nd September, 2017 at Intercontinental Hotel Nairobi, Kenya; as a culmination of the deliberations of the induction program of the Twelfth Parliament for the Members of Parliament whose theme was *'Setting the Stage for the Twelfth Parliament – Preparing a Smooth Take-Off'*. Retreat was conducted during a break away rooms for effective interactions and management of large numbers after the official opening on a plenary. The Workshop was fully residential for Members and senior staff; Using a combination of Plenary and Break-Out Sessions conferencing models of facilitation; Utilizing both internal and external resource persons; Having the media as a stakeholder in the induction programme; Official launch of the National Assembly Factsheets by the Speaker of the National Assembly; Organizing the participants (Members) into four Break-Out Sessions (Resource Groups), (namely: Understanding the Rules of Procedure of the House –facilitated by the Directorate of Legislative and Procedural Services; The Committee System –facilitated by the Directorate of Committee Services; Formulation of Laws –facilitated by the Directorate of Legal Services; and, Legislative Budget Oversight –facilitated by the Parliamentary Budget Office); Coordinating the four Resource Groups in such a way that the facilitators and secretariat moved from room to room whilst Members got trained in the same halls; A Family Session (Gala Night) for Members and their Spouses; and, Open and consistent communication between Members, Staff and the Secretariat on all aspects of the induction programme.

During the Induction, the relevant topics of discussion were covered in regard to introduction of Members to Parliament. These included an Overview of the Mandate and Functions of Parliament, Transformative Leadership and the Public Trust, Foreign Relations and Diplomacy for Legislators, Etiquette, Decorum and Public Relations for Legislators, Concurrent Training Sessions, Understanding the Rules of Procedure of the House, The Committee System, Formulation of Laws, Legislative Budget Oversight, National Security and State of Economy in Kenya and Support Services on accessing the Joint Service, Litigation in respect to the National Assembly, (The Do's And Don'ts; Lessons Learnt), the Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training; and, the National Government

Constituencies Development Fund & the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF).

A lot of emphasis was paid the role of the Member of Parliament with aim of ensuring that the members understand the mandate and functions of Parliament and in particular the role of the Members of the National Assembly as well as a discussion on principles of good leadership and transformative leadership. The 12th Parliament with 160 new Members needed to ensure that Members comprehend foreign relations and diplomacy as well as the topic on etiquette, decorum and public relations for legislators. To appreciate these roles better, there were discussions on National Security and the State of the Economy given the oversight role that MP's play in the discharge of their mandate.

This being a new term of Parliament it was imperative that it is brought to the attention of the MP's the support services accorded to members as well as the respective welfare facilities that the honourable members are entitled to receive. Further, the functions of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF) and National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) and how the NGCDF board interacts with elected MP's was notably discussed.

Lastly there was a Gala dinner which allowed the Members to invite their spouses for the session. In this final session of the retreat there were various discussions on practical topics that included a former Member of Parliament's experience as an MP, the experience of a Spouse of a Member of Parliament, working with a politician from the perspective of a former clerk and the topic on a new beginning; *"Fame and social life- striking a balance"*. The forum was not only enriching and informative to the Members but also served it sole purpose of ensuring that the members were well versed with the operations of the National Assembly to allow them to easily and effectively discharge their mandate as is required by the Constitution.

ANNEXES

In addition, the Members of the National Assembly were facilitated with post-election seminars on various dates throughout the Term of Parliament both locally and international forums.

ANNEX 1:
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
12TH PARLIAMENT IN ORDER OF PRECEDENCE

NAME	CONSTITUENCY	PARTY	TERMS SERVED	NOTES
Ghati, Dennitah	Nominated	ODM	2	PWD
Kipchoim, Grace Jelagat	Baringo South	JP	2	
Mumo, Rose Museo	Makueni	WDM-K	2	PWD
Teyiaa, Janet Marania	Kajiado	JP	2	PWD
Wetangula, Timothy Wanyony	Westlands	ODM	2	PWD
Mugambi, James Gichuki	Othaya	JP	1	
Ole Sankok, David	Nominated	JP	1	PWD
Sitienei, Janet Jepkemboi	Turbo	IND	1	PWD
Angwenyi, Jimmy Nuru Ondieki	Kitutu Chache North	JP	5	
Chumel, Samwel Moroto	Kapenguria	JP	4	
Kamanda, Maina	Nominated	JP	4	
Keynan, Wehliye Adan	Eldas	JP	4	
Konchela, Gideon Sitelu	Kilgoris	JP	4	
Maoka, Richard Maore	Igembe North	JP	4	
Mbarire, Cecily	Nominated	JP	4	
Ole Metito, Katoo Judah	Kajiado South	JP	4	
Shaban, Naomi Namsi	Taveta	JP	4	
Wamunyinyi, Athanas Misiko Wafula	Kanduyi	FORD-K	4	
Abdi, Yusuf Hassan	Kamukunji	JP	3	
Ahmed, Shakeel Ahmed Shabbir	Kisumu East	IND	3	
Aluoch, John Olago	Kisumu West	FORD-K	3	
Cheboi, Moses Kipkemboi	Kuresoi North	JP	3	

Duale, Aden Bare	Garissa Township	JP	3	
Ganya, Francis Chachu	North Horr	FAP	3	
Kibunguchy, Enoch Wamalwa	Likuyani	FORD-K	3	
Kilonzo, Charles Mutavi	Yatta	IND	3	
Kimunyah, Amos Muhinga	Kipipiri	JP	3	
Kipkiror, William Cheptumo	Baringo North	JP	3	
Leshoomo, Maison	Samburu	KANU	3	CWR
Lessonet, Moses K.	Eldama Ravine	JP	3	
Mbiuki, Japhet Miriti Kareke	Maara	JP	3	
Munyaka, Victor Kioko	Machakos Town	JP	3	
Ndirangu, Isaac Waihenya	Roysambu	JP	3	
Ng'ongo, Mbadi John	Suba South	ODM	3	
Nyenze, Francis Mwanzia	Kitui West	WDM-K	3	
Odhiambo, Millie Grace Akoth	Suba North	ODM	3	
Onyonka, Richard Momoima	Kitutu Chache South	FORD-K	3	
Sambu, Bernard Alfred Wekesa	Webuye East	ANC	3	
Simiyu, David Eseli	Tongaren	FORD-K	3	
Wanjala, Raphael Bitta Sauti	Budalangi	ODM	3	
Wario, Ali	Bura	JP	3	
Washiali, Benjamin Jomo	Mumias East	JP	3	
Nakuleu, Christopher Doye	Turkana North	JP	3	EALA

Ali, Sharif Athman	Lamu East	JP	2	
Angatia, Ayub Savula	Lugari	ANC	2	
Arama, Samuel	Nakuru Town West	JP	2	
Aramat, Lemanken	Narok East	JP	2	
Arati, Paul Simba	Dagoretti North	ODM	2	
Bady, Bady Twalib	Jomvu	ODM	2	
Bowen, David Kangogo	Marakwet East	JP	2	
Bunyasi, Sakwa John	Nambale	ANC	2	
Chege, Maitu Sabina Wanjiru	Muranga	JP	2	CWR
Chesebe, Fred Kapondi	Mt Elgon	JP	2	
Dawood, Abdul Rahim	North Imenti	JP	2	
Duale, Mohamed Dahir	Dadaab	KANU	2	
Ekomwa, James Lomenen	Turkana South	JP	2	
Emanikor, Joyce Akai	Turkana	JP	2	CWR
Gakuya, James Mwangi	Embakasi North	JP	2	
Gikaria, David	Nakuru Town East	JP	2	
Gimose, Charles Gumini	Hamisi	FORD-K	2	
Hassan, Zuleikha Juma	Kwale	ODM	2	CWR
Ichung'wah, Anthony Kimani	Kikuyu	JP	2	
Injendi, Moses Malulu	Malava	JP	2	
Iringo, Cyprian Kubai	Igembe Central	JP	2	

Kajwang', Francis Tom Joseph	Ruaraka	ODM	2	
Kaluma, George Peter Opondo	Homa Bay Town	ODM	2	
Kanchory, Elijah Memusi	Kajiado Central	ODM	2	
Katana, Aisha Jumwa Karisa	Malindi	ODM	2	
Kega, Mathenge James Kanini	Kieni	JP	2	
Keter, Alfred Kiptoo	Nandi Hills	JP	2	
Kiaraho, David Njuguna	Oi Kalou	JP	2	
Kihara, Jayne Njeri Wanjiru	Naivasha	JP	2	
King'ola, Patrick Makau	Mavoko	WDM-K	2	
Kioni, Jeremiah Ng'ayu	Ndaragwa	JP	2	
Kibiwot, Julius Melly	Tinderet	JP	2	
Kipyegon, Johana Ngeno	Emurua Dikirr	KANU	2	
Kisang, William Kipkemoi	Marakwet West	JP	2	
Koinange, Paul	Kiambaa	JP	2	
Kones, Beatrice. Pauline Cherono	Bomet East	JP	2	
Korere, Sarah Paulata	Laikipia North	JP	2	
Kosgey, Alexander Kimutai Kigen	Emgwen	JP	2	
Koyi, John Waluke	Sirisia	JP	2	
Kuria, Moses Kiarie	Gatundu South	JP	2	
Lentoimaga, Alois Musa	Samburu North	JP	2	

Limo, Kirui Joseph	Kipkelion East	JP	2	
Lomunokol, Mark	Kacheliba	PDR	2	
M'mbaya, Justus Gesito Mugali	Shinyalu	ODM	2	
Maanzo, Daniel Kitonga	Makueni	WDM-K	2	
Manje, Joseph Wathigo	Kajiado North	JP	2	
Masadia, Alfred Agoi	Sabatia	ANC	2	
Mbalu, Jessica Nduku Kiko	Kibwezi East	WDM-K	2	
Mboko, Mishi Juma Khamisi	Likoni	ODM	2	
Mbui, Robert	Kathiani	WDM-K	2	
Mlolwa, Jones Mwagogo	Voi	ODM	2	
Moi, Kipruto	Rongai	KANU	2	
Momanyi, Ben George Orori	Borabu	WDM-K	2	
Mukwe, James Lusweti	Kabuchai	FORD-K	2	
Mule, Stephen Mutinda	Matungulu	WDM-K	2	
Mulu, Benson Makali	Kitui Central	WDM-K	2	
Murgor, James Kipkosgei	Keiyo North	JP	2	
Murungi, Kathuri	South Imenti	IND	2	
Musau, Vincent Musyoka	Mwala	MCCP	2	
Musimba, Patrick Mweu	Kibwezi West	IND	2	
Mutua, Florence Mwikali	Busia	ODM	2	CWR
Mwadime, Andrew	Mwatate	ODM	2	

Mwamkale, William Kamoti	Rabai	ODM	2	
Mwashetani, Khatib Abdallah	Lungalunga	JP	2	
Mwathi, Peter Mungai	Limuru	JP	2	
Naicca, Johnson Many	Mumias West	ODM	2	
Nakara, John Lodepe	Turkana Central	ODM	2	
Nanok, Daniel Epuyo	Turkana West	JP	2	
Nassir, Abdullswamad Sheriff	Mvita	ODM	2	
Ngunjiri, Onesmas Kimani	Bahati	JP	2	
Njagagua, Charles Muriuki	Mbeere North	JP	2	
Njomo, Jude L. Kangethe	Kiambu	JP	2	
Noor, Sophia Abdi	Ijara	PDR	2	
Nuh, Junet Sheikh	Suna East	ODM	2	
Nyaga, Beatrice Nkatha	Tharaka-Nithi	JP	2	CWR
Nyaga, John Muchiri	Manyatta	JP	2	
Nyamai, Rachael Kaki	Kitui South	JP	2	
Nyikal, James Wambura	Seme	ODM	2	
Odanga, Geoffrey Makokha	Matayos	ODM	2	
Oduor, Christine Ombaka	Siaya	ODM	2	CWR
Ogolla, Gideon Ochanda	Bondo	ODM	2	
Okoth, Kenneth Odhiambo	Kibra	ODM	2	
Ole Kenta, Richard Moitalei	Narok North	ODM	2	

Ole Lemein, Korei	Narok South	JP	2	
Omulele, Christopher	Luanda	ODM	2	
Owuor, Joshua Aduma	Nyakach	ODM	2	
Oyioka, John Oroo	Bonchari	PDP	2	
Oyoo, James Onyango	Muhoroni	ODM	2	
Pkosing, David Losiakou	Pokot South	JP	2	
Pukose, Dr Robert	Endebess	JP	2	
Ramadhani, Suleiman Dori	Msambweni	ODM	2	
Raso, Dido Ali	Saku	JP	2	
Robi, Mathias Nyamabe	Kuria West	JP	2	
Serem, Cornelly	Aldai	JP	2	
Serem, Joshua Kutuny	Cherangany	JP	2	
Shimbwa, Omar Mwinyi	Changamwe	ODM	2	
Shinali, Benard Masaka	Ikolomani	JP	2	
Sitati, Daniel Wanyama	Webuye West	JP	2	
Sudi, Oscar Kipchumba	Kapseret	JP	2	
Theuri, George	Embakasi West	JP	2	
Tiren, Silas Kipkoech	Moiben	JP	2	
Tobiko, Peris Pesi	Kajiado East	JP	2	
Tongi, Richard Nyagaka	Nyaribari Chache	JP	2	
Tonui, Ronald Kiprotich	Bomet Central	JP	2	

Tuya, Roselinda Soipan	Narok	JP	2	CWR
Wahome, Alice Muthoni	Kandara	JP	2	
Waititu, Francis Munyua	Juja	JP	2	
Wakhungu, Chrisantus Wamalwa	Kimini	FORD-K	2	
Wandayi, James Opiyo	Ugunja	ODM	2	
Wanga, Gladys Atieno Nyasuna	Homa Bay	ODM	2	CWR
Wangwe, Emmanuel	Navakholo	JP	2	
Wanyama, Janet Nangabo	Trans Nzoia	JP	2	CWR
Wanyonyi, Ferdinard Kevin	Kwanza	FORD-K	2	
Lesuuda, Josephine Naisula	Samburu West	KANU	2	SEN
Liza, Chelule Chepkorir	Nakuru	JP	2	SEN
Ongera, Janet	Kisii	ODM	2	SEN
Wanjira, Martha Wangari	Gilgil	JP	2	SEN
Abdullah, Bashir Sheikh	Mandera North	JP	1	
Abuor, Paul Odalo Mak'Ojuando	Rongo	ODM	1	
Adagala, Beatrice Kahai	Vihiga	ANC	1	CWR
Adan, Safia Sheikh	Marsabit	JP	1	CWR
Alfah, Miruka Ondieki	Bomachoge Chache	KNC	1	
Ali, Adan Haji	Mandera South	JP	1	
Ali, Amin Deddy Mohamed	Laikipia East	JP	1	
Ali, Fatuma Gedi	Wajir	PDR	1	CWR

Amin, Rashid Kassim	Wajir East	WDM-K	1	
Amollo, Paul Otiende	Rarieda	ODM	1	
Arbelle, Marselino Malimo	Laisamis	JP	1	
Atandi, Samuel Onunga	Alego Usonga	ODM	1	
Babu, Owino Paul Ongili	Embakasi East	ODM	1	
Baya, Owen Yaa	Kilifi North	ODM	1	
Buyu, Rozaah Akinyi	Kisumu	ODM	1	CWR
Chebaibai, Jane Jepkorir Kiptoo	Elgeyo/Marakwet	JP	1	CWR
Chepkoech, Joyce Korir	Bomet	JP	1	CWR
Chepkut, William Kamuren Chirchir	Ainabkoi	IND	1	
Chepkwony, Charity Kathambi	Njoro	JP	1	
Cheruiyot, Gladwell Jesire	Baringo	KANU	1	CWR
Gaal, Ahmed Bashane	Tarbaj	PDR	1	
Gachagua, Rigathi	Mathira	JP	1	
Gachobe, Samuel Kinuthia	Subukia	JP	1	
Gakuya, Mercy Wanjiku	Kasarani	JP	1	
Garane, Mohamed Hire	Lagdera	KANU	1	
Gitau, Faith Wairimu	Nyandarua	JP	1	CWR
Githinji, Robert Gichimu	Gichugu	JP	1	
Gk, George Macharia Kariuki	Ndia	JP	1	
Gogo, Lilian Achieng	Rangwe	ODM	1	

Gure, Anab Mohamed	Garissa	JP	1	CWR
Guyo, Ali Wario	Garsen	WDM-K	1	
Hassan, Amina Gedow	Mandera	EFP	1	CWR
Hassan, Kulow Maalim	Banissa	EFP	1	
Hassan, Omar Mohamed Maalim	Mandera East	EFP	1	
Hassan, Rehema	Tana River	MCCP	1	CWR
Hiribae, Said Buya	Galole	FORD-K	1	
Hulufo, Hassan Oda	Isiolo North	KPP	1	
Ibrahim, Abdi Mude	Lafey	EFP	1	
Ibrahim, Ahmed Abdisalan	Wajir North	ODM	1	
Ibrahim, Nasri Sahal	Nominated	FORD - K	1	
Jaldesa, Rehema Dida	Isiolo	JP	1	CWR
Jungle, Patrick Kimani Wainaina	Thika Town	IND	1	
Kabeabea, Josphat Gichunge Mwirabua	Tigania East	PNU	1	
Kamene, Joyce	Machakos	WDM-K	1	CWR
Kamket Kassait, William	Tiaty	KANU	1	
Kandie, Joshua Chepyegon	Baringo Central	MCCP	1	
Karani, Christopher Odhiambo	Ugenya	ODM	1	
Kasalu, Irene Muthoni	Kitui	WDM-K	1	CWR
Katana, Paul Kahindi	Kaloleni	ODM	1	

Kaunya, Edward Oku	Teso North	ANC	1	
Keter, Gideon	Nominated	JP	1	
Kiai, Anthony Githiaka	Mukurweini	JP	1	
Kibeh, Annie Wanjiku	Gatundu North	JP	1	
Kigano, Clement Muturi	Kangema	JP	1	
Kihara, Peter Kimari	Mathioya	JP	1	
Kimani, Francis Kuria	Molo	JP	1	
Kimilu, Joshua Kivinda	Kaiti	WDM-K	1	
Kingara, Simon Nganga	Ruiru	JP	1	
Kingi, Michael Thoyah	Magarini	ODM	1	
Kipkosgei, Joseph Tonui	Kuresoi South	JP	1	
Kirima, Moses Nguchine	Central Imenti	JP	1	
Kitayama, Marwa Kemero Maisori	Kuria East	JP	1	
Kiti, Richard Ken Chonga	Kilifi South	ODM	1	
Kivai, Ernest Ogesi	Vihiga	ANC	1	
Koech, Nelson	Belgut	JP	1	
Kogo, Wilson Kipngetich	Chesumei	JP	1	
Korir, Generali Nixon Kiprotich	Langata	JP	1	
Koros, Benard Kipsengeret	Sigowet/Soin	IND	1	
Kosgei, Hilary Kiplang'at	Kipkelion West	JP	1	
Kositany, Caleb Kipkemei	Soy	JP	1	

Koske, Gideon Kimutai	Chepalungu	CCM	1	
Koskei, Dominic Kipkoech	Sotik	JP	1	
Koskey, Florence Chepngetich	Kericho	JP	1	CWR
Lekumontare, Lentoi Joni L. Jackson	Samburu East	KANU	1	
Leonard, Yegon Brighton	Konoin	JP	1	
Lochakapong, Peter	Sigor	JP	1	
Lomorukai, Jeremiah Ekamais	Loima	ODM	1	
Luyai, Caleb Amisi	Saboti	ODM	1	
Mabonga, Moses Wekesa Mwambu	Bumula	IND	1	
Makokha, Justus Murunga	Matungu	ANC	1	
Mariru, Patrick Kariuki	Laikipia West	JP	1	
Maritim, Sylvanus	Ainamoi	JP	1	
Masara, Peter Francis	Suna West	IND	1	
Mawathe, Julius Musili	Embakasi South	WDM-K	1	
Mbai, Nimrod Mbithuka	Kitui East	JP	1	
Mbogo, Ali Menza	Kisauni	WDM-K	1	
Mboni, David Mwalika	Kitui Rural	CCU	1	
Milemba, Jeremiah Omboko	Emuhaya	ANC	1	
Mishra, Swarup Ranjan	Kesses	JP	1	
Mizighi, Lydia Haika Mnene	Taita Taveta	JP	1	CWR
Mogaka, Vincent Kemosi	West Mugirango	FORD-K	1	

Mohamed, Abdikhaim Osman	Fafi	KANU	1	
Mohamed, Ahmed Kolosh	Wajir West	ODM	1	
Mohamed, Asha Hussein	Mombasa	ODM	1	CWR
Mohamed, Mohamed Ali	Nyali	IND	1	
Mohammed, Lokiru Ali	Turkana East	ODM	1	
Mohammed, Mohamud Sheikh	Wajir South	JP	1	
Momanyi, Jerusha Mongina	Nyamira	JP	1	CWR
Mose, Shadrack John	Kitutu Masaba	JP	1	
Muchira, Michael Mwangi	Ol Jorok	JP	1	
Muhanda, Elsie Busihile	Kakamega	ODM	1	CWR
Mukhwana, Titus Khamala	Lurambi	ANC	1	
Mukuha, Gabriel Kago	Githunguri	JP	1	
Muli, Fabian Kyule	Kangundo	MUUNGANO	1	
Mulyungi, Gideon Mutemi	Mwingi Central	WDM-K	1	
Murugara, George Gitonga	Tharaka	DP	1	
Mutai, Japheth Kiplangat	Bureti	JP	1	
Muthama, Stanley Muiruri	Lamu West	MCCP	1	
Mutua, Didmus Wekesa Barasa	Kimilili	JP	1	
Mutunga, John Kanyuithia	Tigania West	JP	1	
Muturi, Geoffrey Kingagi	Mbeere South	JP	1	
Mwakuwona, Danson Mwashako	Wundanyi	WDM-K	1	

Mwale, Nicholas Scott Tindi	Butere	ANC	1	
Mwalyo, Joshua Mbithi	Masinga	WDM-K	1	
Mwambire, Teddy Ngumbao	Ganze	ODM	1	
Mwangaza, Kawira	Meru	IND	1	CWR
Mwangi, Benjamin Gathiru	Embakasi Central	JP	1	
Mwangi, James Gichuhi	Tetu	JP	1	
Mwangi, Jonah Mburu	Lari	JP	1	
Mwaniki, Ruth W.	Kigumo	JP	1	
Mwanyanje, Gertrude Mbeyu	Kilifi	ODM	1	CWR
Mwirigi, John Paul	Igembe South	IND	1	
Ngirici, Purity Wangui	Kirinyaga	JP	1	CWR
Ngugi, Joseph Nduati	Gatanga	JP	1	
Nguna, Charles Ngusya	Mwingi West	WDM-K	1	
Njagua, Charles Kanyi	Starehe	JP	1	
Njiru, Eric Muchangi	Runyenjes	JP	1	
Njiru, Jane Wanjuki	Embu	JP	1	CWR
Njoroge, Mary Wamaua Waithira	Maragwa	JP	1	
Ntwiga, Patrick Munene	Chuka/ Igambang'ombe	JP	1	
Nyamita, Mark Ogolla	Uriri	ODM	1	
Nyamoko, Joash Nyamache	North Mugirango	JP	1	
Nyoro, Samson Ndindi	Kiharu	JP	1	

Nzambia, Thuddeus Kithua	Kilome	WDM-K	1	
Nzengu, Paul Musyimi	Mwingi North	WDM-K	1	
Nzioka, Erastus Kivasu	Mbooni	ND	1	
Obara, Eve Akinyi	Kabondo Kasipul	ODM	1	
Obiri, Innocent Momanyi	Bobasi	PDP	1	
Obo, Ruweida Mohamed	Lamu	JP	1	CWR
Ochieng, Pamela Awuor	Migori	ODM	1	CWR
Odege, Tom Mboya	Nyatike	ODM	1	
Odhiambo, Elisha Ochieng	Gem	ODM	1	
Oduol, Prof. Jacqueline Adhiambo	Nominated	ODM	1	
Ogutu, Zadoc Abel	Bomachoge Borabu	IND	1	
Okelo, Jared Odoyo	Nyando	ODM	1	
Okuome, Andrew Adipo	Karachuonyo	ODM	1	
Oluoch, Anthony Tom	Mathare	ODM	1	
Ombaki, Ezekiel Machogu	Nyaribari Masaba	NAPK	1	
Omuse, Geoffrey	Teso South	ODM	1	
Omwera, George Aladwa	Makadara	ODM	1	
Onyiego, Silvanus Osoro	South Mugirango	KNC	1	
Osotsi, Godfrey	Nominated	ANC	1	
Ouda, Fred Odhiambo	Kisumu Central	ODM	1	
Oundo, Wilberforce Ojiambo	Funyula	ODM	1	

Owino, John Walter	Awendo	ODM	1	
Owino, Martin Peters	Ndhiwa	ODM	1	
Oyula, Joseph H. Maero	Butula	ODM	1	
Passaris, Esther Muthoni Rosanna	Nairobi City	ODM	1	CWR
Rindikiri, Mugambi Murwithania	Buuri	JP	1	
Rono, Daniel Kipkogei	Keiyo South	JP	1	
Seroney, Sammy Kipkorir	Nominated	WDM - K	1	
Shamalla, Jennifer	Nominated	JP	1	
Shollei, Gladys Jepkosgei-Boss	Uasin Gishu	JP	1	CWR
Shurie, Abdi Omar	Balambala	JP	1	
Sossion, Wilson	Nominated	ODM	1	
Sunkuyia, George Risa	Kajiado West	JP	1	
Tandaza, Kassim Sawa	Matuga	ANC	1	
Tayari, Benjamin Dalu Stephen	Kinango	ODM	1	
Tepo, Abdi Koropu	Isiolo South	KPP	1	
Thuku, Zachary Kwenya	Kinangop	JP	1	
Tomitom, Lilian Cheptoo	West Pokot	JP	1	CWR
Tongoyo, Gabriel Koshal	Narok West	CCM	1	
Tuitoek, Daniel Kamuren	Mogotio	JP	1	
Tum, Tecla Chebet	Nandi	JP	1	CWR
Tuwei, Vincent Kipkurui	Mosop	JP	1	

Wachira, Josphat Kabinga	Mwea	JP	1	
Wachira, Rahab Mukami	Nyeri	JP	1	CWR
Wamacukuru, James Githua Kamau	Kabete	JP	1	
Wambilianga, Catherine Nanjala	Bungoma	FORD-K	1	CWR
Wambugu, John Munene	Kirinyaga Central	JP	1	
Wambugu, Martin Deric Ngunjiri	Nyeri Town	JP	1	
Wamuchomba, Gathoni	Kiambu	JP	1	CWR
Wangaya, Christopher Aseka	Khwisero	ANC	1	
Wario, Qalicha Gufu	Moyale	JP	1	
Waruguru, Catherine Wanjiku	Laikipia	JP	1	CWR
Waweru, John Kiarie	Dagoretti South	JP	1	
Were, Charles Ong'ondo	Kasipul	ODM	1	
Yussuf, Adan Haji	Mandera West	EFP	1	
Yussuf, Mucheke Halima	Nominated	JP	1	

12TH PARLIAMENT

The National Assembly - Elected & Nominated Members as at August 29, 2017

Party	Directly elected	Women Reps	Nominated	Total for NA
JUBILEE PARTY (JP)	140	25	6	171
EEP	4	1	0	5
FAP	1	0	0	1
PDP	2	0	0	2
MCCP	3	1	0	4
PDR	3	1	0	4
KANU	8	2	0	10
PNU	1	0	0	1
KPP	2	0	0	2
DP	1	0	0	1
CCM	2	0	0	2
ND	1	0	0	1
IND	9	1	00	10
S. Total	177	31	6	214
FORD-K	10	1	1	12
ODM	62	11	3	76
ANC	12	1	1	14
WDM-K	19	3	1	23
CCU	1	0	0	1
MUUNGANO	1	0	0	1
KNC	2	0	0	2
NAPK	1	0	0	1
IND	4	0	0	0
S. Total	112	16	6	134
TOTAL	289	47	12	348
<i>**Statistics exclude Kitutu Chache South Constituency</i>				

12TH PARLIAMENT				
The National Assembly - Elected & Nominated Members as at May, 202				
Party	Directly elected	Women Reps	Nominated	Total for NA
JUBILEE PARTY (JP)	139	25	6	170
EEP	4	1	0	5
FAP	1	0	0	1
PDP	1	0	0	1
MCCP	3	1	0	4
PDR	3	1	0	4
KANU	8	2	0	10
PNU	1	0	0	1
KPP	2	0	0	2
DP	1	0	0	1
CCM	2	0	0	2
ND	1	0	0	1
IND	10	1	0	11
UDA	1	0	0	1
PEP	1	0	0	1
S. Total	178	31	6	215
FORD-K	11	1	1	13
ODM	60	11	3	74
ANC	12	1	1	14
WDM-K	19	3	1	23
CCU	1	0	0	1
MUUNGANO	1	0	0	1
KNC	2	0	0	2
NAPK	1	0	0	1
IND	4	0	0	4
MDG	1	0	0	1
S. Total	112	16	6	134
TOTAL	289	47	12	349

PARTY ABBREVIATION	PARTY NAME	No. of MPs Elected
JP	JUBILEE PARTY	170
EFPP	ECONOMIC FREEDOM PARTY	5
FAP	FRONTIER ALLIANCE PARTY	1
IND	INDEPENDENT	15
MCCP	MAENDELEO CHAP CHAP	4
PDR	PARTY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND REFORM	4
KANU	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION	10
PNU	PARTY OF NATIONAL UNITY	1
CCM	CHAMA CHA MASHINANI	2
KPP	KENYA PATRIOTS PARTY	2
ND	NEW DEMOCRATS	1
CCU	CHAMA CHA UZALENDU	1
DP	DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF KENYA	1
KNC	KENYA NATIONAL CONGRESS	2
MUUNGANO	MUUNGANO PARTY	1
NAPK	NATIONAL AGENDA PARTY OF KENYA	1
PDP	PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC PARTY	1
FORD-K	FORUM FOR RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY - KENYA	13
ODM	ORANGE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT	74
ANC	AMANI NATIONAL CONGRESS	14
WDM-K	WIPER DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT - KENYA	23
PEP	PEOPLE'S EMPOWERMENT	1
UDA	UNITED DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	1
MDG	MOVEMENT FOR DEMOCRACY AND GROWTH	1
TOTAL		349

Annex 2:
Women Representation in the National Assembly during the 12th Parliament

DIRECTLY ELECTED FROM CONSTITUENCIES			
	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	PARTY
1	Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei	Turbo	IND
2	Alice Muthoni Wahome	Kandara	JP
3	Annie Wanjiku Kibeh	Gatundu North	JP
4	Beatrice Pauline Cherono Kones	Bomet East	JP
5	Charity Kathambi Chepkwony	Njoro	JP
6	Jayne Njeri Wanjiru Kihara	Naivasha	JP
7	Martha Wangari Wanjira	Gilgil	JP
8	Mary Wamaua Waithira Njoroge	Maragwa	JP
9	Mercy Wanjiku Gakuya	Kasarani	JP
10	Naomi Namsi Shaban	Taveta	JP
11	Peris Pesi Tobiko	Kajiado East	JP
12	Rachael Kaki Nyamai	Kitui South	JP
13	Ruth W Mwaniki	Kigumo	JP
14	Sarah Paulata Korere	Laikipia North	JP
15	Josephine Naisula Lesuuda	Samburu West	KANU
16	Aisha Jumwa Karisa Katana	Malindi	ODM
17	Eve Akinyi Obara	Kabondo Kasipul	ODM
18	Lilian Achieng Gogo	Rangwe	ODM
19	Millie Grace Akoth Odhiambo	Suba North	ODM
20	Mishi Juma Khamisi Mboko	Likoni	ODM
21	Sophia Abdi Noor	Ijara	PDR
22	Jessica Nduku Kiko Mbalu	Kibwezi East	WDM-K
23	Edith Vethi Nyenze	Kitui West	WDM-K

ELECTED IN COUNTIES			
	NAME	COUNTY	PARTY
1	Beatrice Kahai Adagala	Vihiga	ANC
2	Amina Gedow Hassan	Mandera	EFP
3	Catherine Nanjala Wambilianga	Bungoma	FORD-K

4	Kawira Mwangaza	Meru	IND
5	Anab Mohamed Gure	Garissa	JP
6	Beatrice Nkatha Nyaga	Tharaka-Nithi	JP
7	Catherine Wanjiku Waruguru	Laikipia	JP
8	Chelule Chepkorir Liza	Nakuru	JP
9	Faith Wairimu Gitau	Nyandarua	JP
10	Florence Chepngetich Koskey	Kericho	JP
11	Gathoni Wamuchomba	Kiambu	JP
12	Gladys Jepkosgei-Boss Shollei	Uasin Gishu	JP
13	Jane Jepkorir Kiptoo Chebaibai	Elgeyo/Marakwet	JP
14	Jane Wanjuki Njiru	Embu	JP
15	Janet Marania Teyiaa	Kajiado	JP
16	Janet Nangabo Wanyama	Trans Nzoia	JP
17	Jerusha Mongina Momanyi	Nyamira	JP
18	Joyce Akai Emanikor	Turkana	JP
19	Joyce Korir Chepkoech	Bomet	JP
20	Lilian Cheptoo Tomitom	West Pokot	JP
21	Lydia Haika Mnene Mizighi	Taita Taveta	JP
22	Sabina Wanjiru Chege	Muranga	JP
23	Purity Wangui Ngirici	Kirinyaga	JP
24	Rahab Mukami Wachira	Nyeri	JP
25	Rehema Dida Jaldesa	Isiolo	JP
26	Roselinda Soipan Tuya	Narok	JP
27	Ruweida Mohamed Obo	Lamu	JP
28	Safia Sheikh Adan	Marsabit	JP
29	Tecla Chebet Tum	Nandi	JP
30	Gladwell Jesire Cheruiyot	Baringo	KANU
31	Maison Leshoomo	Samburu	KANU
32	Rehema Hassan	Tana River	MCCP
33	Asha Hussein Mohamed	Mombasa	ODM
34	Elsie Busihile Muhanda	Kakamega	ODM
35	Esther Muthoni Rosanna Passaris	Nairobi City	ODM
36	Florence Mwikali Mutua	Busia	ODM
37	Gertrude Mbeyu Mwanyanje	Kilifi	ODM
38	Gladys Atieno Nyasuna Wanga	Homa Bay	ODM

39	Janet Onger	Kisii	ODM
40	Ombaka Christine Oduor	Siaya	ODM
41	Pamela Awuor Ochieng	Migori	ODM
42	Rozaah Akinyi Buyu	Kisumu	ODM
43	Zuleikha Juma Hassan	Kwale	ODM
44	Fatuma Gedi Ali	Wajir	PDR
45	Irene Muthoni Kasalu	Kitui	WDM-K
46	Joyce Kamene	Machakos	WDM-K
47	Rose Museo Mumo	Makueni	WDM-K

NOMINATED WOMEN MPS			
1	Yussuf, Mucheke Halima	Nominated	JP
2	Shamalla, Jeniffer	Nominated	JP
3	Mbarire, Cecily	Nominated	JP
4	Oduol Jacqueline Adhiambo (Prof)	Nominated	ODM
5	Ghati, Denitah	Nominated	ODM
6	Ibrahim Nasri Sahal	Nominated	FORD-K

STATISTICS (%)			
	WOMEN ELECTED	NUMBER	
	IN CONSTITUENCIES	23	
	IN COUNTIES	47	
	NOMINATION	6	
	TOTAL	76	
	Percentage in NA	21.84%	

PER POLITICAL PARTY				
	PARTY	NO.OF WOMEN	% of 76	%of total Membership
	JP	41	54	11.75
	ODM	18	24	5.16
	WDM-K	5	6	1.43
	KANU	3	4	.8
	FORD-K	2	3	.57
	PDR	2	3	.57
	ANC	1	1	.28
	MCCP	1	1	.28
	EFP	1	1	.28
	IND	2	3	.57

Annex 3:
 Statistics of Members of the National Assembly with Disabilities

NO.	MEMBER	CONSTITUENCY/ COUNTY	PARTY
1.	The Hon. David Ole Sankok, MP	Nominated	JP
2.	The Hon. Dennitah Ghati, MP	Nominated	ODM
3.	The Hon. Janet Marania Teyiaa, MP	Kajiado County	JP
4.	The Hon. Rose Museo Mumo, MP	Makueni County	WDM-K
5.	The Hon. Timothy Wanyonyi Wetangula, MP	Westlands	ODM

Annex 4:
House Calendar from 2017-2022

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
TWELFTH PARLIAMENT - (SIXTH SESSION)
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CALENDAR OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FOR 2022 (REGULAR SESSIONS)

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 28 of the National Assembly Standing Orders, by a resolution made on 2nd February, 2022, the National Assembly approved the Calendar of its *Regular Sessions* for the Sixth Session (2022) as set out below-

Tuesday, 25th January, 2022 to Monday, 8th August, 2022

PERIOD	DAYS
FIRST PART	
A. Sitting Days: Tuesday, 25 th January – Thursday, 3 rd March, 2022	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
B. Short Recess: Friday, 4 th March - Monday, 21 st March, 2022	
C. Sitting Days Tuesday, 22 nd March – Thursday, 14 th April, 2022	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
D. Long Recess: Friday, 15 th April - Monday, 9 th May, 2022	
SECOND PART	
E. Sitting Days: Tuesday, 10 th May – Thursday, 9 th June, 2022	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
SINE DIE RECESS Friday, 10 th June - Monday, 8 th August, 2022	
End of Term of the 12 th Parliament :8 th August, 2022 at midnight	

Disclaimer: The House may resolve to hold sittings on other days outside this published Calendar in accordance with the Standing Orders.

MICHAEL R. SIALAI, CBS
CLERK OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
2nd February, 2022

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
TWELFTH PARLIAMENT - (FIFTH SESSION)
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CALENDAR OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REGULAR SESSIONS FOR 2021

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 28 of the National Assembly Standing Orders, by a resolution made on **Wednesday, February 10, 2021**, the National Assembly approved the Calendar of the Assembly's *Regular Sessions* for 2021 as set out in the Schedule-

SCHEDULE

PERIOD	DAYS
9TH FEBRUARY – 2ND DECEMBER, 2021	
FIRST PART	
A. Sitting Days Tuesday, 9 th February – Thursday, 18 th March, 2021	Tuesdays (afternoon) and Thursdays (morning and afternoon)
B. Short Recess: Friday, 19 th March – Monday, 5 th April, 2021	
C. Sitting Days Tuesday, 6 th April – Thursday, 6 th May, 2021	Tuesdays (afternoon) and Thursdays (morning and afternoon)
D. Long Recess: Friday, 7 th May – Monday, 7 th June, 2021	
SECOND PART	
E. Sitting Days Tuesday, 8 th June – Thursday, 8 th July, 2021	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
F. Short Recess: Friday, 9 th July – Monday, 26 th July, 2021	
G. Sitting Days Tuesday, 27 th July – Thursday, 19 th August, 2021	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
H. Long Recess: Friday, 20 th August – Monday, 20 th September, 2021	

THIRD PART	
I. Sitting Days Tuesday, 21 st September – Thursday, 21 st October, 2021	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
J. Short Recess: Friday, 22 nd October – Monday, 8 th November, 2021	
K. Sitting Days Tuesday, 9 th November – Thursday, 2 nd December, 2021	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
L. Long Recess: Friday, 3 rd December, 2021 – Monday, 24 th January, 2022	
Annual Suspension of Committee Sittings from 13th December, 2021 – 24th January, 2022	

Disclaimer: Morning sittings commence at 10 a.m. and end at 1 p.m.; Afternoon sittings commence at 2.30 p.m. and end at 6.30 p.m.; Evening sittings commence at 7.00 p.m. and end at 9.00 p.m. The House may however resolve to hold sittings on other days outside this published Calendar.

MICHAEL R. SIALAI, CBS
CLERK OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
 Wednesday, February 10, 2021

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT- (FOURTH SESSION)

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CALENDAR OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REGULAR SESSIONS FOR 2020

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 28 of the National Assembly Standing Orders, by a resolution made on Tuesday, February 18, 2020, the National Assembly approved the Calendar of the House for 2020 (*Regular Sessions*) as set out in the Schedule-

SCHEDULE

PERIOD	DAYS
13 TH FEBRUARY – 4 TH DECEMBER, 2020	
FIRST PART	
A. Sitting Days Thursday, 13 th February – Thursday, 19 th March, 2020	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
B. Short Recess: Friday, 20 th March – Monday, 6 th April, 2020	
C. Sitting Days Tuesday, 7 th April – Thursday, 30 th April, 2020	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
D. Long Recess: Friday, 1 st May – Monday, 1 st June, 2020	
SECOND PART	
E. Sitting Days Tuesday, 2 nd June – Thursday, 2 nd July, 2020	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
F. Short Recess: Friday, 3 rd July – Monday, 20 th July, 2020	
G. Sitting Days Tuesday, 21 st July – Thursday, 13 th August, 2020	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
H. Long Recess: Friday, 14 th August – Monday, 7 th September, 2020	
THIRD PART	
I. Sitting Days Tuesday, 8 th September – Thursday, 15 th October, 2020	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
J. Short Recess: Friday, 16 th October – Monday, 2 nd November, 2020	

K. Sitting Days Tuesday, 3 rd November – Thursday, 3 rd December, 2020	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
L. Long Recess: Friday, 4 th December, 2020 – Monday, 8 th February, 2021	
Annual Suspension of Committee Sitzings	14 th December, 2020 – 29 th January, 2021

Disclaimer: The House may however resolve to hold sittings in other days outside this published Calendar.

MICHAEL R. SIALAI, EBS
CLERK OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
Tuesday, February 18, 2020

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
TWELFTH PARLIAMENT- (THIRD SESSION)

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CALENDAR OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REGULAR SESSIONS FOR 2019

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 28 of the National Assembly Standing Orders, by a resolution made on Wednesday, February 13, 2019, the National Assembly approved the calendar of the Assembly's *Regular Sessions* for 2019 as set out in the Schedule-

SCHEDULE

PERIOD	DAYS
12TH FEBRUARY – 5TH DECEMBER, 2019	
FIRST PART	
A. Sitting Days Tuesday, 12 th February – Thursday, 28 th March, 2019	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
B. Short Recess: Friday, 29 th March – Monday, 8 th April, 2019	
C. Sitting Days Tuesday, 9 th April – Thursday, 2 nd May, 2019	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
D. Long Recess: Friday, 3 rd May – Monday, 3 rd June, 2019	
SECOND PART	
E. Sitting Days Tuesday, 4 th June – Thursday, 4 th July, 2019	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
F. Short Recess: Friday, 5 th July – Monday, 15 th July, 2019	
G. Sitting Days Tuesday, 16 th July – Thursday, 8 th August, 2019	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
H. Long Recess: Friday, 9 th August – Monday, 9 th September, 2019	
THIRD PART	
I. Sitting Days Tuesday, 10 th September – Thursday, 17 th October, 2019	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
J. Short Recess: Friday, 18 th October – Monday, 28 th October, 2019	

K. Sitting Days Tuesday, 29 th October – Thursday, 5 th December, 2019	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
L. Long Recess: Friday, 6 th December, 2019 – Monday, 10 th February, 2020	

Disclaimer: The House may however resolve to hold sittings in other days outside this published Calendar.

MICHAEL R. SIALAI, EBS
CLERK OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
Wednesday, February 13, 2019

(As amended by the House on Tuesday, 26th March 2019, pursuant to Standing Order 28(4))

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
TWELFTH PARLIAMENT- (SECOND SESSION)
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
CALENDAR OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (2018)

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 28 of the National Assembly Standing Orders, by a resolution made on Wednesday, February 14, 2018, the National Assembly approved the calendar of the Assembly (*Regular Sessions*) for 2018 as set out in the Schedule-

SCHEDULE

PERIOD	DAYS
SECOND SESSION	13TH FEBRUARY 2018 – 6TH DECEMBER, 2018
FIRST PART	
A. Sitting Days Tuesday, 13 th February – Thursday, 29 th March, 2018	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
B. Short Recess: Friday, 30 th March – Monday, 9 th April, 2018	
C. Sitting Days Tuesday, 10 th April – Thursday, 3 rd May, 2018	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
D. Long Recess: Friday, 4 th May – Monday, 4 th June, 2018	
SECOND PART	
E. Sitting Days Tuesday, 5 th June – Thursday, 12 th July, 2018	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
F. Short Recess: Friday, 13 th July – Monday, 23 rd July, 2018	
G. Sitting Days Tuesday, 24 th July – Thursday, 30 th August, 2018	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
H. Long Recess: Friday, 31 st August – Monday, 24 th September, 2018	
THIRD PART	
I. Sitting Days Tuesday, 25 th September – Thursday, 25 th October, 2018	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
TWELFTH PARLIAMENT- (FIRST SESSION)
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
CALENDAR OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY (2017)

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that, pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 28 of the National Assembly Standing Orders, by a resolution made on September 27, 2017, the National Assembly approved the calendar of the Assembly (*Regular Sessions*) for 2017 as set out in the Schedule-

SCHEDULE

PERIOD	DAYS
First Session: First Part	Thursday, 31 st August – Thursday, 7 th December, 2017
A. Sitting Days Thursday, 31 st August – Thursday, 14 th September, 2017 [15 days]	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
B. Short Recess: Friday, 15 th September – Monday, 25 th September, 2017 [11 days]	
C. Sitting Days Tuesday, 26 th September – Thursday, 28 th September, 2017 [3 days]	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
D. Short Recess: Friday, 29 th September – Monday, 9 th October, 2017 [11 days]	
E. Sitting Days Tuesday, 10 th October – Thursday, 12 th October, 2017 [3 days]	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
F. Short Recess: Friday, 13 th October – Monday, 6 th November, 2017 [25 days]	
G. Sitting Days Tuesday, 7 th November – Thursday, 7 th December, 2017 [31 days]	Tuesdays (afternoon), Wednesdays (morning and afternoon) and Thursdays (afternoon)
H. Long Recess: Friday, 8 th December, 2017 – Monday, 12 th February, 2018 [10 weeks]	

Michael R. Sialai, EBS
CLERK OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
27th September, 2017

Annex 5:

Speakers Ruling on Disorderly Conduct of the Hon. Member for Kwale County

“Hon. Members, my attention has been drawn to an incident that happened in today’s Morning Sitting, where a Member walked into the Chamber with an infant. The report filed to me indicates that the Member concealed the baby and entered the Chamber through the emergency exit instead of the main entrance of the Chamber. The Report further indicates that the Member only revealed the baby once she got into the Chamber thus confirming that, that act was premeditated.

Hon. Members, I am informed that the Member, thereafter, claimed that the reason for her action is that there is no breastfeeding station for lactating mothers within the precincts of Parliament. Whereas the Member was ordered to withdraw from the Chamber for the remainder of the day, the action by the Member amounted to gross disorderly conduct in terms of Standing Order No.107A(1)(h). Further, the action of the Member of exposing the infant was, indeed, very insensitive, demeaning and undignified. Whereas such grossly disorderly conduct attracts an immediate punishment for withdrawal from the precincts of the Assembly for a minimum of five days and a maximum of 28 days, I choose to caution and reprimand the Member for Kwale County. In this regard, Hon. (Ms.) Hassan Zuleikha Juma is hereby severely reprimanded and warned to refrain from engaging in such conduct in future.

Hon. Members, may I now clarify that contrary to claims made by the Member, the Office of the Clerk has informed me that the Parliamentary Service Commission has, indeed, set aside a facility within the Parliamentary Square - specifically on the 4th Floor of the Red Cross Building - to cater for lactating mothers, both Members and staff of Parliament. Further, lactating mothers are allowed to bring along their nannies to watch over their babies at the facility while they undertake their official duties. May I also remind Members to always use the main entrance to the Chamber because there is a requirement to bow when entering or leaving the Chamber. This House is accordingly informed. Thank you. With the foregoing guidance by the Deputy Speaker, the matter was settled

Annex 6: Speakers Ruling on Processing of Legislative proposals

“Hon. Members, you will recall that on Thursday, 8th October 2020, during the Afternoon Sitting, the Member for Mathare, Hon. Anthony Oluoch, rose on a point of order seeking my direction on a number of issues. The gist of his point of order revolved around the processing of legislative proposals originated by individual Members and their eventual consideration once published into Bills, if at all. The Member lamented on the slow manner in which Members’ legislative proposals are processed and took issue with the apparent stifling of the legislative mandate of Members and the House by the Budget and Appropriations Committee and Departmental Committees which are required to scrutinise Members’ legislative proposals and recommend to the Speaker whether the proposals should be proceeded with or published into Bills.

Hon. Members, having considered the substance of the issues raised by Hon. Oluoch, I have isolated three (3) key questions that would require my direction. These are:

1. Whether the House has authority in respect of a decision on whether or not to proceed with or publish a legislative proposal;
2. What value does money-Bill certification and authorisation stage and pre-publication scrutiny add to the legislative process and whether the Committee’s decision on a legislative proposal upon pre-publication scrutiny is final; and,
3. Whether a Member may reintroduce a legislative proposal after a negative decision by a Committee of the House.

Hon. Members, before I respond to the issues raised, it should be noted that the process of drafting a Bill involves several stages. The first stage is the drafting stage which entails the legislative proposal being prepared by the Directorate of Legal Services and reviewed in consultation with the respective Member. It is here that the Member confirms the draft proposal *vis-à-vis* his or her initial idea. Once drafted, the legislative proposal is submitted to the Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) for money-Bill certification. Proposals that are found to have money-Bill aspects are committed to the Budget and Appropriations Committee for its recommendation in accordance with Article 114 of the Constitution. Where the PBO certifies that a legislative proposal does not contain any money-Bill aspects, the proposal is committed to the relevant departmental committee for pre-publication scrutiny and relevant sectorial input. Ordinarily, the recommendation of the relevant committee is key in guiding the Speaker to make a determination on whether to publish a legislative proposal or not.

Hon. Members, statistics before me indicate that a total of 313 individual Members’ legislative proposals have so far been proposed in the Twelfth Parliament. Of these, 91 are currently at the drafting stage while nine have been submitted to PBO for money-Bill certification.

A total of 42 legislative proposals which were determined to contain money-Bill aspects are currently pending before the Budget and Appropriations Committee. On the other hand, 69 legislative proposals are being considered before the relevant departmental committees after either being considered by the Budget and Appropriations Committee and recommended to be proceeded with or after having been determined as not containing any money-Bill aspects. In the course of considering the legislative proposals, the Budget and Appropriations Committee and the various departmental committees have recommended that 31 proposals should either not be proceeded with or published on the considered advice of the National Treasury or on account of relevant sectorial concerns.

Finally, 63 legislative proposals have so far either been recommended for publication, approved for publication by my office, or published as Bills that are now at different stages of consideration by the House. Eight of the proposals initially approved for processing have been withdrawn by the Members concerned. As you will note from the above statistics, Hon. Members, a total of 111 legislative proposals are before the Budget and Appropriations Committee and the various departmental committees. This represents nearly half of all the personal legislative outputs of individual Members to date.

Just for your information, Hon. Members, of the proposals that have been published into Bills, one has been assented to, two have been passed and are undergoing preparation for assent, four have been concluded by the House and are currently undergoing consideration in the Senate, five are awaiting Committee of the whole House, 45 are awaiting or undergoing Second Reading, four have been lost and two have been withdrawn by the Members who introduced them.

There has been some progress in consideration of Members' Bills, and the House Business Committee has resolved to continue prioritising them in coming weeks, and has gone as far as moving a Motion to allow that Thursday Morning Sittings during this part of the Session be reserved specifically for individual Members' business to clear the backlog.

On the first issue relating to whether the House has authority in respect of the process of a legislative proposal, Members will recall that before the 10th Parliament, Members wishing to introduce a Bill had to seek leave of the House by way of a Motion. The House would then take a vote on whether the proposal was to be proceeded with or not. This procedure was done away with during the review of the Standing Orders in 2008. A new procedure was then introduced that gave the Speaker the power to determine whether a legislative proposal was to be proceeded with or not based on the recommendation of the Clerk as to conformity to format and style.

However, after several years in operation and the new Constitution coming into force, a need arose for the establishment of a mechanism to sieve legislative work before its consideration by the plenary of the House. This was especially with regard to the confirmation with the money-Bill aspects of legislative proposals, its constitutionality or otherwise, and its conformity with the drafting format and style of the House to ensure consistence in legislative outputs. The Standing Orders were accordingly reviewed and during the 11th Parliament, the current system of pre-publication scrutiny that I have described above was introduced.

Hon. Members, allow me now to respond to the second and third matters raised by Hon. Oluoch. To begin with, on whether the Committee's decision on a legislative proposal upon pre-publication scrutiny is final, I wish to categorically state that it is not. Why do I say so? First, where the attention of the House Business Committee is drawn to the fact that the Budget and Appropriations Committee has recommended that a significant number of legislative proposals to be proceeded with and the proposals remain stuck in departmental committees, the House Business Committee has always risen to the occasion and sought the resolution of the House to cause the proposals to be published. Members may recall that on 21st February 2019, the then Leader of the Majority Party, Hon. Aden Duale, moved a Motion, on behalf of the House Business Committee, that sought the resolution of the House for the publication of thirty (30) legislative proposals whose consideration was inordinately delayed by various departmental committees. The Motion was approved and saw the publication of the Bills, some of which have since been passed by the House. Therefore, the recommendation of departmental committees in respect of a legislative proposal is not final or binding as to the fate of a proposal.

Secondly, Hon. Members, a cursory reading of Standing Order No. 114 readily reveals the discretion that the House has granted the Speaker with regard to any recommendation made by a

departmental committee on a legislative proposal. The Speaker has the discretion to agree or not to agree with the recommendations of the relevant committee. Indeed, on a few occasions, and for considered reasons, I have disagreed with the decision of a departmental committee on a legislative proposal. As an example, in the 11th Parliament, the then Member for Baringo County, Hon. Grace Kiptui, sought to amend the Basic Education Act of 2013 to provide for the distribution of free sanitary towels to every girl-child enrolled in a public basic education institution upon attaining puberty. Whereas the Budget and Appropriations Committee recommended that the legislative proposal be proceeded with, the Departmental Committee on Education, Research and Technology recommended that it should not be published. This was ostensibly on the basis that the Government had already established a sanitary towels programme in the country. Having considered the matter, I directed the publication of the proposal against the recommendation of the Committee. At the time, my determination was informed by, among other things, the fact that the proposal did not offend the Constitution or contradict or duplicate any existing law. It was also my view then, which view I still hold, that rejecting a proposal by a Member without relevant and weighty reasons amounts to curtailing the Member's constitutional right to legislate. The recommendation by the Departmental Committee on Education, Research and Technology to shelve the proposal on account of the Government's programme would only leave the matter at the mercies of Government policy which is unpredictable and can be terminated at any time as opposed to legislation. I felt that the Committee was becoming a roadblock as they had raised no constitutional or legal issues but rather, were making administrative arguments for the administration.

Similarly, during the 11th Parliament, it is on record that my determination on the fate of the Persons with Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2013, sponsored by the then Member for Nyandarua County, Hon. Wanjiku Muhia, the National Employment Authority Bill, 2015 sponsored by the then nominated Member, Hon. Johnson Sakaja, the Banking (Amendment) Bill sponsored by the Member for Kiambu Constituency, Hon. Jude Njomo and the Engineering Technologists and Technicians Bill sponsored by the then Member for Bomet County, Hon. Cecilia Ng'etich, countermanded the recommendations made by the respective departmental committees. All of these proposals were subsequently passed by the House and assented into law.

Hon. Members, the practice world over is that whenever Speakers are faced with a situation where they have to decide between a policy and a proposed legislation, they tend to rule in favour of legislation since it asserts the authority of the House. The above two scenarios exemplified by the actions of the House Business Committee and of the Speaker conform to a long held parliamentary tradition that, whenever the Speaker is confronted by a choice between the House, a Committee or an individual Member of the House, he always chooses the House for resolution.

Hon. Members, I hasten to caution that the discretion that the House has lent the Speaker ought not to be construed by Members as a convenient avenue of circumventing the carefully woven fabric of the committee system under the Standing Orders. Majority of the work of the House is conducted in committees which have at their disposal relevant sectorial experience and expertise in their respective mandates and the assistance of competent technical officers both from within and outside Parliament. Accordingly, a decision to countermand the recommendation from a Committee of the House should be viewed as an exception and not the rule.

Consequently, in the exceptional circumstance where a Member is genuinely aggrieved by the recommendation of a committee or the manner in which his or her legislative output is being processed by a committee, two secondary avenues for seeking direction or redress exist. First, and with regard to inordinate delays in the consideration or processing of a legislative proposal, the Member may move the House Business Committee to seek a resolution of the House for the advancement of its legislative mandate. Secondly, where a committee has made an adverse recommendation with regard to a legislative proposal, the Member may provide the Speaker

with relevant information to inform his consideration of the Report and recommendation of the Departmental Committee.

From the foregoing, you will note that the discretion granted to the Speaker by Standing Order No.114 is only with regard to the recommendation made by the departmental committees. Hon. Members, as you are aware, the pre-publication scrutiny in our current legislative process has two steps namely: money-Bill certification and consideration by the relevant committee. If a legislative proposal is determined to have money-Bill aspects contemplated under Article No.114 of the Constitution, it is forwarded to the Budget and Appropriations Committee for consideration and recommendation in consultation with the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury. On the other hand, if the proposal is determined not to have any money-Bill aspects, the Standing Orders require the Speaker to forward it to the relevant committee for initial consideration. In considering a legislative proposal, the relevant committee checks on such issues as constitutionality, existing provisions in law or conflict with other existing law without proposed amendment or repeal.

As to whether that process adds value, I wish to state as follows: Firstly, Article 114 of the Constitution is a constitutional requirement. It is not a procedure or step that the House has a decision over as the House may proceed “only in accordance with the recommendation of the Budget and Appropriations Committee after taking into account the views of the Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury”.

Therefore, there is no question as to whether the process is necessary or not. Indeed, Article 114 of the Constitution expressly requires the House to only proceed with the consideration of a money bill in line with the recommendation of a committee mandated with that task and after taking into account the views of the Cabinet Secretary responsible for finance. This House has, in its Standing Orders, mandated the Budget and Appropriations Committee as the relevant committee contemplated by the Constitution. Consequently, the Speaker has no discretion with regard to the recommendation made by the Budget and Appropriations Committee on a proposal that has been certified to contain money-Bill aspects.

Hon. Members, on the third question of whether a Member can reintroduce a legislative proposal after a negative decision by the relevant committee, I note that the Standing Orders do prohibit the reintroduction of a legislative proposal in the same or an enriched form. The United States of America (USA) Congress publishes approximately 2,000 bills every year.

The practice is conscious of the fact that not all the published Bills will be considered by the House, or be concluded if at all considered. However, it is the duty of the processes of any legislature to not only facilitate Members to undertake their duty, but to also facilitate the display of the performance of that very duty.

Undeniably, not all Bills that are published become law. Some Bills are published to cause an action, resolve issues of concern to the people or elicit national debate on the subject. For instance, in the Ninth Parliament, the then Member for Konoin, Hon. (Dr.) Julius Kones, sponsored the Tea (Amendment) Bill with the intention of causing the Executive to take certain actions in the tea sector. No sooner had the Bill been published than the Executive, not only went ahead to take administrative actions to address concerns in the tea sector at the time, but also introduced a concurrent Bill. No wonder, after Senator Cheruiyot published his Tea Bill and action started in both Houses, the Executive started pushing for changes in the tea sector.

Similarly, during the Eleventh Parliament, the then Member for Mukurweini, Hon. Kabando wa Kabando, proposed an amendment to the Central Bank Act to require the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) to put in place mechanisms to enable the public to participate in Government securities

through electronic means and in lower minimum denominations. Soon, thereafter, the CBK instituted measures that saw the reduction of the minimum investment in Government securities from Kshs50,000 to Kshs3,000 and the introduction of phone-based trading in those securities.

Therefore, I am convinced that we should make our processes less difficult and ensure that they are facilitative to Members. As the Speaker, I will not hesitate to disagree with a committee where it is being unnecessarily obstructive.

Hon. Members, whereas the Member has raised valid questions that have constitutional grounding particularly in respect to Articles 94 and 95 of the Constitution on the role of Parliament, the processes in question are ingrained in the Standing Orders and derived from constitutional requirements. At present, no catastrophic or terminal failure has revealed itself with regard to the functioning of the committee system and the pre-publication scrutiny procedure established by the House to sieve the legislative works submitted for consideration by the plenary.

Despite appreciating that the structure of the committee system is firm, I am constrained to admit that the statistics of the legislative work of individual Members pending before the Budget and Appropriations Committee and the various departmental committees are worrying. If they are left unchecked, they may indeed disillusion the affected Members and discourage others from exercising their constitutional mandate to legislate. It is, therefore, my finding that some departmental committees are misapplying the provisions of Standing Order No. 114 on pre-publication scrutiny. The intention was not for the departmental committees to curtail the legislative authority of the House or to stop Members from publishing Bills but, rather to facilitate them in this endeavour. I am, indeed, concerned by the high number of legislative proposals that have been lying in departmental committees for far too long. Some of them have been before committees for over a year. For instance, on 17th October 2019, the Committee deferred making a decision on a legislative proposal by Hon. George Kariuki, MP, titled: The Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, 2019. That decision is still pending one year down the line. This is a blatant abuse of the parliamentary process and should not be allowed.

In any case, should the Committee find difficulty in getting views of the Cabinet Secretary as required, the same should be reported to allow the House to make an appropriate resolution in the circumstances.

Hon. Members, to ensure the processing of these proposals one way or the other, and to safeguard the authority of the House, I hereby direct as follows:

1. THAT, all departmental committees have until 3rd November 2020 to consider all legislative proposals before them, whose 21 days have expired and make their recommendations known to me on or before 3rd November, 2020.
2. THAT, failure to comply with the above-mentioned directive will leave the House Business Committee with no other option but to follow the precedent set in 2019 by immediately seeking an order of the House for authorisation to have the Bills published as legislative proposals.
3. THAT, the Procedure and House Rules Committee relooks at the Standing Order No. 114 and related provisions of the Standing Orders in respect of the value especially with regard to the role of departmental committees in pre-publication scrutiny. This is bearing in mind that once published, the same Bills are still committed back to the same committees for consideration, including conducting public participation. In making its recommendations, the Procedure and House Rules Committee should consider providing for an appellate mechanism during the pre-publication stage and before a recommendation is made to the Speaker.
4. THAT, at least once a week, the Clerk to publish, on the parliamentary website, the

list of Members' legislative proposals which have been drafted and are awaiting the money-Bill recommendation or are undergoing pre-publication scrutiny in committees and brief the House Business Committee on regular basis on the same.

I thank you, Hon. Members.

This Ruling marked a turning point in processing of individual Members' legislative proposals and caused a sharp rise in the number of individual Members Bills that were published and introduced for First Reading consequent to the Speaker's Ruling.

Annex 7:

Speakers Ruling on Fate of Individual Members Bill Pending Before Committees of the House

Hon. Members Order! We are going to the second segment. However, before we go there Hon. Members, I wish to make a Communication because of various concerns that have been raised by several Members on the fate of the individual Members' Bills pending before Committees of the House.

Honourable Members, you will recall that in September 2020, I did update the House on the status of Bills sponsored by individual Members that were pending before various Committees of the House. At the time, forty-five (45) such Bills had been published and were at different stages of processing, with twenty-four (24) Bills having been considered by Committees and reports thereof tabled in the House.

Honourable Members, in the same breath, I wish to apprise the House that, as at today, sixty (60) individual Members' Bills are currently before the House at various stages of consideration. For clarity, the said Bills are at the following various stages:-

- (1) Five (5) are awaiting Committee of the whole House;
- (2) Four (4) are currently undergoing Second Reading;
- (3) Fifty (50) are awaiting Second Reading; and,
- (4) One (1) is awaiting First Reading.

Honourable Members, of interest are the fifty-four (54) Bills that are awaiting Second Reading. During its regular review of business pending before the House for purposes of prioritising consideration, the House Business Committee observed that out of the fifty-four (54) Bills awaiting Second Reading, Reports on consideration of Bills by the relevant committees pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 127, in respect of twenty eight (28) Bills were yet to be tabled in the House as here below:

- (1) Bills before the Departmental Committee on Communication, Information and Innovation –
 - (i) The Kenya Communication and Information (Amendment Bill) No. 2 (Bill No. 61 of 2019) by Hon. Malulu Injendi, MP which was read for the First Time on 2nd October 2019.
 - (ii) The Information Communication Technology Practitioners Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 38 of 2020) by Hon. Godfrey Osotsi, MP, which was read a First Time on 22nd December 2020; and,
 - (iii) The Computer Misuse and Cybercrimes (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 11 of 2021) by Hon. Aden Duale, EGH, MP, which was read a First Time on 9th June 2021.

(2) Bills before the Departmental Committee on Education and Research. Hon. Members, each committee Chairperson should note the number of Bills that are pending before their Committee. Further, I will be making some several direction over this. In Education and Research the Bills are as follows;

- (i) The Higher Education Loans Board (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 29 of 2020) by Hon. Gideon Keter, MP, having been read a First Time on 8th October 2020 and,
- (ii) The Higher Education Loans Board (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 37 of 2020) by Hon. John Paul Mwirigi, MP, which was read a First Time on 9th June 2021.

(3) Bills before the Departmental Committee on Finance and National Planning. Can I just indicate that they are 10 in total as follows:

- (i) The Public Finance Management (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 22 of

- 2019) by Hon. Kimani Ichung'wah, MP, which was read a First Time on 2nd May 2019;
- (ii) The County Governments' Retirement Scheme Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 29 of 2019) by Hon. Chachu Ganya, MP, having been read a First Time on 8th May 2019;
 - (iii) The Parliamentary Pensions (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 56 of 2019) by Hon. Wangari Mwaniki, MP, which was read a First Time on 24th July 2019;
 - (iv) The Pensions (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 26 of 2020) by Hon. Didmus Wekesa Barasa, MP, which was read a First Time on 10th September 2020;
 - (v) The Public Procurement and Asset Disposal (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 34 of 2020) by Hon. Richard Tongi, MP having been read a First Time on 22nd December 2020;
 - (vi) The Public Debt Management Authority Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 36 of 2020) by Hon. Sakwa J. Bunyasi, MP, which was read a First Time on 22nd December 2020;
 - (vii) The Kenya Deposit Insurance (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 43 of 2020) by Hon. Abdul Rahim Dawood, MP, which was read a First Time on 9th June 2021;
 - (viii) The Central Bank of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 47 of 2020) by Hon. Gideon Keter, MP, having been read a First Time on 25th January 2021;
 - (ix) The Public Procurement and Asset Disposal (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 49 of 2020) by Hon. Benjamin Gathiru Mwangi, MP which was read a First Time on 9th June 2021; and
 - (x) The Poverty Eradication Authority Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 13 of 2020) by Hon. John Waluke Koyi, MP, having been read a First Time on 11th June 2021.
- (4) Bills pending before the Departmental Committee on Health are a total of six in the following order:
- (i) The Kenya Food and Drugs Authority Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 31 of 2019) by Hon. (Dr.) Robert Pukose, MP, which was read a First Time on 2nd May 2019;
 - (ii) The Radiographers Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 47 of 2019) by Hon. Sabina Chege, MP, which was read a First Time on 11th September 2019 and it is noted here that she is also the Chairperson of that Committee and therefore delaying her own Bill.
 - (iii) The Health (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 28 of 2020) by Hon. Alice Wahome, MP, which was read a First Time on 8th October 2020;
 - (iv) The Community Health Workers Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 30 of 2020) by Hon. Martin Peters Owino, MP, which was read a First Time on 22nd December 2020;
 - (v) The Pharmacy and Poisons (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 1 of 2021) by Hon. Alfred Kiptoo Keter, MP, which was read a First Time on 9th June 2021; and,
 - (vi) The Health (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 14 of 2021) by Hon. Mwambu Mabongah, MP, having been read a First Time on 9th June 2021.
- (5) Bills pending before the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs in total are five. Hon. Kajwang' the Vice Chairman is not here.
- (i) The Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 76 of 2019) by Hon. Vincent Mogaka, MP, which was read a First Time on 4th December 2019;
 - (ii) The Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 24 of 2020) by Hon. Gathoni Wamuchomba, MP, having been read a First Time on 10th September 2020;
 - (iii) The Constitution of Kenya (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 40 of 2020) by Hon. Jeremiah Kioni, MP, which was read a First Time on 22nd December 2020;
 - (iv) The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 41 of 2020) by Hon. Nelson Koech, MP, which was read a First Time on 25th February 2021; and,
 - (v) The Public Participation (No. 2) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 71 of 2019) by Hon. Chris Wamalwa, MP, which was read a First Time on 30th October 2019.

(6) Bills pending before the Departmental Committee on Labour and Social Welfare are three in total as follows:

- (i) The Breastfeeding Mothers Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 74 of 2019) by Hon. Sabina W. Chege, MP, having been read a First Time on 6th November 2019;
- (ii) The Children (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 46 of 2020) by Hon. George Peter Kaluma, MP, which was read a First Time on 22nd December 2020; and,
- (iii) The Institute of Social Work Professionals Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 31 of 2020) by Hon. Joshua Kivinda Kimilu, MP, which was read a First Time on 22nd December 2020.

(7) With respect to the Departmental Committee on Transport, Public Works and Housing, records indicate that only one Individual Member's Bill is pending tabling of report. This is The National Construction Authority (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 45 of 2020) sponsored by Hon. David Gikaria, MP, which was read a First Time on 9th June 2021.

Hon. Members, as you may have noticed, some Bills that have been pending before the respective Committees were introduced in the House during the Third Session; that is 2019. They have been pending for that long and now stand the risk of lapsing at the end of the Fifth Session pursuant to the provisions of Standing Order 141 (Lapsing and re-introduction of Bills) as read together with the resolution of the House of 3rd December 2020. This is regrettably unfortunate and might be construed by the sponsors of the affected Bill as a calculated attempt by Committees to stifle their constitutional mandate of legislating.

Hon. Members, let it not be lost to Committees that indeed, Standing Order 127 (4) obligates a committee to which a Bill is committed to report to the House within 21 calendar days of such committal.

Whereas the said Standing Order permits the House Business Committee to schedule Second Reading of a Bill after 21 days even if the relevant committee has not tabled a report on the Bill, the importance of having Committee reports on Bills before commencement of Second Reading needs not be over-emphasised.

For the information of Members, Committee reports on Bills not only inform and enrich debate on the Bill, but also most importantly, espouse the views and recommendations of the public, which legitimises the legislative process and cushions the House from judicial review for failing to comply with provisions under Article 118 of the Constitution (Public Access and Participation).

Hon. Members, I also hasten to remind Committees of the ramifications of Standing Order 127(5) regarding failure to table reports on Bills within the stipulated timeline. For clarity, the said Standing Order provides as follows –

“If for any reason, at commencement of Second Reading the report has not been presented, the Committee concerned shall report progress to the House, and the failure to present the report shall be noted by the Liaison Committee for necessary action”.

I therefore encourage Committees to have fidelity on the dictates of Standing Order 127, which is intended to enrich the law-making process rather than mete punishment to Committees for non-compliance.

Hon. Members, the leadership of the House, through the House Business Committee, continues to play its part in ensuring that individual Members' legislative business is considered and concluded. You may be aware of the progressive measures that the leadership has consistently instituted to accelerate processing of individual Members' Bills and prioritise their consideration by the House.

You may recall that in February 2019, upon a resolution of the House Business Committee, I ordered publication of 30 individual Members' legislative proposals that had over-stayed in Committees during pre-publication scrutiny. In that Session, the number of individual Members' Bills shot steeply.

On 8th June 2021, the House Business Committee moved this House to resolve to accord priority to individual Members' business during the Sittings of the House every Thursday Afternoon. Further, the House Business Committee has proposed to the House to alter its Calendar for Fifth Session so as to extend the upcoming recess from two to three weeks.

Hon. Members, the intention of the leadership is largely to avail more time to Committees to consider Bills pending before them, and submit reports to the House, having undertaken public participation as required under Article 118 of the Constitution as read together with Standing Order 127(3). I therefore encourage Chairpersons of the concerned Committees to endeavour to prioritise the listed Bills during the recess period and table their Reports in the House as soon as possible. This will enable the House Business Committee to also prioritise the Bills for consideration at Second Reading and subsequent stages by the House in good time.

Having said that, Hon. Members, it is important to take note that, some of the individual Members' Bills awaiting Second Reading have already been overtaken by events. They include, but may not necessarily be limited to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2019 and the Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill, 2020, both sponsored by Hon. Jude Njomo, MP. Further, there may be Bills whose sponsors no longer have the interest to pursue for one reason or the other. Whereas it is the responsibility of the sponsor to cause the withdrawal, in accordance with Standing Order 140, the relevant Committees have a duty to report to the House such developments.

Hon. Members, from a review of individual Members' Bills awaiting Second Reading, the House Business Committee observed that certain Bills, such as the one to amend the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act and another to amend the Public Finance Management Act, are similar in nature.

As such, the Committee will take a decision on which Bills to schedule first, the import of which is that the other Bill might fall. With regard to individual Members' Bills seeking to amend the Constitution, I urge the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs to take a deliberate decision on the said Bills and make appropriate recommendations to the House on how to proceed with those Bills, having undertaken public participation in cases where that has not been done.

Hon. Members, allow me to also speak to the Bills referred to the Budget and Appropriations Committee for determination of 'money Bill' implication in accordance with Article 114(2) of the Constitution and Standing Order 114(3)(b), before being referred to the relevant Departmental Committees for consideration. I urge the Committee to hasten the processing of such Bills and make appropriate recommendations to the House.

Further, and so as to keep the House abreast on business before Committees, I direct the Liaison Committee, which is responsible for coordinating the operations of all Committees, to provide regular reports of pending business before all Committees on Thursdays of every sitting week by way of a Statement. The Committee is further directed to impress upon Committees of the House to prioritize consideration of Bills pending before them.

- (1) In summary, Hon. Members, I wish to guide as follows – THAT, all Committees should priorities consideration of individual Members' Bills and any other Bills referred to them during the recess and table reports thereof as soon as the House resumes sittings

from 3rd August 2021. Further, they are directed to prioritize consideration of Bills pending before them in their work plans for the Financial Year 2021/22 as a matter of principle;

- (2) THAT, in the case of several Bills seeking to amend similar laws, the House Business Committee shall determine which of the Bills to schedule for Second Reading and subsequent stages, the import of which the other Bills might fall;
- (3) THAT, the Liaison Committee is henceforth directed to be reporting to the House on the status of business pending before all Committees by way of a Statement to be made in the House every last Thursday of each month whenever the House is in session.

The Committees and indeed the House are accordingly guided. I thank you, Hon. Member