

HAPPY
MADARAKA DAY

FRIDAY, 29TH MAY 2020

OXYGÈNE

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THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS OUT, FINALLY

“

Don't let your ambitions of tomorrow cloud what you must do today. Because what you do today is what shall determine where you shall be tomorrow.



As the purge in the Jubilee Party continued, President Uhuru Kenyatta spoke out for the first time about his vision for his last two years in power, and implied that the work to get rid of disloyal members of the party has his blessings.

His most telling statement was: “Don’t let your ambitions of tomorrow cloud what you must do today. Because what you do today is what shall determine where you shall be tomorrow.”

That was taken as a roundabout reference to the driven ambition of his deputy, William Ruto, that is seen to be the cause of the apparent fall-out between the two. The President’s concern, he said, has been that there has not been enough attention on the promises the party made to Kenyans in 2013 and 2017.

In private conversations with friends and some journalists this week, the Deputy President suggested he will not change his approach, which has been to let the talking be done by his lieutenants and to maintain silence.

While there had been rumours of the fallout, the tough action on his lieutenants during the COVID-19 period have confirmed that there is indeed some disagreement.

From his statements, one can expect Ruto not to resign, as some have suggested he should, and continue backing the President, albeit without the shows of solidarity that were there in their first term in charge and during the campaigns.

The Deputy President had long ago told elected representatives from the Rift Valley that he expected the President, or his community, to go back on supporting him as he seeks the presidency. It is therefore likely that he has a plan on how to adjust to the political changes now unfolding.

ON REOPENING, OFFICIALS BRACE FOR THE RISK

Education Ministry officials are facing a major headache: If they open and an infection is suspected or confirmed in a school situation, it could become chaotic and attract such an ill reputation and a new crisis.

They have come to the view that it is better to wait out for the Ministry of Health to understand the situation enough to give concrete go-ahead rather than work with possible scenarios. They reckon that one mistake would be one mistake too many and would be too costly; and that it’s therefore wiser to buy time.

The sentiment over the past two weeks has pointed in the direction of a partial reopening of the economy to prevent a total collapse of sectors of the economy that have been suffering.

Already, the Kenya Private Sector Alliance has pushed for a gradual and partial reopening, fearful that some sectors may never recover.

The warning by the Central Bank of Kenya that Small and Medium Enterprises could collapse by the end of June also informs these fears.

The risk, which the Education ministry officials considered, is that a wave of infections, with children taking the disease back home, is however very real.

They are also considering the fact, evident from the increased numbers of infected as an increase in testing, that the disease has been in the population for long undetected and perhaps not as deadly as anticipated.

A CASE FOR RE-OPENING THE KENYAN ECONOMY



The COVID19 pandemic has led to tragic loss of life as well as human suffering from illness, loss of jobs and livelihoods, and disruption of supply chains. It has also interrupted business and global economic stability.

How we started

Since the first COVID case was reported in Kenya, on 12th March, 2020, the Government, like in many countries instituted measures aimed at curbing the spread of the virus such as:

- the nationwide dusk-to-dawn curfew;
- banning of inter-county travel;
- complete lockdown of certain places such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale and Mandera as well as
- localized closure and restriction of movement into and out of Eastleigh (Nairobi) and Old Town (Mombasa).

Fiscal and financial interventions

In order to cushion its citizenry, the Government has availed Kes. 29.1 Billion to support lending, especially to tourism, transport and communication, real estate, trade and agriculture sectors as a result of lowering the Cash Reserve Ration (CRR).

Other fiscal policy measures taken have included:

- waiving charges on transfers of money from mobile money bank account to electronic wallet. This has led to an increase in e-wallet transactions by 488,000 transactions per week, valued at Kes. 166 million;
- tax cuts on payroll;
- an increase to the upper cap for the residential income subject to the 10 percent tax rate from Kes. 10 million to Kes.15 million. Consequently, landlords with an income between Kes. 10 million and Kes. 15 million per annum now have access to lower tax rates.

Owing to these monetary, fiscal and legislative measures deployed largely in March and April 2020, the country's economy has soldiered on remaining fairly stable despite the deteriorating global economic outlook.

Overall cost to the economy

However, despite this somewhat positive outlook, Kenya, like many developing countries cannot sustain a prolonged lockdown.

The well intentioned measures in place to curb the spread of the virus such as night curfew, travel restrictions, and closure of schools, bars and restaurants have negatively impacted on domestic demand and supply, trade and the economy as a whole.

Looking into the crystal glass

According to information provided by the Data Driven Innovation Laboratory (as of 26th April 2020), the Data-Driven Prediction is that COVID-19 will end in Kenya on 08th September 2020 with significant reduction of up to 97% being experienced in July, 2020. This, of course, is largely dependent on measures put in place to curb the spread of the virus.

The National Treasury, in its 2020 Budget Policy Statement, noted a lower than expected growth in 2019 at 5.6% against a target of 6.2%. With the onset and continued spread of Covid-19 virus in the country this growth rate is likely to be revised further downwards to about 2% to 3%. Indeed, per the latest World Bank Kenya Economic Update (KEU) it is predicted that the growth in 2020 will average 1.5 percent in the baseline scenario, with a potential downside scenario of a contraction to 1.0 percent, if COVID-19 related disruptions in economic activity last longer.

In addition to the human lives lost and at risk as a result of the pandemic, a report prepared by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection in March 2020, indicated that all the 133,657 lost jobs so far are in the formal sector and the number excludes employees on unpaid leave and those who have taken pay cuts. The most affected employees and businesses are in manufacturing sector, a key pillar of the Jubilee Administration's Big Four Agenda.

- Further, about 300,000 workers in the tourism sector are also staring at possible job losses in May and June if the situation does not improve; while
- in horticulture and floriculture industry, 50,000 workers have been sent on unpaid leave while 900 others from four different firms have been given redundancy notices.
- In the transport sector, 90,600 people have been affected following restrictions on movement in and out of Nairobi, Mombasa, Kwale and Kilifi counties.
- About 58.1 per cent of Kenyans in informal employment have been affected because most of their businesses rely on imports from China.

Further, in the aviation sector which is one of the most impacted, it is estimated that airlines globally are set to lose up to Kes. 11.3 trillion (\$113 billion) in passenger revenues.

- Kenya Airways projects losing at least Kes. 800 million a month.
- Moreover, the country will face reduced tourism earnings due to global travel restrictions and slowdown in remittance inflows.

These are just but a few examples of the adverse impact that the

pandemic is having on the overall economy. Keeping in mind that Kenya is 3-4 months behind the global contagion curve, measures are urgently needed to revive the economy while avoiding the looming recession.

WHO's take

There are many opinions on how and when economies should re-open. The World Health Organization (WHO) in its recent statement stated that for countries to reopen/ resume, there must have been no reported case of the disease or death for at least 14 days. In addition, it warned that to completely eradicate COVID-19 would take a long time, suggesting that rapid finding, testing and isolation of cases would be the most apt measure to prevent the spread.

So far, Kenya has tested 70,172 samples total as at 28th May 2020, 77 days since the first case was reported in the country! Whereas we recognize the efforts being made to increase testing, and the intensified calls for persons to voluntarily submit themselves for testing, there are significant concerns over the country's capacity to upscale the service and meet the demand in a manner that would facilitate a full re-opening of the economy.

Grey Skies & Hard Questions...

With a dim economic outlook and with no vaccine or cure in sight Kenya, like many countries, is expected to re-open its economy soon.

The question then that follows is how and more importantly, what measures will be in place to curb the spread of COVID and manage any resurgence or spike in numbers.

We are acutely aware that unanticipated large-scale community transmission of COVID-19 could disrupt domestic economic activity more severely and reduce growth below the baseline.

Food for Thought

Whatever measures are taken or considered should factor in key considerations including the reality that Kenya's recovery is by and large hinged on the impact that Covid-19 will have on the global economic system.

The integration of the global trading system and the fact that Kenya is a net importer, coupled with growing indebtedness of many African countries (which are key trading allies and are also 3-4 months behind the global contagion curve) is going to test the limits of the policies in place or under consideration.

Moreover, per the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) report of 27th May, 2020 there are growing risks associated with the US-China trade tensions which could forestall overall global economic recovery. This should also be considered.

That said, per estimates provided by the World Bank as at the end of April 2020, Kenya's medium-term growth is projected to rebound fast (to about 5.6 percent over the medium term), on assumption that investor confidence will be restored soon after the COVID-19 pandemic is contained.

Proposals on how to go about it...

a. Intervention in Resource Allocation

In the immediate, more resource allocation is needed to increase the number of people being tested daily so as to get the real picture of the transmission of COVID and to know whether the curve is still rising or has reached the peak.

This can be done as part of the Government's Universal Health Coverage programme which will play a critical role in mass testing and in ensuring Kenyans have the health care services they need during and post the pandemic.

The additional resources can be allocated through the ongoing budget process or proposed in a supplementary budget.

Currently, despite the pandemic, the health budget was reduced by KES 12 billion (10.6%) in the second supplementary budget compared with the 2019/20 first supplementary budget.

However, this reduction has been offset albeit not fully by the KES 10.6 billion increase in the 2020/21 estimates. This means that while health needs are likely to escalate in 2020/21 due to coronavirus pandemic, the

Ministry of Health will have a slightly smaller budget (by KES 1.59 billion) compared with the allocation it had before the pandemic i.e. at the time of the first supplementary budget in December 2019.

b. Disease Surveillance and Response Interventions

Secondly, the Disease Surveillance and Response sub-programme also needs to be resourced well to ensure that any new cases are reported well in advance and Covid-19 emergency protocols are implemented to prevent a second wave, and potentially another lockdown.

Presently, this sub-programme has been allocated Kes 2.7 billion which is the same as the amount allocated to it in the 2019/20 second supplementary budget. The allocation is equivalent to 2.3% of the total health budget despite the rising numbers in the country.

Earlier in the year, the national government prepared its coronavirus contingency plan to facilitate preparedness, early detection and response to the pandemic. The cost of implementing the contingency plan was estimated at US\$82 million (KES 8.7 billion at current exchange rate). Due to financial constraints, 61% of the cost has been funded by a World Bank/International Development Association credit of US\$50 million. In addition, in May 2020, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved the disbursement of US\$739 million (KES 78.3 billion) to Kenya under the Rapid Credit Facility to enable the country to cover its urgent balance of payment needs resulting from the coronavirus pandemic.

Whereas measures have been taken to bridge the financial gap (borrowing), concerns arise over increased public debt which crossed the KES 6 trillion mark in December 2019.

This underscores the importance of strengthening the health system and the government's capacity to respond to health emergencies without having to rely heavily on external funding.

c. A segmented and Gradual Approach

With safety measures and appropriate emergency response protocols, including tracing, in place, a segmented and gradual approach to re-opening the economy would be Kenya's safest bet.

The phased approach would ensure that Government would be able to control and put safety measures in place to mitigate the risk of a resurgence in new infections.

One method that could be considered would be a county-by-county approach- with the counties reporting the fewest numbers having the night curfew being lifted entirely; while in highly impacted counties such as Nairobi and Mombasa having a reduction of curfew hours for non-essential services.

The purpose of this would be to increase workforce productivity while allowing for a phased return to work.

This should be in tandem with a review of the inter-county travel ban to reignite local trade (e.g. selling of farm produce, collection of waste material for recycling (e.g. between Nairobi and Machakos counties); activate domestic tourism; etc.

d. A sectoral approach

Another approach could be a sectorial. This would include a clear analysis of not only sectors most impacted by the pandemic but also, investments needed to accelerate recovery and estimated timelines for return on investment.

Using this approach, more credence would be given to Private Sector's capacity turn the economy around with the support of Government by creating an enabling business environment e.g. through fiscal and legislative measures such economic stimulus packages for MSMEs, tax incentives, reduction in fees and licences etc.

Way Forward

Whichever direction the Government chooses to go a multi-stakeholder engagement approach will be critical towards its success.

It is imperative that Government and Private Sector partner in a timely and comprehensive manner to develop guidelines and operating procedures that mitigate the risk of new infections and embed the same in the jointly developed strategies on how to reopen the economy.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND TRADE SECTOR ROUND UP



KENYA

Monetary Policy Committee Meeting (MPC)

The Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) met on May 27, 2020. The Committee noted that the policy measures adopted in March and April were having the intended effect on the economy, and are still being transmitted. The MPC decided to retain the Central Bank Rate (CBR) at 7.00 percent because the current accommodative monetary policy stance remains appropriate.

In last month's meeting, the Monetary Policy Committee made a 25-basis point cut in the base rate, to seven percent from 7.5 percent, which marked the fourth straight cut in the rate since the November 2019 meeting.

Request for comments on the Draft Kenya Development Bank Bill, 2020

The Cabinet approved the merger of Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation (ICDC), IDB Capital Limited and Tourism Finance Corporation (TFC) to form the Kenya Development Bank (KDB) in line with the recommendation by the 2013 Presidential Taskforce on Parastatal Reforms. This single cross-sector Development Finance Institution (DFI) will play a catalytic role in Kenya's Economic Development by providing long-term financing and financial, investment and business advisory services to meet objectives under vision 2030 and to support implementation of the Big 4 Projects.

A draft bill, the draft Kenya Development Bank Bill, 2020 has been developed to facilitate the merger. The bill is for an Act of Parliament that will provide for the establishment of the Kenya Development Bank. The principal function of the Bank shall be to facilitate the industrial and economic development of Kenya by the initiation, assistance or expansion of industrial, commercial or other undertakings and enterprises.

All representations and memoranda should be received on or before Friday 19th June 2020 at 4:00p.m.

Representations and written memoranda may be submitted by email to kdbbill@treasury.go.ke addressed to the Principal Secretary, National Treasury.

Hand delivered memoranda and representations may be delivered at the National Treasury Building, 2nd Floor (Room 230) "Directorate of Public Investments and Portfolio Management". The Bill can be downloaded at www.treasury.go.ke

Call for Suggestions to the CS, National Treasury and Planning for consideration while preparing the FY 2020/21 Budget Statement

The Cabinet Secretary for the National Treasury and Planning, Hon. (Amb.) Ukur Yatani, EGH will be delivering the Budget Statement for the FY 2020/21 to Parliament on 11th June 2020.

While finalizing the Statement, the Cabinet Secretary would appreciate contributions and ideas on policy and tax measures from Kenyans for the FY 2020/21 Budget.

In this respect, Kenyans are asked to share specific or general tips for the FY 2020/21 Budget Statement to the email budgetstatement@treasury.go.ke with a copy to budgetstatement@gmail.com by close of business on 3rd June 2020. The proposals should be centered on the following broad areas:

- Measures to support Kenyans and businesses affected by job losses, increased operating costs, and reduced demand occasioned by the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Ways to secure the livelihoods of daily wage earners particularly those affected by the health interventions that were implemented as part of disease spread mitigation.

Dividend Reduction

Dividends paid out to multinationals for their controlling stakes in Nairobi Securities Exchange-listed firms are set to drop by 21 percent this year as a few blue-chips reduced their payouts by significant amounts.

Multinational firms including Vodacom Group, Diageo Plc, WPP Plc and BAT Plc have received or are set to get a total of KES 38.4 billion (approx. USD 359 million) based on the latest distribution announcements.

The Prompt Payment Bill, 2020 Highlights

The Prompt Payment Bill, 2020, a bill co-sponsored by Senators Farhiya Haji and Johnson Sakaja will require a procuring entity to pay for the goods, works or services provided by the prescribed payment date.

Public entities will pay interest calculated at the Central Bank base rate for late payment to suppliers of goods and services. The Bill comes at a time county and national governments are struggling to clear huge debts owed to suppliers of goods and services.





RWANDA

Kigali Businesses struggle despite lifting of some lockdown restrictions

The coronavirus outbreak has continued to push many small and medium enterprises on the edge even as the government recently lifted some lockdown restriction, allowing some businesses to resume operations. Business operators in Kigali's Central Business District said that they are still struggling to shore up their cash flow with customer movements still restricted.

Cashless Taxi payments

All taxi motos operating in Kigali will from 1 June 2020, use only cashless payment platforms when charging their clients, according to Rwanda Utilities Regulatory Authority. This is part of the efforts to reduce the risk of spreading Covid-19 through cash handling.

UGANDA

Uganda requests for optional use of Naivasha inland container depot

Kampala has faulted Nairobi's decision to move clearance of all transit cargo from Mombasa to Naivasha despite an array of incentives that include 30-day free storage period. Ugandan minister of Works and Transport Katumba Wamala, in a letter to his Kenyan counterpart last Friday, protested Kenya's move and wants use of Naivasha inland container depot to be optional.

Rains threaten coffee quality

The quality of Uganda's coffee crop may decline in the coming months as heavy rains across the east African nation have reduced the amount of sunshine necessary for bean drying, an industry official told Reuters on Wednesday. Uganda is Africa's largest exporter of coffee followed by Ethiopia and grows mostly robusta variety.

KENYA GAZETTE REVIEW



LEGISLATIVE SUPPLEMENTS, 2020

- The Public Order (State Curfew) (Extension) (Variation) Order, 2020
- The Public Health (COVID-19 Restriction of Movement of Persons and Related Measures) (Mombasa County) (Extension) Order (No. 2), 2020
- The Public Health (COVID-19 Restriction of Movement of Persons and Related Measures) (Kilifi County) (Extension) Order (No. 2), 2020
- The Public Health (COVID-19 Restriction of Movement of Persons and Related Measures) (Kwale County) (Extension) Order (No. 2), 2020
- The Public Health (COVID-19 Restriction of Movement of Persons and Related Measures) (Eastleigh Area) (Extension) Order (No. 2), 2020
- The Public Health (COVID-19 Restriction of Movement of Persons and Related Measures) (Mombasa Old Town) (Extension) Order, 2020
- The Crops (Tea Industry) Regulations, 2020

National Assembly Bills, 2020

- The Poverty Eradication Authority Bill, 2020

PUBLIC SECTOR

Appointments

- The Cabinet Secretary for Tourism and Wildlife has established the National Tourism and Hospitality Protocols Taskforce.
- The Cabinet Secretary for Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development has appointed Wilfred Nyakwanya Marube to be the Chief Executive Officer for the Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency.
- The National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board has appointed, with the approval of the National Assembly, the members of National Government Constituency Development Fund Committees in 180 constituencies.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURING SECTOR

KCAA Applications for Variation or Issue of Air Service Licences

- KCAA has gazetted a list of applicants who have applied for various air service licences.

KEPHIS authorised private analyst, private inspectors and private entity

- The Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) has gazetted authorised private analysts, private inspectors and private entities.

FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

Revocation of Fund Manager License

- Allan Gray Kenya Limited has notified the Capital Markets Authority of their intention to cease operation of licensed activities and the Authority has accepted the request for revocation of license.

Completion of part development plan

- PDP No. KAPI5012020101-Proposed Site for extension of Koilot Secondary School.

Proposed construction 320 Units of residential apartment and associated facilities L.R. No. 1/183 in Kilimani area along Argwings Kodhek Road, Nairobi City County

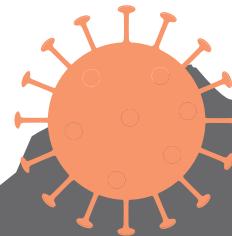
- Savanna Clinker Limited, is proposing a Staroot Company Limited, proposes to construct residential apartments on L.R. No. 1/183 in Kilimani area along Argwings Kodhek Road in Nairobi City County.



KEEPING YOUR FINGER ON THE PULSE

CURRENT STATISTICS

QUICK FACTS



74,003

samples tested so far



1,745

confirmed Corona
Cases in Kenya



438

Recoveries



62

Deaths

As at 29/05/2020

It is understood that data represented here on Covid-19 is rapidly fluid and data may have changed at the time of its publication

WHAT THE COVID-19 RESPONSE HAS TAUGHT US ABOUT THE CRITICAL ROLE OF COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS



By George Oele¹

While the terms Community Health Workers (CHW) and Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) have been used interchangeably to mean the same thing, in Kenya, the use of the term 'volunteer' means that they are not required to be compensated. This is the case in many other African countries where CHWs or CHVs are not paid for the vital health services they provide to their communities. They should indeed be paid.

In 2018, the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended that CHWs should be assigned a targeted population size that should impact their productivity, coverage and health outcomes. Prominent among the many challenges that have continued to result in poor CHW performance is an excessive workload, often indirectly linked to an increased population size served by each CHW.

In Kenya, CHWs operate within a structure of 500 people or 100 households. However, this has been surpassed to over 200 households due to the vastness of some parts of the country and high attrition due to the lack of support and motivation from the formal health system.

The emergence of COVID-19 globally has refocused attention to CHWs as the most easily accessible and available workforce to step in to turn off the tap of community transmission. Community transmission has increasingly been seen as aggravating the devastating effects of the disease on the economy and social fabrics of the society world over.

CHWs are a Game-Changer

A global and local lack of adequate equipment and resources to empower and adequately equip health care workers for the COVID-19 response has caused fear among health care workers based on their risk of exposure to the disease. This has presented a challenge in tracing contacts of COVID-19 patients as well as surveillance provided at the community level. However, CHWs are playing a pivotal role in reducing the threat of transmission through the household-to-household search of case contacts and referring them for testing with the support of local administration and the national surveillance team.

In South Africa, over 28,000 CHWs are involved in active case finding by going house-to-house in vulnerable communities screening and testing communities to find cases. In Kenya 63,350 CHWs have been sensitised on COVID-19. They have reached over 5.5million households with COVID-19 prevention messages, conducting contact tracing and reporting new cases to the authorities for further health action.

Contact Tracing and Behaviour Change Champions

The Government of Kenya has developed clear protocols for CHWs in recognition of their role in contact tracing in aid of the COVID-19 response.

They are expected to follow up anyone who has:

- touched the patient's body fluids (blood, vomit, saliva, urine, faeces);
- had direct physical contact with the body of the patient (alive/dead);
- touched or cleaned the linens or clothes of the patient;
- slept or eaten in the same household as the patient;
- been breastfed by the patient (i.e. babies); and
- health care workers who have suffered a needle-stick injury from a contaminated instrument while attending to a probable or confirmed COVID-19 patient.

For them to perform these tasks, the CHWs are expected to have access to:

- personal protective equipment (PPE), including face masks, gloves, gowns, face shields, and goggles;
- respiratory support supplies and equipment;
- 70% alcohol-based hand sanitisers;
- transport for on-spot response teams and
- a community-based ambulance for referrals.

All these requirements are not supplied in proportionate quantities to their needs and use.

Amref Health Africa has long recognised the value of CHWs in creating lasting health change in Africa. That is why we are in support of Kenya's Community Health Services Bill 2020 that is currently in Parliament. The CHS Bill seeks to entrench community health workers into the health system for ease of planning and resource allocation and investment by the state to mitigate the perpetual misuse of this group of frontline workforce that plays a critical role in regular community health service delivery and also in times of a pandemic such as the case of the COVID-19 emergency response.

The current debate as to whether CHWs should be remunerated and recognised not only does a great disservice to this group of frontline health workers, but it also has a huge bearing on the nation's response to any other emerging pandemics. It is time to get our heads out of the sand and stand with CHWs as they are a game-changer in Kenya's efforts to provide its citizens with the highest attainable standards of health.

¹Community Health Specialist, Amref Health Africa



PARLIAMENTARY ROUND UP

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ROUND UP

The National Assembly is on recess.

SENATE ROUND UP

Messages

- The Equalization Fund Bill, (National Assembly Bill No.43 of 2019) has been referred to the Senate from the National Assembly. The Bill will be listed for First Reading on Tuesday, 2nd June, 2020.

Papers

- The Railway City Development Authority Order, Legal Notice No. 88 of 2020.
- The Seventh Progress Report of the Ad-hoc Committee on Covid-19 Situation in Kenya
- Report on The Pandemic Response and Management Bill (Senate Bills No.6 of 2020)

Second Reading

- The Reproductive Healthcare Bill (Senate Bills No.23 of 2019)

Declaration of Vacancy in the Office of Deputy Speaker of the Senate

- The Clerk issued a Gazette notice on Tuesday, 26th May, 2020, to notify and invite interested Senators to submit their nomination papers for election to the Office of the Deputy Speaker.
- The election of the Deputy Speaker of the Senate will take place on Tuesday, 2nd June, 2020 at 2.30 p.m.

Motion

- The adoption of the Sixth Progress Report of the Ad-Hoc Committee on the COVID-19 situation in Kenya, laid on the Table of the Senate on Tuesday, 19th May, 2020.





COUNTY ROUNDUP

COUNTY ROUNDUP

SIAYA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor has established the Siaya County Budget and Economic Forum. The Governor has appointed the Chairperson and Members of the Siaya County Public Service Board.
WAJIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor has appointed Ibrahim Abdi Mohamed as the County Executive Committee Member for Finance and Economic Planning.
MANDERA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Governor has approved the transfer of some functions to be undertaken by the Elwak Municipality with effect from the 1st June, 2020. The Governor has established the Mandera County Covid-19 Emergency Response Fund Committee. Regular sittings of the County Assembly shall resume in the County Assembly Chamber on Tuesday, 2nd June, 2020 at 9.00 a.m.
MACHAKOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County Assembly of Machakos Speaker has appointed 5th June, 2020 as a day for special sitting of the County Assembly of Machakos. The sitting shall be held at County Hall along Mwatu wa Ngoma Road, Machakos Town, Machakos County, from 10.00 a.m.
KISUMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County Assembly of Kisumu has appointed Beatrice Akinyi Odongo as Vice Chairperson to be a member of the County Assembly Service Board.
NYAMIRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County Assembly has developed the calendar for the Second Assembly, Fourth Session.
NYANDARUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County Executive Committee Member for Health Services in the County Government of Nyandarua, has gazetted health facilities for purposes of provision of healthcare services within the county.





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