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THE SENATE

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT - THIRD SESSION

**REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND
SOCIAL WELFARE ON THE 12TH SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON
THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES HELD AT THE
UN HEADQUARTERS' - NEW YORK, USA
FROM 11TH TO 13, JUNE, 2019**

**CLERK'S CHAMBERS
THE SENATE
PARLIAMENT OF KENYA
NAIROBI**

OCTOBER, 2019

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ABBREVIATIONS

CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
UNCRPD	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
U.N	United Nations
H.E	His/hers Excellency
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
DESA	Department of Economic and Social Affairs
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
ICRC	The International Committee of the Red Cross
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
UN-Women	The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
IT'S	World Health Organization
ESCAP	the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programmed
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum
DPOs	Disabled Persons Organizations
Sen.	Senator
M.P	Member of Parliament

PREFACE

1. The Standing Committee on Labour and Social Welfare was constituted in December, 2017 during the First Session of the Twelfth (12th) Parliament pursuant to the provisions of Senate standing order 218.

The Committee is mandated to consider all matters related to: *manpower and human resources planning, pension, gender, culture and social welfare, youth, National Youth Service, children's welfare; national heritage, betting, lotteries and sports, public entertainment, public amenities and recreation.*

2. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees -

- a) Ministry of Labour and Social Protection;
- b) Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs; and
- c) Ministry of Sports and Heritage.

3. The Committee comprises the following Members:

1. Sen. Sakaja Johnson Arthur, CBS, MP	-Chairperson
2. Sen. (Dr.) Milgo Alice Chepkorir, MP	-Vice Chairperson
3. Sen. Madzayo Stewart Mwachiru, MP	-Member
4. Sen. Poghisio Samuel Losuron, EGS, MP	-Member
5. Sen. (Dr.) Mwaura Isaac, CBS, MP	-Member
6. Sen. Cherarkey Samson Kiprotich, MP	-Member
7. Sen. Makori Beatrice Kwamboka, MP	-Member
8. Sen. (Dr.) Gertrude Musuruve Inimah, MP	-Member
9. Sen. Petronila Were Lokorio, MP	-Member

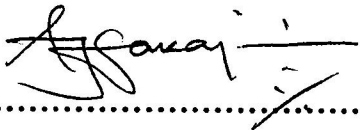
The following Members of the Committee constituted the delegation that attended the 12th Session of the State Parties to the Convention of Rights of Persons Living with Disabilities held in New York, USA from 11th to 13th June, 2019 -

- 1) Sen. (Dr.) Mwaura Isaac, CBS -Member, and
- 2) Sen. (Dr.) Gertrude Musuruve -Member

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Standing Committee on Labour and Social Welfare acknowledges the support and assistance from the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the Senate for facilitating the Committee to attend 12th Session of the State Parties to the Convention of Rights of Persons Living with Disabilities held in New York, USA from 11th to 13th June, 2019.

It is my pleasant duty to present to this House, the report of the Standing Committee on Labour and Social Welfare on the 12th Session of the State Parties to the Convention of Rights of Persons Living with Disabilities held in New York, USA from 11th to 13th June, 2019.



SIGNED.....**DATE**..Wednesday, 23/10/19

SEN. SAKAJA JOHNSON ARTHUR, M.P.

CHAIRPERSON, THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Senate was invited to participate in the 12th Session of the COSP to the UN-CRPD which was held from 11th to 13th June, 2019 at the UN Headquarters, New York. The Senate was represented by:

- a) Sen. (Dr.) Isaac Mwaura, Specially Elected Member representing PWDs.
- b) Sen. (Dr.) Gertrude Inimah Musuruve, Specially Elected Member representing PWDs.

The Kenyan delegation was led by the Hon. Abdul Buhari Ali Jillo, Chief Administrative Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

1.2 The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The UN-CRPD is recognized globally as the defining international treaty that protects, promotes and ensures the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by PWDs. Persons with disabilities include those who have physical, mental, intellectual, psychosocial and sensory impairments which hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others (CRPD).

The UN-CRPD was adopted by the UN General Assembly by its resolution 61/106 of 13 December 2006. It came into force on 3 May 2008 upon its 20th ratification. Since its inception, it has been ratified by 177 countries.

There are eight guiding principles that underlie the Convention and each one of its specific articles:

- 1) Respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy including the freedom to make one's own choices, and independence of persons;
- 2) Non-discrimination;
- 3) Full and effective participation and inclusion in society;
- 4) Respect for difference and acceptance of persons with disabilities as part of human diversity and humanity;
- 5) Equality of opportunity;
- 6) Accessibility;
- 7) Equality between men and women; and
- 8) Respect for the evolving capacities of children with disabilities and respect for the right of children with disabilities to preserve their identities.

As outlined in the Convention, by signing the CRPD, State Parties undertake to ensure and promote the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all persons with disabilities without discrimination of any kind on the basis of disability by:

- 1) Adopting appropriate legislative, administrative and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in the Convention;
- 2) Taking appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish existing laws, regulations, customs and practices that constitute discrimination against persons with disabilities;
- 3) Taking into account the protection and promotion of the human rights of persons with disabilities in all policies and programs;
- 4) Refraining from engaging in any act or practice that is inconsistent with the Convention and ensuring that public authorities and institutions act in conformity with the present Convention;
- 5) Taking all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability by any person, organization or private enterprise;

- 6) Undertaking or promoting research and development of universally designed goods, services, equipment and facilities, as defined in Article 2 of the Convention, which should require the minimum possible adaptation and the least cost to meet the specific needs of persons with disabilities; promoting their availability and use; and promoting universal design in the development of standards and guidelines;
- 7) Undertaking or promoting research and development of new technologies, including information and communications technologies, mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, suitable for persons with disabilities at an affordable cost;
- 8) Providing accessible information to persons with disabilities about mobility aids, devices and assistive technologies, including new technologies, as well as other forms of assistance, support services and facilities; and
- 9) Promoting the training of professionals and staff working with persons with disabilities on the rights recognized in the Convention so as to better provide the assistance and services guaranteed by those rights.

1.3 The Conference of State Parties

The Conference of State Parties (COSP) to the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN-CRPD) is established under Article 40 of the Convention which stipulates that “The States Parties shall meet regularly in a Conference of States Parties in order to consider any matter with regard to the implementation of the present Convention.” Since 2008, eleven sessions of the COSP have been held at the United Nations Headquarters, New York. The overarching theme of the 12th Session of the CRPD was ‘Ensuring the inclusion of persons with disabilities in a changing world through the implementation of the CRPD’.

During the COSP, State Parties to the UN-CRPD take stock of the implementation of the UN-CRPD, discuss issues affecting PWDs and engage a broad range of stakeholders from governments, civil service organizations and the UN with a view to promoting the rights of PWDs.

2 THE 12TH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF STATES PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

2.1 Kenya's Position

Kenya prepared a country position paper based on the Conference priority themes. The position paper was peer-reviewed and adopted during a half- day Pre-COSP meeting for the Kenyan Delegation organized by the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection.

Hon. Abdul Buhari Ali Jillo, Chief Administrative Secretary, MLSP, who was the Head of Delegation, delivered Kenya's Country Statement on 12th June, 2019. The statement highlighted the progress Kenya has made towards realizing the rights and fundamental freedoms of PWDs in line with the Constitution and the CRPD. The CAS made specific reference to efforts Kenya has made towards the realization of the rights of PWDs including integrating the Washington Group of Questions to the draft census tool and reserving 5% of employment and 2% of government procurement opportunities for PWDs.

He also made reference to the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee which is responsible for the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of Kenya's commitments. The Committee consists of members drawn from both state and non-state actors who among others include organizations of persons with disabilities.

He further stated that the Persons with Disability Bill had attained approval by the Cabinet, awaiting debate in parliament. The Bill takes further the domestication of the CRPD and empowers the National Council for Persons with Disabilities to regulate services provided to those Persons, hence increasing chances of effective implementation of the same. In addition, towards enforcing existing laws and policies that promote the rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Senate in Kenya has developed a bill on the rights of Persons with Disabilities which proposes the enforcement measures for the realization of Disability rights at both levels

of Government. This ensures disability specific legislations are made and that mainstreaming disability concerns in the legislative process is initiated.

He concluded by reaffirming Kenya's commitment to the inclusion of the concerns of citizens with disabilities in all aspects of the Nations development.

2.2 Proceedings of the 12th Session of the COSP of the UN-CRPD

During the Conference, six general meetings were convened during which the Agenda was considered and adopted, the Conference was officially opened, officials elected and general debates conducted. During the general debate statements were made by 100 States parties, including Kenya.

2.3 Opening Remarks by H.E. Antonio Guterres, United Nations Secretary General

In his opening remarks, H.E. Guterres submitted that a lot is yet to be done in order to achieve the full implementation of the CRPD.

He informed the Delegates that last year the first ever UN Flagship Report on Disability and Development was issued which highlighted core challenges in the disability sector. These were: Disproportionate levels of poverty, lack of access to education, health services, under representation of PWDs in decision making, discrimination against girls and women with disabilities and inaccessibility to schools.

Advancing the rights of PWDs is at the heart of the 2030 Agenda and the global development blue print for prosperous and peaceful societies.

Upholding the rights of PWDs as an imperative rather than an act of charity, he stated that PWDs are entitled to the same rights as everyone else and that societies must be organized to reflect that reality. He further elaborated that all stakeholders; Members states, UN systems,

private investors and civil societies must do much more to ensure that PWDs have full access to opportunities that enable them to fully participate in society.

PWDs face discrimination, stereotypes and lack of respect. Women and girls face double discrimination owing to gender and must contend with multiple barriers that limit their access to education, health services, jobs etc.

In conclusion, H.E. Gutteres impressed on the need to raise awareness and remove barriers in order to build an inclusive, accessible and sustainable world.

2.4 Side Events

Kenya and the United Kingdom Governments co-hosted a side event on ‘Global Disability Summit: One year on’ where Hon. Abdul Buhari Ali Jillo, the CAS and PS Josephtha Mukobe were panelists.

In addition, the following Kenyan delegates made presentations as panelists during the General Sessions:

- a) A side event on persons with albinism ‘Still Standing Strong’ where Senator (Dr) Isaac Mwaura was a panelist; and
- b) Mr. Stanley Mutuma, Judiciary officer at the Office of the Chief Registrar of the Judiciary- on ICT and Rights to Education lifelong learning revolution’s impact on the enjoyment of the right to education and lifelong learning opportunities by persons with disabilities.

2.4.1 Global Disability Summit: One Year On, Presentation by PS Josephtha Mukobe

In her presentation, the PS stated that as a follow up to the Global Disability Summit (GDS), Stakeholders developed a National Action Plan to guide in the implementation of their commitments by infusing them into their organizational work plans. She further stated that the Government in collaboration with Disabled Persons' Organizations, Private sector and Civil Society Organizations have partnered in addressing the achievement of the commitments.

A breakdown of the current achievements is as follows;

a) Commitment: Tackling Stigma and Discrimination

Objective: To raise public awareness on disability rights and to support the involvement of persons with disabilities and/or their representative organizations in the process.

Achievements:

- 1) Developed the awareness creation booklet to raise awareness and promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- 2) Revitalized Community Based Rehabilitation Committees in the whole country as a way of raising awareness with special focus on socio-economic activities such as livelihood; and
- 3) Established a roadmap on the ratification of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in Africa with an aim of having it ratified by 2019.

b) Commitment: Inclusive Education

Objective: To develop and implement inclusive education sector plans that focus on equipment, infrastructure and teacher training.

Achievements:

- 1) The Secondary Education Quality Improvement Project (SEQIP) USD 220M have been set aside to procure assistive devices and technologies for use by learners with disabilities in targeted 30 counties;
- 2) Twenty percent (20%) of the infrastructural budget in Education is allocated to infrastructure development in respect to learners and trainees with disabilities; and
- 3) Support for modernizing Vocational Rehabilitation Centers with an annual budget of (\$0.85 M) to enable them offer quality services, targeting Persons with Disabilities; and allocate and Ring-fence funds for equipment, appropriate infrastructure and teacher training in inclusive education.

c) Commitment: Economic Empowerment

Objective: To improve the lives of Persons with Disabilities and to enhance opportunities for the development of their economic potential.

Achievements:

- 1) The National Fund for the Disabled of Kenya and the National Council for Persons with Disabilities receives a total of USD15 Million annually. These funds have enable the Government to deliver a number of programs and services to Persons with Disabilities, some of which include but not limited to; provision of assistive devices, education scholarship, Community grants, startup tool kits, Cash Transfer, infrastructure support, sunscreen lotion and services to Persons with Albinism, support to access Government Procurement Opportunities;
- 2) Safaricom one of the largest mobile service provider, with 2.1% of their employees being Persons with Disabilities and it is one of the largest employer of Persons with Disabilities in private sector;
- 3) Inclusive employment project started this year that is funded by DFID is being implemented by Sightsavers International Kenya, Leonard Cheshire Disability Kenya and Motivational Charitable Trust Kenya; and

4) Kenya Commercial Bank which is a quasi-Government financial institution which builds capacity of the youths with Disabilities in self-employment both through training and provision of capital.

d) Commitment: Harnessing Technology and innovation

Objective: To finalize and implement the national disability policy on assistive devices and support services.

Achievements:

The Country is collaborating with the Global Disability Initiative whose aim is to Spark Innovation that will establish an Innovation ecosystem in Kenya; create a challenge fund for innovation acceleration; try new ideas to bring to market; and establish an Assistive Technology Hub.

e) Commitment: Data collection and disaggregation

Objective: To promote the collection of accurate data on persons with disabilities, disaggregated by gender, age, disability and geographic location for use in planning.

Achievements:

- 1) The Country has adopted the use of the Washington Group (WG) module in the collection of the disability data to be used in the upcoming National Housing and Population census of August, 2019; and
- 2) The PS further stated that the government of Kenya through the State Department for Culture and Heritage has undertaken the registration of artists and cultural practitioners including PWDs to facilitate them get recognition by other government agencies as well as access to loan facilities in financial institutions.

The challenges that existed in the implementation of the GDS commitments were as follows;

- 1) Inadequate data on Persons with Disabilities and categories of disabilities to inform planning processes;
- 2) Long legal processes in the development and adoption of laws;
- 3) Varying views on strategies on the implementation of the commitments; and
- 4) Resource mobilization.

2.4.2 Still Standing Strong: A Side Event on Persons with Albinism, presentation by Sen. (Dr.) Isaac Mwaura

The albinism question is usually left out from the Washington group of questions despite the huge attempts made at creating albinism sensitization in the society.

To create greater awareness Kenya has made steps in improving albinism awareness. The Mr. and Miss Albinism is a huge step at creating greater awareness to the public. The first ever Climb for Albinism was done by 6 women with albinism from 6 different African countries. Public appointments for persons with albinism have been effected thus creating more awareness and inclusion.

3 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Observations

The Senate delegation observed as follows:

- 1) The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN-CRPD) aims to promote, protect and ensure all PWDs enjoy human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with others. It also aims to promote respect for the inherent dignity of PWDs. Kenya ratified the UN-CRPD in May 2008;
- 2) Article 21(4) of the Constitution obligates the State to enact and implement legislation to fulfill its international obligations in respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms. While the country has witnessed positive developments in the policy, legislative and institutional arrangements for PWDs in Kenya since the ratification of the Convention and the enactment of the Constitution 2010, progress towards the full realization of disability rights has been hampered by challenges in implementation particularly in relation to resourcing, gender, political participation and equal recognition before the law;
- 3) Majority of the commitments made have not been operationalized nationally. Translating National level commitment into lower level commitment has been a challenge to most countries;
- 4) Lack of disaggregated data on disability is a serious impediment towards the inclusion and realization of the rights of PWDs as it limits monitoring, accountability and transparency in the implementation of disability programs. Disaggregated data by disability, sex and age is necessary for purposes of informing policy and ensuring the effective inclusion of all persons with disabilities; and
- 5) There was poor coordination which led to Members from both the Senate and the National Assembly to completely miss the conference. Correspondences were not delivered or handled to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and time value was not put into consideration.

3.2 Recommendations

The Committee recommends-

1. Implementation of the constitutional provision of the five per cent progressive realization of representation of Persons with Disability in all appointive and elective positions;
2. Implementation of the Education Sector Policy for Learners and Trainees with Disabilities. Including allocation of funds particularly for equipment, infrastructure and teacher training in inclusive education;
3. Ensuring the national policy guides technology and innovation for assistive devices as well as funding research on assistive technology involves participation of DPOs and stakeholders in all stages; and
4. Implementation of international agreements and standards on the Rights of Person with Disabilities; including monitoring and evaluation on status of implementation of the CRPD.

ANNEXURE

Annex 1: Summary Notes from the Side Events

1. Technology as a tool for inclusive education

Children with disabilities are 10 times less likely to attend school than those without. Even if they attend school, they are more likely to drop out early while the level of schooling they receive is frequently below that of their peers. Access to ICT may relieve this challenge of PWD children dropping out. In today's modern society, access to ICT is part of the Human Rights as it enhances social political integration in the society. ICT also builds capacity for both professionals and PWDs.

In Finland, there are no national examinations for special education. Further, special education teachers are required to have a Master's degree in special education as a mandatory minimum requirement. This results to specialized teachers teaching PWD children.

The challenge in ICT as a tool for inclusive education is that ICT Policies in countries are not backed up by the individual state policies. The second challenge is that the use of accessibility ICT also needs to be put into consideration depending on the severity of a child's disability. This is to ease the child's adaptability to the ICT material or device despite the severity of his or her disability.

Thirdly, technology has not been implemented in education to promote inclusion but rather because the world is moving towards digitization. The move of ICT in Education has not been well structured to cater for the needs of the child in the classroom. It is being done as an international trend as countries move towards digitization.

Lastly, it has been reported that small children ask for physical books and pens. They are often tired of looking at devices for long and their concentration is short when they stare all day long at devices.

2. **Strengthening Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities**

PWDs face a challenge of getting information concerning political parties and elections. In most societies, they are rarely put into consideration and there are no individual political parties that go out of their way to educate PWDs on the role they can play in politics.

PWDs in leadership positions ought to focus more on mentorship. It is important that they have the ability to nurture the leadership skills of those who will take over from them. PWDs who have advanced must make it a habit to give others a chance to advance as well.

Younger men and women ought to be taught the importance of PWDs in leadership for them to know that their political participation is crucial in transforming the lives of the wider PWDs in society.

How then can PWDs participation in politics be strengthened?

The first step towards this is through acceptance. In both developed and developing countries, the major problem is that PWDs have not been accepted as citizens. They are still treated as second class citizens and in some countries they are entirely ignored.

Acceptance as citizens involves public participation. Once PWDs are included in public participation forums, this is a step towards strengthening their political participation.

The powers of Civil Societies to drive change are driven by coalitions. When bodies come together for a common purpose, their say and stake in society is stronger. PWD civil societies can change the current state of PWDs in politics by forming coalitions that focus on improving and strengthening their political muscle.

There is need to also support electoral institutions. This support may start in the form of enlightening them, on the various forms of disabilities and how PWDs can be actively involved in the process.

In Australia, voting is mandatory for all citizens. This means that PWDs must vote. The Australian Electoral Commission provides PWD materials such as Braille or any other material that may be needed for the voting process in accordance to the severity of the voter's disability. They publish in advance which polling stations are partly accessible, fully accessible or not accessible at all. This enables PWDs to know in advance which polling station they ought to go.

MINUTES OF THE 46TH MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR & SOCIAL WELFARE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD OCTOBER, 2019 AT THE GROUND FLOOR BOARDROOM, RED CROSS BUILDINGS FROM 10.00 AM.

MEMBERS PRESENT

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Sen. Sakaja Johnson Arthur, CBS | -Chairperson |
| 2. Sen. (Dr.) Milgo Alice Chepkorir | -Vice Chairperson |
| 3. Sen. Madzayo Stewart Mwachiru | - Member |
| 4. Sen. Cherarkey Samson Kiprotich | -Member |
| 5. Sen. (Dr.) Inimah Gertrude Musuruve | -Member |
| 6. Sen. Lokorio Petronila Were | -Member |

ABSENT WITH APOLOGIES

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1. Sen. Poghio Samuel Losuron, EGH | -Member |
| 2. Sen. (Dr.) Mwaura Isaac, CBS | -Member |
| 3. Sen. Makori Beatrice Kwamboka | -Member |

SENATE SECRETARIAT

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Ms. Mwanate Shaban | - Clerk Assistant |
| 2. Mr. Jeremy Chabari | - Legal Counsel |
| 3. Mr. Philemon Okinda | - SAA |
| 4. Mr. Robert Rop | - Audio Officer |

MINUTE SEN/SCLSW/218/2019: PRELIMINARIES

The Chairperson called the meeting to order at 10.15 am with a word of prayer.

MINUTE SEN/SCLSW/219/2019: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda of the meeting was adopted after being proposed by Sen. Petronila Were and seconded by Sen. Gertrude Musuruve as follows –

AGENDA

1. Preliminaries (Prayers)
2. Adoption of the Agenda;
3. **Confirmation of Minutes 45, 44 and 43;**
4. **Consideration and Adoption of the Report on the Establishment of Children's Homes Bill, 2019;**
5. **Consideration and Adoption of the Report on the Care and Protection of Child Parents Bill, 2019;**
6. **Consideration and Adoption of the Report on the 12th Session of the Conference of State Parties to the CRPD;**
7. Any Other Business & Adjournment

MINUTE SEN/SCLSW/220/2019: CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES 45, 44 & 43;

1. The Minutes of the 45th Sitting held on Wednesday, 3rd October, 2019 in Committee Room 5, Main Parliament Buildings from 11.30 am were confirmed as a true reflection of the meeting after having being proposed by Sen. Petronila Were and seconded by Sen. Alice Milgo.
2. The Minutes of the 44th Sitting held on Wednesday, 3rd October, 2019 in Committee Room 5, Main Parliament Buildings from 11.30 am were confirmed as a true reflection of the meeting after having being proposed by Sen. Petronila Were and seconded by Sen. Alice Milgo.
3. The Minutes of the 43rd Sitting were postponed due to lack of quorum of Members present.

MINUTE SEN/SCLSW/221/2019: CONSIDERATION & ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHILDREN'S HOMES BILL, 2019;

Members considered the report on the Establishment of Children's Homes Bill, 2019 and adopted it after being proposed by Sen. Musuruve and seconded by Sen. Petronila.

MINUTE SEN/SCLSW/222/2019: CONSIDERATION & ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILD PARENTS BILL, 2019;

Members considered the report on the Care and Protection of Child Parents Bill, 2019 and adopted it after being proposed by Sen. Musuruve and seconded by Sen. Cherargey.

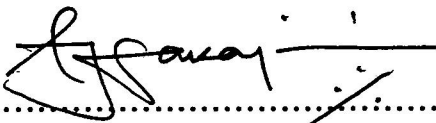
MINUTE SEN/SCLSW/223/2019: CONSIDERATION & ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE 12TH SESSION OF THE UNCRPD;

Members considered the report on the 12th Session of the Conference of State Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities that was held in New York from 11th to 13th June, 2019 and adopted it after being proposed by Sen. Musuruve and seconded by Sen. Cherargey.

SEN/SCLSW/224/2019: ANY OTHER BUSINESS AND ADJOURNMENT

1. The Committee deliberated on the treatment of Sen. Mwaura during the 2019 United Nations General Assembly where he was part of the delegation from Parliament and resolved that Parliament should make a formal complaint to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Committees of National Security and Legal Affairs that were represented there; and
2. Senator Musuruve requested members support in her Kenya Sign Language Bill that is due for second reading.

There being no other business the meeting was adjourned at 11.18 am in readiness for the next meeting.

SIGNATURE.....
(CHAIRPERSON: SEN. JOHNSON SAKAJA)

DATE.....24th October 2019.....

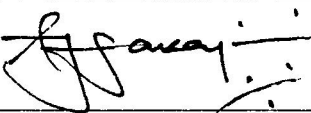
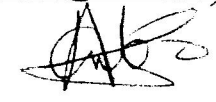
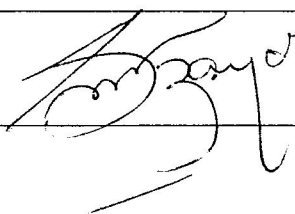
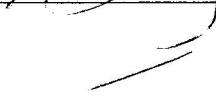
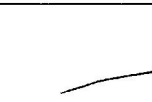



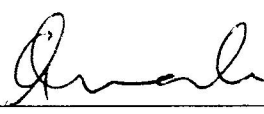

THE SENATE
ATTENDANCE REGISTER

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Purpose.....*consideration and Adoption of the UNCLAPD Report*.....

Venue.....*Ground Floor Boardroom, Red Cross Building*.....

Date.....*Wednesday 23rd Oct 2019*..... **Time**.....*10:15 am*.....

No.	NAME	SIGNATURE	REMARKS
1.	Sen. Sakaja Johnson Arthur, CBS		<i>Chair</i>
2.	Sen. (Dr.) Milgo Alice Chepkorir		<i>VIC Chair Person</i>
3.	Sen. Madzayo Stewart Mwachiru		
4.	Sen. Poghisio Samuel Losuron, EGH		
5.	Sen. (Dr.) Mwaura Isaac, CBS		
6.	Sen. Cherarkey Samson Kiprotich		
7.	Sen. Makori Beatrice Kwamboka		
8.	Sen. (Dr.) Inimah Gertrude Musuruve		<i>member</i>
9.	Sen. Lokorio Petronila Were		<i>member</i>

Committee Clerk

Ms. Mwanate Shaban

M. Shaban