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TWELFTH PARLIAMENT – (THIRD SESSION)
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON
JUSTICE AND LEGAL AFFIARS ON ELECTORAL CONFLICT
RESOLUTION TRAINING BY THE INTERNATIONAL
CENTRE FOR PARLIAMENTARY STUDIES HELD IN
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM FROM 21ST TO 25TH
JANUARY, 2019

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE: 28 MAR 2019	DAY: Thursday
TABLED BY: LOM	
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE: Gebude chebet	

DIRECTORATE OF COMMITTEE SERVICES
CLERK'S CHAMBERS
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI

MARCH, 2019

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD	3
1. PREFACE	4
1.1. Mandate of the Committee.....	4
1.2. Committee Membership.....	5
1.3. Committee Secretariat	5
2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
3. INTRODUCTION	8
3.1 Democracy in Election	8
3.2 Citizen involvement in decision/participatory democracy	8
3.3 A system of representation.....	8
3.4 The rule of law.....	9
3.5 Electoral system/majority rule.....	9
3.6 Equality among citizens.....	9
4. ELECTORAL CONFLICTS AND RESOLUTIONS IN ELECTION RELATED CONFLICTS	10
4.1. Government Preventive Measures and Civic Engagement.....	11
4.2. Formalized Dialogue Space.....	11
4.3. Training programs	11
4.4. Efficient and credible complaints processes	12
5. METHOD OF ELECTORAL DISPUTE AND RESOLUTION	12
6. ELECTION OBSERVATION	13
6.1. Composition and functions of an observation mission	14
7. RECOMMENDATIONS	15

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

The International Centre for Parliamentary Studies (ICPS) is an international training Centre based in London, United Kingdoms that promotes effective policymaking and good governance through enhanced interaction between Parliaments, governments and other stakeholders in societies.

The Centre focuses on capacity building through organizing various training programmes, conferences and policy discussions to address current public policy issues on the international stage, to provide a forum for policy discussion, debate, networking and consolidation of international best practice.

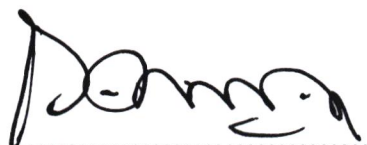
ICPS also provides a range of consultancy services to public administrations and government agencies around the world that bring tangible and lasting change. The consultancy services cover a range of areas including electoral affairs, regulations, governance, public sector reform, health and security.

The Centre organized a training on Electoral Conflict Resolution from 21st to 25th January, 2019 in London, United Kingdom that was designed for Parliamentarians, Election managers and Government policy makers. The Departmental committee on Justice and Affairs being the Committee that oversight the Electoral body that is tasked with the electoral affairs in the country participated in the training to acquire knowledge of electoral issues to support the Committee's plans to undertake electoral reforms and propose comprehensive amendments to the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) Act.

The objectives of the training was to provide the Members with knowledge on how Elections are conducted without Conflict & Violence, greater understanding of democracy and elections, roles and responsibilities of Electoral Actors and to improve the Practical skills in prevention and Mediation in the event of electoral conflict and violence

I wish to take this opportunity to express gratitude to Committee Members who attended the training for their resilience and devotion to duty which made the training successful. May I also appreciate the Speaker and Clerk of National Assembly for always providing, support, guidance and direction to the Committee in the discharge of its mandate.

It is now my pleasant duty, to present the Report of the Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs on Electoral Conflict Resolution training.

Signed by..........Date.....21/03/2019.....

Hon. William Cheptumo, M.P.

Chairperson and Leader of Delegation

1. PREFACE

1.1. Mandate of the Committee

1. The Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs derives its mandate from Standing Order No. 216(5) which provides for the functions of Departmental Committees as follows-

- (a) investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;
- (b) study the program and policy objectives of ministries and departments and the effectiveness of their implementation;
- (c) study and review all legislation referred to it;
- (d) study, assess and analyze the relative success of the ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;
- (e) investigate and enquire into all matters relating to the assigned ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;
- (f) vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 204 (Committee on Appointments)
- (g) examine treaties, agreements and conventions;
- (h) make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;
- (i) consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and
- (j) Examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.

2. The Second Schedule of the Standing Orders on Departmental Committees further outlines the Subjects of the Committee, as follows-

- (a) Constitutional affairs;
- (b) The administration of law and Justice
- (c) The Judiciary;
- (d) Public prosecutions;
- (e) Elections;

- (f) Ethics, integrity and anti-corruption; and
- (g) Human rights.

1.2. Committee Membership

3. The Committee was constituted on Thursday, 14th December, 2017 and comprises the following Honourable Members-

Hon. William Cheptumo, M.P.	-	Chairperson
Hon. Alice Muthoni Wahome, M.P.	-	Vice Chairperson
Hon. John Olago Aluoch, M.P.		
Hon. Roselinda Soipan Tuya, M.P.		
Hon. Charles Gimose, M.P.		
Hon. Johana Ng'eno, M.P.		
Hon. William Kamoti Mwamkale, M.P.		
Hon. Ben Orori Momanyi, M.P.		
Hon. Peter Opondo Kaluma, M.P.		
Hon. Jennifer Shamalla, M.P.		
Hon. Beatrice Adagala, M.P.		
Hon. Gladys Boss Shollei, CBS, M.P.		
Hon. John Munene Wambugu, M.P.		
Hon. George Gitonga Murugara, M.P.		
Hon. Anthony Githiaka Kiai, M.P.		
Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, M.P.		
Hon. Japheth Mutai, M.P.		
Hon. Adan Haji Yussuf, M.P.		
Hon. Zuleikha Hassan, M.P.		

1.3. Committee Secretariat

Mr. George Gazemba	-	Principal Clerk Assistant II
Mr. Denis Abisai	-	Principal Legal Counsel I
Ms. Halima Hussein	-	Clerk Assistant III
Ms. Fiona Musili	-	Research Officer III
Mr. Omar Abdirahim	-	Fiscal Analyst III
Mr. Joseph Okongo	-	Media Liaison Officer
Mr. Hakeem Kimiti	-	Audio Officer
Ms. Roselyne Ndegi	-	Sergeant-at-Arms I
Mr. Richard Sang	-	Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Level

2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

4. The Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs attended five day training on Electoral Conflict Resolution from 21st to 25th January, 2019 in London, United Kingdom. The training was delivered by Ms. Nita Yawanarajah who is an advisor at the Oxford Research Group for mediations and conflict prevention. She has hands on peacekeeping and mediation experience having worked in various countries in conflict on behalf of the United Nations. She was an international observer in Kenya's 2010 referendum and using her experience in this process she related the course to Kenya's current electoral system and how the same can be improved on to evade electoral conflict during elections. She delivered the following topics. This gave the Members the opportunity to interact and share experience with her.

5. The objectives of the training were as follows;

- (i) To provide the Members with knowledge on how Elections are conducted without Conflict & Violence,
- (ii) To gain greater understanding of democracy and elections,
- (iii) To understand the Roles and Responsibilities of Electoral Actors
- (iv) To improve the Practical skills in Dialogue, Negotiation and Mediation in the event of electoral conflict and violence

6. The training covered the following topics;

- (i) Democracy and Election
- (ii) Electoral conflicts and prevention
- (iii) Method of electoral dispute and resolution
- (iv) Election observation

7. The Delegation was composed of the following

- (i) Hon William Cheptumo, MP - **Chairperson and Leader of Delegation**
- (ii) Hon Peter Kaluma, MP
- (iii) Hon. Japheth Kiplangat Mutai, MP.
- (iv) Halima Maalim Hussein - **Delegation Secretary**

8. The delegation proposes the following recommendations based on the lessons learnt from the training and the interactions with the presenter during the training. The recommendations are as follows;

- (i) Parliament should strengthen political parties and dispute resolution mechanism within political parties and institutions that deal with elections by legislation

- (ii) Political parties should ensure that they have credible and democratic processes geared towards enhancing internal party democracy and strengthening election management in the country and in the electoral process
- (iii) Parliament should review the legislative framework for elections and ensure that meaningful reforms are introduced that can strengthen the electoral administration and management. Legislative processes for reforming election process should embrace multi sectorial approach involving other key stakeholders
- (iv) The media should ensure it provides accurate and comprehensive information on the process of government formation to support public awareness and understanding of the process and report information responsibly during elections.
- (v) Party leaders, community leaders, and civil society groups should step up public information efforts to ensure that communities understand and accept the final declarations of results and the formation of the new government during elections.

3. INTRODUCTION

9. The Departmental Committee on Justice and Legal Affairs oversees the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, a key institution charged with the responsibilities of electoral matters in the country. The Commission invited the Committee to attend a training on Electoral Conflicts Resolution held between 21st to 25th January, 2019 in London, United Kingdom organized by the International Centre for Parliamentary Studies to equip Members with knowledge on all aspects of electoral affairs and legal structure and mechanisms for handling electoral complaints in the Country.

10. The training covered the following areas-

3.1 Democracy in Election

11. Democracy was defined as a system where the citizens have the right to exercise their power through voting. The Popular participation by citizens in political decision-making is an important aspect of a functioning democracy and critical that institutions and processes, through which citizens' interests are represented aggregated and articulated function effectively. The presenter Ms. Nita Yawanarajah highlighted the following principles of democracy and their significant in an election process

12. Principle of good democracy

- (i) Citizen involvement in decision
- (ii) A system of representation
- (iii) The rule of law
- (iv) Electoral system-majority rule
- (v) Equality among citizens

3.2 Citizen involvement in decision/participatory democracy

13. This is a process where the citizen's participation is at the center of decision-making processes. This is an important element of democracy because 'rule by the people' is the underlying and founding principle of democracy. Thus, involving people in making decisions that concern their lives is a distinguishing feature of democratic societies. Participatory democracy requires active and meaningful engagement of citizens in public affairs. It is a principle universally accepted as requisite for a just society and the success of democracy largely depends on the participation of the voters in the election process

3.3 A system of representation

14. This is a system where citizens of a country choose representatives to act on their behalf. This system is based on the following interrelated principles:

- (a) the existence of regular, free, fair elections based upon universal suffrage and secret ballots;
- (b) the existence of competing political parties offering electoral choice;

- (c) the existence of electoral laws supervised by an independent judiciary;
- (d) freedom of speech and association ;
- (e) freedom to stand as an election candidate;
- (f) “reasonable” relationships between votes cast and representatives elected;
- (g) Availability of accurate unbiased political information.

3.4 The rule of law

15. This a system where the elected representative participates in making laws and are bound by the law. In a democracy, the rule of law is the foundation that provides the freedom to live. Rule of law helps to eradicate corruption tendencies in governments, it leads to demand for accountability from the leaders, there is separation of powers between the three organs of government, It reduces dictatorship among leaders through the regular elections, there is effective participation of citizens in the governance, multiparty system is effective because people have the right to belong in their political parties of their choice and impartiality in decision making and proper scrutiny of laws.

3.5 Electoral system/majority rule

16. This is where choosing representatives are central to making democracy work. Elections are the only instrument of democratic and peaceful transfer of power with the consent and choice of the majority. Therefore, the rights to vote and participate in elections are part of the basic human rights.
17. The impact of elections on democracy cannot be underestimated. It is the most open and fair way to ensure that conscious participation of the people in a country’s democratic process and development are involved
18. Elections must be conducted with integrity for strengthening democracy, furthering development, and for social and individual security. Where elections are held and integrity is not challenged, the bedrock democratic principle of political equality is honored, citizens select their leader and hold them accountable. Where elections lack integrity and politicians, the leaders, officials and institutions are not accountable, the public is denied of “equal opportunity to participate in and influence the political process. In such cases public lose interest in the election and faith in its outcome and the government formed would remain weak and away from public.
19. Electoral integrity not only gives boost to social integration and upholds the rule of law, but regularly scheduled elections held in secret ballot have tangible benefits. One of the benefits is that it empowers women, fights corruption, delivers service to the poor, improves governance and ends political or ethnical conflicts peacefully. Moreover a peaceful transfer of power takes place, which is the essence of democracy.

3.6 Equality among citizens

20. Equality of a country’s citizen is essential to democracy, each individual regardless of their advantages and disadvantages in society are equal.

21. If equality wasn't a part of democracy the political will would be unfairly distributed towards those that had a predetermined influential attribute to determine the direction of the society.

4. ELECTORAL CONFLICTS AND RESOLUTIONS IN ELECTION RELATED CONFLICTS

22. Conflict is the occurrence of an incompatible activity over something you care about which prevents in some way, another's activity. Conflict itself is not a problem, It is often a constructive element of a dynamic society; it is problematic when parties resort to violence to manage or resolve the problem.

23. Democracy comes at a high price in many countries. Each year hundreds of people lose their lives in connection with competitive election concerns that has gained increased attention, as more countries hold elections while simultaneously building peace.

24. Competitive elections are central components of democracy and a way of dealing with issues of governance.

25. Elections facilitate communication between politicians and citizens, and they also serve symbolic purposes by giving voice to the public. In democratic societies, violence in connection to elections defies the very conception of democracy as built on nonviolent principles. However, the increased importance of elections in post-war societies has given electoral violence new and intriguing dimensions. Most importantly, elections have become part of the international peace-building strategy, which strongly links peace to democratic development. This means that most internationally sponsored peace agreements today stipulate the holding of free and fair elections.

26. Violence occurs in three phases of an electoral process: the pre-election phase, the day or days of the election, and the post-election phase. The beginning of the pre-election phase can be marked by a number of events and shifts focus from the day-to-day politics to elections. The day on which voter or party registration begins or the day initiating the campaign period may represent such events

27. Conditions Enabling Electoral Violence during electoral processes does not occur in all conflict societies and varies in its form and intensity. A specific country may also display markedly different levels of electoral violence across time. While more democracy is often the answer to political violence in the long run, research has Electoral Violence in Conflict-Ridden can generate conflict. Societies emerging from violent conflict usually do not fulfill the conditions considered conducive for democratization and that would help alleviate the uncertainty of the process, such as a strong economy and stable institutions.

28. Electoral violence involves a multitude of actors, motives, and activities and enabling conditions and the triggering factors of electoral violence may be found in three main areas, the nature of politics where the political power and the involvement in politics of violence

actors promotes the use of electoral violence, democracy itself, and in particular the competitive context created by elections, can provide new incentives and opportunities for violence and the electoral mechanisms (system design and administration) conditions incentives and disincentives for violent behavior of political actors.

29. Preventing election violence is more than just holding free and fair elections and that a peaceful electoral process is not a guarantee for good democracy. Governments should bear the primary responsibility of ensuring that an electoral process is transparent, inclusive and peaceful. Political parties, local media, civil society including women and youth can also play a constructive role, only if given the space to participate, and if accorded the opportunity to express their grievances. The Government should further ensure that the following measures are in place to shun election violence.

4.1. Government Preventive Measures and Civic Engagement

30. The Government's influence within multilateral organizations to prevent their election observation activities from becoming obligatory rituals, and instead tried to instill confidence in electoral processes and prevent conflict;
31. Governments' proactivity and forward-looking approach in its support of other African countries' electoral processes and peace building mechanisms sister countries (Ghana, Guinea and Liberia); and
32. Government initiating mass recruitments into the Sierra Leone Police to build up the force in terms of numbers, to help police the nation through this current electioneering processes.

4.2. Formalized Dialogue Space

33. A country-level dialogue (as now embarked upon in context of the International Dialogue) will also contribute immensely to the consolidation of peace, thus subsequently enhances prospects for sustainable peace and a development process that would lead to consultative national development.
34. Going forward, it can further meaningfully contribute to planned domestic governance reforms. A country dialogue can also reduce the tendencies of tensions, malice and grudges among political parties, politicians and political supporters. It intensifies synergy-building, networks and partnerships between peacebuilding players, CSOs Donors/other development partners, the private sector and Government officials.

4.3. Training programs

35. Polling station staff training has to be more interactive (role play activities, scenario-building) in order to increase staff capacity to handle election day complaints effectively before they escalate to violence

4.4. Efficient and credible complaints processes

36. Unresolved complaints are one of the main triggers for electoral violence (especially as they relate for instance to party registration), so the mechanisms to deal with them have to be efficient.

5. METHOD OF ELECTORAL DISPUTE AND RESOLUTION

37. Electoral Resolution Disputes refers to the system of appeals through which every electoral action or procedure can be legally challenged.
38. It is inevitable in the course of electoral competition that disputes will arise and so effective electoral dispute resolution mechanisms are vital because such disputes have the potential to undermine the integrity of the electoral process and lead to either overt or covert social conflict.
39. Legal appeals related to electoral issues can be submitted before judicial or political agencies. Such a system aims at ensuring regular and completely legal elections. Legal elections depend on legal corrections of any mistake or unlawful electoral action. Therefore, the system's aim is to ensure real protection for and effective enforcement of the political rights to elect or to be elected. To do so, the system ensures to all participants (political parties, citizens and candidates) that the voter's decision will prevail. The system aids in the protection of values that support every electoral action and every electoral procedure as follows:
 40. The whole system is based on an overriding principle that the judicial agents in charge of sorting out electoral controversies must be independent, impartial and technically proficient in order to ensure constitutional resolutions.
 41. The system for the resolution of electoral disputes in modern democracies is fundamental to build up stable political systems and to build up a regular legal system as well. The system's contribution to protect fundamental rights and to strengthen the democratic governance of any country is evident.
 42. The legal framework therefore clearly state that every voter, candidate, and political party has the right to lodge a complaint with the competent election commission or court, require that body in turn to render a prompt decision and provide for the right to appeal to the court of last resort.
 43. The legal system should also ensure that the complaints system is transparent, understandable and free of unnecessary obstacles, particularly high cost.
 44. Transparency also needs to respect the need for confidentiality during investigation and internal decision making but to the extent possible the reporting on general progress is encouraged and most importantly the final adjudication should be fully public.

45. The judicial resolution of electoral disputes has become a fundamental feature of any electoral democracy, not only for those countries undergoing democratic transition and consolidation, but also for those countries whose democracies can be seen as both advanced and mature.

6. ELECTION OBSERVATION

46. Election observation is a valuable tool for improving the quality of elections. In planning for election observation, it is important to note that elections are a process, not a one-day event. Comprehensive observation therefore requires a careful look at the entire pre-election period and post-election developments, as well as what happens on Election Day.

47. Observation takes on heightened importance in post-conflict countries, in which groups that have been contesting on the battlefield may harbor strong suspicions of the political system and the election process. In such cases, observation makes an important contribution to peace-building, since creating confidence in elections can help promote national reconciliation and sound democratic practices. Election observation by the United Nations or other intergovernmental organizations can be especially helpful when domestic observer organizations do not have sufficient strength or resources to organize effective monitoring efforts, or when the impartiality of domestic observers is in question, as may often be the case in post-conflict countries or new democracies. However, international observers are typically less knowledgeable about the country they are observing, and a few may bring their own biases to the observation. In extraordinary circumstances international observers or supervisors in post-conflict countries may even be given the authority to certify or invalidate election results. Generally, however, observers have no power to interfere in the election process, but may only observe, assess and report.

48. Election observation is important for the following reason;

- (i) Observers help build public confidence in the honesty of electoral processes.
- (ii) Election observation helps promote and protect the civil and political rights of participants in elections.
- (iii) It can lead to the correction of errors or weak practices and even while an election process is still under way.
- (iv) It can deter manipulation and fraud, or expose such problems if they do occur.
- (v) When observers issue positive reports, it builds trust in the democratic process and enhances the legitimacy of the governments that emerge from elections.
- (vi) Election observation by domestic groups encourages civic involvement in the political process. Following elections, reports and recommendations by observer groups can lead to changes and improvements in national law and practice.
- (vii) Carefully designed and conducted election observation can improve the implementation of the human rights of women and help to enhance their participation in electoral processes.


6.1. Composition and functions of an observation mission

49. Once a decision has been taken to observe an election and clear objectives for the mission have been set, appropriate personnel must be recruited to ensure mission goals are met. For comprehensive observation team includes experts in election administration, law, political affairs, and human rights including women's rights, media, statistics and logistics. In post-conflict countries, it may be necessary for the observation mission to have one or more security experts. Additional experts might be needed to deal with specific issues or problems such as minority groups, dispute resolution or electronic voting.
50. It is good practice for observation missions to include a gender expert who can focus exclusively on how election procedures will affect women's participation. In general, however, gender issues should be mainstreamed into the work of the observation mission; all members of the mission should participate in assessing how elections affect both men and women. Observer groups, and particularly national groups, should include equal numbers of women and men. All observers should be gender-sensitive and should receive some basic training on how election procedures can affect men and women differently.
51. The composition of the core observer team may vary somewhat, depending on whether the observation is being organized by an international organization, a non-partisan domestic group, or a political party. Observation by any of these types of groups can be helpful in building confidence. However, observers from the United Nations or other international organizations will often be perceived as more impartial than domestic groups. Political party observers will be perceived as the least impartial and objective observers. International observation groups usually keep themselves separate from domestic groups in order to preserve their image of impartiality, since the credibility of their assessment and conclusions will depend to a large extent on whether they are perceived as neutral and impartial. At the same time, however, there are advantages to a certain level of cooperation between international and domestic observer groups, and the very presence of international observers can, in itself, be seen as supportive of the domestic observation process.
52. At the end of the observation process, an observer group should issue a report conveying its findings and assessments of the election process. It is particularly important to assess whether an election was held in accordance with domestic law and with international standards for democratic elections. Observation reports should highlight any weaknesses in the election process and should provide recommendations for improvement.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

53. The Committee makes the following recommendations

- (i) Parliament should strengthen political parties and dispute resolution mechanism within political parties and institutions that deal with elections by legislation
- (ii) Political parties should ensure that they have credible and democratic processes geared towards enhancing internal party democracy and strengthening election management in the country and in the electoral process
- (iii) Parliament should review the legislative framework for elections and ensure that meaningful reforms are introduced that can strengthen the electoral administration and management. Legislative processes for reforming election process should embrace multi sectoral approach involving other key stakeholders
- (iv) The media should ensure it provides accurate and comprehensive information on the process of government formation to support public awareness and understanding of the process and report information responsibly during elections.
- (v) Party leaders, community leaders, and civil society groups should step up public information efforts to ensure that communities understand and accept the final declarations of results and the formation of the new government during elections.

Signed by..........Date.....21/03/2019.....

Hon. William Cheptumo, M.P.

Chairperson and Leader of Delegation

MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH SITTING OF THE DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS HELD ON THURSDAY, 21ST MARCH, 2019 AT 10.30 A.M. IN SHIMBA HALL, PRIDE-INN PARADISE HOTEL, MOMBASA

PRESENT-

1. Hon. William Cheptumo, M.P. - **Chairperson**
2. Hon. John Olago Aluoch, M.P.
3. Hon. William K. Mwamkale, M.P.
4. Hon. Peter Kaluma, M.P.
5. Hon. Charles Gimose, M.P.
6. Hon. George G. Murugara, M.P.
7. Hon. Adan Haji Yussuf, M.P.
8. Hon. Anthony G. Kiai, M.P.
9. Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, M.P.
10. Hon. Jennifer Shamalla, M.P.

ABSENT WITH APOLOGIES

1. Hon. Alice Muthoni Wahome, M.P. - **Vice Chairperson**
2. Hon. Ben Momanyi, M.P.
3. Hon. Roselinda Soipan Tuyu, M.P.
4. Hon. Johana Ng'eno, M.P.
5. Hon. Zuleikha Hassan, M.P.
6. Hon. Gladys Boss Shollei, CBS, M.P.
7. Hon. Japheth Mutai, M.P.
8. Hon. Beatrice Adagala, M.P.
9. Hon. John M. Wambugu, M.P.

IN ATTENDANCE-

COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT-

1. Mr. George Gazemba - Principal Clerk Assistant II
2. Mr. Denis Abisai - Principal Legal Counsel I
3. Ms. Halima Hussein - Third Clerk Assistant
4. Ms. Roselyn Ndegi - Serjeant-at-Arms
5. Ms. Brigitta Mati - Legal Counsel
6. Mr. Hakeem Kimiti - Audio Officer

7. Mr. Simon Maina - Support Staff

MIN No. 455/2019:-

PRELIMINARIES

The meeting commenced at 10.40 a.m. with a word of prayer by Hon John Olago, Aluoch.

MIN No. 456/2019:-

**CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION
OF REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL TOURS**

The Committee considered and unanimously adopted the following reports for tabling in the House for noting by the Chairperson-

- (i) Report on the Specialized Training Data Analysis and Management in Election Administration and United States of America Mid Term Elections observation mission in Maryland, United States of America from 5th to 9th November, 2018;
- (ii) Report on Attendance to the 41st International Association of Commercial Administrators (IACA) Annual Conference held in Charlotte, North Carolina, United States of America from 6th to 10th May, 2018;
- (iii) Reports on Electoral Conflict Resolution Training by the International Centre for Parliamentary Studies (ICPS) held in London, United Kingdom from 21st to 25th January, 2019; and
- (iv) Report on Attendance to the International Bar Association (IBA) Annual Conference held from 7th to 12th October, 2018 in Rome, Italy.

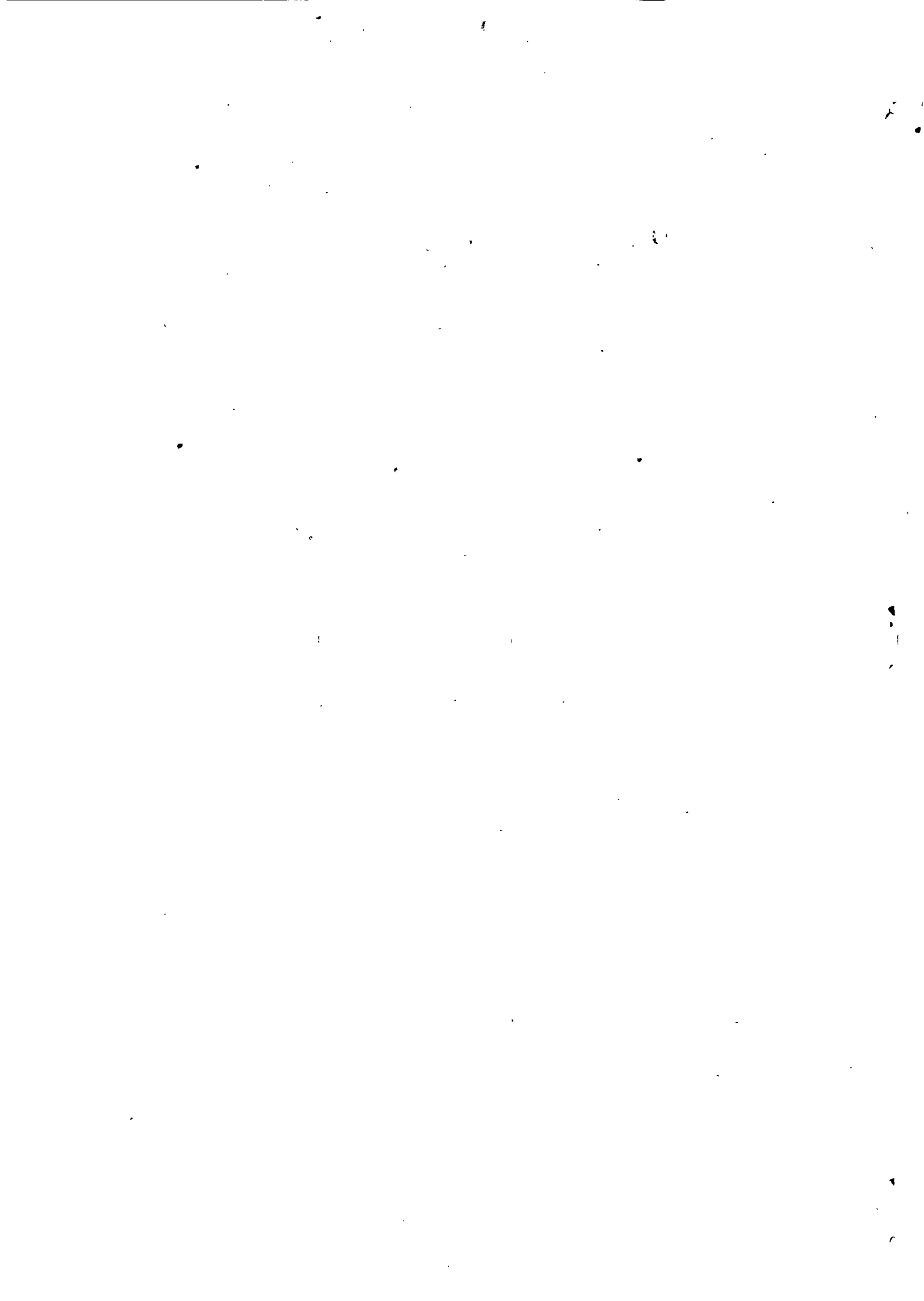
MIN No. 457/2019:-

ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business to transact, the meeting was adjourned at midday until 2.30 p.m. of the same day.

Signed.....
Chairperson

Date.....26/03/2019



**MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH SITTING OF THE
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE AND LEGAL AFFAIRS
HELD ON THURSDAY, 21ST MARCH, 2019 AT 10.30 A.M. IN SHIMBA
HALL, PRIDE-INN PARADISE HOTEL, MOMBASA**

PRESENT-

1. Hon. William Cheptumo, M.P. - **Chairperson**
2. Hon. John Olago Aluoch, M.P.
3. Hon. William K. Mwamkale, M.P.
4. Hon. Peter Kaluma, M.P.
5. Hon. Charles Gimose, M.P.
6. Hon. George G. Murugara, M.P.
7. Hon. Adan Haji Yussuf, M.P.
8. Hon. Anthony G. Kiai, M.P.
9. Hon. John Kiarie Waweru, M.P.
10. Hon. Jennifer Shamalla, M.P.

ABSENT WITH APOLOGIES

1. Hon. Alice Muthoni Wahome, M.P. - **Vice Chairperson**
2. Hon. Ben Momanyi, M.P.
3. Hon. Roselinda Soipan Tuya, M.P.
4. Hon. Johana Ng'eno, M.P.
5. Hon. Zuleikha Hassan, M.P.
6. Hon. Gladys Boss Shollei, CBS, M.P.
7. Hon. Japheth Mutai, M.P.
8. Hon. Beatrice Adagala, M.P.
9. Hon. John M. Wambugu, M.P.

IN ATTENDANCE-

COMMITTEE SECRETARIAT-

1. Mr. George Gazemba - Principal Clerk Assistant II
2. Mr. Denis Abisai - Principal Legal Counsel I
3. Ms. Halima Hussein - Third Clerk Assistant
4. Ms. Roselyn Ndegi - Serjeant-at-Arms
5. Ms. Brigitta Mati - Legal Counsel
6. Mr. Hakeem Kimiti - Audio Officer

7. Mr. Simon Maina - Support Staff

MIN No. 455/2019:-

PRELIMINARIES

The meeting commenced at 10.40 a.m. with a word of prayer by Hon John Olago, Aluoch.

MIN No. 456/2019:-

**CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION
OF REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL TOURS**

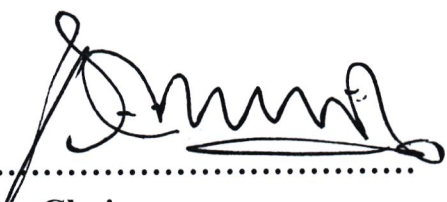
The Committee considered and unanimously adopted the following reports for tabling in the House for noting by the Chairperson-

- (i) Report on the Specialized Training Data Analysis and Management in Election Administration and United States of America Mid Term Elections observation mission in Maryland, United States of America from 5th to 9th November, 2018;
- (ii) Report on Attendance to the 41st International Association of Commercial Administrators (IACA) Annual Conference held in Charlotte, North Carolina, United States of America from 6th to 10th May, 2018;
- (iii) Reports on Electoral Conflict Resolution Training by the International Centre for Parliamentary Studies (ICPS) held in London, United Kingdom from 21st to 25th January, 2019; and
- (iv) Report on Attendance to the International Bar Association (IBA) Annual Conference held from 7th to 12th October, 2018 in Rome, Italy.

MIN No. 457/2019:-

ADJOURNMENT

There being no other business to transact, the meeting was adjourned at midday until 2.30 p.m. of the same day.

Signed.....
Chairperson

Date.....26/03/2019.....

