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Member of Committee
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Zaidoc



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

TWELFTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION - 2018

THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION AND EQUAL
OPPORTUNITY

REPORT ON

PARLIAMEN
OF KENYA
LIBRARY

BENCHMARKING VISIT TO RWANDA

5TH TO 9TH MARCH, 2018

KIGALI, RWANDA



CLERKS CHAMBERS

DIRECTORATE OF COMMITTEE SERVICES

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

NAIROBI

SEPTEMBER, 2018

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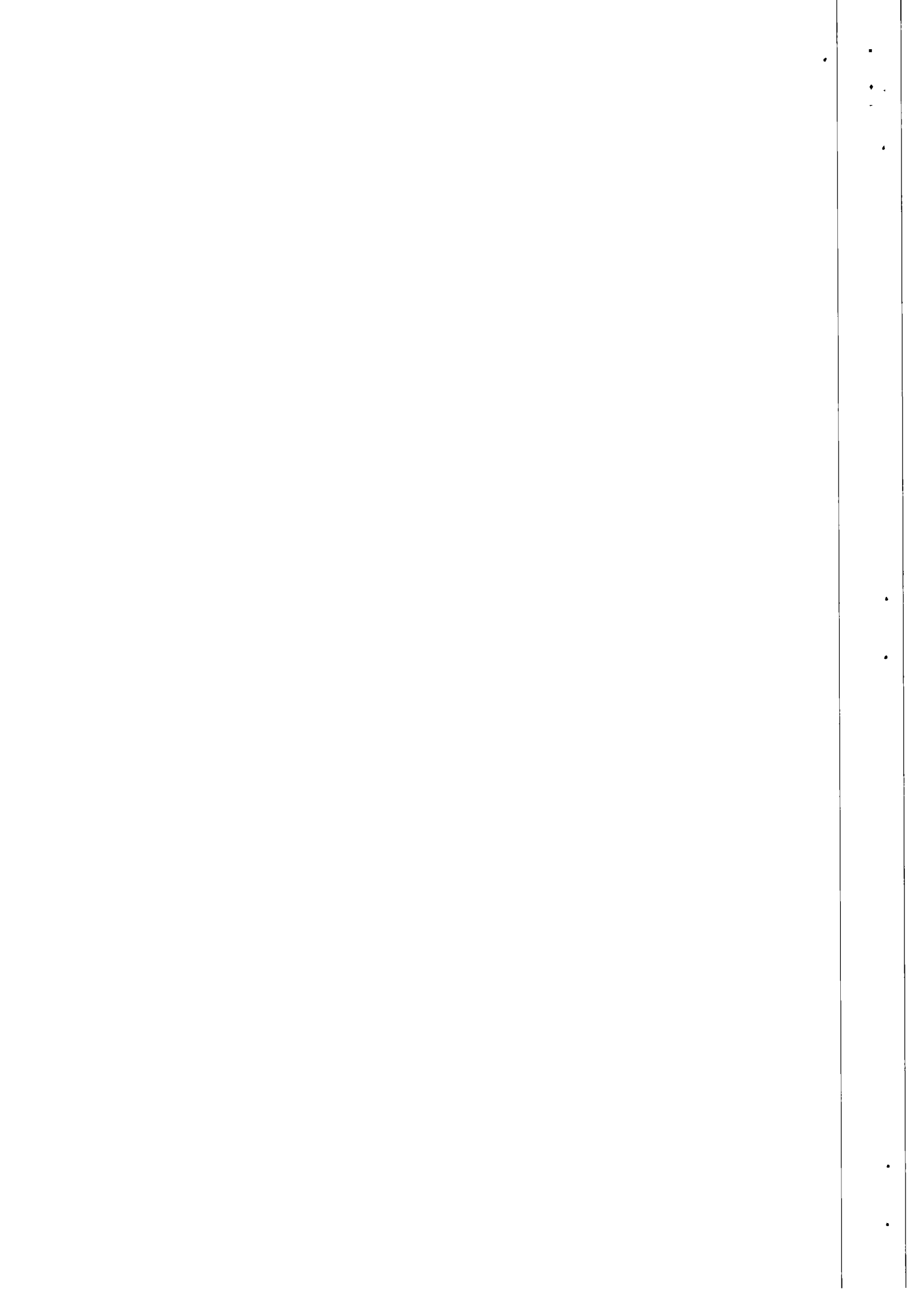
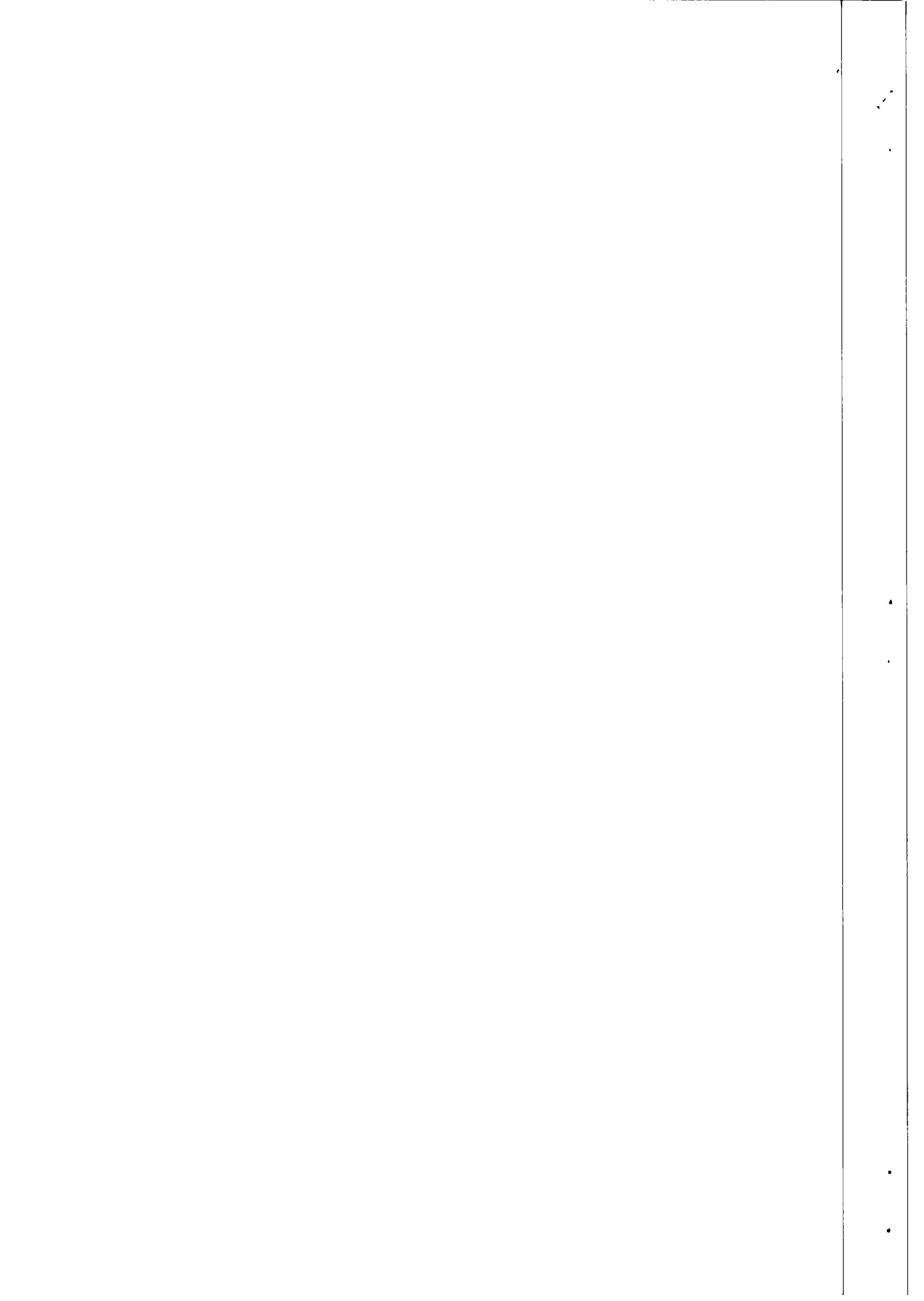


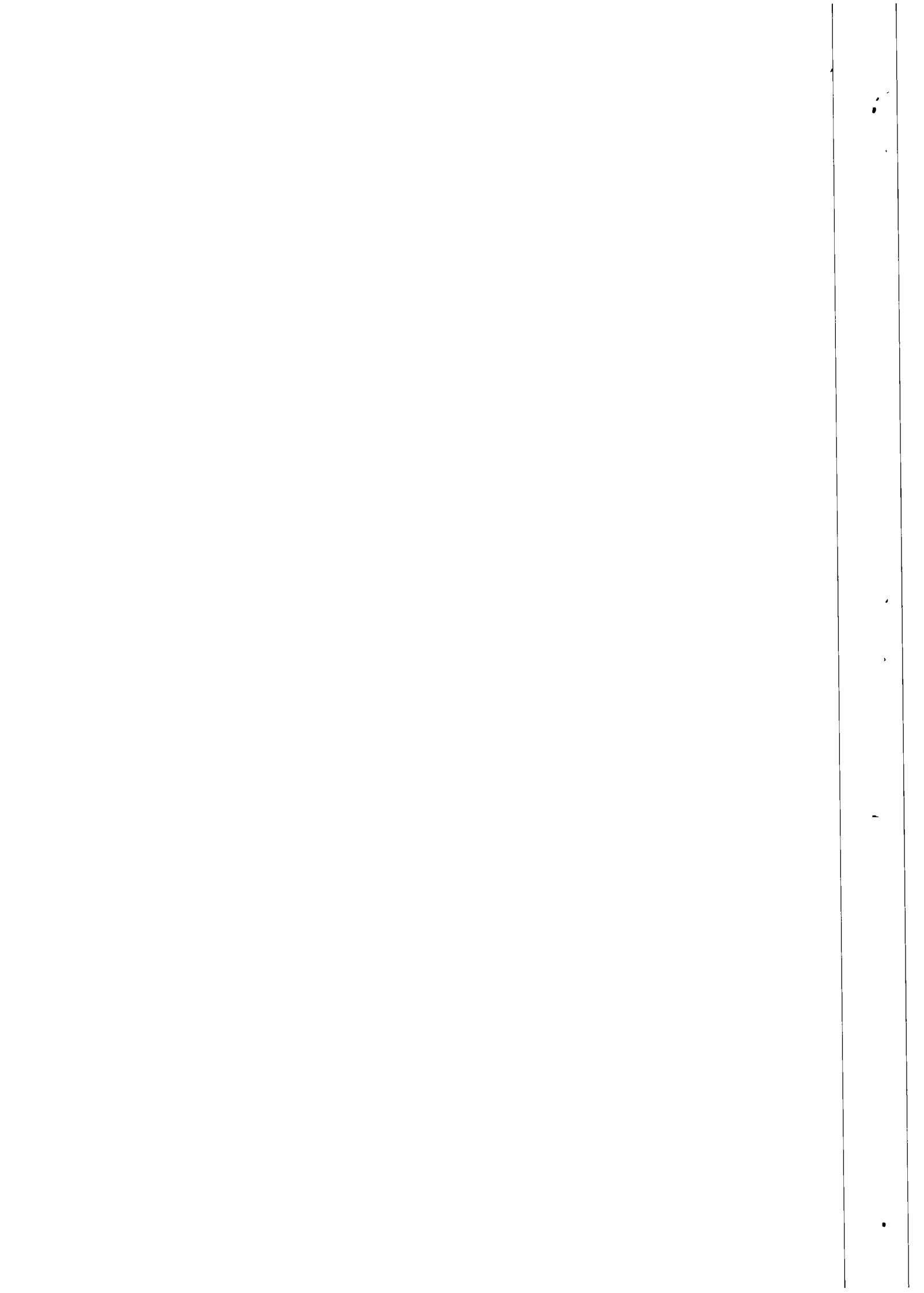
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List of Acronyms

Acronyms	Signification
CNLG	National Commission for the Fight Against Genocide
ERG	Association of Students Survivors of Genocide
NAR	Never Again Rwanda
NCIC	National Cohesion and Integration Commission
NURC	National Unity and Reconciliation Commission
RGB	Rwanda Governance Board
RNP	Rwanda National Police



Chairperson's Foreword

The Select Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity is established under S.O 212 (C). One of its functions is to monitor and promote measures relating to policy and program initiatives in pursuit of peace and national cohesion.

As part of its capacity building, the Committee received an invitation by the National Cohesion and Integration Commission to undertake a benchmarking visit to Rwanda. The visit took place from 5th to 9th March, 2018. The trip was very relevant to the Committee's mandate given that Rwanda has gone through genocide and has now recovered and is working on ensuring there is sustainable peaceful co-existence in the country.

The Committee is grateful to the offices of the Speaker and Clerk of the National Assembly for the support accorded to it in the implementation of its mandate and the opportunity given to its Members to undertake the visit to Rwanda.

Additionally, I wish to express my appreciation to the Honourable Members of the Committee who sacrificed their time to participate in the study visit and preparation of this Report.

Finally, it is my pleasant duty and privilege, on behalf of the Select Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity to table this report on the Committee's study visit to Rwanda.

Hon. Maina Kamanda EGH, M.P

Executive Summary

The Select Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity cognizant of its mandate and the need to build the capacity of its Members, the Committee resolved to undertake a benchmarking visit to Rwanda. The visit was conducted jointly with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission.

In 2017, there was a prolonged election campaign period in Kenya as there were two presidential elections on August 8, 2017 and October 26, 2017. Politics in Kenya is very adversarial. This brought a lot of acrimony between various political parties and ethnic groups. The economy was also affected as the environment was not conducive for business. The country is still recovering from the effects of the elections.

It is in light of this background that the Committee in seeking ways to foster peace and national cohesion in conjunction with the National Cohesion and Integration Commission undertook a benchmarking visit to Rwanda. Rwanda as a nation has recovered from a genocide that led to the loss of many lives. The country seems to have gone over the sad moments and peace is eventually being witnessed. So many measures seem to have been put in place to achieve this including the genocide memorial sites, cultural museums, establishment of peace clubs in the learning institutions and launching community peace initiatives across the country.

The Committee observed that Rwanda has adopted the policy of finding “homegrown solutions” to its problems. The country recognizes the fact that since the problems arises from within, the solutions should also be found within. The Committee also observed that to deal with ethnicity, Rwanda has criminalized reference to tribes. The Committee further observed that the electioneering period in Rwanda is by law only three weeks. This discourages exhaustion by the candidates who may look for the easy way out of relying on their ethnicity.

From the observations and discussions, the Committee recommends that the country should seek to find solutions to its problems from within as this will address the real needs of its citizens. The country should also adopt policies and programmes to foster nationalism and decrease the adverse effects of ethnicity. The Committee further recommends that the legislation should be amended to provide for sharing of government positions so that the losing party does not feel left out of government. The law should also be amended to reduce the electioneering period.

1.0 Preface

The Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity is established under the Standing Order 212 (C) of the National Assembly.

1.1 Mandate of the Committee

The mandate of the Committee includes *inter alia* to:

- a. monitor and promote measures relating to policy and program initiatives in pursuit of peace and national cohesion;
- b. investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to inter-community cohesion;
- c. monitor and promote measures designed to enhance the equalization of opportunities and improvement in the quality of life and status of all persons, including persons who are marginalized on the basis of gender, age, disability, health status, ethnic, racial, cultural or religious background or affiliation or any other such ground;
- d. investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to discrimination and or marginalization of persons referred to under sub-paragraph(c);
- e. make proposals to Parliament including legislative proposals for the protection, equalization of opportunities and promotion of the welfare of the groups referred to under sub-paragraph (c); and
- f. examine the activities and administration of all state departments and statutory bodies in so far as they relate to the rights and welfare of the persons referred to under sub-paragraph (c).

1.2 Committee Membership

Chairperson	The Hon. Maina Kamanda, EGH, M.P.
Vice Chairperson	The Hon. Ekomwa Lomenen, M.P
	The Hon. Adan Keynan Wehliye, CBS, M.P.
	The Hon. Joyce Korir Chepkoech, M.P.
	The Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P.
	The Hon. Prof. Zadock Abel Ogutu, M.P.
	The Hon. Mohamed Hire Garane, M.P.
	The Hon. Benjamin Gathiru Mwangi, M.P.
	The Hon. Jayne Njeri Wanjiru Kihara, M.P.
	The Hon. Wilson Kipngetch Kogo, M.P.
	The Hon. Jerusha Mongina Momanyi, M.P.
	The Hon. Rahab Mukami Wachira, M.P.
	The Hon. Maison Leshoomo, M.P
	The Hon. Jane Jepkorir Chebaibai, M.P..
	The Hon. Prof. Jacqueline Oduol, MP
	The Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe, MP
	The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, MP
	The Hon. Mohamed Ali Lekiro, MP
	The Hon. Rose Museo, MP
	The Hon. Stephen Mule, MP
	The Hon. Edward Oku Kaunya, MP
	The Hon. Enoch Kibunguchy, M.P

1.3 Committee Secretariat

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) | Ms. Chebet Koskei | First Clerk Assistant |
| (2) | Ms. Emma Otiende | Legal Officer II |
| (3) | Mr. Bule Abdifatah | Clerk Assistant III |
| (4) | Ms. Annceta Gacheri | Research Officer III |
| (5) | Mr. James Macharia | Media Relations Officer |

1.3 Objective of the Study Visit

The purpose of the visit was to:

1. Learn and share experiences with governmental and non-governmental institutions in Rwanda;
2. Explore the means used by institutions in Rwanda to facilitate the attainment of national unity and reconciliation; and
3. Establish networks, partnerships and collaborations between the National Assembly, NCIC and other peace actors in Rwanda with a view to maintain exchanges for future learning.

1.5 Composition of the Delegation

The Delegation consisted of the following: -

Delegation from National Assembly

1. The Hon. Daniel Wanyama, M.P. - Leader of Delegation
2. The Hon. Edward Oku Kaunya, M.P.
3. The Hon. Stephen Mule, M.P.
4. The Hon. Rose Museo, M.P.
5. The Hon. Rahab Mukami. M.P.
6. The Hon. Jane Jepkorir Chebaibai, M.P.
7. Mr. Akeyo Harun Okal – Security Officer
8. Ms. Emma Essendi Otiende - Legal Counsel II
9. Mr. Abdifatah Bule - Clerk Assistant III/ Delegation Secretary

Delegation from the National Cohesion and Integration Commission

- (1) Commissioner Adan Abdi Mohamed
- (2) Commissioner (Dr.) Roba D. Sharamo
- (3) Commissioner (Dr.) Joseph Wamocho Nasongo
- (4) Commissioner (Prof.) Gitile J. Naituli
- (5) Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamed –Chief Executive Officer
- (6) Mr. Killian Nyambu – Delegation Secretary

During the study visit, the delegation held meetings with the officials from the following institutions:

- (1) Kenya High Commission to Rwanda;
- (2) National Commission for the Fight Against Genocide (CNLG);
- (3) Association of Students Survivors of Genocide (AERG);
- (4) Rwanda National Police (RNP);
- (5) National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (NURC);
- (6) Never Again Rwanda;
- (7) Rwanda Governance Board (RGB); and
- (8) Ministry of Justice.

In addition to the above meetings, the delegation also undertook field visits to the following sites:

1. Ntarama Genocide Memorial;
2. Kigali Genocide Memorial; and
3. Presidential Palace Museum.

1.6 Committee Observations

The delegation made the following observations during the benchmarking visit:

- (1) That Rwanda has adopted the policy of finding “homegrown solutions” to its problems. The country recognizes the fact that since the problems arises from within, the solutions should also be found within. This can be seen through the use of the *Gacaca* courts to deal with the perpetrators of genocide;
- (2) That to deal with ethnicity, Rwanda has criminalized reference to tribes. The national identity card describes the citizens as Rwandan only. The country has also adopted the “I am a Rwandan” campaign to foster nationalism;
- (3) That the country having gone through the genocide in 1994 is determined not to go back to this event. To this effect, they have created memorials at the sites where genocide took place to remind them of the events and to act as a deterrent for the same;
- (4) That having appreciated the central role of politics in uniting or dividing a nation, the country has embraced a “win win” policy towards elections. The government positions are shared among the various political party so that no one feels left out;
- (5) That the electioneering period in Rwanda is by law only three weeks. This discourages exhaustion by the candidates who may look for the easy way out of relying on their ethnicity.

1.7 Committee Recommendations

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

- (1) That the country should seek to find solutions to its problems from within as this will address the real needs of its citizens;
- (2) That the country should adopt policies and programmes to foster nationalism and decrease the adverse effects of ethnicity;
- (3) That the country should be keen to preserve its history including the events of the 2007/08 postelection violence to avoid a repeat of the same;
- (4) That the legislation should be amended to provide for sharing of government positions so that the losing party does not feel left out of government. The law should also be amended to reduce the electioneering period.

2.0 Background

Rwanda as a nation has recovered from a genocide that led to the loss of many lives. The country seems to have gone over the sad moments and peace is eventually being witnessed. Many measures have been put in place to achieve this including the genocide memorial sites, cultural museums, establishment of peace clubs in learning institutions and launching community peace initiatives across the country.

Bilateral relations between Kenya and Rwanda go way back to the 1960s at attainment of independence for the two countries. The relations between the two countries were further strengthened when Kenya opened an embassy in Kigali for the first time in 1986. Kenya and Rwanda have enjoyed warm ties over the years, and have established several joint permanent commissions since 1979. The entry of Rwanda into the East African Community has served to strengthen the ties between the two countries, as the EAC moves to ease the movement of people, goods and services in the Community's partner states.

It is noted that Kenya could borrow from some of the policies that Rwanda has put in place. Notably the *Abunzi* committees that resolve petty disputes in the community, the medical policies covering all Rwandans, zero tolerance to corruption and the fact of not mentioning one's ethnic identity. It is in view of this that the Committee on Cohesion and Equal Opportunity, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission in partnership with 'Interpeace' and their local partners 'NEVER AGAIN RWANDA' planned to undertake a benchmarking study visit to Kigali, Rwanda.

The purpose of the visit was to learn more about Rwanda's experience on the consequences of negative ethnicity and efforts made towards promoting peace and national cohesion. This visit was relevant as it came in the wake of the recently concluded general elections that left the country divided. It was anticipated that the benchmarking visit would enhance the Members and Commissioner's understanding of the social dynamics that cause societies to move to the brink of extinction and the necessary actions that restore post-conflict relationships between different communities.

3.0 Meetings and Site Visits

3.1 Kenya High Commission to Rwanda

The delegation was received by the Kenyan High Commissioner to Rwanda, His Excellency, Ambassador John Mwangemi on Tuesday 6th March, 2018. The High Commissioner informed the delegation as follows:

That Rwanda was a classic example of what could go wrong in a country if divisive politics was encouraged and how to overcome the challenges and become a united country.

History of Rwanda

Rwanda was a monarchy, which was established around the 14th Century. There were three tribes namely the Hutu, Tutsi and Twa. The Hutu practised crop farming, the Tutsi reared cattle while the Twa were hunter-gatherers. They, however, all shared the same language, culture and names. The Tutsi formed the Monarchy. Once a person acquired more than ten heads of cattle they would climb the social ladder and become a Tutsi.

When the Belgians came to Rwanda, they adopted the same social system. However, they began defining the social structures into ethnic groups. This was resisted by the Monarchy. The Belgians informed the rest of the people that the Monarchy was mistreating them. The King began organising his party and other groups followed suit. Around 1959, the first clash between the monarchy and the rest of society took place. This led to the Tutsi fleeing Rwanda to neighbouring Uganda, Tanzania, Congo and Burundi.

In 1961, the Party of the Hutu led by Mr. Gregoire Kayibanda abolished the Monarchy. Most of the members of the Monarchy fled to Kenya. In 1962, Rwanda gained independence from the Belgians. This also began the official identification by tribe as the tribe was included in the Identity Cards.

In 1969, the first coup among the Hutu took place. The Hutu from the North – West of the country felt neglected. Led by Mr. Juvenal Habyarimana, they overturned the government and imprisoned the President who later died in prison. Under the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, the Tutsi could now access government jobs and were appointed as Ministers. The country began development.

In 1990, the Tutsi refugees of 1959 had now become adults. They were also a significant number in the Ugandan army. The Rwandan Patriotic Front was formed. They invaded Rwanda but unfortunately Mr. Fred Rwigyema, was killed early in the war. Mr. Paul Kagame who was then studying in the United States of America took over the party. The party took a lot of casualties in the early years as Mr. Habyarimana had the support of the French and Belgians.

In 1993, the country's economy was deteriorating and the National Revolutionary Movement for Development began talks with the Rwanda Patriotic Front. Ms. Agathe Uwilingiyimana was elected the first woman Prime Minister and she was in office from October 1993 to February 1994.

On April 5, 1994, President Habyarimana left Rwanda for Arusha to sign the Peace Accord with the Rwandan Patriotic Front. He was accompanied by the President of Burundi, the Chief of the Rwandan Army, the head of intelligence in Rwanda and two French negotiators. Unfortunately, the plane was shot down on their way back. The plane fell in the President's house in the barracks. The merciless killings began immediately after the plane crash.

Aftermath

In 1994, Pasteur Bizimungu took over the Presidency with Paul Kagame as the Vice-President. It was necessary to have a Hutu President as they were the majority. In 2000, President Kagame was appointed as the President by the Party and this was confirmed by the elections in 2003.

The decisions of the leadership of the country have been greatly influenced by desire not to have a re-occurrence of the genocide. The leadership invited the elders, clergy and politicians in deciding what kind of country they wanted. They settled on living together – this involved fighting ethnicity by all persons and not just the political class; holding each other accountable; and Thinking big.

To this end, they established the *Gacaca* courts with the aim of reconciliation. The Community decided who was to be pardoned and who was to be punished. If one admitted committing a crime, they were usually pardoned, this is how some hidden bodies were discovered. These courts did not follow strict laws on evidence. The serious genocide perpetrators were tried in Arusha.

Ethnicism is criminalized in Rwanda. The identity cards make no reference to tribes. Although the Constitution does not indicate the quotas for each tribe or group, this is addressed politically. The Speaker of the National Assembly and the President of the Senate do not come from the ruling party. Once elected, the leaders push the country's agenda and not that of the individual political parties.

On the issue of land in Rwanda, President Kagame while addressing the Council of Governors in 2014 indicated that there was no land problem in Rwanda as there was no land. He went on to give an example of how he visited his place of birth whereby their land had been invaded by over twenty families. They had run away upon seeing him as they thought he had come back to claim the land. He, however, called them and informed them that he had just come to see his place of birth and they could keep the land. As part of maintaining peace, no one who returned to Rwanda was allowed to reclaim their lost land.

There are also no border issues in the country as they are fully integrated. However, as the land is scarce, they are resettling communities into model villages so as to free land for agriculture. There is

also a move by the government to focus on the service industry as opposed to agriculture by focusing on conferences and constructing a new airport.

3.1 National Commission for the Fight Against Genocide

In the afternoon of 6th March 2018 the delegation met the Director –General for the National Commission for the Fight against Genocide (CNLG). The Director-General informed the Committee that the Commission was established in 2007 as a national, independent and permanent public institution. It has a legal status and administrative and financial autonomy. The Commission collaborates with public and private institutions in efforts of fighting against genocide and genocide ideology in Rwanda. The Commission in charge of most of the memorial sites and its main mission is to prevent and fight against genocide, its ideology and overcoming its consequences

The Director General also informed the Committee that the United Nations General Assembly had just recognized 7th April, 1994 as the International day of Reflection of the genocide against the Tutsi. He also stated that prevention of genocide is done through education and they collaborate with the relevant government agencies to educate the children. He reported that the main challenge of the Commission in the fight against genocide are the denials of the fact that genocide took place and non-co-operation with some countries in ensuring the perpetrators of genocide are brought to book.

3.2 Ntarama Genocide Memorial (Wednesday 7/3/18)

On 7th March 2018 the delegation visited the Ntarama Genocide Memorial. The delegation was received by Mr. Innocent Ruzigama who informed the delegation that Ntarama Genocide Memorial is located in the Eastern Province of Rwanda near the border with Burundi. He stated that in 1959, the Belgians began divisive politics. This led to some Tutsi going to exile, while others remained. Those who remained were sent to the Bugesera district and were not allowed to go back to their home area. He added that this this group suffered various attacks as it was a border district and thus most attacks passed through it. In 1990, there was the use of the militia to propagate hate speech. Further, in 1992, the militia came to this district to test the genocide.

Mr. Rugizama further informed the delegation that in 1994 with the death of President Habyrama through the plane crash, the genocide emerged. The Tutsi ran to the Catholic Church at Ntarama for refuge. However, the church was attacked by the Hutu who came in buses from Kigali and surrounded the church. The Tutsi could not match the sophisticated weapons of the Hutu. About 5000 Tutsi died on this day.

He further stated that the Ntarama church was converted into a genocide memorial on the 14th April 1995 and was dedicated to the over 5000 people who lost their lives in this place. Ntarama which is one of the six national Genocide memorial sites contains human clothing's, remains and artefacts which belong to those who were killed at the church, these items have remained on display at all times.

He also stated that During the Genocide, the Hutus persecuted much of the population who sought sanctuary in the catholic churches believing that they would be protected and safe there. It is also thought that church leaders informed the Hutus of the secret mass of Tutsi who were in the churches, and the Hutus stormed the churches and killed all the people. All the people who were hiding in the kitchen buildings were burnt to death and the children were brought together in one school room and killed by smashing their skulls against the wall. The wall is up to now stained with red blood from this style of execution. The women were raped before being killed as well as inserting sharp pointed sticks in their vaginas until these sticks came out from the head. Many women were raped by people who were HIV positive.

3.3 Association of Students Survivors of Genocide (AERG)

On 7th March, 2018 the delegation met with the Association of Students Survivors of Genocide. The President of the Association informed the delegation that it is an association of students in universities and high schools. It was created in 1994 at the University of Rwanda by the students who were survivors of the genocide to help them deal with their challenges especially poverty. They were initially twelve in number but are now about forty three thousand.

The delegation was further informed that they introduced the concept of artificial families whereby groups of students live together in a family set up. They also have a mother and father who the children are accountable to and the parents are responsible for the children. The artificial families keep in touch even when out of school. Initially, the students did not have homes and lived in the schools. Currently, they have built homes for such students.

The Association also informed the delegation that it has programmes to enhance peace, for example, they set aside a week to help society, clean the memorials and visit the sites. It also works with different players, that is; Student survivors, those who are related to the perpetrators of genocide, and, those outside the education system. The Association has helped in the psychological welfare of the students as they get an avenue to discuss their problems. They also give their contribution to the National Youth Council.

3.5 Kigali Genocide Memorial

The Kigali Genocide Memorial commemorates the 1994 genocide against the Tutsi. The remains of over 250,000 people are interred here. The Centre is a permanent memorial to those who fell victim to the genocide and serves as a place in which the bereaved could bury their family and friends. It was constructed by the Kigali City Council in the year 2000. The remains of the people here were brought from all over the capital after they had been left in the street or thrown in the river. They are buried together in lots of 100,000.

3.6 Rwanda National Police

On 8th March, 2018 the delegation visited the Rwanda National Police. They were welcomed by the Inspector General and his staff who informed the delegation that prior to and immediately after the Rwandan Patriotic Front and Army (RPF/A) liberated Rwanda on 4th July 1994, Rwanda had several Para-military and Civil defense forces entrusted to keep law and order. These included the *Gendarmerie Nationale* under the Defense ministry, the Communal Police under the Ministry of Interior and the Judicial Police Inspectors under the Ministry of Justice;

The Inspector General stated that in the year 2000, the Government of Rwanda thought it wise to have an organized, well coordinated and professional police force that would effectively deal with security challenges that were relatively high at the time. This led to the merger of the three institutions in June 2000, which had the Policing and law and order functions at the time, forming the Rwanda National Police (RNP).

He further stated that the RNP as a proactive force is built on the core values of professionalism, patriotism, integrity and high level of discipline. When RNP came into being in 2000, its first priority was to consolidate safety and security, which had been lacking under the previous governments culminating into the 1994 Genocide against the Tutsi. To do this, much investment was made in promoting the values of selfless service, professionalism and efficiency in overcoming crime and enabling a safe environment;

The Inspector General also informed the delegation that currently, RNP has gone far beyond the traditional methods of policing to make the people understand their role in crime prevention. In 15 years, the force is founded on strong partnerships with the public in fighting crime. These partnerships are evident today through the promotion of core values of security and safety, spearheaded through community policing that enables police officers and civilians to share critical information that is used to overcome crime.

He added that the RNP are also involved in community service such installing solar lighting, repairing people's houses and offering livestock to needy families. This ensures that they are accepted by society which can easily share information with them. In conclusion, he stated that the RNP has a modern forensic laboratory and the famous Isange One Stop Center - a center of excellence in the fight against Gender Based Violence that has attracted many visitors from all corners of the world to learn from and borrow best practices.

3.7 National Unity and Reconciliation Commission

The delegation met the Chairperson and the Executive- Director of the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission on 8th March, 2018 who informed the delegation that the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission was created in March 1999 by a parliamentary law to promote unity and reconciliation among Rwandans in the aftermath of the devastating 1994 genocide against Tutsi to mark a major milestone in changing, fundamentally, effects of bad governance based on discrimination and exclusion;

Director stated that the functions of the Commission are preparing and coordinating the National program for the promotion of national unity and reconciliation, putting in place and developing ways and means to restore and consolidate unity and reconciliation among Rwandans; and educating and mobilizing the population on matters relating to national unity and reconciliation. He added that through a number of Grassroots consultations with Rwandan population, it became clear to the Commission that the following were the major factors of conflicts among Rwandans were bad governance, politics of hate, the culture of impunity, ignorance, and, wide spread poverty.

The Director further informed the delegation that to deal with these challenges, the Commission employed various strategies which include; employing grassroots consultations, national summits and Rwanda Reconciliation Barometer to evaluate unity and reconciliation process, employing a Civic Education program aimed at promoting informed and responsible citizenry, Advocacy and support for community initiatives that promote unity and community welfare, development of conflict resolution and civic education manuals to be used at grassroots and national levels, and, integrating a component of peace, tolerance and reconciliation into National Curriculum for primary and secondary schools. The Commission has also been promoting partnership with public, civil society institutions, faith based organizations for integrating reconciliation in their work. Integrating peace and reconciliation process in women and youth organizations, community Associations and cooperatives.

Director further stated that the country has employed various homegrown solutions to their problems which include; **INGANDO** (solidarity camps), a civic education activity that has facilitated the

smooth reintegration of former returnees, provisionally released prisoners back to their communities. The target group include women, youth groups, students joining university and local leaders. *INGANDO* provides a forum to Rwandans to come to terms with their past by facing history, forging a common vision for a united future. *ITORERO RY'IGIHUGU* was formerly a traditional Rwandan school to instill moral values of integrity, and capacity to deal with ones problems. It has today been revived to promote values of unity, truth and culture of hard work, all aimed at speeding up the attainment of Vision 2020.

Another homegrown solution is the GACACA COURTS, a traditional Rwandan restorative justice which has been revived to deal with a backlog of genocide cases. *Gacaca* judges known as *Inyangamugayo* are elected on the basis of integrity. The Country also uses *ABUNZI* (Mediators) Community reconcilers who resolve day to day conflicts before referring them to Courts. Also, the *UBUSABANE*' these are Get together festivals aimed at fostering unity and reconciliation and promoting partnership among communities.

Director added that the Commission encounters the various challenges during the performance of its mandate which include; the Genocide ideology, divisionism and negativity, fresh wounds and memories of divisions and genocide, problem with compensation for property looted/ destroyed; and poverty. In conclusion, he informed the delegation that the Commission has adopted various strategies to further unity and reconciliation in Rwanda, these are; consolidating existing unity and reconciliatory mechanisms, keeping the mainstreaming of unity and reconciliation, keeping war against genocide ideology, divisionism and negativism; addressing the issue of compensation of property looted or destroyed and eliminating poverty.

3.8 Never Again Rwanda

The Delegation visited the offices on Never Again Rwanda (NAR) where the Director, Dr. Joseph Nkurunziza broadcast a video to the Delegation on the situation in Rwanda. He informed the Delegation that NAR is a peace building and social justice organization that arose in response to the 1994 genocide perpetrated against the Tutsi. It is guided by a vision of a nation where citizens are agents of positive change and work together towards sustainable peace and development:

The Director also informed the delegation that NAR aims to empower Rwandans with opportunities to become active citizens through peace building and development. NAR places a particular emphasis on the youth as the future of a peaceful society. NAR is one of the leading national peace building organizations with nearly 13 years of experience building a cornerstone for peace;

He stated that NAR implements its activities through Education with major focus on psychosocial education which addresses one's psychological development and interaction with the environment,

peace education is a component that brings together youth from various backgrounds to learn and share experiences on peace and conflict resolution with the aim of promoting sustainable development. It also uses Participatory theatre which is an approach that majority of the youth identify with. Since this approach was introduced to some of NAR's beneficiaries, it has had a multiplier effect. Through performances of various drama that focus on issues facing our society youth have been motivated to share their experiences since they identify with most of those issues. However the performances do not only showcase issues in the society, solutions are proposed as well.

He added that other activities include Partnerships with other other peace building organizations as well micro financing organizations in order to tackle poverty, unemployment (through trainings on small scale businesses) and economic dependency. In addition NAR could work on projects under NAR but implemented by other organizations; however this can only be possible if NAR has strong systems especially monitoring and evaluation. NAR also uses Psychosocial support groups, established to deal with psychological wounds and rebuild relationships that were previously destroyed. By supporting and establishing new groups NAR has provided youth and community members with a safe space to share and discuss about their wounds.

Another activity is Knowledge sharing and learning since NAR staff attend and participate in different trainings and fellowships from which they gain experience in various fields, sessions to share the knowledge and experience learnt will be an added advantage to the team. In addition youth can also be encouraged to share their learning experiences with their fellow clubs and association members especially those who attend national conferences and various youth discussions.

The director also reiterated the importance of Dialogue/discussions/forums, this approach is a cross cutting approach among NAR's current programs. It brings together youth to discuss and share their ideas on topics and themes related to various issues such as healing, unemployment, education, and development. Through this approach youth are able to think critically and come up with effective ways on how to overcome some of these issues. Through citizen forums community members are also provided with the opportunity to discuss various governance issues that hinder development.

3.9 Rwanda Governance Board

On 9th March, 2018, the delegation visited the Rwanda Governance Board (RGB). The Deputy Chief Executive Officer informed the Committee That the RGB is an independent state agency established by the law. Its functions include monitoring of service delivery in both public and private institutions, preserving, protecting and promoting the use of home-grown solutions in Rwanda, give pre-authorisation and follow up studies and research carried out in Rwanda on governance and home

grown solutions. The Board is also responsible for advising the Government on the implementation of the decentralization and capacity development policy; registration international non-governmental organisations and to monitor their operations, registration of political organisations and monitoring their operations and coordination and follow up the Joint Action Development Forum activities.

The Deputy Chief Executive Officer also informed the delegation that RGB has full independence in exercising its mission and has the powers to request for explanations relating to governance, performance and service delivery in public and private institutions and to request for administrative sanctions against defaulting institutions or staff members, to request for explanations, suspend registration certificate or revoke the legal personality to non-governmental organisations or faith-based organisations. RGB also has powers to suspend or terminate the authorization of an international non-governmental institution to operate in Rwanda, to take actions against any political organization which fails to comply with the law and to certify that the means being used in Rwanda genuinely belong to home-grown solutions and hold accountable the person misusing it or using it without authorisation.

He stated that governance is based on the national planning approach that goes beyond individual political ideologies. In the year 2000, through nationwide consultations, the Board came up with vision 2020. These guide the government manifesto. So far, there have been three mandates. The core mandate of the Board is to measure whether the State and all other partners are pursuing the fundamental principles of the State. The Board also checks whether democratic principles are being implemented. Every year, the Board publishes the Rwanda score card. There is also a National Dialogue Council every year led by the President. The citizens freely call and inquire on the status of the country and also give suggestions for improvement. There is also the National Leaders Retreat which is an accounting forum that lasts between two to seven days.

He further stated that there is the National Consultative Forum for Political Parties. During the drafting of the Constitution, the citizens were against idolizing political parties. The Constitution came up with consensual democratic inclusiveness. An idea for national building cannot be left out just because one belongs to a different political party. The forum for political parties is holistic and each comes up with ideas. After elections, a government plan is drawn. The Constitution says a leading political party can have its seats, however, not more than 50% of the Cabinet shall be from the leading party. Even the apolitical person can be nominated to Parliament. The Speaker of Parliament cannot come from the same party as the President.

The Deputy Chief Executive Officer added that in the Senate, there are academia, public, private, nominees from the President who has to consider a group of people who are lacking. The Forum has two seats. The membership of the Forum is voluntary and open to everyone, the Chair of the

leadership forum rotates every six months. He remarked the aim of governance is to promote development and cohesion. The inclusion of women is both in the Constitution and international treaties. Youth and Persons with Disability are also considered.

3.10 Ministry of Justice

The Minister for Justice took the delegation through the theme “*The Contribution of Transitional Justice Institutions (Abunzi Committees) towards Reconciliation and Unity in Rwanda*”. He stated that Abunzi (mediation) Committees are established by the Rwanda Constitution in its Article 141. Abunzi Committees are responsible for reconciling people with certain disputes with the aim of consolidating peaceful co-existence and drive unity among Rwandans. Abunzi help parties to reach mutual and beneficial solutions.

The Minister informed the delegation that *Kunga* is an age old practice in Rwanda culture. All manner of disputes were always resolved through *Kunga* (mediation) by men and women of integrity (*Inyangamugayo*). He added that Mediation committees were established formally in Rwandan Law in 2004 by Organic Law No 17/2004 of 20/06/2004 governing organization, jurisdiction and functioning of mediation committees. From then on the mediation process began to operate as a legally binding phase in Rwanda’s dispute resolution process and is now 14 years old.

The Minister further stated that Abunzi is a hybrid form of justice combining traditional with modern methods of conflict resolution. It was established legally to reintroduce a good traditional Justice system, simplify and decentralize justice and make it more accessible for citizens seeking to resolve minor conflict without having to face financial strain. Those who refer their cases to Abunzi are more comfortable seeking mediation from within their community than going to courts.

He informed the delegation that dispute resolution through Abunzi Committees helps address courts/backlogs. In some cases, it took more than 2 or 3 years to handle a dispute by formal courts. Time and resources spent in pursuing those cases have an effect on already poor citizens, leading to more poverty. Litigation generally fuels poverty but litigation by a poor citizen leads to absolute poverty. The Mission of Abunzi Committees is to handle disputes (civil matters) within their jurisdiction before they are filed with courts, settle disputes, reconcile conflicting parties and restore harmony within the community. They are however not empowered by law to hand down punishment and serve a term of office of 5 years, which is renewable.

The Minister also stated that Abunzi Committees are composed of men and women of known integrity, who are elected by fellow citizen in the community and are supervised and coordinated by the Ministry of Local Government and Ministry of Justice through Access to Justice Bureaus established in every District.

In conclusion, he informed the meeting that some of the achievements of the Abunzi are reduction in backlog in courts cases (86% according to the report of the Judiciary 2015-2016), decentralized Justice which is within the citizen's reach which is affordable, Participatory, transparent and quick. The mechanism is also less bureaucratic and is trusted by citizens more than the formal courts.

3.11 Site Visit to the Presidential Palace Museum

The Presidential Palace Museum Kigali is the former state house of Rwandan ex-President Habyarimana whose plane was shot down on 6 April, 1994, killing him along with Burundi President. This incident sparked the genocide in Rwanda which devoured almost one million human lives in 100 days starting on 7th April, 1994. The Palace Museum is locally known as 'Habyarimana House'. The construction of the house started in 1976 and Habyarimana shifted to this house in 1980 when Rwanda was passing through critical phase of its history.

The Palace is located in Kanombe, on the eastern outskirts of Kigali and consists of an old styled haunted house with several rooms and galleries. The house is surrounded by grassy lawns, rare trees, stony walkways and a concrete pond which once housed Habyarimana's favourite pet, a 150 kg python who was supposed to protect the President from all evil spirits and bad omens. The Palace Museum also contains a compound where the plane of President fell and its debris can still be seen there.

4.0 Committee Observations


The delegation made the following observations during the benchmarking visit:

1. That Rwanda has adopted the policy of finding “homegrown solutions” to its problems. The country recognizes the fact that since the problems arise from within, the solutions should also be found within. This can be seen through the use of the *Gacaca* courts to deal with the perpetrators of genocide;
2. That to deal with ethnicity, Rwanda has criminalized reference to tribes. The national identity card describes the citizens as Rwandan only. The country has also adopted the “I am a Rwandan” campaign to foster nationalism;
3. That the country having gone through the genocide in 1994 is determined not to go back to this event. To this effect, they have created memorials at the sites where genocide took place to remind them of the events and to act as a deterrent for the same;
4. That having appreciated the central role of politics in uniting or dividing a nation, the country has embraced a “win win” policy towards elections. The government positions are shared among the various political parties so that no one feels left out; and,
5. That the electioneering period in Rwanda is by law only three weeks. This discourages exhaustion by the candidates who may look for the easy way out of relying on their ethnicity.

5.0 Committee Recommendations

The Committee makes the following recommendations:

- (1) That the country should seek to find solutions to its problems from within as this will address the real needs of its citizens;
- (2) That the country should adopt policies and programmes to foster nationalism and decrease the adverse effects of ethnicity;
- (3) That the country should be keen to preserve its history including the events of the 2007/08 postelection violence to avoid a repeat of the same; and,
- (4) That the legislation should be amended to provide for sharing of government positions so that the losing party does not feel left out of government. The law should also be amended to reduce the electioneering period.

Signed..........Date.....27/9/018.....

HON. MAINA KAMANDA, EGH, M.P.

CHAIRPERSON – NATIONAL COHESION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

MINUTES OF THE 33RD SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY HELD ON MONDAY 3RD SEPTEMBER, 2018 IN THE CONVENTION CENTRE, PRIDE INN HOTEL, MOMBASA AT 9.00 AM

Members Present

1. The Hon. Maina Kamanda, EGH, M.P - **Chairperson**
2. The Hon. Prof. Zadock Abel Ogutu, M.P
3. The Hon. Benjamin Gathiru Mwangi, M.P.
4. The Hon. Wilson Kipngetich Kogo, M.P
5. The Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P.
6. The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, MP
7. The Hon. Maison Leshoomo, M.P
8. The Hon. Mohamed Hire Garane, M.P.
9. The Hon. Prof. Jacqueline Oduol, MP
10. The Hon. Joyce Korir Chepkoech, M.P
11. The Hon. Stephen Mule, M.P
12. The Hon. Jayne Njeri Wanjiru Kihara, M.P
13. The Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe, MP
14. The Hon. Rahab Mukami Wachira, M.P
15. The Hon. Rose Museo, MP
16. The Hon. Mohamed Ali Lekiro, MP
17. The Hon. Jerusha Mongina Momanyi, M.P

Apologies

1. The Hon. Ekomwa Lomenen, M.P - **Vice-chairperson**
2. The Hon. Adan W. Keynan CBS, M.P
3. The Hon. Jane Jepkorir Chebaibai, M.P.
4. The Hon. Edward Oku Kaunya, MP

Absent

The Hon. Dr. Enoch Kibunguchy, M.P

In –attendance

Committee Secretariat

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Deputy Director: | Mr. Peter Chemweno |
| 2. Clerk Assistant I: | Ms. Chebet Koskei |
| 3. Clerk Assistant III: | Mr. Abdifatah Bule |
| 4. Legal Counsel: | Ms. Emma Essendi |
| 5. Research Officer: | Ms. Annceta Gaceri |
| 6. Audio Officer: | Ms. Winfred Atieno |

MIN. NO. NA/NC&EO/129/2018: **PRAYERS**

The meeting was called to order at 9.10 am after which a prayer was said.

MIN. NO.NA/NC&EO/130/2018: **Opening remarks by The Deputy Director, Mr. Peter Chemweno**

The Deputy Director who was representing the Director Committee Services, made his opening remarks by informing the meeting the objectives of the workshop which included among others to consider and adopt various reports before the Committee as well as consider the proposed amendments to the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008.

He pointed out the importance of the Committee considering its work plan for the Financial Year 2018/2019, and further impressed on the Committee to use the work plan as a guide towards achieving its mandate.

The Deputy Director thereafter invited the Chairperson of the Committee to make his opening remarks.

MIN. NO.NA/NC&EO/131/2018: **Official opening Remarks by the Hon. Maina Kamanda, EGH, MP, Chairperson, Committee National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity**

In his opening remarks the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the meeting and he expressed his appreciation to the Members of the Committee who sacrificed their time to attend and participate the workshop.

He further encouraged the Members to improve their meeting attendance when the Committee is sitting in Parliament buildings to enable the Committee execute its mandate effectively.

MIN. NO.KNA/NC&EO/132/2018: **Consideration and adoption of the report on the Benchmarking visit to Rwanda**

The Committee considered and adopted the report on the Benchmarking visit to Rwanda undertaken from 5th to 9th March, 2018 as proposed and seconded by the Hon. Prof. Zadock Abel Ogotu, M.P and The Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P respectively with the following observations and recommendations.

Committee Observations

The Committee made the following observations during the benchmarking visit:

- (1) That Rwanda has adopted the policy of finding “homegrown solutions” to its problems. The country recognizes the fact that since the problems arises from within, the solutions should also be found within. This can be seen through the use of the *Gacaca* courts to deal with the perpetrators of genocide;
- (2) That to deal with ethnicity, Rwanda has criminalized reference to tribes. The national identity card describes the citizens as Rwandan only. The country has also adopted the “I am a Rwandan” campaign to foster nationalism;
- (3) That the country having gone through the genocide in 1994 is determined not to go back to this event. To this effect, they have created memorials at the sites where genocide took place to remind them of the events and to act as a deterrent for the same;
- (4) That having appreciated the central role of politics in uniting or dividing a nation, the country has embraced a “win win” policy towards elections. The government positions are shared among the various political party so that no one feels left out;
- (5) That the electioneering period in Rwanda is by law only three weeks. This discourages exhaustion by the candidates who may look for the easy way out of relying on their ethnicity.

Committee Recommendations

The Committee made the following recommendations:

- (1) That the country should seek to find solutions to its problems from within as this will address the real needs of its citizens;
- (2) That the country should adopt policies and programmes to foster nationalism and decrease the adverse effects of ethnicity;
- (3) That the country should be keen to preserve its history including the events of the 2007/08 postelection violence to avoid a repeat of the same;
- (4) That the legislation should be amended to provide for sharing of government positions so that the losing party does not feel left out of government. The law should also be amended to reduce the electioneering period.

MIN. NO.KNA/NC&EO/133/2018: Consideration and adoption of the Report on the 11th 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, 12th to 14th June, 2018

The Committee considered and adopted the Report on the 11th 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, 12th to 14th June, 2018 as proposed and seconded by the Hon. Prof. Jacqueline Oduol, MP and The Hon. Stephen Mule, M.P respectively with the following observations and recommendations.

Observations

The Committee has made the following observations:

- (1) Article 21(4) of the Constitution obligates the State to enact and implement legislation to fulfil 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 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;
- (2) The obligations set out in the Convention have financial obligations that require adequate resourcing at the national and international level;
- (3) Persons with disabilities have the opportunity to realize their rights if provided with necessary resources. Most developed countries have funding from multiple sources however in developing countries funding is mostly from donor funding which is limited and comes with condition. Additionally, in Kenya, there is more focus on projects in Nairobi and its environs leaving out the far flung areas;
- (4) Children, women and girls with disabilities face multiple forms of discrimination owing to persistent cultural, social, legal, physical and institutional barriers that restrict their rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly in relation to access to justice, education services, employment, poor working conditions, accessibility challenges etc;
- (5) Women and girls with disabilities face barriers to sexual and reproductive health rights and services as a result of poor societal attitudes and norms. Women and girls with disabilities face double jeopardy when compared to able-bodied women owing to limited access to and control of resources, lack of socio-economic opportunities, low literacy levels, poor access to health services, inaccessible reproductive health equipment and services, limited contraceptive options and insensitivity by health workers. In addition, women and girls with disabilities are vulnerable to gender-based violence and general societal neglect;
- (6) Existing guardianship laws deny legal capacity for persons with disabilities; thus, effectively limiting ability of Persons with disabilities to participate politically. This is especially true for

persons with intellectual and psychosocial disabilities who have remained largely excluded owing to societal stigmatization and discrimination; and,

- (7) 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 programmes. Disaggregated data by disability, sex and age is necessary for purposes of informing policy and ensuring the effective inclusion of all persons with disabilities.

Recommendations

Following the observations and discussions, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

- (1) The government should fast track establishment of an Inter-Agency committee comprising of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Youth and Gender Affairs. This Inter-Agency Committee will advise on implementation of disability policies and programmes and also follow up on the implementation of resolutions of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities which Kenya is a party to;
- (2) The government should implement the good practices from other regions in terms of situations of risks for persons with disabilities and enforce existing legislation;
- (3) The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Ministry of Health should undertake early assessment for disability and identify persons with disabilities for support at early stages of life and continuous rehabilitation where needed;
- (4) The government should consider giving National Hospital Insurance Funds cards to persons with disabilities to enable them access medical services free or at a subsidized cost;
- (5) The government should criminalise harmful and forced practices related to SRHR, including forced sterilisation, forced abortion, and forced use of contraception, as well as ensure the prosecution of offenders;
- (6) The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection should carry out an analysis of the education system to establish the level of inclusion in education for children with disabilities. An elaborate framework should then be established to enhance inclusion;
- (7) The government should increase funding for education to enhance accessibility, infrastructure friendly to children with disabilities. Further, there is need for disaggregated data on children with disabilities this will enhance the debate on financing and other policies regarding inclusion in education for Children with Disabilities;

- (8) The government should enhance Private Public Partnerships for financing disability-inclusive policies while ensuring accountability and transparency.
- (9) The government should launch a grassroots campaign including using the local administration to create awareness for persons with disabilities aimed at eradicating social stigma. Leaders and both national and county levels should create dialogue and action plans for inclusion for persons with disabilities. A more concerted effort should go towards ensuring that the Rights of persons with disabilities are upheld;
- (10) The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection and the Ministry of Education should work establish strategies for imparting skills to persons with disabilities; and,
- (11) There is need to enhance incentives for institutions that employ persons with disabilities, and, or provide supportive services to the persons with disabilities.

MIN. NO.KNA/NC&EO/134/2018: Consideration and adoption of the Report on the 37th Session of the Human Rights Council, Held at the UN Headquarters', Geneva from 2nd to 11th, March, 2018

The Committee considered and adopted the Report on the 37th Session of the Human Rights Council, Held at the UN Headquarters', Geneva from 2nd to 11th, March, 2018 as proposed and seconded by the Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, MP and Hon. Jayne Njeri Wanjiru Kihara, M.P respectively with the following observations and recommendations.

Committee Observations

The Committee made a number of observations in regard to;

(a) Access to Justice for Persons living with disabilities

Inadequate legal aid in Kenya one of the most common barriers to equality of arms and equal access to justice, particularly for persons with disabilities, who number disproportionately among the world's poor and face challenges in affording legal advice and representation. The right to legal counsel is a fair trial right and includes the right to free legal aid.

The Committee was concerned about the inadequate free service legal aid for persons with disabilities, and for women and girls with disabilities facing violence or abuse. In some countries where legal aid services have been established, in practice they lack the necessary resources; do not operate on an independent basis; are inaccessible to persons with disabilities; or lack sufficient expertise about the rights of persons with disabilities. In Canada, the Ontario Legal Aid Office provides information on legal aid online in alternative formats and trains employees on communicating with people with various types of impairments.

(b) Pretrial detention safeguards

Effective implementation of safeguards to prevent torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment during police custody and pretrial detention has the greatest impact on reducing and preventing torture. On this note, importance of the inspection and monitoring of places of police custody and pretrial detention by independent national bodies cannot be overemphasized.

The Committee observes that properly functioning oversight mechanisms need to be independent in terms of their decision-making capabilities and investigatory functions. The independent bodies' decisions should be implemented and police should have a healthy fear of investigations.

(c) Multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination

Unequal opportunities and impediments to human development were rarely attributable to discrimination based on a single dimension of a person's identity. People most affected by discriminatory practices usually faced multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, which denied them their basic human dignity. Multiple and reinforcing grounds of discrimination led to poverty and violence and denied women and girls their human rights.

Inclusion and participation of women and girls was key to overcoming those challenges and that addressing intersecting forms of discrimination against women and girls would contribute to the full implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

(d) Goal 10 on vision 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development

Goal 10 of vision 2030 calls for reducing inequalities in income as well as those based on sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity – both within and among countries. World leaders recognize the positive contribution of international migration to inclusive growth and sustainable development, while acknowledging that it demands coherent and comprehensive responses.

(e) Children's human rights violations in humanitarian situations

Children are especially vulnerable to human rights violations committed in humanitarian situations, such as the deprivation of health care and education, forced displacement, the separation of children from their families, abduction and trafficking, their recruitment and use by armed forces or groups, and sexual abuse and exploitation.

Committee Recommendations

The Committee made the following recommendations:

- (1) Members of Parliament should engage with Kenya National Human Rights Commission and the National Gender and Equality commission to strengthen and consolidate protection of Human rights;

- (2) The Commission on Administrative Justice (Office of the Ombudsman) should create a Children's department to receive, investigate and address complaints on violation of children rights;
- (3) The Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development should include Human rights subject in the new school curriculum to develop a sense of common humanity, sharing of values and responsibility based on human rights amongst the students;
- (4) Parliament should review the Legal Aid Act 2016 to enhance provision of free legal aid to persons with disabilities;
- (5) The Judiciary should strengthen the paralegal team at the grassroots to deliver mandatory regular training programmes at all stages of legal proceedings using multiple means, modes and formats of communication to empower persons with disabilities;
- (6) Parliament should review the Independent Policing Oversight Authority Act, 2011 to give the Independent Policing Oversight Authority a clear reporting mechanism;
- (7) The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection should fast track amendments to the Children Act 2001. The Bill should address rights of children in humanitarian situations such conflicts, hunger and floods in accordance with international human rights;
- (8) The Kenya National Human Rights Commission should enforce the implementation of the Prevention of Torture Act, 2017 to effectively safeguard the right of victims against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment during police custody and pretrial detention inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; and,
- (9) The National Treasury should make timely disbursement on the Equalization Fund to enable implementation of programmes in marginalized areas thus bringing them to par with the rest of the nation.

MIN. NO.KNA/NC&EO/135/2018:

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 12.45 p.m., the next meeting will be held on the same day at 2.00 pm.

SIGNATURE.....

DATE.....27/9/18.....

(HON. MAINA KAMANDA, EGH, M.P-CHAIRPERSON)




**COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
ATTENDANCE SCHEDULE**

**REGISTER FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE BENCHMARKING
VISIT TO RWANDA**

DATE: 3-9-2018 TIME: 9:00am VENUE: Pride Inn, Mombasa

	NAME	SIGNATURE
1	The Hon. Maina Kamanda, EGH, M.P. – Chairperson	
2	The Hon. Ekomwa Lomenen, M.P – Vice-Chairperson	
3	The Hon. Adan W. Keynan, CBS, M.P	
4	The Hon. Maison Leshoomo, M.P	
5	The Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P.	
6	The Hon. Stephen Mule, MP	
7	The Hon. Benjamin Gathiru Mwangi, M.P.	
8	The Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, MP	
9	The Hon. Edward Oku Kaunya, MP	
10	The Hon. Jane Jepkorir Chebaibai, M.P..	
11	The Hon. Jayne Njeri Wanjiru Kihara, M.P.	
12	The Hon. Rose Museo, M.P	
13	The Hon. Prof. Jacqueline Oduol, MP	
14	The Hon. Joyce Korir Chepkoech, M.P.	
15	The Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe, MP	
16	The Hon. Jerusha Mongina Momanyi, M.P.	

17	The Hon. Rahab Mukami Wachira, M.P.	
18	The Hon. Mohamed Ali Lokiru, MP	
19	The Hon. Mohamed Hire Garane, M.P.	
20	The Hon. Wilson Kogo, M.P	
21	The Hon. Prof. Zadock Abel Ogutu, M.P.	
22.	The Hon. Enoch Kibunguchy, M.P	