

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Approved for tabling.

*Paper laid
By the Members of
the Committee, the
Hon. Zedoc Abel
Ogutu, MP on
Tues, 23/10/2018.
[Signature]*



*Pat SNA
18/10/18*

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TWELFTH PARLIAMENT-SECOND SESSION-2018

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

REPORT ON THE GLOBAL PEACE FOUNDATION TRAINING AND FORUM HELD
FROM 6TH -8TH MARCH, 2018 IN BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND



CLERKS CHAMBERS
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS
NAIROBI

SEPTEMBER, 2018

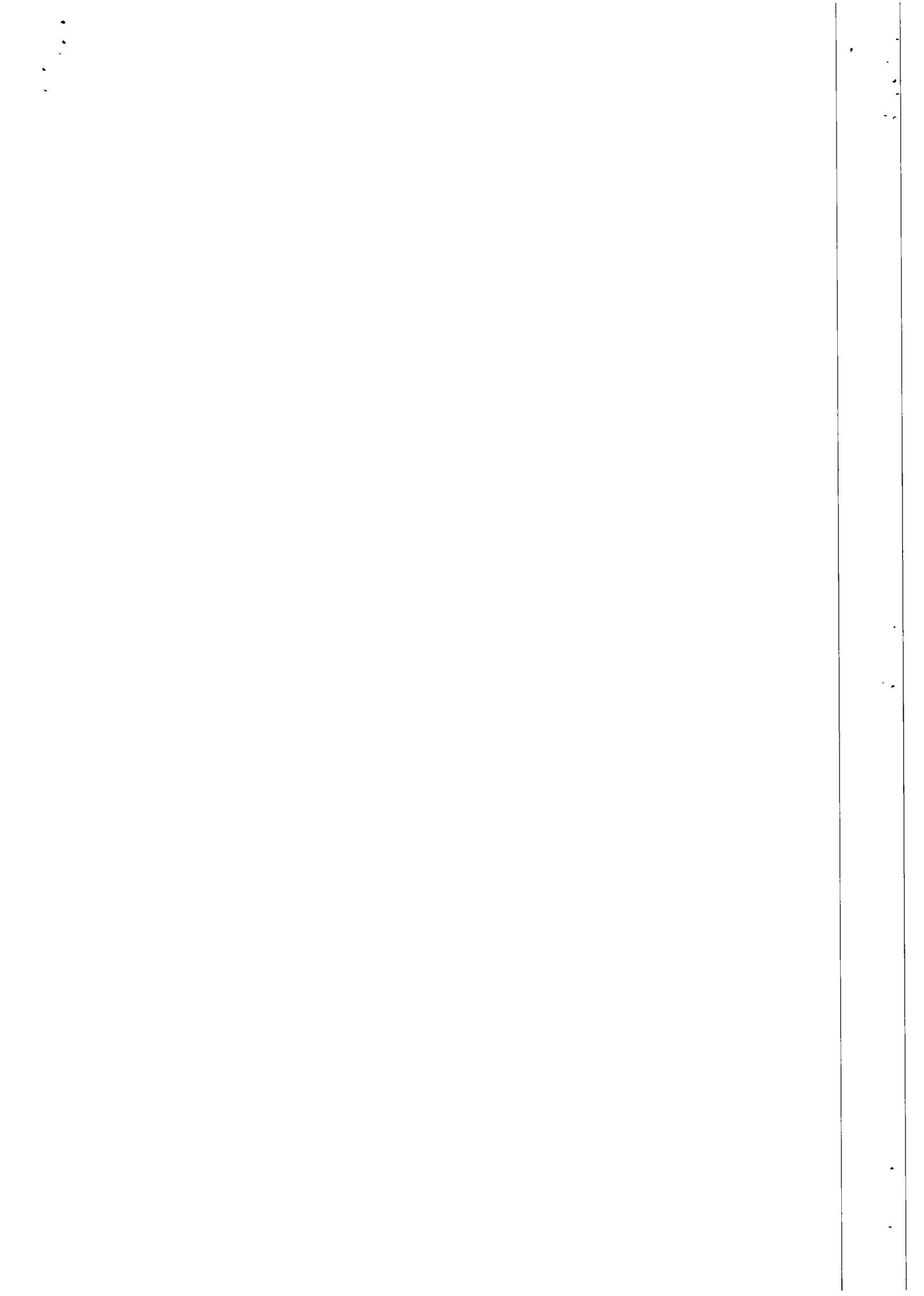


Table of Contents

Chairperson’s Foreword.....	2
Executive Summary	4
1.0 Preface.....	5
1.1 Mandate of the Committee	5
1.2 Committee Membership.....	5
1.3 Committee Secretariat	6
1.4 Observations.....	7
1.5 Recommendations	8
2.0 Background.....	9
2.1 History of Conflict in Northern Ireland.....	10
3.0 Presentations during the Global Peace Foundation Training and Forum	10
3.1 Dealing with the past.....	10
3.2 The Concept of Sustainable Peace building.....	11
3.3 Global Peace Forum Held on 8 th March, 2018.....	12
3.3.1 Official Opening Ceremony	12
3.3.2 Remarks by Mr. Peter Sheridan – Chief Executive Officer, Equality Commission, Northern Ireland	12
3.3.3 Remarks by H.E. Dr. Sheikh Karume, the former President of Zanzibar	12
3.3.4 Session on encouraging Dialogue and Driving Change	13
3.3.5 Global Perspective on Conflict Resolution; A case of Kaduna State in Nigeria by Reverend Joseph John Hayab	13
4.0 Observations	14
5.0 Recommendations.....	15



Chairperson's Foreword

Mr. Speaker, Sir

The Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity is established under the Standing Order 212 (C) of the National Assembly. The mandate of the includes; *to* monitor and promote measures relating to policy and program initiatives in pursuit of peace and national cohesion, investigate, inquire into and report on all matters relating to inter community cohesion and 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.

Mr. Speaker,

The Global Peace Foundation Training and Forum was organized by the Global Peace Foundation and Co-operation Ireland both involved in various peace initiatives globally. Global Peace foundation has its Headquarters in Washington DC in the United States of America and also has affiliate offices globally including Kenya.

Theme

The theme of the training and forum was 'Building Momentum for Peace'. The forum provided a platform to engage with partners and different stakeholders to explore and share lessons and international perspectives for practical peace building.

Topics

The topics were very relevant to the Committee's delegates given the Committee's mandate. The Topics covered included, among others: "dealing with the past", "How to build Sustainable Peace", "encouraging dialogue and Driving change" and "Global Perspectives on Conflict Resolution".

Dates

The event took place from 6th to 8th March, 2018, the first and the second day, which comprised of training and discussions, were held at Kraumlin Gaol Centre, a former jail during the times that Northern Ireland was experiencing conflicts. It has now been turned into a community centre. The Forum held on 8th March, 2018 brought delegates across the globe including government officials, politicians, students, religious leaders, civil societies and other players in the peace building world. It was held at the Skainos Centre, a former church that now also serves as a community centre.

The Parliamentary delegation comprised of the following:-

- (1) Hon. Jerusha Momanyi, M.P – Leader of delegation
- (2) Hon. Gathiru Mwangi Benjamin, MP
- (3) Ms. Tracy Chebet Koskei – Secretary to delegation

Hon. Speaker,

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 attend the Global Peace Training and Forum in Belfast, Northern Ireland.

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

Finally, it is my pleasant duty and privilege, to table the report of the Global Peace Foundation Training and Forum held in Belfast, Northern Ireland between 6th and 8th March, 2018.

Hon. Maina Kamanda, EGH, M.P

Executive Summary

The Select Committee on National Cohesion and Equal Opportunity received an invitation from the Global Peace Foundation to attend a training and forum in Belfast Northern Ireland. The event was organized by The Global Peace Foundation Forum was organized by the Global Peace Foundation and Co-operation Ireland, both involved in various peace initiatives globally. The event took place from 6th to 8th March, 2018 and was attended by delegates across the globe including government officials, Politicians, students, religious leaders, civil societies and other players involved in peace building initiatives. Kenya was represented by Two (2) Members of the Committee and one Staff.

The Committee observed that politicians play a key role in society in the peace efforts as communities look up to them for guidance. When leaders embrace a peace process the communities are more likely to do the same. The Committee also observed that there is a general lack of trust on government institutions by the public to settle conflicts, there has been concerns raised on the government agencies' slow rate of response during conflict. However some government agencies' service delivery is hampered by lack of adequate resources and capacity, and, structural bottlenecks. The Committee further observed that a strong economy that meets the needs of the local population is critical in consolidating and extending the work that has been done to build the peace.

Following the lessons and discussions, the Committee recommends that the government should actively and intentionally build positive relationships among communities. It should work towards creating a national healing campaign especially following the 2017 General elections. The Committee also recommends that the government should enhance the capacity of institutions, both structural and financial, mandated with enhancing peace and cohesion. There is also need to enhance accountability of such institutions through regular reporting of their activities. Further, the government should strengthen structures and enforce legislations that enhance inclusivity, fairness, equality and harmonious co-existence.

The Committee further recommends that the Intergovernmental Fiscal Coordination Institutions - Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council and the Joint Intergovernmental Technical Committee - should enhance allocations towards empowering communities economically, developing infrastructure and education in conflict prone areas. This will reduce communities' reliance on natural resources and other traditional forms of wealth like cattle as a source of livelihood. Additionally, the government should strengthen accountability, monitoring and coordination of the financial resources allocated to communities.

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 MukamiWachira, M.P.
	The Hon. MaisonLeshoomo, 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 |
| (6) | Mr. Samuel Nyambe | - | Serjeant-at- Arms |

1.4 Observations

The Committee made the following observations:-

1. Politicians play a key role in society in the peace efforts as communities look up to them for guidance. When leaders embrace a peace process the communities are more likely to do the same;
2. There is a general lack of trust on government institutions by the public to settle conflicts, there has been concerns raised on the government agencies' slow rate of response during conflict. However some government agencies' service delivery is hampered by lack of adequate resources and capacity, and, structural bottlenecks;
3. Some cultural practices only serve to celebrate violence and create divisions among neighboring communities. Any debate about culture and identity must find ways to reflect and celebrate existing growing ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural diversity peacefully and respectfully;
4. A strong economy that meets the needs of the local population is critical in consolidating and extending the work that has been done to build the peace. Economic development is an integral part of peace building, and any such development has to be based on principles of equality, human rights and social justice; and,
5. Women and youth play a key role in peace building and must be part of the peacekeeping agenda. Idle youth are more likely to be used by politicians to engage in violent activities.

1.5 Recommendations

Following the observations and deliberations, the Committee makes the following recommendations, That;

- (1) The government should actively and intentionally build positive relationships among communities. It should work towards creating a national healing campaign especially following the 2017 General elections. This will help to make the people who felt and still feel historically aggrieved' or marginalized feel included;
- (2) The government should enhance the capacity of institutions, both structural and financial, mandated with enhancing peace and cohesion such as the National Cohesion and Integration Commission so that they can adequately deliver on their mandate. There is also need to enhance accountability of such institutions through regular reporting of their activities;
- (3) The government should strengthen structures and enforce legislations that enhance inclusivity, fairness, equality and harmonious co-existence;
- (4) The government should review its policies on harmful cultural practices, it should also engage communities towards discouraging cultural practices that promote violence or create disharmony between communities;
- (5) The Intergovernmental Fiscal Coordination Institutions - Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council and the Joint Intergovernmental Technical Committee - should enhance allocations towards empowering communities economically, developing infrastructure and education in conflict prone areas. This will reduce communities' reliance on natural resources and other traditional forms of wealth like cattle as a source of livelihood; and,
- (6) The government should strengthen accountability, monitoring and coordination of the financial resources allocated to communities.

2.0 Background

The Committee received an invitation to attend the Global Peace Foundation training and Forum themed 'Building the Momentum for Peace'. The event was organized by Global Peace Foundation and Cooperation Ireland. The aim of the event was to provide a platform to engage with partners and different peace stakeholders to explore and share lessons and perspectives for practical peacebuilding. The event included a two day training and a one day Forum held on 8th March, 2018 in Belfast, Northern Ireland. The event came at the right time as Northern Ireland is celebrating Twenty Years (20) years since a peace agreement was signed in 1998 after 30 years of violence between the Catholics and Protestants.

2.1 History of Conflict in Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland is located on the island of Ireland and is administratively part of the United Kingdom. Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales make up the United Kingdom. The population of Northern Ireland is largely made up of two groups; the indigenous Irish population, and, settlers from Scotland and England who settled there in the 16th and 17th Century. The 'indigenous' Irish population was predominantly Roman Catholic (at a time when this was the only Western Christian religion), whilst Scottish settlers after the Reformation were predominantly Protestant.

The religious difference turned into a political split; most Protestants are **Unionists** or (more extreme) **Loyalists**, supporting continued union with Great Britain, while most Catholics are **Nationalists** or (more extreme) **Republicans**. Nationalists and Republicans both want a united Ireland, however Nationalists (politically affiliated with SDLP political party) use exclusively peaceful political means; whereas the Republican movement (politically affiliated with the Sinn Féin political party) sought violence as a means to a united Ireland. Although segregation always existed, the situation escalated in 1969 when a wave of violence started.

The violence continued for 30 years, with the major towns and cities of Northern Ireland subject to repeated bombings and shootings. There was great loss of life, including over three hundred police officers, seven hundred soldiers and nearly two thousand civilians, with the violence occasionally spreading into both the Republic and into mainland Britain. The conflict essentially solidified the ethno-political divide, with increasing segregation between Catholics and Protestants. Much of this remains to this day.

In 1998, after years of sporadic negotiations between the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland and the paramilitary groups and local political parties, an Agreement was signed, signalling the end of violence in the province. This is often referred to as the *Belfast Agreement* or the *Good Friday Agreement* after the place or day on which it was signed. Although there was an almost immediate drop in the level of terrorist acts and rioting, it took several years for stability to settle on the region and for agreement to be reached concerning the devolved government.

3.0 Presentations during the Global Peace Foundation Training and Forum

3.1 Dealing with the past

The topic focused on how to deal with the past; the meeting deliberated on whether the past should be forgotten completely or is there need to address different past pains. The conclusion was that the past cannot be ignored, when a conflict is resolved, for sustainable peace to be achieved, the past must be addressed.

The meeting also deliberated on some of the Methods of dealing with the past which include the establishment of *Truth and reconciliation commissions*; these commissions have been formed in Kenya and South Africa. In South Africa the Commission was established in 1994 after the apartheid was abolished. Witnesses who were identified as victims of gross human rights violations were invited to give statements about their experiences, and some were selected for public hearings. Perpetrators of violence could also give testimony and request amnesty from both civil and criminal prosecution.

Another method is *Reparations*; this involves the action of making amends for a wrong one has done, by providing payment or other assistance to those who have been wronged. It usually involves compensation for loss of property, injury or even loss of life. Other countries have also used *Public apologies*; this involves the party who has committed a wrong issuing a public apology to the wronged party. This can be cathartic to wrong party as long as the apology is genuine.

3.2 The Concept of Sustainable Peace building

The topic focused on the concept of Peace building and what it entails. There was emphasis on peace building as a process that facilitates the establishment of durable peace and tries to prevent the recurrence of violence by addressing root causes and effects of conflicts through reconciliation, institution building and political as well economic transformation.

The meeting noted that peace building involves, among others building relationships / building trust; putting in place systems mechanism that promote co-existence; bringing two or more groups in conflicts together, organizing for joint activities; shared social community facilities. It also involves spreading prosperity; this involves both social and economic progress in a society. Investing in education, infrastructure and new economic opportunities transforms a society and creates hope towards a better future.

The meeting further noted that appreciating diversity was important for sustainable peace and therefore there is need to recognize differences in the society and respect each other of them. These differences may be based on different religious practices, gender, opinions/ views, age groups; all whom must co-exist for sustainable peace.

On acknowledging the past and the role it plays in sustainable peace process; the meeting noted that recognizing that people experienced pains or injustice in the past is usually a step towards healing. The meeting also noted that a shared vision or shared perspectives in a society enables a society to move on and look forward to a bright future. This vision however should be all inclusive and from all perspectives and recognize that different people play different roles in a society.

The discussion also appreciated the role of civil society in fostering peace, it was agreed that the civil society is considered as the "sphere of institutions, organisations, and individuals located between family, the state and the market in which people associate". The meeting also noted that civil society is essential for the good functioning of any society. There was a general consensus that the level of social and political stability in any society depends on the strength of its civic structures. Where civic organisations and groups are active and effective, the likelihood of social disintegration and public violence as a response to conflict is lower than where there is not a thriving civil society.

3.3 Global Peace Forum Held on 8th March, 2018

3.3.1 Official Opening Ceremony

The Global Peace Foundation Forum themed "Building Momentum for peace" was officially opened by Mr. James Flynn, International President GPF. In his key note address, Mr. Flynn stressed on the importance of investing in continuous peace building. Peace building is the fundamental of human relationship and involves building new relationships and trust. There is also need to network across the globe and build on wealth of experience in enhancing sustainable peace.

3.3.2 Remarks by Mr. Peter Sheridan – Chief Executive Officer, Equality Commission, Northern Ireland

Mr. Sheridan informed the meeting that the story in Northern Ireland has been of efforts towards peace, and despite all challenges there are positive stories to tell. Peace is about living together, respecting each other and not just about absence of violence. One key lesson learnt from the conflict in Northern Ireland is that once violence stops, it takes a long time to build peace due to the impact of the violence. He stated that one generation may not succeed in bringing peace and therefore it was imperative to grow the next generation of peace builders through bringing in the young people into the peace efforts.

On some of the challenges being faced by Northern Ireland in its Peace building efforts, Mr. Sheridan remarked that failure to include women experiences the past narrative who had their husbands or their children jailed, injured or even killed in the conflict. Women's perspective on the past is very key to moving forward. There has also been a general failure to listen and recognize past pains and respect peoples. Areas recovering from conflict should address the past pains so as to avoid the past coming back to haunt them. Acknowledge past pains, people who were hurt and include all of them in the process of moving forward. At this point dialogue is very important.

The Chief Executive Officer concluded that it is not possible to map one peace process into other areas facing conflicts, contexts are different and each conflict situations unique. There is therefore need to take up lessons from other conflicts, though networks and partnerships, and use them to create a home-grown solution to each conflict.

3.3.3 Remarks by H.E. Dr. Sheikh Karume, the former President of Zanzibar

H.E. Dr. Karume in his remarks stressed on the need for respect rule of Law especially in emerging democracies. He said that Leaders should be key pillars in ethics, promote trust and strive for fairness and justice. They should also place culture of reconciliation and representation at the top. Leadership responsibility should be guided by moral compass and should be able to inspire young people who will be guardians of the country's future.

The former President stated that Africa is a continent in transformation, it has resources both Human and natural, but it is still plagued by poverty and therefore needs innovative leaders to promote social and economic development. He also stressed that there is also need to focus on building positive relationships through having a connected vision and having mutual respect. Positive relationships will ensure that peace prevails, listening to various groups and bringing them together.

3.3.4 Session on encouraging Dialogue and Driving Change

This session involved panelists who have been in involved in various peace building efforts and their perspectives on driving change. Kenya was represented by the Hon. Jerusha Momanyi, M.P. The session concluded that dialogue is important because it enables the parties in conflict to understand the other party's perspective and understanding is a key component in resolving conflict. Dialogue is also important because it involves all the parties in conflict and therefore helps to come up an agreed way to deal with conflict and dialogue also helps to establish a relationship between the parties in conflict and build on trust.

It was also noted in the session that for dialogue to work dialogue facilitators should create a space for all the parties in conflict to feel involved. Again, all parties involved should have a common goal of finding a sustainable resolution to the conflict. The process of dialogue should very transparent, additionally, dialogue facilitators should be impartial and should focus on long term and sustainable solutions to conflicts.

The session concluded that to ensure that there is sustainable peace after Root causes of the conflict should be addressed an action plan should be set detailing the activities to be done, who should be responsible, when they should be done and how they will be done. Information should also be shared among all parties who were in conflict.

3.3.5 Global Perspective on Conflict Resolution; A case of Kaduna State in Nigeria by Reverend Joseph John Hayab

Reverend Hayab informed the meeting that since December 2016, many of the districts in Kaduna State of Nigeria made headlines for what would be remembered as the "Southern

Kaduna Killings,” a series of ethno-religious killings and counter-killings between members of Nigeria’s indigenous populations and the predominantly nomadic, Muslim Fulani people.

The reverend stated that Global Peace Foundation Nigeria immediately addressed the crisis with coordinated mediation meetings between leaders from both sides and key stakeholders in the One Family under God Campaign spanning several months and many districts. The campaign was a grassroots, values-based approach to peacebuilding that engaged faith leaders based on their common values and the universal principles that unite them across barriers of race and religion. Through the cooperation of key religious leaders, the larger population is educated and encouraged to promote trust and peaceful resolution between all district members no matter their diverse religious backgrounds.

After various engagements and workshops, the eight warring districts unanimously agreed to forgive each other. They also agreed to form very close collaborations to attain pre-conflict relationships while encouraging all critical stakeholders who reside outside the state to honor the development. Traditional rulers called on the youth leaders present at the meeting to see themselves as brothers and sisters. As a huge portion of the population that is also susceptible to violent extremism, youth play an essential role in peacekeeping throughout the region. The youth involved in the One Family under God campaign resolved to forgive one another while emphasizing the need for regular consultations on any issue that could be a threat to existing peace in the area.

4.0 Observations

Following the Training and the forum, the Committee made the following observations:

1. Politicians play a key role in society in the peace efforts as communities look up to their leaders for guidance. When leaders embrace a peace process the communities are more likely to do the same;
2. There is a general lack of trust on government institutions by the public to settle disputes, there has been concerns raised on the government agencies' slow rate of response during conflict. However some government agencies' service delivery is hampered by lack of adequate resources, capacity and structural bottlenecks;
3. Some cultural practices only serve to celebrate violence and create divisions among neighboring communities. Any debate about culture and identity must find ways to reflect and celebrate existing growing ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural diversity peacefully and respectfully;
4. A strong local economy that meets the needs of the local population is critical in consolidating and extending the work that has been done to build the peace. Economic development is an integral part of peace building, and any such development has to be based on principles of equality, human rights and social justice; and,
5. Women and youth play a key role in peace building and must be part of the peacekeeping agenda. Idle youth are more likely to be used by politicians to engage in violent activities.

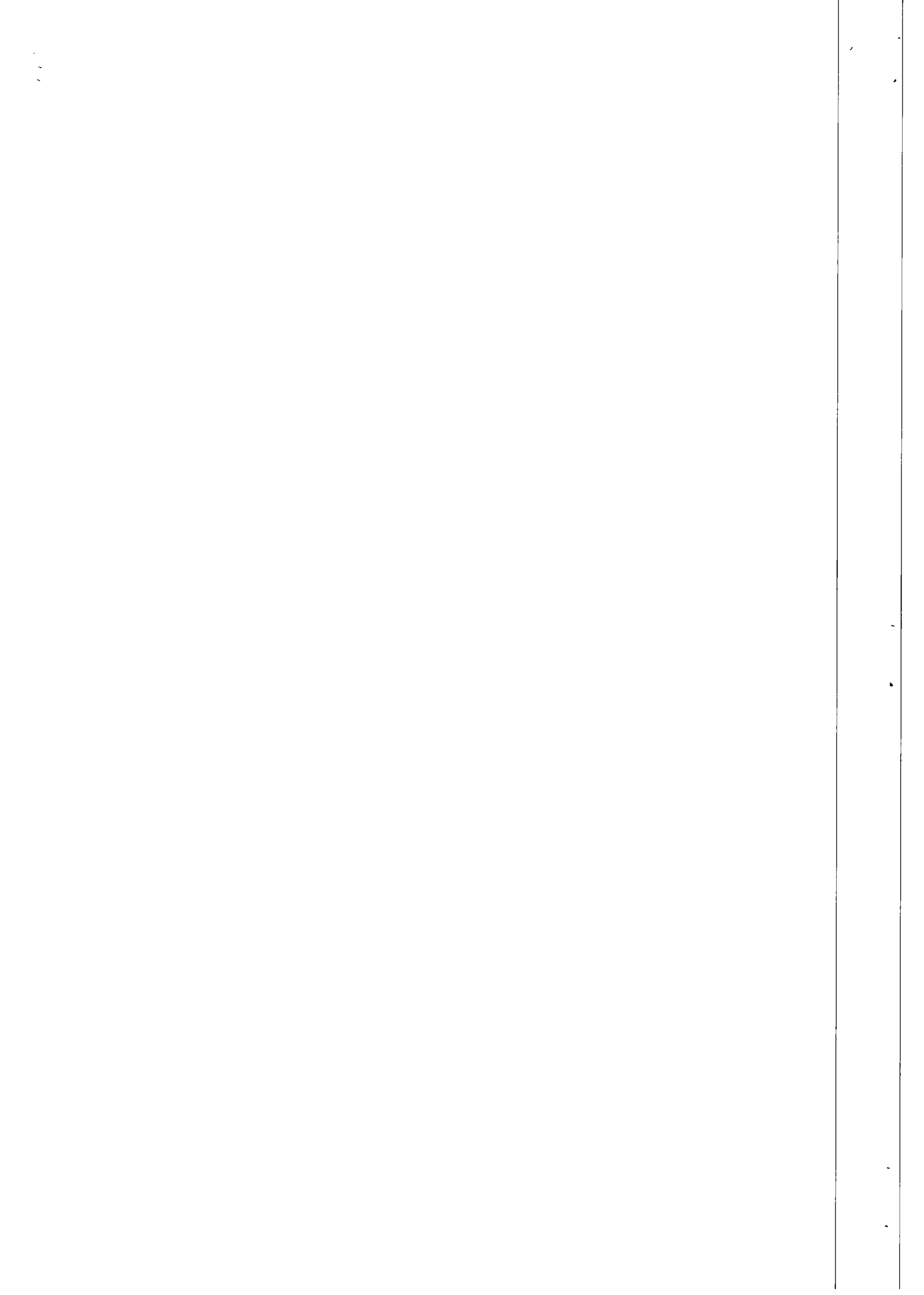
5.0 Recommendations

The Committee makes the following recommendations towards enhancing peace in Kenya:-

- (1) The government should actively and intentionally build positive relationships among communities. It should work towards creating a national healing campaign especially following the 2017 General elections. This will help to make the people who felt and still feel historically aggrieved' or marginalized feel included;
- (2) The government should enhance the capacity of institutions, both structural and financial, mandated with enhancing peace and cohesion such as the National Cohesion and Integration Commission so that they can adequately deliver on their mandate. There is also need to enhance accountability of such institutions through regular reporting of their activities;
- (3) The government should strengthen structures and enforce legislations that enhance inclusivity, fairness, equality and harmonious co-existence;
- (4) The government should review its policies on harmful cultural practices, it should also engage communities towards discouraging cultural practices that promote violence or create disharmony between communities;
- (5) The Intergovernmental Fiscal Coordination Institutions - Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council and the Joint Intergovernmental Technical Committee - should enhance allocations towards empowering communities economically, developing infrastructure and education in conflict prone areas. This will reduce communities' reliance on natural resources and other traditional forms of wealth like cattle as a source of livelihood; and,
- (6) There is need to strengthen accountability, monitoring and coordination of the financial resources allocated to communities ensure the resources are used prudently.

SIGNATURE.......... DATE.....29/9/018.....

HON. MAINA KAMANDA, EGH, MP- CHAIRPERSON



MINUTES OF THE 34TH 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 2.00 PM

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/136/2018:

PRAYERS

The meeting was called to order at 2.10 pm after which a prayer was said.

MIN. NO.KNA/NC&EO/137/2018: Consideration and adoption of the Report on the Global Peace Foundation Training and Forum

The Committee considered and adopted the Report on the Global Peace Foundation Training and Forum held from 6th -8th March, 2018 in Belfast, Northern Ireland as proposed and seconded by the Hon. Wilson Kipngetich Kogo, M.P and the Hon. Rahab Mukami Wachira, M.P respectively with the following observations and recommendations.

Observations

The Committee made the following observations:-

- 1) Politicians play a key role in society in the peace efforts as communities look up to them for guidance. When leaders embrace a peace process the communities are more likely to do the same;
- 2) There is a general lack of trust on government institutions by the public to settle conflicts, there has been concerns raised on the government agencies' slow rate of response during conflict. However some government agencies' service delivery is hampered by lack of adequate resources and capacity, and, structural bottlenecks;
- 3) Some cultural practices only serve to celebrate violence and create divisions among neighboring communities. Any debate about culture and identity must find ways to reflect and celebrate existing growing ethnic, religious, linguistic and cultural diversity peacefully and respectfully;
- 4) A strong economy that meets the needs of the local population is critical in consolidating and extending the work that has been done to build the peace. Economic development is an integral part of peace building, and any such development has to be based on principles of equality, human rights and social justice; and,

- 5) Women and youth play a key role in peace building and must be part of the peacekeeping agenda. Idle youth are more likely to be used by politicians to engage in violent activities.

Recommendations

The Committee made the following recommendations:

- 1) The government should actively and intentionally build positive relationships among communities. It should work towards creating a national healing campaign especially following the 2017 General elections. This will help to make the people who felt and still feel historically aggrieved' or marginalized feel included;
- 2) The government should enhance the capacity of institutions, both structural and financial, mandated with enhancing peace and cohesion such as the National Cohesion and Integration Commission so that they can adequately deliver on their mandate. There is also need to enhance accountability of such institutions through regular reporting of their activities;
- 3) The government should strengthen structures and enforce legislations that enhance inclusivity, fairness, equality and harmonious co-existence;
- 4) The government should review its policies on harmful cultural practices, it should also engage communities towards discouraging cultural practices that promote violence or create disharmony between communities;
- 5) The Intergovernmental Fiscal Coordination Institutions - Intergovernmental Budget and Economic Council and the Joint Intergovernmental Technical Committee - should enhance allocations towards empowering communities economically, developing infrastructure and education in conflict prone areas. This will reduce communities' reliance on natural resources and other traditional forms of wealth like cattle as a source of livelihood; and,
- 6) The government should strengthen accountability, monitoring and coordination of the financial resources allocated to communities.

MIN. NO.KNA/NC&EO/138/2018: Consideration and adoption of the Report on the Proposed National Cohesion and Integration (Amendment) Act, 2018

The Committee considered and adopted the Report on the Proposed National Cohesion and Integration (Amendment) Act, 2018 as proposed and seconded by the Hon. Julius Musili Mawathe, MP and the Hon. Prof. Zadock Abel Ogutu, MP respectively with the following observations and recommendations.

Committee Observations

The Committee made the following observations:-

- 1) The proposed amendment proposes to use language as a tool to unify;
- 2) Most of the minority and marginalised groups, people in the rural areas as well as the elderly communicate well in their native language. There is therefore need to engage the Ministry of Education, Research and Technology to ensure that children in schools have a good grasp of both English and Kiswahili at an early age. The uptake of Adult Education may also increase the number of people who can communicate in the official languages;
- 3) Article 44 of the Constitution provides that every person has the right to use the language, and to participate in the cultural life, of the person's choice. The proposed amendment will limit this right;
- 4) The amendment limit the right of freedom of expression as provided under Article 33 of the Kenya Constitution, 2010; and,
- 5) There is need to regulate establishment of vernacular radio stations as they are sometimes used propagate ethnic hate.

Recommendations

The Committee rejects the publication of the legislative proposal and recommends that there should be strict adherence to provisions on hate speech as stipulated in Section 13 of the National Cohesion and Integration Act, 2008.

MIN. NO.KNA/NC&EO/139/2018: **Consideration and adoption of the Report on the benchmarking visit to Indonesia**

The Committee considered and adopted the Report on the benchmarking visit to Indonesia from 23rd to 27th July 2018 as proposed and seconded by the Hon. Charles Ong'ondo Were, MP and the Hon. Prof. Zadock Abel Ogutu, MP respectively with the following observations and recommendations.

Committee Observations

Following meetings held and deliberation, the Committee made the following observations:

- 1) The reason for the unity in diversity is because at independence they chose to be one nation the Republic of Indonesia, one people – the people of Indonesia and one language - Bahasa Indonesia;

- 2) The Village Fund has improved the economic welfare of the people as they determine which projects the money is invested in, the money for the projects is transferred in a timely manner;
- 3) The transmigration programme has helped to evenly distribute the population in the country and foster national unity as any Indonesian can settle anywhere;
- 4) The transmigration programme has also improved the economy of the country by ensuring land is utilized and people have jobs and therefore the opportunity to contribute to national development;
- 5) The harmonized database is effective in keeping the records of persons in need of social protection. Further, the programmes targeting persons in need of social protection have helped improved the standards of living for majority of the people;
- 6) The Republic of Indonesia is very keen in observing human rights as can be seen by the various laws and international treaties it is a party to;
- 7) Although corruption may be present, the government takes this issue seriously and anyone found engage in corruption may be sentenced for life;
- 8) The facilities are women and youth dominated without major external funding except UNESCO support for the batik industry;
- 9) They are professionally run as evidenced by display, customer contact and no middlemen;
- 10) The items are highly standardized in quality, size and finalization for commercialization and neatly packaged for customers;
- 11) The management is open to customers, even sharing their skills for free and do not compete over customers; and,
- 12) They use local raw materials such as bamboo and add value add handicraft for an increase of up to 3 times.

Committee Recommendations

Following the observations and deliberations, the Committee made the following recommendations:

- 1) The government should encourage Kenyans to unite and consider themselves the people of Kenya who have Kiswahili as their national language. The divisions on tribal lines should be discouraged especially by those in leadership positions;

- 2) The government should introduce the Village Fund in all villages in Kenya in addition to existing devolved funds. This will reach the people at the grass root level who will determine which project best benefits them;
- 3) The government should consider adopting a programme similar to the transmigration programme in Indonesia. This will enhance effective utilization of the land, distribution of the population and also foster national unity;
- 4) The government should consider developing a harmonized database which will be used in identifying the persons in need of social protection. This will eliminate the probability of a person benefitting twice from a programme;
- 5) The government should enforce the various laws on human rights and corruption in the country to sustain successful efforts that have been achieved;
- 6) The government should develop strategies to ensure various existing funds are disbursed in a timely manner so as to ensure that planned projects are implemented;
- 7) In order to make profit in business, entrepreneurs should run their businesses professionally and be keen on how they display their products and interact with customers;
- 8) Entrepreneurs should produce high quality and standardized products and pack them neatly for the customers;
- 9) Entrepreneurs should use locally available material and be ready to share their skills with others;
- 10) The government should build the capacity of cottage industries to ensure standardization and value addition and expand markets; and,
- 11) The government should promote the skills of entrepreneurs to tap on local materials for production.

MIN. NO.KNA/NC&EO/140/2018:

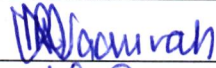





ADJOURNMENT

Having concluded the business of the day, the meeting was adjourned at 4.45 p.m.

SIGNATURE.....

DATE.....

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

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	



COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL COHESION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY
ATTENDANCE SCHEDULE

REGISTER FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON THE GLOBAL PEACE
FOUNDATION TRAINING AND FORUM

DATE: 3-9-18 TIME: 2:00 PM 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.	