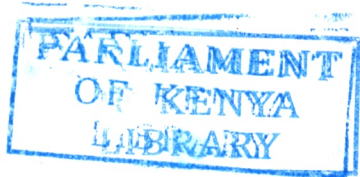


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT

THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEE

ON

DELEGATED LEGISLATION

A REPORT ON THE INDUCTION WORKSHOP

HELD ON

30TH APRIL – 4TH MAY 2014, AT FLAMINGO BEACH RESORT, MOMBASA

Clerk's Chambers,
First Floor,
K.I.C.C Buildings,
NAIROBI.

JULY, 2014

*Paper laid by
the Chairperson of the
Committee (Sen. Sag)*
KOD
17/7/2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS.....	2
PREFACE.....	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	6
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	8
CHAPTER 2: OPENING SESSION.....	9
2.1 Remarks by the Committee Chairperson.....	9
2.2 Remarks by the Clerk of the Senate.....	9
CHAPTER 3: PRESENTATIONS	11
3.1 History of Committee on Delegated Legislation.....	11
3.2 Mandate & procedure for scrutiny.....	14
3.3 Criteria for scrutiny of Delegated Legislation	16
CHAPTER 4: OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS.....	18

Appendices

Programme for the retreat

List of Participants

The Statutory Instruments Act, 2013

ABREVIATIONS

S.I. Act Statutory Instruments Act, 2013

S.O Standing Orders

PREFACE

The Sessional Committee on Delegated Legislation is established pursuant to the Senate Standing Order 214 which states:

- (1) There shall be a select Committee to be known as the Committee on Delegated Legislation.
- (2) Whenever a statutory instrument is submitted to the Senate pursuant to the Constitution, any law or these Standing Orders, the statutory instrument shall, unless a contrary intention appears in the relevant legislation, be laid before the Senate by the Chair of the Senate Committee on Delegated Legislation and thereafter stand referred to the Committee.
- (3) The Committee shall consider in respect of any statutory instrument whether the statutory instrument-
 - (a) is in accord with the provisions of the Constitution, the Act pursuant to which it is made or other relevant written law;
 - (b) infringes on fundamental rights and freedoms of the public;
 - (c) contains a matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of Parliament;
 - (d) directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the courts;
 - (e) gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Constitution or the Act does not expressly give any such power;
 - (f) involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund or other public revenues;
 - (g) is defective in its drafting or for any reason, the form or purport of the statutory instrument calls for any elucidation;
 - (h) appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;

- (i) appears to have had unjustifiable delay in its publication or laying before Parliament;
- (j) makes rights, liberties or obligations unduly dependent upon non-reviewable decisions;
- (k) makes rights, liberties or obligations unduly dependent insufficiently defined administrative powers;
- (l) inappropriately delegates legislative powers;
- (m) imposes a fine, imprisonment or other penalty without express authority having been provided for in the enabling legislation;
- (n) appears for any reason to infringe on the rule of law;
- (o) inadequately subjects the exercise of legislative power to Parliamentary scrutiny; and
- (p) accords to any other reason that the Committee considers fit to examine.

(4) If the Committee-

- (a) resolves that the statutory instrument, be acceded to, the Clerk shall convey that resolution to the relevant state department or the authority that published the statutory instrument;
- (b) does not accede to the statutory instrument, or part of a statutory instrument, the Committee may recommend to the Senate that the Senate resolves that all or any part of the statutory instrument, as the case may be, be annulled.

(5) If the Senate-

- (a) fails to agree to the recommendation of the Committee under paragraph (4)(b), the statutory instrument shall be deemed to have been approved by Parliament;
- (b) resolves to annul a statutory, or part of a statutory instrument, the resolution shall, within seven days of the passage

of the resolution, be referred to the National Assembly for concurrence.

The Committee is comprised of the following members;

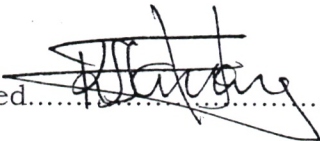
1. Sen. Stephen sang' - **Chairperson**
2. Sen. Judith Sijeny - **Vice Chairperson**
3. Sen. (Dr.) Boni Khalwale
4. Sen. Emma Getrude
5. Sen. Daniel Karaba
6. Sen. Liza Chelule
7. Sen. Godliver Omondi
8. Sen. Joy Gwendo

Acknowledgement

The Committee wishes to thank the Offices of the Speaker and the Clerk of the Senate for facilitating the induction workshop for the Committee on Delegated Legislation.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

It is my pleasant duty, pursuant to Standing Order 204, to present the Report of the Sessional Committee on Delegated Legislation on the induction retreat for consideration by the House.

Signed.......... Date.....10/07/2014

SEN. STEPHEN SANG'

CHAIRPERSON, STANDING COMMITTEE ON DELEGATED LEGISLATION.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sessional Committee on Delegated legislation was established pursuant to Standing Order 214 on 27th February, 2014. Being a sessional committee, its membership is reconstituted at the beginning of every session. During its 2nd sitting held on 3rd April, 2014, it was noted that an induction was necessary for the Committee; after its reconstitution to incorporate incoming Members to the Committee. It was therefore resolved that an induction retreat for all the members of the Committee be held from 30th April to 4th May, 2014. This was with a view of apprising the Members on the mandate of the Committee so as to equip them with the necessary knowledge to enable them effectively discharge their mandate.

Members were taken through the history & mandate of the Committee on Delegated Legislation, procedure for scrutiny, criteria for scrutiny of Delegated Legislation and the process of nullification of statutory instruments.

The Committee made the following observations during the retreat:-

- A possible reduced efficiency of the Committee due to the sessional re-constitution of membership
- Lack of clarity in certain provisions of the Statutory Instruments Act, 2013
- There was no sufficient engagement between the Committee and the Cabinet Secretaries
- Lack of a tool to monitor and track statutory instruments
- There was no collaboration between the Committee on Delegated Legislation and the standing committees that deal with primary legislation.
- There was a general misconception that the mandate of the Committee was narrow.

- A clear understanding of the mandate of the Committee was still a challenge.

The Committee made the following recommendations based on the observations above:-

- The Standing Orders be amended to include the Committee on Delegated Legislation in the list of the Standing Committees in the Second Schedule.
- The Statutory Instruments Act, 2013 be amended in Section 2, 11 and 13 respectively.
- A forum with the Committee and Cabinet Secretaries be held for purposes of interaction and dialogue.
- The Secretariat to be proactive in terms of maintaining a tool for tracking statutory instruments.
- The Committee to endeavor to work in collaboration with the standing committees that deals with the primary legislation.
- The Committee to refer to the Supreme Court Advisory Opinion Reference No. 2 of 2013 in the interpretation of its mandate.
- Continued capacity building for both members and staff to enable the Committee effectively discharge its mandate.

The Senate Committee on Delegated Legislation, being a Sessional Committee, was formally constituted on 26th March, 2014. The Membership of the new Committee included five members of the Committee on Delegated Legislation of the previous Session and three new Members. Understanding the Mandate of the Committee on Delegated Legislation was a challenge owing to its misconceived narrow interpretation.

It is in view of the foregoing that the Committee resolved to hold a retreat to apprise the members of the Committee on Delegated Legislation on its mandate. The retreat was held from 30th April to 4th May, 2014 at the Flamingo Beach Resort in Mombasa. During the retreat, Members were taken through the following presentations:-

- Overview of the History of Parliamentary Committee on Delegated Legislation
- Mandate of the Committee & Criteria for scrutiny of delegated legislation
- Procedure for Parliamentary Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation
- Legal process of nullification of statutory instruments published in contravention of PART IV- of the Statutory Instruments Act, 2013

CHAPTER TWO

OPENING SESSION

The retreat commenced at 9.30am with a word of prayer followed by an introduction of all the members present.

2.0 OPENING REMARKS BY THE COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON, SEN. STEPHEN SANG'

Sen. Sang' began by welcoming all the participants to the retreat and gave a brief on the Committee.

The Committee was a sessional committee and was constituted on 26th March, 2014. Most of the Members of the Committee of the previous session were retained in the new Committee. Nonetheless, while emphasizing the importance of inducting all the committee members on the mandate, he noted that there was always something new to learn each time, learning was a continuous process.

By the end of the retreat, members were expected to have clearly understood the history, criteria, procedure of scrutiny and nullification of delegated legislation.

He concluded by urging members to actively participate in the deliberations.

2.1 REMARKS BY THE CLERK OF THE SENATE, MR. J. M. NYEGENYE, CBS.

The Clerk of the Senate, in his opening remarks, informed Members that the Committee was charged with a very critical role of raising the red flag if subsidiary legislation was not properly made. The bulk of the operating framework in terms of policy and legislation lay with the Committee.

The Clerk emphasized that the mandate of the Senate in subsidiary legislation was linked to the legislative mandate of the Senate. It was therefore very important from the onset for the Committee to appreciate the legislative

mandate of the Senate as stipulated under the Constitution and in so doing make reference to the Supreme Court Advisory Opinion No. 2 of 2013.

The Clerk reminded the members that the Senate was not intended to be a forty eighth county and hence its functions were not limited to the literal interpretation of the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.

3.1 HISTORY OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Mr. Jacob Ngwele took the Committee through the history of the Committee on Delegated Legislation as follows:-

He defined “Subsidiary legislation” as any legislative provision (including a delegation of powers or duties) made in exercise of any power in that behalf conferred by any Act, by way of by-law, notice, order, proclamation, regulation, rule, rule of court or other instrument.

One view of parliamentary oversight was that in an Executive-dominated system, the role of Parliament was limited. The whole point of delegated legislation was that Parliament did not have to look at it closely. And Parliament did not look at it very closely.

Another view was that Delegated legislation only existed because Parliament provided for such powers in Acts. There was no independent power for the Executive to make laws, even though public administration would be impossible without delegated legislation to provide for the day to day operation of Acts. Also, Parliament had delegated but not abrogated its responsibility with respect to legislation.

There was a natural tension between Parliament’s need to delegate yet retain oversight, and the executive’s function of implementing legislation and dealing with the day to day administration. While it was recognized that there were benefits to delegated legislation, Parliament had also seen that safeguards were required if these were to be enjoyed without the possibility of abuse.

The Constitutional authority for a scrutiny mechanism for delegated legislation was to be found in the following in Article 94(1) (5) and (6) of the Constitution as follows:-

- (1) The legislative authority is derived from the people and, at the national level, vested in and exercised by parliament.*
- (5) No person or body, other than Parliament, has power to make provision having the force of law in Kenya except under authority conferred by this constitution or by legislation.*
- (6) An Act of Parliament, or legislation of a county, that confers on any State organ, State officer or person the authority to make provision having the force of law in Kenya, as contemplated in clause (5), shall expressly specify the purpose and objectives for which that authority is conferred, the limits of the authority, the nature and scope of the law that may be made, and the principles and standards applicable to the law made under the authority.*

History of the Establishment of the Committee

The key architects for the establishment of the Committee were:-

- I. Hon Amina Abdalla
- II. Hon. J. B Muturi
- III. Hon. Njoki Ndungu (currently Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya)

The origin of the Committee on Delegated Legislation in Kenya emanated from the personal frustration faced by Hon. Amina Abdalla as a member of the Ninth Parliament due to unfulfilled government promises. She was frustrated that one of the subsidiary legislations developed under the Environmental Management and Coordination Act required an environmental impact assessment for every construction in an area already zoned for construction of a particular population density.

She discussed the matter with the then Opposition Whip and discovered that some of the regulations were never gazetted in the first place and as an opposition they agreed to push for more scrutiny of delegated laws.

Due to the forgoing she drafted a motion for the establishment of the Committee on Delegated Legislation which was debated by the House on 21st April, 2006 but it was resolved that a Motion was just a motion and there was need to amend the Standing Orders. The Motion stated as follows:-

THAT, in view of the fact that subsidiary legislation should be consistent with current statutes; aware that certain authorities have failed to Gazette mandatory rules and regulations as required by the parent Act; concerned that some of the delegated authorities have been abused by the concerned authorities by gazetting regulations that are ultra vires to the parent law; this House resolves to establish a Delegated Legislation Committee to scrutinise all subsidiary legislation.

By the end of the Ninth Parliament the draft Standing Orders had agreed to include a Committee on Delegated Legislation as one of the new Committees. The Ninth Parliament however came to an end before replacing the Standing Orders.

In the Tenth Parliament despite not being a member of the House Procedures and Rules Committee the Speaker Hon. Marende co-opted her to that Committee that finally delivered the 2009 Standing Orders.

The Standing Orders wanted the Committee to cause the tabling of these legislations –the question was how? What would happen to those ministries who decline to table? How do you change a long tradition of non-tabling? They did not prescribe the penalty for non-tabling and process of scrutiny and parameters of scrutiny.

Challenges faced by the first committee

- Weak legal regimes for the making and scrutiny of subsidiary legislation
- It was not clear where scrutiny was to begin.
- Lack of parameters for scrutiny of delegated legislations
- Low capacity and understanding of the mandate of the Committee
- Gazette Notices linked to appointments

Achievement of the First Committee on Delegated Legislation

- By November 2009 the Committee had developed a strategic plan that guided its work throughout the remaining part of the Tenth Parliament.
- The Committee had developed and used tools for scrutiny before the law providing them were passed for instance the Energy Regulations.
- The Committee was able to develop the Statutory Instruments Act which was moved under the Chair's name, passed by the House in October 2012 and was assented to by the President in February 2012.
- The Committee reviewed the Standing Orders to remove the lacuna caused by the Standing Orders of 2009 and what we have today for both the Senate and the National Assembly are a product of the Committee's work

3.2 MANDATE OF THE COMMITTEE AND PROCEDURE FOR SCRUTINY OF STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Mr. Jacob Ngwele, Legal Counsel and interim Clerk of the County Assembly of Nairobi, took the members through the mandate of the Committee and the procedure for scrutiny of statutory instruments as provided for in PART IV of the Statutory Instruments Act, 2013.

Laying of statutory instruments

According to Section 11 of the Statutory Instruments Act, 2013, every Cabinet Secretary responsible for a regulation-making authority is required to ensure

that a copy of the statutory instrument together with an explanatory memorandum is transmitted to the responsible Clerk for tabling before Parliament within seven (7) sitting days after the publication of the statutory instrument.

If a statutory instrument is not laid within the time specified above, it shall be void immediately after the last day for it to be laid. This will not affect anything done before it became void.

Registration of statutory instrument

The responsible Clerk shall register every statutory instrument that has been laid in the House.

Referral to the Committee

Once the statutory instrument has been tabled in Parliament, it shall stand referred to the Committee on Delegated Legislation for scrutiny.

Exemptions

The Committee may exempt certain statutory instruments or class of statutory instruments from scrutiny for example:

- If the Committee is satisfied that the scrutiny is not reasonably practical due to the number of regulations in that class.
- Those emanating from a Court of competent jurisdiction in Kenya.

Report to Parliament

The Committee can make a resolution to Parliament to revoke statutory instruments that stand permanently referred to it.

Consultations with the regulation-making authority

The Committee in so far as it is practically possible and before tabling a report to Parliament, shall consult with the regulation-making authority for information and modification of a statutory instrument where necessary.

Contents of report to Parliament

- I. The Committee in tabling the report shall state:-
- II. Overall objective of the statutory instrument

- III. Identify the portion of the instrument to which the report has been made
- IV. Indicate the manner in which it offends the criteria for scrutiny
- V. Recommendations

Annulment

Once tabled, a statutory instrument is deemed to be annulled once Parliament passes a resolution to that effect.

Revocation

Where Parliament adopts a report for revocation of a statutory instrument, the instrument shall stand revoked and the regulation making authority shall publish the revocation within fourteen days.

3.3 THE CRITERIA FOR SCRUTINY OF STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

Ms Annette Bosibori of Kenya Law Reform Commission and Ms. Josephine Kusinyi, Senior Legal Counsel in the Senate took the Committee through the criteria for scrutiny of statutory instruments as provided for in Section 13 of the Statutory Instruments Act, 2013 and the Senate Standing Order 214 (3).

The Committee, in scrutiny of any statutory instrument, should be guided by the principles of good governance, rule of law and in particular consider whether the statutory instrument—

- (a) is in accord with the provisions of the Constitution, the Act pursuant to which it is made or other written law;
- (b) infringes on fundamental rights and freedoms of the public;
- (c) contains a matter which in the opinion of the Committee should more properly be dealt with in an Act of Parliament;
- (d) contains imposition of taxation;
- (e) directly or indirectly bars the jurisdiction of the Courts;
- (f) gives retrospective effect to any of the provisions in respect of which the Constitution or the Act does not expressly give any such power;
- (g) involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund or other public revenues;

- (h) is defective in its drafting or for any reason the form or purport of the statutory instrument calls for any elucidation;
- (i) appears to make some unusual or unexpected use of the powers conferred by the Constitution or the Act pursuant to which it is made;
- (j) appears to have had unjustifiable delay in its publication or laying before Parliament;
- (k) makes rights , liberties or obligations unduly dependent upon non reviewable decisions;
- (l) makes rights , liberties or obligations unduly dependent insufficiently defined administrative powers;
- (m) inappropriately delegates legislative powers;
- (n) imposes a fine, imprisonment or other penalty without express authority having been provided for in the enabling legislation;
- (o) appears for any reason to infringe on the rule of law;
- (p) inadequately subjects the exercise of legislative power to parliamentary scrutiny; and
- (q) accords to any other reason that the Committee considers fit to examine.

CHAPTER FOUR OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee made a number of observations in respect of which recommendations were made.

4.1 OBSERVATIONS

I. The term of the Committee

The Committee on Delegated Legislation being a sessional committee meant that the reconstitution of the membership had to be done at the commencement of every session. This was likely to culminate in a reduced efficiency of the Committee, since most members who had already grasped the technical nature of the Committee's mandate may not necessarily be retained in the new Committee membership.

II. Provisions of the Statutory Instruments Act

- a) The meaning of Statutory Instrument under Section 2 of the Statutory Instruments Act, 2013 was too wide.
- b) The use of the words 'responsible clerk' under Section 11 is not descriptive enough as to whether it is the Clerks of both Houses;
- c) The criteria for scrutiny of statutory instruments as set out in Section 13 of the Act are too long and subjective.

III. Engagement with Cabinet Secretaries

The Cabinet Secretaries transmit published statutory instruments to the National Assembly in total disregard to the existence and the role of the Senate.

IV. Monitoring tool

The Committee lacked a tool to monitor and track statutory instruments that had been gazetted and those that had been submitted to the National Assembly for scrutiny.

V. Working in collaboration with other Committees of the Senate

There was no collaboration between the Committee on Delegated Legislation and the standing committees that more often than not, deal with the primary legislation.

VI. Scope of the Mandate of the Committee

There was a general misconception that the mandate of the Committee was narrow since Standing Order 215 (4) limits it only to matters concerning county governments.

VII. Capacity of Members and staff

A clear understanding of the mandate of the Committee was still a challenge.

4.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

- I. The Standing Orders be amended to include the Committee on Delegated Legislation in the list of the Standing Committees in the Second schedule.
 - a) The Statutory Instruments Act, 2013 be amended to narrow down the meaning assigned to “statutory instruments”, to specifically provide whether or not the use of the words ‘responsible clerk’ refers to Clerks of both Houses and to narrow down the set out criteria for scrutiny of statutory instruments and make it objective.

- II. The Committee organizes a forum with the Cabinet Secretaries for purposes of interaction and dialogue with a view to charting the way forward on the issue of submission of statutory instruments for tabling before either House of Parliament.
- III. The Secretariat to be proactive in terms of keeping track of statutory instruments that have been gazette and those that have been submitted for scrutiny. This would be important in terms of keeping a tab on important statutory instruments that need to be scrutinized.
- IV. The Committee on Delegated Legislation to endeavor to work in collaboration with the standing committees that deals with the primary legislation.
- V. The Committee to refer to the Supreme Court Advisory Opinion Reference No. 2 of 2013 in the interpretation of its mandate which in essence includes as much as possible all statutory instruments published.
- VI. Continued capacity building for both members and staff to enable the Committee effectively discharge its mandate.

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



PARLIAMENT OF KENYA

THE SENATE

A RETREAT OF THE SESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON DELEGATED LEGISLATION

WEDNESDAY 30TH APRIL - SUNDAY 4TH MAY, 2014

EMERALD FLAMINGO BEACH RESORT, MOMBASA

PROGRAMME

The Clerk,
Kenyatta International Conference Centre,
Parliament Buildings,
Nairobi, Kenya

APRIL, 2014

Day 1: WEDNESDAY 30TH APRIL, 2014

3.00p.m. Check-in at the hotel
Responsible officer: Pamela Atieno

Day 2: THURSDAY 1ST MAY, 2014

SESSION 1
SESSION CHAIR: SEN. JUDITH SIJENY
COMMITTEE VICE -CHAIRPERSON

8.30 -9.00a.m. Registration
Responsible officer: Julia Gachoki

9.00-9.20a.m. Outline of objectives of the retreat by the Committee Chairperson,
Sen. Stephen Sang'

9.20-9.45a.m. Opening remarks by Clerk of the Senate, Mr. Jeremiah Nyegenye, CBS.

9.45-10.00a.m. Health break & Photo session

10.00-10.45a.m. Overview of the History of Parliamentary Committee on Delegated
Legislation

Presenter: - Mr. Jacob Ngwele

Panel of discussants
Sen. Daniel Karaba, Committee Member
Sen. Emma Mbura, Committee Member

10.45-11.45a.m. Defining the Mandate of the Committee & criteria for scrutiny of
delegated legislation

Presenter: - Mr. Johnson Okello, Deputy Director, Legal Services

Panel of discussants
Sen. Sen. Liza Chelule, Committee Member
Sen. Godliver Omondi, Committee Member

11.45-12.45p.m. Procedure for Parliamentary Scrutiny of Delegated Legislation
Presenter:- Mr. Njenga Njuguna, Director, Committee Services

Panel of discussants
Sen. Joy Gwendu, Committee Member
Sen. Daniel Karaba, Committee Member

12.45–2.30p.m. Lunch break

SESSION 2: SESSION CHAIR:GODLIVER OMONDI

2.30-5.00p.m. Legal process of nullification of statutory instruments published in contravention of PART IV- of the Statutory Instruments Act, 2013.

Presenter:-Mr. Apollo Mboya

Panel of discussants

Sen. BoniKhalwale, Committee Member

Mr. JoashDache, Secretary Kenya Law Reforms

Mr. Okello, Deputy Director, Legal Services

Day 3:	FRIDAY 2 ND MAY, 2014
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SESSION 3 SESSION CHAIR:SEN. LIZA CHELULE

9.00-10.30a.m. Scrutiny of published subsidiary legislations concerning counties

10.30-10.45a.m. Health break

10.45–12.45p.m. Scrutiny of published subsidiary legislations concerning counties

12.45-2.30pm Lunch Break

SESSION 4 SESSION CHAIR: SEN.(DR.)BONI KHALWALE

2.30–4.30p.m. Scrutiny of published subsidiary legislations concerning counties

Day 4:	SATURDAY 3 RD MAY, 2014
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9.00-10.30a.m. Scrutiny of published subsidiary legislations concerning counties

10.30-10.45a.m. Health break

10.45–12.45p.m. Scrutiny of published subsidiary legislations concerning counties

12.45-2.30pm Lunch Break

SESSION 5

SESSION CHAIR: SEN. DANIEL KARABA

2.30–4.30p.m.

Consideration of a draft Amendment to the Statutory Instruments Act
,2013

4.30-5.00p.m.

Way forward & closing remarks by Sen. Sang', Committee Chairperson

Day 4:

SUNDAY 4TH MAY, 2014

10.00a.m.

Check-out of the hotel and departure for all

END OF PROGRAMME

Contacts:

Programme Coordinator

Ms. Joyce Aluoch- Clerk Assistant–0787771662

Rapporteur

Ms. Josphine Kusinyi- Legal Counsel

THE SENATE
A RETREAT FOR THE COMMITTEE ON DELEGATED LEGISLATION
30TH -4TH MAY, 2014 AT FLAMINGO BEACH RESORT MOMBASA
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1. Sen. Stephen Sang' - Chairperson
2. Sen. Judith Sijeny - Vice-Chairperson
3. Sen. Daniel Karaba
4. Sen. Emma Mbura
5. Sen. Liza Chelule
6. Sen. Godliver Omondi
7. Sen. Joy Gwendu

SECRETARIAT

1. Ms. Joyce Aluoch - Clerk Assistant II
2. Ms. Josephine Kusinyi - Legal Counsel
3. Ms. Pamela Atieno - Secretary
4. Ms. Julia Gachoki - Receptionist
5. Mr. Mariki Roche - Office Attendant
6. Mr. Mohamed Hassan - ICT

RESOURCE PERSONS

1. Mr Jeremiah Nyegenye
 2. Ms Josephine Kusinyi
 3. Mr. Jacob Ngwele
 4. Ms. Annette Bosibori
 5. Mr. Apollo Mboya
-