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THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – SECOND SESSION – 2023

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SPORTS AND CULTURE

REPORT ON:

THE COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIP MEETINGS ON SPORTS AND
EDUCATION HELD FROM 16TH TO 23RD JUNE 2023 IN LONDON, UNITED
KINGDOM

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID		
DATE:	04 OCT 2023	WED. 4/10/2023
TABLED BY:	Chair Sports Hon. Daniel Wanyama, MP	
CLERK AT THE TABLE:	M. Modu	

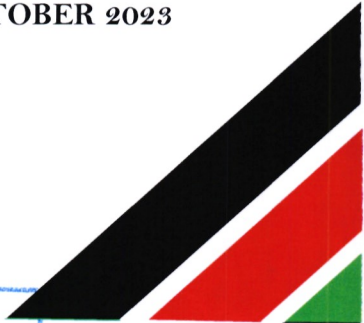
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OCTOBER 2023

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AAF	Africa Advocacy Foundation
CSFP	Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CYPSD	Commonwealth Youth Programme for Sports and Development
RDN	RIANA Development Network
SEND	Special Educational Needs and Disabilities
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training

CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD

Kenya and UK share common links and heritage founded on Parliamentary democracy and institutions that promote robust engagements between the citizens and their representatives.

On the principle of learning from and about each other, an invitation was extended to the Kenyan Members of Parliament from the Departmental Committee on Education and that of Sports and Culture to attend consultative meetings to enhance partnerships and collaboration between the Members of Parliament and staff at the Kenya National Assembly and various institutions based in the United Kingdom. The visit took place from the 14th to the 23rd of June 2023. This visit followed a successful visit made by other Members of Parliament and parliamentary staff held between November, 21st and December, 2nd 2022.

The broad theme of the visit was to strengthen partnerships to develop better policies that can raise awareness of themes selected, including sports, education, and how to propel them to better the standards of living among Kenyans. A bulging youthful population in Kenya (70% of the population 30 years and below) means that sports and education are key areas to grow as an avenue to progress young people and the nation's progress. The aims of the visit were:

- i. Exploring platforms for informed dialogue and governance in order to form a strong basis for legislative agenda to improve the lives of vulnerable and disadvantaged people; and
- ii. A visit and exploration of programs that promote best practices in providing oversight, networking, partnerships, and collaboration.

The Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture received an invitation from the Africa Advocacy Foundation to attend the collaboration and partnership meetings on education and sports and the Committee delegation comprised of the following;

- i. Hon. Charles Ngunu Ngusya, MP – Leader of the Delegation
- ii. Hon. Paul Nabuin Ekwom, MP
- iii. Mr. John Onyango Mugoma, Committee Clerk and the Delegation Secretary

The Delegation, on behalf of the Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture, is thankful to the Office of the Speaker and the Clerk of the National Assembly for the logistical and financial support accorded to them. The Delegation also thanks the management of the Africa Advocacy Foundation for organizing the meetings and the support they accorded the Committee during the visit to the United Kingdom.

On behalf of the Sports and Culture delegation to the collaboration and partnership meetings on education and sports and pursuant to provisions of the Standing Order 199 (6), it is my privilege to table the Report of the Committee's Delegation.

Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P

Chairperson, Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture

CHAPTER ONE

1 PREFACE

1.1 Establishment of the Committee

1. The Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture undertakes its role of representation, legislation and oversight in accordance to **Article 124** of the Constitution. The Second Schedule to the National Assembly Standing Orders assigns the Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture the mandate to consider matters in relation to *Sports; Culture; Language; Creative Economy including the promotion of Music; Arts; Film promotion and Development; National Heritage and Betting & Lotteries.*

1.2 Mandate of the Committee

2. The Departmental Committee on Sports and Culture is one of the twenty (20) Departmental Committees of the National Assembly established under *Standing Order 216* whose mandates pursuant to the *Standing Order 216 (5)* are as follows:
 - i. *To investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned ministries and departments;*
 - ii. *To study the programme and policy objectives of Ministries and departments and the effectiveness of their implementation;*
 - iii. *On a quarterly basis, monitor and report on the implementation of the national budget in respect of its mandate;*
 - iv. *To study and review all the legislation referred to it;*
 - v. *To study, access and analyze the relative success of the Ministries and departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;*
 - vi. *To investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned Ministries and departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the House;*
 - vii. *To vet and report on all appointments where the Constitution or any law requires the National Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order No. 204 (Committee on appointments);*
 - viii. *To examine treaties, agreements and conventions;*
 - ix. *To make reports and recommendations to the House as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation;*
 - x. *To consider reports of Commissions and Independent Offices submitted to the House pursuant to the provisions of Article 254 of the Constitution; and*
 - xi. *To examine any questions raised by Members on a matter within its mandate.*

1.3 Subjects under the Committee

3. In accordance with the Second Schedule of the Standing Orders, the Committee is mandated to consider the following subjects:- Sports; Culture; Language; Creative Economy including promotion of music; Arts; Film promotion and Development; National Heritage and Betting & Lotteries.

4. In executing its mandate, the Committee oversees the State Department for Sports, State Department for Youth Affairs and the Arts in the Ministry of Youth Affairs, the Arts and Sports and State Department for Culture and Heritage in the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage.

1.4 Committee Membership

5. The Committee was constituted by the House on 27th October 2022 and comprises of the following members:

Chairperson

Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, MP
Webuye West Constituency

UDA Party

Vice-Chairperson

Hon. James Githua Wamacukuru, MP
Kabete Constituency

UDA Party

Members

Hon. Naomi Jillo Waqo, MP
Marsabit County

UDA Party

Hon. Samwel Moroto Chumel, MP
Kapenguria Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Stephen Mutinda Mule, MP
Matungulu Constituency

WDM-K Party

Hon. Mary Emaase Otucho, MP
Teso South Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Catherine Nakhabi Omanyoo, MP
Busia County

ODM Party

Hon. Paul Ekwom Nabuin, MP
Turkana North Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. BSP. (EM) Dr. Jackson Kipkemoi Kosgei, MP
Nominated

UDA Party

Hon. Samuel Gonzi Rai, MP
Kapenguria Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Charles Ngusya Nguna, MP
Mwingi Constituency

WDM -K Party

Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, MP
Turbo Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon, MP
Bomet East Constituency

UDA Party

Hon. Caroli Omondi
Suba South Constituency

ODM Party

Hon. Robert Ngui Basil, MP

Yatta Constituency

WDM-K Party

1.5 Committee Secretariat

6. The Committee is facilitated by the following secretariat staff:

Mr. John Mugoma
Clerk Assistant I/Head of Secretariat

Ms. Mary Kinyunye
Clerk Assistant III

Mr. Vitus Owino
Research Officer II

Ms. Christine Odhiambo
Senior Legal Counsel

Mr. Wilson Mwangi
Fiscal Analyst III

Mr. Moses Esamai Omoit
Audio Officer III

Mr. Luka Mutua
Serjeant-At-Arms I

Mr. Calvin Njoroge
Media Relations Officer III

Mr. Stephen Otieno
Assistant Serjeant-At-Arms

CHAPTER TWO

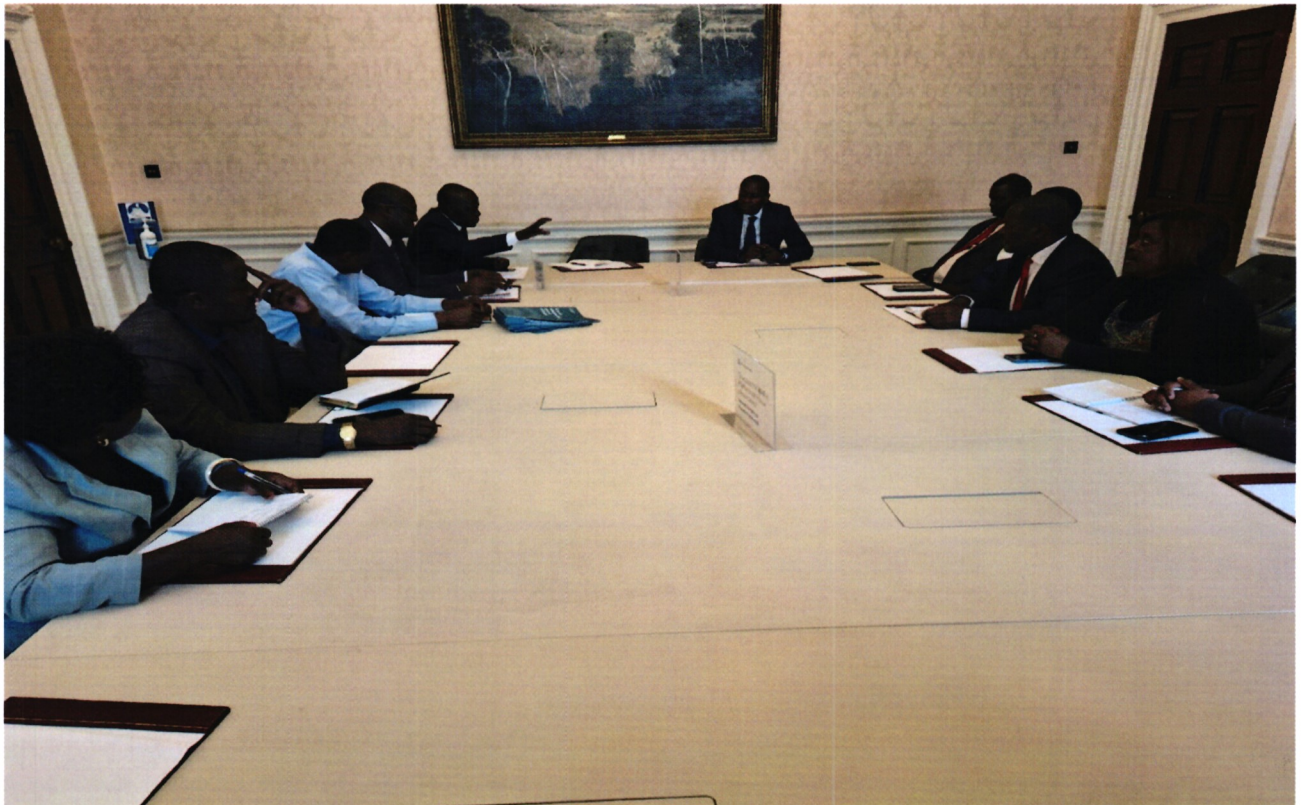
2 VISITS AND ENGAGEMENTS

5. The delegation held meeting with the following organizations and authorities:-

- i. Commonwealth Secretariat and Commonwealth Foundation;
- ii. St. Benedict School in Ealing to experience a Competency-based Curriculum and student-centered learning;
- iii. London Boroughs to experience devolved governments, procedures, and services which they deliver vis-a-vis national government;
- iv. Engaged with Kenyans in the diaspora, and their organizations and share what Kenyans at home and those living abroad can do together to propel agenda in education, sports, and culture.

2.1 Visit to the Commonwealth Secretariat and Commonwealth Foundation

6. The visit focused on the shared values of the Commonwealth, commitment to education, sports, civil societies, and people-to-people links.



7. The Commonwealth is one of the world's oldest political associations of states. Its origins can be traced back to the British Empire, a time when Britain governed several nations. Over time, different British Empire countries attained various degrees of independence from Britain. Semi-independent countries were called Dominions. Leaders of the Dominions attended and participated in conferences with Britain in 1887.

8. At the 1926 conference, Britain and the Dominions agreed that they were all equal members of a community within the British Empire. Despite the fact they all owed allegiance to the British monarch, they were not subject to British rule. This community was called the British Commonwealth of Nations or just the Commonwealth. The Dominions and other territories of the British Empire gradually became fully independent of the United Kingdom. India became independent in 1947. Though India wanted to stay a member of the Commonwealth, it also wanted to become a republic that did not owe allegiance to the British monarch.
9. The London Declaration, adopted at a meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers in 1949 in London, stated that republics and other nations could apply to join the Commonwealth. The modern Commonwealth of Nations was born. King George VI was the first Head of the Commonwealth, and Queen Elizabeth II became Head when he died. However, the British king or queen is not automatically Head of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Head is elected by the Commonwealth's member nations.
10. Since 1949, independent countries from Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and the Pacific have joined the Commonwealth. Membership today is based on free and equitable voluntary collaboration. Rwanda, Mozambique, Gabon, and Togo are the most recent four nations to join the Commonwealth; none of them had any previous connections to the British Empire.

2.1.1 The Commonwealth Secretariat

11. The Commonwealth Secretariat was established in 1965. It is the intergovernmental organization that supports member countries to achieve the Commonwealth's aims of development, democracy and peace. Its main objective is to provide support and assistance to member countries in promoting democracy, development, and good governance. The Secretariat acts as the central body that coordinates and facilitates cooperation among member countries. The Secretariat assists in policy development, provides technical assistance, and promotes dialogue and consensus-building among member states.
12. The Secretariat is headquartered in Marlborough House in London, United Kingdom. It is headed by the Secretary-General, who is appointed by consensus among member countries and can serve a maximum of two terms of four years each. The Secretary-General serves as the spokesperson for the Commonwealth and is responsible for representing the Commonwealth publicly, managing the Secretariat and promoting and protecting the values of the Commonwealth. The current Commonwealth Secretary-General is Rt. Hon. Patricia Scotland KC.
13. Functions of the Secretariat include:
 - i. Help strengthen governance and build inclusive public institutions;
 - ii. Provide systems, software and research for managing resources;
 - iii. Address threats like climate change, debt and inequality;
 - iv. Support decision-makers to make good laws and deliver policies;
 - v. Promote justice and human rights;
 - vi. Act as a voice for small and vulnerable states;
 - vii. Provide technical help and training;
 - viii. Help grow economies and boost trade;
 - ix. Champion for young people; and
 - x. Send experts and observers to countries to give impartial advice and help solve national problems.

14. The Commonwealth Secretariat collaborates with African countries in various areas to promote development, democracy, and good governance. The specific focus and programmes may vary depending on the needs and priorities of each country and the ongoing initiatives of the Secretariat. Some of the key areas of collaboration include:

Democracy and Governance

15. The Commonwealth Secretariat assists African countries in strengthening democratic institutions, promoting human rights, and supporting free and fair elections. It provides technical assistance in electoral processes, constitution-building, and democratic reforms. The Secretariat also helps build capacity in public administration, civil service reform, and anti-corruption efforts.

Trade and Investment

16. The Secretariat works with African countries to enhance trade and investment opportunities. It promotes regional integration and economic cooperation, assists in trade policy formulation, and supports efforts to diversify and boost exports. The Secretariat also provides guidance on trade facilitation, investment promotion, and economic development strategies.

Youth Empowerment

17. The Commonwealth Secretariat emphasizes youth empowerment and engagement in African countries. It supports initiatives that promote youth participation in decision-making processes, entrepreneurship, skills development, and education. The Secretariat assists in formulating youth policies, establishing youth networks, and implementing youth-focused programmes.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

18. The Commonwealth Secretariat collaborates with African countries to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. It supports initiatives aimed at advancing women's rights, enhancing women's political participation, and promoting economic opportunities for women. The Secretariat provides technical assistance in developing gender-responsive policies and strategies.

Climate Change and Sustainable Development

19. The Secretariat assists African countries in addressing climate change challenges and advancing sustainable development. It supports capacity building, knowledge sharing, and policy formulation in areas such as renewable energy, climate resilience, and environmental conservation. The Secretariat also facilitates regional cooperation on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Education and Skills Development:

20. The Commonwealth Secretariat promotes quality education and skills development in African countries. It supports initiatives that improve access to education, enhance the quality of teaching and learning, and strengthen technical and vocational education and training (TVET) systems. The Secretariat assists in curriculum development, teacher training, and education policy formulation.
21. The Commonwealth Secretariat implements various programmes and initiatives in the areas of education and sports to promote development, inclusivity, and cooperation among member countries. Here are some notable programmes:

Commonwealth Education Hub

22. The Commonwealth Education Hub is an online platform that provides access to a wide range of educational resources and tools. It aims to support teachers, students, policymakers, and educational institutions in member countries by facilitating knowledge sharing, promoting best practices, and fostering collaboration in the field of education.

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan (CSFP)

23. The CSFP is a prestigious scholarship programme that offers opportunities for students and professionals from Commonwealth countries to pursue higher education and training in other member countries. It promotes educational exchange and capacity building across a variety of disciplines, enabling individuals to acquire new skills and knowledge that can contribute to their home countries' development.

Commonwealth Youth Programme for Sports and Development (CYPSD)

24. The CYPSD focuses on utilizing sports as a tool for development and social change. It works with member countries to promote youth engagement, leadership, and empowerment through sports-based initiatives. The programme supports projects that address social issues, promote inclusivity, and enhance community development through sports activities.

Commonwealth Games

25. The Commonwealth Games is a multi-sport event held every four years, bringing together athletes from across the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Secretariat collaborates with member countries and various stakeholders to organize and support the Games. The event fosters friendly competition, cultural exchange, and sports development among participating nations.

Girls' Education

26. The Commonwealth Secretariat places a strong emphasis on promoting girls' education and gender equality. It supports programmes and initiatives aimed at improving access to quality education for girls, addressing barriers to their education, and advocating for gender-responsive education policies. The Secretariat works closely with member countries to enhance educational opportunities and empower girls to reach their full potential.

Technical Assistance and Capacity Building

27. The Commonwealth Secretariat provides technical assistance and capacity building support to member countries in the field of education. This includes expertise in curriculum development, teacher training, educational planning and management, assessment and evaluation, and education system reforms. The Secretariat assists countries in strengthening their education systems and improving the quality and relevance of education.

28. These programmes and initiatives reflect the Commonwealth Secretariat's commitment to promoting education, inclusivity, and sports development among member countries. It works in close collaboration with governments, educational institutions, youth organizations, and other partners to advance these goals and foster cooperation within the Commonwealth community.

2.1.2 The Commonwealth Foundation

29. The Commonwealth Foundation was established in 1965, coinciding with the establishment of the Commonwealth Secretariat. Its primary goal is to promote civil society engagement and citizen participation in the development and decision-making processes of member countries.
30. The foundation supports projects and initiatives that aim to strengthen democratic values, enhance governance, and promote sustainable development across the Commonwealth. It provides grants, facilitates partnerships, and offers technical expertise to civil society organizations, cultural institutions, and individuals working towards these objectives.
31. The Commonwealth Foundation is an independent organization headquartered in Marlborough House, London, alongside the Commonwealth Secretariat. It operates under the governance of its own board, which consists of representatives from member countries and civil society organizations.
32. Although both the Commonwealth Secretariat and Commonwealth Foundation work towards the betterment of member countries, they have distinct mandates and functions. The Secretariat focuses on intergovernmental cooperation and providing support to member governments, while the Foundation concentrates on civil society engagement and supporting initiatives at the grassroots level.
33. The Foundation has the following key objectives:

Strengthening Civil Society

34. The Foundation supports civil society organizations (CSOs) and encourages their active participation in governance and development processes. It aims to enhance the capacity and effectiveness of CSOs in advocating for democratic values, human rights, and social justice.

Promoting Participatory Governance

35. The Foundation seeks to foster inclusive and accountable governance by promoting citizen participation and dialogue with policymakers. It supports initiatives that enable citizens to have a voice in decision-making processes and engage with governments and other stakeholders.

Sustainable Development

36. The Foundation promotes sustainable development practices by supporting initiatives that address environmental challenges, climate change, and social and economic inequalities. It encourages innovative approaches that prioritize social, economic, and environmental well-being.

37. The Commonwealth Foundation has the following functions:

Grants and Support

38. The Commonwealth Foundation provides grants and technical support to civil society organizations, cultural institutions, and other entities working towards its objectives. These grants assist in implementing projects that focus on democratic governance, gender equality, youth empowerment, human rights, and sustainable development. The Foundation also offers expertise, mentoring, and networking opportunities to its grantees.

Commonwealth Writers

39. The Commonwealth Foundation hosts the Commonwealth Writers programme, which aims to promote and support literature and writers from the Commonwealth. It organizes literary competitions, publishes anthologies, and provides platforms for writers to showcase their work. The programme seeks to amplify diverse voices, foster literary talent, and encourage dialogue across cultures.

Networks and Partnerships

40. The Commonwealth Foundation collaborates with a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society organizations, governments, regional bodies, and international organizations. It establishes networks and partnerships to facilitate knowledge sharing, capacity building, and collaborative actions to address common challenges and promote positive change.

Policy Advocacy

41. The Foundation engages in policy advocacy to influence and shape policies at the national, regional and international levels. It works to create an enabling environment for civil society, promotes human rights, and advocates for democratic governance and sustainable development.

42. The Commonwealth Foundation operates independently but collaborates closely with the Commonwealth Secretariat, which focuses on intergovernmental cooperation. Together, they contribute to the Commonwealth's efforts to foster dialogue, cooperation, and development among member countries.

43. The Commonwealth Foundation collaborates with African countries across various areas to promote civil society engagement, sustainable development, and democratic governance. Here are some key areas of collaboration:

Strengthening Civil Society

44. The Commonwealth Foundation works closely with civil society organizations (CSOs) in African countries to enhance their capacity, provide technical support, and facilitate networking opportunities. It supports initiatives that promote the role of CSOs in advocating for human rights, social justice, and democratic values.

Youth Empowerment

45. The Foundation places a strong emphasis on empowering youth in African countries. It supports youth-led organizations and initiatives, encourages youth participation in decision-making processes, and promotes youth entrepreneurship and leadership development. The Foundation works to create platforms for young people to voice their concerns, aspirations, and innovative ideas.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

46. The Commonwealth Foundation collaborates with African countries to promote gender equality and empower women. It supports projects and initiatives that address gender-based violence, promote women's rights, enhance women's political participation, and advance economic opportunities for women. The Foundation encourages the inclusion of women's perspectives and voices in all aspects of society.

Democratic Governance

47. The Foundation works with African countries to strengthen democratic governance and promote participatory processes. It supports initiatives that enhance transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement in governance. The Foundation assists in capacity building for elected officials, civil society actors, and institutions involved in democratic processes.

Sustainable Development

48. The Commonwealth Foundation collaborates with African countries on sustainable development initiatives. It supports projects that address environmental challenges, promote climate action, and foster sustainable economic and social development. The Foundation encourages innovative approaches to sustainable development and advocates for policies that prioritize the well-being of people and the planet.

Knowledge Sharing and Networking

49. The Foundation facilitates knowledge sharing and networking among African countries and civil society organizations. It organizes forums, conferences, and workshops to promote the exchange of ideas, experiences, and best practices. The Foundation encourages collaboration and partnerships among African CSOs and with counterparts from other regions.
50. These are some of the areas of collaboration between the Commonwealth Foundation and African countries. The Foundation's work is guided by the specific needs, priorities, and aspirations of individual countries and the civil society actors within them. The Foundation aims to support and amplify the voices and initiatives of African civil society in shaping the future of their communities and countries.
51. The Commonwealth Foundation, as an organization focused on civil society engagement and sustainable development, does not directly implement programmes in the areas of education and sports. However, it supports civil society organizations and initiatives that work in these fields. Here's how the Commonwealth Foundation indirectly promotes education and sports through its programmes:

Education

52. The Commonwealth Foundation supports civil society organizations that work to improve education systems, enhance access to quality education, and advocate for inclusive and equitable education policies. It provides grants and technical assistance to projects that address educational challenges, promote innovative teaching methods, and advocate for the rights of marginalized groups, including girls and children with disabilities.
53. By empowering civil society organizations to work on education-related issues, the Commonwealth Foundation indirectly contributes to the advancement of education in member countries. These organizations play a vital role in advocating for policy changes, community engagement, and innovative approaches to education.

Sports

54. While the Commonwealth Foundation does not have specific programmes dedicated to sports, it recognizes the role of sports as a tool for development, social inclusion, and community

empowerment. The Foundation supports civil society organizations that use sports-based initiatives to address social issues, promote youth development, and foster community cohesion.

55. By providing grants and technical support to these organizations, the Commonwealth Foundation indirectly contributes to the promotion of sports as a means of positive social change. These initiatives use sports to engage young people, promote values such as teamwork and fair play, and address social challenges such as gender inequality, violence prevention, and health promotion.

56. It is important to note that the Commonwealth Foundation primarily focuses on supporting civil society organizations and initiatives across various sectors. Its role in education and sports lies in empowering these organizations to create positive change and contribute to the development of inclusive and sustainable societies, including through their work in education and sports-related activities.

2.2 Visit to St. Benedicts School, Ealing, London.



57. St. Benedict's School is a well-established and renowned independent school located in Ealing, West London, England. It has a rich history that dates back to the 19th century. Here is an overview of the history of St. Benedict's School in London:

Foundation

58. St. Benedict's School was founded in 1902 by Dom Sebastian Cave, a Benedictine monk, who established the school as part of the Benedictine Abbey of Ealing. The school was originally located on Montpelier Avenue in Ealing.

Early Years

59. In its early years, St. Benedict's was a small school, primarily serving the local Catholic community. The school's educational philosophy was rooted in the Benedictine tradition, emphasizing discipline, hard work, and moral values.

Growth and Expansion

60. Over the years, St. Benedict's School experienced steady growth and expansion. As its reputation for academic excellence and strong values spread, more students were attracted to the school.

Co-Education

61. Originally, an all-boys school, St. Benedict's made the transition to co-education in 2008, admitting girls for the first time. This change allowed the school to further enhance its educational offerings and provide a balanced and inclusive learning environment.

Facilities and Campus

62. As the school continued to grow, it invested in improving its facilities and expanding its campus. St. Benedict's offers modern amenities, including state-of-the-art classrooms, sports facilities, and performing arts spaces.

Academic Excellence

63. St. Benedict's has consistently maintained a strong academic reputation, achieving excellent results in both national and international examinations. The school has a record of sending students to prestigious universities in the UK and around the world.

Ethos and Values

64. Throughout its history, St. Benedict's has maintained its Benedictine ethos, emphasizing the values of community, service, and respect for others. The school places significant importance on character development alongside academic achievement.

65. Today, St. Benedict's School continues to thrive as one of the leading independent schools in London, providing a well-rounded education to its students and fostering an inclusive and supportive community.

66. A delegation of eight Kenyan Members of Parliament, both from the ruling party and opposition visited St Benedict's School on 21st June, as part of a fact-finding mission to learn about British education. Also in attendance were members of the country's Education, Sports and Culture Committee. The aim of their UK visit was to establish partnerships and collaboration on universal issues, and to discuss what the two countries have in common.

67. St Benedict's Politics students had the privilege of meeting with Kenyan Members of Parliament, specifically from the Education Committee, to discuss various aspects of the country's education and political systems and to draw similarities and differences between the two.

68. During the meeting, the discussion centered on similarities between the Kenyan and British education systems. Both countries emphasize the importance of education as a fundamental right and a pathway to personal growth and development. The Kenyan MP's accredited the Kenyan education system to the British curriculum due to irrevocable commonwealth ties. The structure of primary, secondary, and tertiary education is present in both systems, reflecting a shared commitment to providing comprehensive educational opportunities.
69. The discussion also delved into Kenya's political system, which differs from the UK's in several ways. In the UK, party ideologies and individual beliefs often take precedence over geographical location, allowing for diverse political views to coexist within parties. However, in Kenya, there is a noticeable association between party ideologies and specific geographic regions which stems from historical, cultural and ethnic factors.
70. The association between party ideologies and geographical location in Kenya's political system can have both positive and negative implications. On the one hand, it allows for regional interests to be effectively represented and addressed within the political framework. It fosters a sense of local ownership and accountability, promoting a more inclusive decision-making process. However, it was mentioned that challenges can arise from this such as potential polarization along regional lines and limited ideological diversity within parties, especially due to the fact that there are numerous tribes in Kenya.
71. While the meeting was enriching, it is evident through continued dialogue and exchange of ideas that the nations definitively contribute to the broader understanding of educational and political systems worldwide, which ultimately leads to enhanced cooperation and progress.
72. Every educational institution is unique, and while learning from successful schools can be valuable, it is essential to consider the local context, cultural aspects, and specific needs of the students and community in Kenya. With that in mind, some of the key takeaways that Kenya could learn and adopt into the education system:

Holistic Education

73. Schools like St. Benedict's often focus on providing a holistic education that nurtures students' academic, physical, emotional, and spiritual well-being. Kenya could learn the importance of incorporating a well-rounded curriculum that caters to various aspects of a student's development.

Strong Ethos and Values

74. St. Benedict School has a strong sense of ethos and values that underpin its educational philosophy. Kenya could learn the significance of fostering a positive school culture that promotes integrity, respect, and a sense of community among students and staff.

Student-Centric Approach

75. The school prioritizes individual student needs and interests leading to better results. Kenya could adopt this by encouraging personalized learning and supporting students with different learning styles and abilities.

Teacher Professional Development

76. The school invests in teacher professional development to ensure its educators stay up-to-date with the latest teaching methodologies and best practices. Kenya could learn the value of supporting its teachers through ongoing training and development programmes.

Parental Involvement

77. Engaged parents can have a significant impact on students' academic success and overall well-being. Kenya could learn from schools like St. Benedict's in promoting parental involvement and creating strong home-school partnerships.

Extracurricular Activities

78. A well-rounded education includes opportunities for students to engage in extracurricular activities, such as sports, arts, and clubs. Kenya could learn from schools that encourage a diverse range of extracurricular to promote students' talents and interests beyond academics.

Emphasis on Character Development

79. Schools that prioritize character development and instill qualities like resilience, empathy, and leadership often produce well-rounded individuals. Kenya could learn from these schools in incorporating character education into its curriculum.

Continuous Improvement

80. Successful schools are always looking for ways to improve and adapt to changing educational needs and challenges. Kenya could learn from institutions that embrace innovation and strive for continuous improvement in their teaching methods and school management.

81. St. Benedict's School continues to thrive as one of the leading independent schools in London, providing a well-rounded education to its students and fostering an inclusive and supportive community.

2.3 Visit to the Hounslow London Borough Council



82. The Hounslow London Borough Council is the local government authority responsible for the administration and provision of services in the London Borough of Hounslow. Here is some information about the council:

Functions and Responsibilities

83. The Hounslow London Borough Council is responsible for a wide range of services and functions within the borough. These include housing, planning and development control, waste management and recycling, local taxation (Council Tax), social services, education and schools, transportation and highways, parks and leisure facilities, and environmental health.

Council Composition

84. The council consists of elected representatives known as councilors who serve the residents of Hounslow. There are multiple wards in the borough, each represented by one or more councilors. The political composition of the council may vary depending on the outcome of local elections. The council's decisions are made through democratic processes and council meetings.

Leadership and Governance

85. The council is led by a Mayor who is elected by the councilors for a one-year term. The Mayor serves as the ceremonial head of the borough and represents the council at various civic and

community events. The council also appoints a Leader who is responsible for the day-to-day running of the council and leads the council's executive functions.

Community Engagement

86. The Hounslow London Borough Council engages with residents and community organizations through various channels to gather feedback, address concerns, and involve them in decision-making processes. The council holds public consultations, community events, and meetings to ensure that residents' voices are heard and considered in the provision of local services.

Online Services and Information

87. The council provides online services and resources to facilitate access to information and interact with residents. This includes online portals for accessing council services, reporting issues, paying bills, and finding information on local amenities, events, and council initiatives.

Partnerships and Collaboration

88. The council works in partnership with various stakeholders, including local businesses, community organizations, and neighbouring councils, to deliver services effectively and efficiently. It collaborates with regional and national bodies on issues that affect the borough and its residents. The Hounslow London Borough Council plays a vital role in ensuring the delivery of essential services and addressing the needs of residents in the borough. It enhances the quality of life, promotes community well-being, and fosters sustainable development within Hounslow.



89. The Hounslow London Borough Council may engage in collaboration and partnerships with African countries in various areas, including:

Trade and Investment

90. The council can explore trade and investment opportunities with African countries, fostering economic partnerships and promoting business exchanges. This collaboration can involve supporting local businesses, facilitating trade missions, and sharing expertise in areas such as economic development, entrepreneurship, and investment promotion.

Cultural Exchange and Events

91. The council can collaborate with African countries to promote cultural exchange and celebrate diversity. This can include organizing cultural festivals, exhibitions, and performances that showcase the traditions, art, and music of African countries. The council may also facilitate cultural exchanges between schools, artists, and community organizations.

Education and Knowledge Exchange

92. Collaboration in the field of education can involve sharing best practices, curriculum development, and professional development opportunities for educators. The council can collaborate with African countries on educational initiatives, exchange programmes, and student exchanges to enhance educational experiences and promote global citizenship.

Governance and Public Administration

93. The Hounslow London Borough Council can engage in collaboration with African countries to share experiences and best practices in local governance, public administration, and policy development. This collaboration can involve capacity-building initiatives, knowledge-sharing platforms, and workshops to enhance effective governance, transparency, and accountability.

Environmental Sustainability

94. Collaboration on environmental sustainability can involve sharing experiences and expertise in areas such as climate change mitigation, renewable energy, waste management, and conservation. The council can work with African countries on initiatives to address environmental challenges, promote sustainable practices, and support the implementation of climate action plans.

Community Development and Social Services

95. The council can collaborate with African countries on community development projects and social services. This can include sharing expertise in areas such as housing, healthcare, social welfare, and community engagement. The collaboration may involve capacity building, knowledge exchange, and joint initiatives to address common social challenges.

96. It is important to note that the specific areas of collaboration between the Hounslow London Borough Council and African countries may depend on both parties' interests, priorities, and needs. Collaboration can be facilitated through partnerships with African local governments, organizations, or regional bodies. These partnerships aim to foster mutual understanding, cooperation, and shared development outcomes.

97. The Hounslow London Borough Council implements various programmes and initiatives in the areas of education and sports to promote community well-being, engagement, and development. Here are some notable programmes:

Education Programmes

i. School Support and Improvement

98. The council works closely with schools in the borough to provide support and resources for educational improvement. This includes initiatives to raise educational standards, enhance teaching and learning, and promote inclusive education practices.

ii. Early Years Education

99. The council offers programmes and services to support early year's education, including early childhood development, nursery provision, and parental engagement initiatives.

iii. Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND) Support

100. The council provides support and resources for children and young people with special educational needs and disabilities, ensuring their access to quality education and necessary support.

Sports and Physical Activity Programs

i. Community Sports Development

101. The council promotes sports participation and physical activity within the community by organizing events, providing access to sports facilities, and supporting local sports clubs and organizations.

ii. Sports Coaching and Training

102. The council offers sports coaching and training programmes for residents of all ages and abilities. These programmes aim to develop skills, promote active lifestyles, and foster talent in various sports disciplines.

iii. Sports Facility Management

103. The council manages sports facilities, such as leisure centres, sports halls, and playing fields, ensuring their accessibility and availability for community use. They also support facility improvement and development initiatives.

Youth Engagement and Development

i. Youth Clubs and Activities

104. The council provides youth clubs and activities to engage young people in positive and constructive activities, offering opportunities for personal development, skill-building, and social interaction.

Youth Leadership and Empowerment

105. The council supports youth leadership programmes that promote youth participation, empower young people to take on leadership roles, and provide platforms for their voices to be heard in decision-making processes.

ii. Youth Sports Development

106. The council encourages youth participation in sports through various initiatives, including sports coaching, sports clubs, and sports events specifically designed for young people.

iii. Community Engagement and Partnerships

107. The council collaborates with schools, sports clubs, community organizations, and other stakeholders to develop and deliver educational and sports programmes. They work in partnership to maximize resources, share expertise, and positively impact education, sports, and community development.

108. These programmes reflect the Hounslow London Borough Council's commitment to providing educational opportunities, promoting active and healthy lifestyles, and fostering community engagement through education and sports-related initiatives.

2.4 Engaged with Kenyans in the Diaspora

109. As of 2020, over 535,000 Kenyans were living abroad. The United States is the main destination for those emigrating from Kenya, hosting nearly 157,000 immigrant Kenyans. The United Kingdom follows closely with around 139,400 Kenyans living in the UK. Kenyans in the Diaspora play a significant role in the development of Kenya:

Remittances - Money sent home by Kenyans living abroad has grown exponentially over the past decade. The Central Bank of Kenya conducted Kenya's first Diaspora Remittances Survey which indicates that inflows to Kenya have increased tenfold in the last 15 years, reaching an all-time record of \$4.027 billion (Ksh559. 57 billion) in 2022.

Social Support – Kenyans in the diaspora interact with their families and friends back at home. They support community groups through fundraising efforts, pay fees, hospital bills, and maintenance for family members. They also are pillars for comfort, moral support and role models for many.

Governance, partnerships, collaboration and investments – Support for political parties and candidates during elections, partner with local institutions for research, engage in businesses and real estates, initiate collaborations between communities/societies for the greater good.

Diaspora are ambassadors of goodwill and represent Kenya in countries where they reside, in places where they work, and in communities where they live and thrive.

110. At the invitation of Kenya-led Organizations Africa Advocacy Foundation (AAF) and RIANA Development Network (RDN), a group of Kenyan MPs met and interacted with Kenyans living in the UK in June 2023. The key areas and issues discussed during the engagements included:

- a) Thanked the Kenya government for specifically recognizing Diaspora by establishing the Ministry of Foreign and Diaspora Affairs.
- b) Asked the members of parliament to hold the ministry to account by looking into how they are addressing diaspora affairs on a regular basis.
- c) Emerging issues include, but not limited to:

- i) Ease in issuance of passports and Identity cards for Kenyans living abroad.
 - ii) Dual citizenships and recognition of non-Kenyan spouses and children.
 - iii) Ease of doing business and investing in Kenya -legislative and legal frameworks.
 - iv) Support for more Kenyans to study, live and work abroad.
 - v) Creating spaces and opportunities for Kenyans and second-generation Kenyans in the diaspora to share their skills and work with Kenyan institutions back at home.
 - vi) Regular conversations and dialogue between Kenyans in the diaspora and the parliamentary committees on emerging issues.
- d) Kenyans living in the UK are keen to support Parliamentarians and staff to gain deeper understanding and engagement with UK institutions at various levels:
- i. Visit schools, institutions, Museums, and communities to help with the legislative agenda in Kenya for the greater good.
 - ii. Create partnerships with their counterparts in the UK for learning and capacity building.
 - iii. Invitations to visit UK and vice versa to Kenya to create mutually beneficial links.
 - iv. Support for County Governments and County Assemblies and create linkages with Councils in the UK.
 - v. Explore any other opportunities to collaborate on any emerging themes such as Education, Sports, Culture, Agriculture, Health, Trade e.t.c

CHAPTER THREE

3 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee makes the following recommendations for the Kenyan Government including ministries, departments and agencies responsible for education, sports and culture to take action to improve this sector.

- 1) **Promote Inclusive Education:** Embrace policies and practices that ensure access to quality education for all, regardless of their socio-economic background, ethnicity, or gender. This could involve offering scholarships, providing resources for children with disabilities, and addressing gender disparities.
- 2) **Teacher Training and Professional Development:** Invest in teacher training programmes to improve the quality of education. Continuous professional development for teachers helps ensure that students receive up-to-date and effective teaching methods.
- 3) **Curriculum Development:** Regularly update the curriculum to align with modern challenges and opportunities. Incorporate not only academic subjects but also life skills, critical thinking, and digital literacy.
- 4) **Public-Private Partnerships:** Collaborate with private sector organizations to improve education infrastructure, technology integration, and vocational training opportunities.
- 5) **Youth Engagement:** Develop youth sports programmes that encourage participation, teamwork, and healthy competition. These programs can contribute to the overall well-being and skill development of young people.
- 6) **Sports Infrastructure:** Invest in the construction and maintenance of sports facilities at the grassroots level. Accessible facilities can help nurture local talent and provide recreational opportunities for the community.
- 7) **National Sports Policy:** Formulate a comprehensive national sports policy that outlines objectives, strategies, and funding mechanisms to support sports development at all levels.
- 8) **Talent Identification and Development:** Establish talent identification programs to identify promising athletes early and provide them with the necessary resources and training to excel on the national and international stage.
- 9) **Preservation and Promotion:** Invest in preserving and promoting Kenya's rich cultural heritage. This could involve supporting cultural festivals, art exhibitions, and traditional performances that showcase the diversity of the country's cultures.
- 10) **Cultural Exchange:** Facilitate cultural exchange programs with other Commonwealth countries. This can foster cross-cultural understanding, strengthen diplomatic ties, and provide artists with opportunities to showcase their work internationally.
- 11) **Creative Industries Support:** Provide support for the creative industries, including music, literature, film, and fashion. These industries not only contribute to the economy but also help share Kenya's unique cultural expressions with the world.

- 12) **Education in Cultural Heritage:** Integrate cultural education into the school curriculum to ensure that young generations understand and appreciate their cultural roots.
- 13) **Community Engagement:** Establish strong partnerships between schools, parents, and the community. This can foster a sense of shared responsibility for education and create a supportive environment for students' learning.
- 14) **Career Guidance and Counselling:** Implement robust career guidance and counseling services to help students make informed decisions about their academic and career paths.
- 15) **Youth Sports Clubs:** Support the establishment of youth sports clubs and leagues to provide young people with structured opportunities to engage in sports, develop skills, and build teamwork.
- 16) **Inclusive Sports Programmes:** Develop inclusive sports programmes that cater to individuals with disabilities, ensuring that everyone has the opportunity to participate and benefit from sports activities.
- 17) **Public Art and Installations:** Encourage public art installations and murals that reflect local culture, history, and identity. These installations can enhance public spaces and contribute to a sense of place.
- 18) **Cultural Exchange Programmes:** Foster cultural exchange programs between regions within Kenya and even internationally, allowing artists and cultural practitioners to share their work and experiences.
- 19) **Cultural Exchange:** Establish partnerships with schools from different regions or countries to facilitate cultural exchange programs. This can broaden students' horizons and deepen their appreciation of diversity.
- 20) **Cultural Heritage Studies:** Incorporate the study of local and national cultural heritage into the curriculum. This can help students develop a strong sense of identity and pride in their cultural roots.
- 21) **Diaspora Advisory Council:** Establish a formal advisory council comprising representatives from the diaspora community. This council can provide insights, recommendations, and feedback on various initiatives related to education, sports, and culture.
- 22) **Sports Camps and Workshops:** Collaborate with diaspora athletes, coaches, and sports professionals to organize sports camps, workshops, and training sessions in Kenya. This can help improve the skills and techniques of local athletes and coaches.

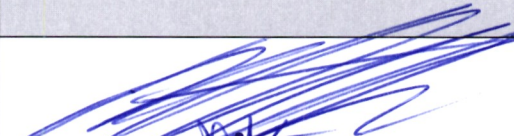


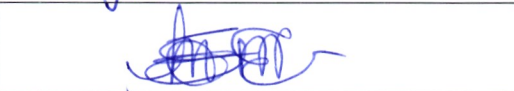

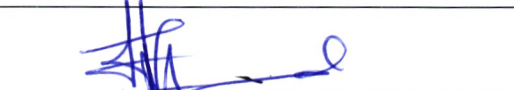

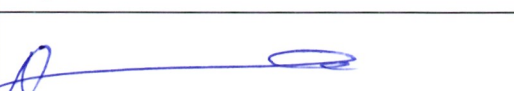
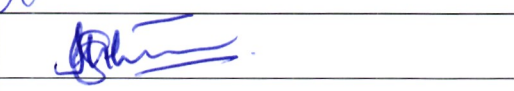



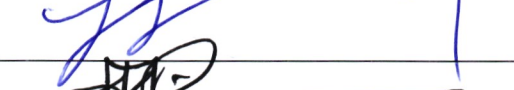

SIGNED:  DATE: ^{4th} Oct 2023

HON. DANIEL WANYAMA SITATI, MP
(CHAIRPERSON, DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SPORTS AND CULTURE)



THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY
13TH PARLIAMENT - SECOND SESSION - 2023
DIRECTORATE OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES
DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON SPORTS AND CULTURE
REPORT ADOPTION SCHEDULE

Date: 11TH SEPTEMBER, 2023 Venue: FLAMINGO HOTEL, MOMBASA

No.	HON. MEMBER	SIGNATURE
1.	The Hon. Daniel Wanyama Sitati, M.P. – Chairperson	
2.	The Hon. James Githua Wamacukuru, M.P. – Vice Chairperson	
3.	The Hon. Naomi Jillo Waqo, M.P.	
4.	The Hon. Mary Emaase Otucho, M.P.	
5.	The Hon. Samuel Gonzi Rai, M.P.	
6.	The Hon. Stephen Mutinda Mule, M.P.	
7.	The Hon. Chege Njuguna, M.P.	
8.	The Hon. Charles Ngusya Nguna, M.P.	
9.	The Hon. Janet Jepkemboi Sitienei, M.P.	
10.	The Hon. Richard Kipkemoi Yegon, M.P.	
11.	The Hon. Catherine Nakhabi Omanyoo, M.P.	
12.	The Hon. Caroli Omondi, M.P.	
13.	The Hon. Paul Ekwom Nabuin, M.P.	
14.	The Hon. Robert Ngui Basil, M.P.	
15.	The Hon. BSP. (EM) Dr. Jackson Kipkemoi Kosgei, M.P.	