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REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT – THIRD SESSION  
THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CONSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

FIRST REPORT ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
CONSTITUTION BY THE FOLLOWING INDEPENDENT COMMISSIONS:

1. KENYA NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
2. THE NATIONAL LAND COMMISSION; AND
3. THE NATIONAL GENDER AND EQUALITY COMMISSION

NOVEMBER, 2024

 THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID	
DATE:	12 NOV 2024
DAY:	TUESDAY
TABLED BY:	HON. GATHONI KAMUKI MUSA (CHAIRPERSON)
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	INZOU MWALE

Directorate of Audit & General Purpose Committees  
National Assembly  
NAIROBI

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

1. CBC - Competency Based Curriculum
2. IEBC - Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
3. KNCHR - Kenya National Commission on Human Rights
4. NLC - National Land Commission
5. NGEC - National Gender and Equality Commission

## **CHAIRPERSON'S FOREWORD**

1. This Report contains proceedings, observations and recommendations of the Constitutional Implementation Oversight Committee in its interactions of reports and oral submissions provided by four Constitutional Commissions provided for in Chapter 15 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.
2. The Constitutional Implementation Oversight Committee is established under Paragraph 4 of the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution to oversee the implementation of the Constitution.
3. Pursuant to this mandate, the Committee has so far invited four Constitutional Commissions with a view of understanding their operations vis-a vis their constitutional mandate and any impediments in the performance of their role. The Commissions are: the National Police Service Commission, the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, the National Land Commission and the National Gender and Equality Commission.
4. Hon. Speaker in consideration of the implementation status of the Constitution, pursuant to its mandate, the Committee made the following observations:
  - (i) The inability of the Constitutional Commissions to execute on their mandates was due to lack of adequate budgetary allocation;
  - (ii) Despite the fact that Constitutional Commissions submit their annual performance reports to Parliament pursuant to Article 254 (1), these reports are not examined and debated in Parliament; and
  - (iii) Constitutional Commissions lack effective representation at Cabinet level leading to the existence of conflict between them and the Executive. For instance, the Cabinet Secretary for Lands does not represent the interest of the National Land Commission in Parliament and at times may even take a divergent opinion of the Commission.
5. The purpose of this report is, therefore, to bring to the attention of the House the achievements of the Constitutional Commissions, the challenges faced by these bodies and recommendations to address the said challenges.
6. Hon. Speaker, I wish to express my appreciation to my fellow Honorable Members of these Committee, the Office of the Speaker, the Clerk of the National Assembly and the Secretariat for facilitating the production of this report.
7. Hon. Speaker, pursuant to Standing Order 199, it is my pleasant duty and privilege, on behalf of the Constitutional Implementation Oversight Committee, to lay this report on the Table of the House and urge the House to adopt the recommendations contained therein.

**HON. DR. GATHONI WAMUCHOMBA, HSC, MP.**  
**CHAIRPERSON, CONSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OVERSIGHT**  
**COMMITTEE**

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## 1 PREFACE

### 4.3 1.1 Mandate of the Committee

1. The Constitutional Implementation Oversight Committee is established under Paragraph 4 of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution which provides as follows:

*There shall be a select committee of the National Assembly to be known as the Constitutional Implementation Oversight Committee which shall be responsible for overseeing the implementation of this Constitution and which, among other things—*

- (a) shall receive regular including reports concerning—
  - (i) the preparation of the legislation required by this Constitution and any challenges in that regard;*
  - (ii) the process of establishing the new commissions;*
  - (iii) the process of establishing the infrastructure necessary for the proper operation of each county including progress on locating offices and assemblies and establishment and transfers of staff;*
  - (iv) the devolution of powers and functions to the counties under the legislation contemplated in section 15 of this Schedule; and*
  - (v) any impediments to the process of implementing this Constitution;**
- (b) coordinate with the Attorney-General and relevant parliamentary committees to ensure the timely introduction and passage of the legislation required by this Constitution; and*
- (c) take appropriate action on the reports including addressing any problems in the implementation of this Constitution.*

### 4.4 1.2 Committee Membership

2. The Committee membership comprises of the following: -

<b>Chairperson</b> <b>Hon. Dr. Wamuchomba Gathoni, HSC, MP</b> Githunguri Constituency <b>UDA Party</b>	
<b>Vice-Chairperson</b> <b>Hon. William Kamket, MP</b> Tiaty Constituency <b>KANU – Party</b>	
<b>MEMBERS</b>	
<b>Hon. Sylvanus Osoro, MP</b> South Mugirango Constituency <b>United Democratic Alliance</b>	<b>Hon. Aramat Lemanken, MP</b> Narok East Constituency <b>United Democratic Alliance</b>
<b>Hon. Benjamin Langat Kipkirui, MP</b> Ainamoi Constituency <b>United Democratic Alliance</b>	<b>Hon. Jesica Mbalu Nduku Kiko, CBS, MP</b> Kibwezi East Constituency <b>Wiper Democratic Movement</b>
<b>Hon. George Risa Sunkuiya, MP</b>	<b>Hon. Patrick Ntwiga Munene, MP</b> Chuka, Igambang’ombe Constituency

Kajiado West Constituency <b>United Democratic Alliance</b>	<b>United Democratic Alliance</b>
Hon. Peter Oscar Nabulindo, MP Matungu Constituency <b>Orange Democratic Movement</b>	Hon. Lawrence Aburi Mpuru, M.P Tigania East Constituency <b>NOPEU</b>
Hon. Ruth Odinga, MP Kisumu (CWR) <b>Orange Democratic Movement</b>	Hon. Hamisi Kakuta Maimai, MP Kajiado East Constituency <b>Orange Democratic Movement</b>
Hon. John Murumba Chikati, MP Tongaren Constituency <b>United Democratic Alliance</b>	Hon. Geoffrey Ekesa Mulanya, MP Nambale Constituency <b>Independent</b>
Hon. Patrick Osero Kibagendi, MP Borabu Constituency <b>Orange Democratic Movement</b>	Hon. Daniel Karitho Kiili, MP Igembe Central Constituency <b>Jubilee Party</b>
Hon. Ali Abdisat Kalif, MP Nominated Member <b>United Democratic Alliance</b>	Hon. Betty Njeri Maina, MP Muranga (CWR) <b>United Democratic Alliance</b>
Hon. John Mukunji Mwaniki, MP Manyatta Constituency <b>United Democratic Alliance</b>	Hon. Augustine Mwafrika Kamande, MP Roysambu Constituency <b>United Democratic Alliance</b>
Hon. Jackson Lentoijjioni Lekumontare, MP Samburu East <b>Kenya Africa National Union</b>	Hon. Charles Ngusya Nguna, MP Mwingi West <b>Wiper Democratic Alliance</b>
Hon. Harun Mohamed Umulkher, MP Nominated Member <b>Orange Democratic Movement</b>	

#### 4.5

#### 4.6 1.3 Committee Secretariat

3. The Secretariat facilitating the Committee in executing its mandate comprises of:

Mr. Oscar Namulanda Deputy Director Committees <b>Lead Clerk</b>	
Ms. Hellen Masiyoi <b>Clerk Assistant I</b>	Ms. Damaris Kafuyai <b>Clerk Assistant III</b>
Ms. Emma Essendi <b>Senior Legal Counsel</b>	Mr. Alvin Ochieng <b>Research Officer III</b>
Ms. Lilian Kiende Mburug <b>Media Relations Officer</b>	Mr. Kelvin Lengasi <b>Audio Officer</b>
Ms. Pauline Sifuma <b>Hansard Reporter</b>	Anthony Kariuki <b>Sergeant -at- Arms</b>

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

4. The Constitutional Implementation Oversight Committee in execution of its mandate has so far invited four Constitutional Commissions to gain insight into their operations, their alignment with their constitutional mandates, and any obstacles they face in fulfilling their roles.
5. The report contains the status of implementation of the Constitution as submitted by the following four Constitutional Commissions between February and April 2024 as follows: -
  - a) The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights;
  - b) The National Land Commission; and
  - c) The National Gender and Equality Commission

## **3 THE KENYA NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (KNCHR)**

### **4.7 3.1 Establishment and Mandate**

6. The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) is an independent National Human Rights Institution established pursuant to Article 59 of the Constitution and Section 3 of the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Act, (Cap. 71).
7. KNCHR acts as a watchdog over the government in the area of human rights and ensures the Government's compliance with obligations under international treaties and conventions on human rights. The Commission acts as the State's lead agency in promoting and protecting human rights.

### **3.2 Background**

8. The Commission provided key updates on the Human Rights situation in the country, the status of implementation of the Bill of Rights and the Review of boundaries and Constitutional timelines provided.

### **3.3 Submissions by the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights Commission (KNCHR)**

- 4 The Chairperson of the Commission, Ms. Roseline Odede, HSC, appeared before the Committee accompanied by other officials to apprise it on the implementation status of the Constitution. She submitted as follows:

#### **a. Status of Monitoring and Reporting Institutions**

- 5 The KNCHR is mandated to promote and protect human rights and develop a culture of human rights across public and private spheres in Kenya. The Commission is the designated state organ in ensuring compliance with obligations arising from human rights treaties that Kenya has ratified/acceded to. Additionally, the KNCHR is mandated to oversight the implementation of the Prevention of Torture Act, 2017 and is also the designated national monitoring agency under Article 33(2) of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

- 6 To carry out its mandate, KNCHR has six (6) Regional offices out of forty-seven (47) Counties and a staff capacity of 30% which is below its optimum operational capacity. This impedes effective operations to carry out the Commission's Constitutional mandate.

b. **Status of Implementation of Human Rights**

- 7 ***Economic and Social Rights*** as guaranteed under Article 43 of the Constitution. The KNCHR noted the escalating high cost of living in the country has had huge ramifications on the enjoyment of economic and social rights. It recommended that Parliament reviews legislative and policy measures affecting economic and social rights and that Parliament considers introducing measures to cushion the most vulnerable.
- 8 ***The Right to Education*** as guaranteed by Article 43 (1) (f) and 53(1) (b) of the Constitution. KNCHR noted that the transition from the 8-4-4 system to the current CBC has had challenges and observed that the promised 100 % transition rate was yet to be met.
- 9 The KNCHR reported that they would conduct a public inquiry on the sector to unravel all the issues plaguing the education sector so as to provide a more comprehensive response, tentatively in the 2024/2025 financial year.
- 10 The KNCHR further noted that they had made presentations to the Presidential Working group on Education Reforms in the execution of their mandate of promoting the right to access quality education and some of their recommendations were adopted in the final report.
- 11 ***Right to accessible and adequate Housing*** as guaranteed by Article 43 (1) (b) of the Constitution. The KNCHR noted that the Affordable Housing initiative by the Executive had been marred by several legal challenges.
- 12 The KNCHR noted that they had submitted an Advisory to the Senate and had further requested for an opportunity to make oral presentations on the Affordable Housing Act, No. 2 of 2024.
- 13 ***Right to Life*** as guaranteed by Article 26 of the Constitution. KNCHR noted that they were particularly concerned about the ongoing spate of femicide cases across the country.
- 14 ***Right to life.*** Kenya made history on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2023 following the recent move on commutation of Death Sentences to Life Imprisonment by His Excellency, the President, Dr. William Ruto as recommended by the Power of Mercy Advisory Committee (POMAC). Chapter IV of the Constitution of Kenya guarantees absolute enjoyment of the right to life and accompanying rights and freedoms. The KNCHR argument still remains that the death penalty is not effective in fighting crime and thus its application does not make society any safer. Concluding observations by the UNCAT Committee called upon Kenya to review its Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code to abolish the death penalty.

- 15 Further, The KNCHR noted from their database and those of their partners, extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, and related violations had become widespread in the country.
- 16 The KNCHR recommends the review of the existing legal framework to ensure that all forms of enforced disappearances are clearly defined in criminal laws with associated penalties that are proportionate to the severity of the offence.
- 17 Further KNCHR advocated for the operationalization of the National Coroners Service Act, Cap. 89 in order that any investigation into allegations of extrajudicial execution can entail independent forensic examination.
- 18 ***Freedom and Security of the Person*** as guaranteed by Article 29 of the Constitution. The KNCHR noted that insecurity across various counties in the recent past including banditry continues to threaten and violate the human rights of residents and gravely affected communities and this consequently destabilizes national security at large.
- 19 The KNCHR noted that between 2021 and 2024 they had documented human rights violations arising from insecurity in various parts of the country particularly, the North Rift Region, Marsabit, Laikipia, and Samburu Counties.
- 20 The KNCHR's reports recommended various interventions by relevant Government Agencies/Ministries and the efforts they have made to engage the same with a view of addressing the underlying issues.
- 21 ***Right to Assembly, demonstration, picketing, and petition*** as guaranteed under Article 37 of the Constitution. The KNCHR noted that this right came under attack during mass demonstrations witnessed in Kenya for the better part of 2023.
- 22 The KNCHR noted that during this period there was loss of lives, property and violence meted out to assembly participants by both demonstrators and police officers.
- 23 The KNCHR noted that while there are regulations on the use of force and firearms on public order management, the guidelines are yet to see the light of day, and thus violations relating to public assembly continue to be witnessed. Further, lack of accountability for the cases of deaths and property destruction during these periods remains a concern.
- 24 ***Rights of Special Interest and Vulnerable Groups***. The KNCHR advocates for the expeditious review or repeal and replacement of the Persons with Disability Act, Cap. 133 and adoption of a national policy on persons with disability in line with its national and international commitments.
- 25 ***Rights of Intersex Persons***. The Commission has taken a proactive role in pushing for the promotion and protection of the rights of Intersex Persons. Several laws now including the Children's Act 2022, now recognizes the Intersex persons. The Intersex Persons Bill 2024 is yet to be presented before the National Assembly. The African Commission through

adoption of *Resolution on the promotion and protection of the rights of intersex persons in Africa-ACHPR/Re.552 (LXXIV) 2023 on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2023, called on state parties to promote and protect rights of intersex persons on the continent.*

26 *Matters Relating to LGBTQ.* The AU-African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) adopted *Resolution 275 on the Protection against Violence and other Human Rights Violations against Persons on the basis of their real or imputed Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity.*<sup>1</sup> Following the Supreme Court decision rendered on 24<sup>th</sup> February 2023 relating to Petition No.16 of 2019 affirming the right of sexual minority groups to register associations; and the incidences of targeted violence that followed. As at the end of February 2024, the Commission had received and **documented 156 cases of violations** targeting LGBTQ communities across the country. The violations included death threats, physical violence, lack of access to essential drugs and services, evictions, cyberbullying, blackmail, and extortion.

### c. Review of Boundaries and Constitutional Timelines

27 The KNCHR noted that the timelines provided for in the Constitution for review of boundaries had already lapsed and the country is yet to have a fully constituted Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) in place that is mandated to undertake the exercise which poses an impending constitutional crisis.

28 The KNCHR recommended a Supreme Court interpretation of the issue noting that the delimitation exercise will not happen within the constitutional timelines. Further they advised that the appointment of the Commissioners to the IEBC be undertaken in order to fastrack the boundary review and delimitation process.

## 3.4 COMMITTEE FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

29 Having analysed the submissions from the **Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR)** the Committee observed as follows:

THAT-

- 1) The timelines given in the Constitution on review of boundaries lapsed in March, 2024 and the Country was yet to have a fully constituted IEBC in place that is mandated to undertake the exercise which poses an impending Constitutional crisis.
- 2) The KNCHR has six (6) Regional offices out of forty-seven (47) Counties and a staff capacity of 30% which was below its optimum operational capacity.

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1 <sup>1</sup> *Resolution on Protection against Violence and other Human Rights Violations against Persons on the basis of their real or imputed Sexual Orientation or Gender Identity - ACHPR/Res.275(LV)2014* available at <https://achpr.au.int/en/adopted-resolutions/275-resolution-protection-against-violence-and-other-human-rights-violations>.

- 3) Further to commutation of the death penalty, the KNCHR advice that Kenya **ratifies the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and the Optional Protocol of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT)**. The latter requires State Parties to establish independent National Preventive Mechanisms to conduct inspections of all places of detention and closed spaces.
- 4) The Commission continues to advocate for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. This, notably, is aligned to the Kenya Kwanza Manifesto. It is also a recommendation made severally to Kenya by the treaty body mechanisms at both regional and international levels. The Commission has previously made submissions before the Public Petitions Committee of the National Assembly calling for speedy investigations of cases of enforced disappearances.

### **3.5 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE**

- 30 Based on the Committee's findings and general observations, the Committee makes the following recommendations;
- 1) Increase budgetary allocation to the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights towards its regional and national offices to enable it carry out its mandates.
  - 2) On the commutation of the death penalty, the State Parties to establish independent National Preventive Mechanisms to conduct inspections of all places of detention and closed spaces.

## **4. THE NATIONAL LAND COMMISSION**

### **4.1 Establishment and Mandate.**

- 31 The National Land Commission (NLC) is a constitutional Commission established under Article 67 (1) of the Constitution. The Commission was operationalized by the National Land Commission Act, Cap. 281.
- 32 Article 67 (2) provides the mandate and functions of the Commission as follows:
- (a) to manage public land on behalf of the national and county governments;
  - (b) to recommend a National Land Policy to the national government;
  - (c) to advise the national government on a comprehensive programme for the registration of title in land throughout Kenya;
  - (d) to conduct research related to land and the use of natural resources, and make recommendations to appropriate authorities;
  - (e) to initiate investigations, on its own initiative or on a complaint, into present or historical land injustices, and recommend appropriate redress;
  - (f) to encourage the application of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms in land conflicts;

- (g) to assess tax on land and premiums on immovable property in any area designated by law; and
- (h) to monitor and have oversight responsibilities over land use planning throughout the country.

#### **4.2 Submissions by the National Land Commission**

- 33 The National Land Commission appeared before the Committee on 19<sup>th</sup> April 2024 to deliberate on the following issues-
  - a) the status of implementation of the Constitution as per their mandate and impediments to the process if any; and
  - b) the broad mandate and functions of the National Land Commission
- 34 The Chairperson, Mr. Gershom Otachi noted that review of the National Land Policy, 2009, the Rating Act, Cap. 267, Valuation for Rating Act, Cap. 266, and the Stamp Duty Act Cap. 480 had taken too long to be reviewed and aligned with the Constitution of Kenya 2010.
- 35 This delay had impeded the execution of the Commission's service delivery to the citizens of Kenya. Further, he observed there have been several uncoordinated land law amendments that have served to cause more confusion and overlaps in the administration of land in Kenya.
- 36 The Commission reported that it had developed two (2) frameworks or toolkits for monitoring the implementation of the National Land Use Policy (2017) and the National Spatial Plan (2015-2045). Through monitoring and oversight of land use planning throughout the country, the planning authorities (county and national governments) are sensitized to entrench provisions of the policy and the plan in the national, county, and local levels of land use planning. It further highlighted that all Ministries, Departments, and State Agencies including the 47 County Governments had been sensitized on the matter and a follow up is ongoing.
- 37 ***Vesting land to the Government after Compulsory Acquisition:*** NLC noted that land compulsorily acquired by the government has not been vested since independence. This has resulted in the illegal occupation and use of such land for private purposes, charges on public land, and the risk of double acquisition during project expansion. This challenge has been compounded by a lack of budgeting for vesting by the acquiring entities.
- 38 The Chair noted that understaffing had adversely affected the Commission's productivity, implementation of planned activities and, eventually, achievement of the set goals and objectives. Presently, the Commission has 606 staff members against an approved establishment of 1,236.
- 39 NLC sought the support of the Committee on the ongoing amendment of Section 14 of the NLC Act, Cap. 281 on review of grants and dispositions. This will allow NLC to continue

with the review of grants and dispositions of public land in respect to complaints that were pending before their mandate under that section expired and also allow them to receive new complaints without limitation of time and provide redress.

40 Further, NLC sought the support of the Committee on the ongoing amendment to section 15 of the NLC Act, Cap. 281 on historical land injustices. This will allow the Commission to admit, register and process historical land injustices claims continuously to enable handling disputes that were time-barred and execution of the mandate without time limitations.

#### **4.3 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS**

41 With regard to the **National Land Commission (NLC)** the Committee observed as follows:

THAT-

- (i) The National Land Policy, 2009, the Valuation for Rating Act, Cap. 266, the Rating Act, Cap. 267 and the Stamp Duty Act, Cap. 480 have not been reviewed and thus some of the provisions were not aligned with the Constitution.
- (ii) The Commissions was unable to undertake its function due to inadequate funding despite Article 249 (3) of the Constitution providing that Parliament shall allocate adequate funds to enable each Commission and independent office to perform its functions and the budget of each commission and independent office shall be a separate vote. The Commission decried the fact that it was clustered together with the Executive in the Sectoral Working Groups and was thus competing with the Ministries for allocation of funds.

#### **4.4 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS**

42 Based on the Committee's findings and general observations, the Committee makes the following recommendations;

THAT;

- (i) The National Land Commission reviews the National Land Policy, 2009, the Valuation for Rating Act, Cap. 266, the Rating Act, Cap. 267 and the Stamp Duty Act, Cap. 480 and presents proposals to the National Assembly for consideration within three months from the date of adoption of this report.
- (ii) The Committee to sponsor an amendment to Standing Order 235 to mandate the Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices to present their estimates to the Constitutional Implementation Oversight Committee for consideration and making of appropriate recommendations to the Budget and Appropriations Committee.
- (iii) The Committee to sponsor an amendment to Standing Order 216 to provide that at the beginning of every session of Parliament, the Speaker shall allocate time for the debate of the reports by Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices.

## **5. THE NATIONAL GENDER AND EQUALITY COMMISSION (NGEC)**

### **5.1 Establish and Mandate**

- 43 The National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) is established by the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, Cap. 7K, and Article 59 (4) of the Constitution of Kenya. Its functions are outlined under Section 8 of the National Gender and Equality Commission Act, Cap. 7K.
- 44 The mandate of NGEC is to promote and ensure gender equality, principles of equality, and non-discrimination for all persons in Kenya as provided for in the Constitution with a focus on the following Special Interest Groups (SIGs): women, persons with disability, children, youth, and older members of society, minority and marginalized groups.

### **5.2 Submissions by the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC)**

- 45 Dr. Joyce Mutinda , the Chairperson, National Gender and Equality Commission appeared before the Committee on 9<sup>th</sup> April 2024, accompanied by other commissioners and officials to deliberate on several issues touching on their mandate including: the status of implementation of Article 27 (8) of the Constitution which, requires the State to take legislative and other measures to implement the principle that not more than two-thirds of members of elective or appointive bodies shall be of the same gender.
- 46 The Commission noted that since 2018, it had been actively engaged in supporting Parliament in the review and formulation of legislation aimed at aligning national laws with the Constitution. Over this period, NGEC has contributed significantly to the preparation of approximately 140 legislative pieces and has submitted 229 memoranda on various bills. The Commission has intervened on the following Bills in the recent past:
- i. The Gold Processing Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 46 of 2023);
  - ii. The Mining (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bills No. 51 of 2023);
  - iii. The Gambling Control Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 70 of 2023);
  - iv. The National Lottery Bill (National Assembly Bill No. 69 of 2023);
  - v. The National Transport and Safety Authority (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bills No. 36 of 2023);
  - vi. The Primary Health Care Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 44 of 2023);
  - vii. The Facilities Improvement Financing Bill, 2023 (Senate Bills No. 43 of 2023);
  - viii. The Social Health Insurance Bill, 2023;
  - ix. The Higher Education Loans Board (Amendment) Bill (National Assembly Bills No. 58 of 2022);
  - x. The National Government Co-ordination (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bills No. 25 of 2023);
  - xi. The Vocational Training Bill, Senate Bill No. 3 of 2022;
  - xii. The Public Service Commission (Amendment) Bill, (National Assembly Bill No. 6 of 2023);
  - xiii. The Care and Protection of Child Parents Bill (Senate Bill No. 29 of 2023);

- xiv. The Kenya Sign Language Bill (National Assembly Bills No.1 of 2024); and
- xv. Considerations for Kenya's ratification of the International Labor Organization Conventions, specifically Violence and Harassment 2019 (No. 190) and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189).

- 47 The Commission noted that despite their substantial contributions, only 20% of its efforts are directed toward County Assemblies, primarily due to resource constraints. However, there has been a noticeable enhancement in the quality of legislative instruments emanating from both Parliament and County Assemblies, as well as policy proposals from the executive arms of the National and County Governments.
- 48 The Gender Commission has actively participated in strategic Constitutional dialogues and decisions, including efforts towards realizing the not more than two-thirds gender principle in Parliament. Further, it has contributed to the formulation of Bills aimed at realizing constitutional provisions, such as Article 100, which addresses issues of gender equality.
- 49 The Commission has issued statements and appeals to law enforcement agencies, such as the National Police Service, to expedite investigations and ensure justice in cases of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual abuse. NGECC represents victims in court proceedings to ensure their rights are protected and perpetrators are held accountable.
- 50 The Gender Commission has undertaken several public interest litigations aimed at promoting and defending the right to equality and freedom from discrimination.
- 51 On Legal Advocacy and Representation, NGECC continues to closely monitor high-profile cases, such as rape and defilement, and provide legal support to victims, as exemplified by its involvement in cases before various courts across the country.
- 52 From 2018 to date NGECC had actively processed 473 complaints concerning gross violations of rights, with particular emphasis on special interest groups. The Commission noted that proactive handling of complaints has yielded a tangible impact on accelerating access to justice for victims of rights violations.
- 53 Guided by sections 8(b) and (g) of the NGECC Act, 2011, NGECC is part of the Gender task team established by the Intergovernmental Relations Technical Committee. Its role includes working with national and county government representatives to identify and clarify pending constitutionally assigned functions for transfer, review existing legislation, identify resources for transfer, and develop implementation plans.
- 54 Through thorough investigation and advocacy for remedial action, NGECC has played a crucial role in holding perpetrators accountable and ensuring redress for affected individuals. This has contributed significantly to enhancing the protection of rights and fostering a more just and equitable society.
- 55 The NGECC is part of the National Implementation Committee on Business and Human Rights, established by the Attorney-General. This Committee ensures Kenya complies with

international human rights standards in business. NGEC has been instrumental in developing a national action plan to promote human rights principles in business practices.

- 56 Parliament has already adopted the National Dialogue Committee (NADCO) Report and shall proceed to debate it. One of the far-reaching recommendations in this report is that within one year of its adoption, the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC), National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) and Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) be merged, and their mandates be undertaken by the Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission as established under Article 59 of the Constitution. NGEC is strongly convinced that The National Dialogue Committee Report Recommendation on scrapping of the Commission will negatively impact on the implementation of the Constitution and in particular Articles 27, 52, 53, 54 and 57 on respectively This shall result in the claw back of the gains made thus far in the gender agenda.
- 57 Among Chapter 15 Commissions, NGEC has the most functions and uniquely oversees private sector compliance with gender equality and non-discrimination. However, it receives the lowest annual budget, consistently under 500 million Kenya Shillings for the past 12 years. The Commission is implementing its complaints mechanism with no budget, risking the loss of these functions in a merger. This highlights the design behind the establishment of the three constitutional commissions (CAJ, NGEC, and KNCHR), which aim for a holistic implementation of the Constitution while balancing separation of powers, independence, accountability, and checks and balances.
- 58 The Kenya National Human Rights and Equality Commission (KNCHR) as designed in Article 59 (1) would have such a huge mandate that is almost impossible to adequately fund, implement, and be accountable. It is for those reasons that the provisions of Article 59 (4) allowed at that time, Parliament to restructure the KNCHR in order to give full effect to Article 59 (2) within the governance principles of separation of powers, checks and balances, independence and accountability. If these provisions are reversed, there will be a serious challenge in the implementation of the Constitution.
- 59 With the merger, the Country will send a negative signal that matters of equality, non-discrimination, and social cohesion are not of priority in the scheme of governance and administration. I also bring to your attention that NCIC is not a Constitutional Commission but a statutory one. To wind up NCIC, we do not require a constitutional referendum. However, NGEC is a Constitutional Commission protected under Chapter 16(1e) of the Constitution and to actualize the recommendation on merger, it would require a constitutional referendum. Given the unrealized mandate, it is extremely untimely to imagine or consider merging NGEC with other agencies.

## Challenges faced by the Commission

- 60 Budgetary constraints that have prevented the Commission from significantly discharge its mandate such as;
- a) Unable to undertake inquiries on notorious violations of principles of equality and freedom from discrimination. For instance, the Commission has received petitions so far on inaccessibility of built environment in both private and public spaces by persons with disabilities but we are unable to conduct the large-scale inquiries due to lack of funds.
  - b) Physical presence in counties is limited to 6 counties. This, coupled with limited number of technical (42 out of 108) staff make it difficult for the Commission presence to be felt across all regions.
  - c) Limited funding of the gender agenda and inclusion issues in all spheres of life. Gender equality and freedom from discrimination though considered critical in the realization of the 2030 Kenya development agenda, it is yet to receive the necessary political good will and critical financial muscle.
- 61 Extremely low levels of adherence to legal and policy framework on gender equality and inclusion
- 62 Gender and SIG related laws are less prioritized at National Parliament and in County Assemblies. For example, a quick analysis of schedule five of the COK shows that since the promulgation of the 2010 Constitution, the law on representation of marginalized groups (Art 100) has not been enacted.
- 63 Gender equality and inclusion issues are perceived as expensive, invites additional costs, and a driver of ballooning of wage bill. Personal aides to PWD, brailleing of materials, and reasonable accommodations for PWDs is often construed as unnecessarily expensive. Bodies and agencies that work for the SIGs are therefore chocked from receiving necessary financial allocations to promote and implement inclusion and equity.

### 5.3 COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS

- 64 With regard to the **National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC)** the Committee observed as follows:

THAT-

- (i) The NGEC has actively participated in strategic constitutional dialogues and decisions, including efforts towards realizing the not more than two-thirds gender principle in Parliament however, this two-thirds gender principle has not been implemented.

- (ii) The NCIC is not a Chapter 15 Constitutional Commission and its founding statute is not based on Article 59 (4) of the Constitution. The legislature will be required to undertake a referendum in order to address the structure of KNCHR and NGEC because of the constitutional protection afforded by Article 59 (5)(c) unlike when dealing with NCIC. Merging the Constitutional Commissions with other agencies was a futile activity.

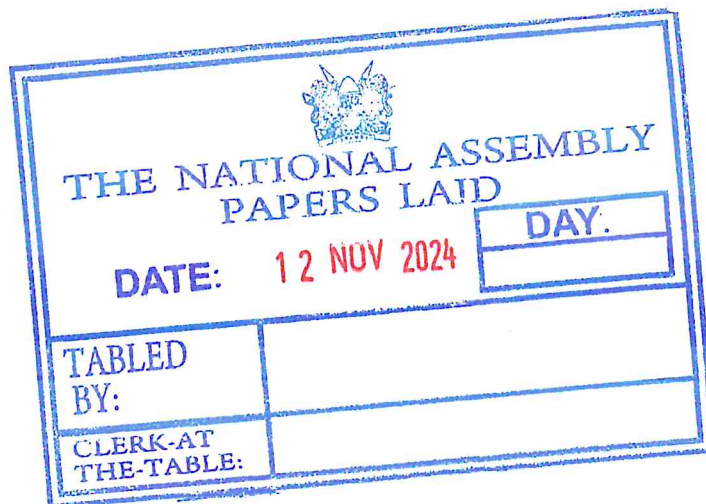
#### 5.4 COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

65 Based on the Committee's findings and general observations, the Committee makes the following recommendations;

- (i) The National Gender and Equality Commission to conduct an audit in Counties and Public bodies to asses which entities have met the two-third gender rule.
- (ii) The NGEC should not merged with other commissions within the recommended one year after the adoption of the NADCO report.

SIGNED.......... DATE.....

**HON. DR. WAMUCHOMBA GATHONI, HSC, MP**  
**CHAIRPERSON, CONSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OVERSIGHT**  
**COMMITTEE**



## 6.0 ANNEXURES

- Annex 1 Minutes of the Committee
- Annex 2 Adoption List
- Annex 3 Submission by the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights on the Status of implementation of their mandate as per the Constitution and challenges faced
- Annex 4 Submission by the National Land Commission on the Status of implementation of their mandate as per the Constitution and any challenges faced
- Annex 5 Submission by the National Gender and Equality Commission on the Status of implementation of their mandate as per the Constitution and any challenges faced



**MINUTES OF THE 46TH SITTING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION  
OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE HELD ON SATURDAY 12<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2024 AT 2:00PM  
AT STONI ATHI RESORT-MACHAKOS COUNTY.**

**PRESENT**

1. Hon. Dr. Wamuchomba Gathoni, HSC, M.P –**Chairperson**
2. Hon. William Kamket, M.P- **Vice Chairperson**
3. Hon. Jessica Mbalu Nduku, CBS, M.P
4. Hon. Aramat Lemanken, M.P
5. Hon. Charles Ngusya Nguna, M.P
6. Hon. George Risa Sunkuyia, M.P
7. Hon. Peter Oscar Nabulindo, M.P
8. Hon. Jackson Lentoijoni Lekumontare, M.P
9. Hon. Patrick Osero Kibagendi, M.P
10. Hon. Augustine Mwafrika Kamande, M.P
11. Hon. Hamisi Kakuta Maimai, M.P

**ABSENT**

1. Hon. Silvanus Onyiego Osoro, CBS, M.P
2. Hon. Geoffrey Ekesa Mulanya, M.P
3. Hon. Benjamin Langat Kipkirui, M.P
4. Hon. Daniel Karitho Kiili, M.P
5. Hon. Patrick Ntwiga Munene, M.P
6. Hon. Lawrence Aburi Mpuru M.P
7. Hon. Ruth Odinga, M.P
8. Hon. John Gitonga Mukunji Mwaniki, M.P
9. Hon. John Murumba Chikati, M.P
10. Hon. Ali Abdisirat Khalif, M.P
11. Hon. Betty Njeri Maina, M.P
12. Hon. Harun Mohammed Umulkher, M.P

**IN ATTENDANCE**

**SECRETARIAT**

- |                        |   |                         |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Ms. Lucy Kimathi    | - | Principal Clerk         |
| 2. Ms. Hellen Kina     | - | Clerk Assistant I       |
| 3. Ms. Kafuyai Wamae   | - | Clerk Assistant III     |
| 4. Ms. Emma Essendi    | - | Legal Counsel           |
| 5. Mr. Alvin Ochieng   | - | Research Officer        |
| 6. Ms. Beatrice Auma   | - | Executive Secretary     |
| 7. Ms. Lilian Mburugu  | - | Media Relations Officer |
| 8. Mr. Anthony Kariuki | - | Sergeant at Arms        |

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**MIN NO. CIOC/199/2024: PRELIMINARIES**

1. The Chairperson called the meeting to order at 2.00 PM followed by a word of prayer.

**MIN NO. CIOC/200/2024: ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA**

2. The agenda was adopted having been proposed by the Hon. George Risa Sunkuyia, M.P and seconded by the Charles Ngusya Nguna, M.P

**AGENDA**

1. Prayers
2. Preliminaries
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Consideration of the reports on participation in the parliamentary intelligence –security forum in Washington DC, United States of America and the report on participation in the collaboration and partnerships meetings in the United Kingdom
5. Any Other Business
6. Adjournment

**MIN NO. CIOC/201/2024: CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON PARTICIPATION IN THE PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE SECURITY FORUM.**

3. The Committee considered and adopted the report on Participation in the Parliamentary Intelligence Security Forum, having been proposed by the Hon. Jessica Mbalu, CBS, M.P and seconded by the Hon. Patrick Osero Kibagendi, M.P with the following Observations and Recommendations.

**COMMITTEE’S OBSERVATIONS**

4. The delegation made the following observations: -
  - i. Parliamentarians are instrumental in shaping legislation and allocating government funding, which positions them as vital actors in counter-terrorism financing, cybersecurity, intelligence sharing, managing predatory foreign investments, and exploring emerging technologies such as 5G and AI.
  - ii. The forum’s discussions provided practical knowledge on legislative initiatives and technology solutions to enhance collaboration between the United States and its allies, creating a unified approach to neutralize terrorist capabilities effectively.
  - iii. The forum served as a strategic dialogue on pressing security, technological, and transnational crime issues, allowing participants to identify actionable solutions and share best practices.
  - iv. Through expert-led discussions, the forum increased understanding among U.S. allies about the current global security threats posed by hostile states and terrorist networks, enabling practical countermeasures.

- v. The forum was originally established in response to the limited involvement of parliamentarians in intelligence activities, addressing a gap in understanding between the legislative and executive branches regarding intelligence operations.
- vi. Participants shared critical insights and built networks for intelligence sharing among allied nations, creating a foundation for joint efforts to confront mutual security threats.
- vii. Effective responses to today's global threats require robust cooperation, clear analyses, and honest dialogue, making collaborative approaches essential for successful threat mitigation.

### **COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS**

5. The Committee recommended as follows: -

- i. The National Assembly should ensure active and ongoing involvement in future Parliamentary Intelligence-Security Forums. Given the critical role of Parliamentarians in shaping legislation and securing funding for government-led security initiatives, such participation will reinforce Kenya's commitment to addressing global security issues and contribute to robust policy development.
- ii. The Parliament of Kenya should take the initiative to host a regional Parliamentary Intelligence-Security Forum for African nations. Organizing this forum will position Kenya as a leader in promoting regional cooperation on security issues, facilitating discussions on shared challenges, and aligning African perspectives on counter-terrorism, cybersecurity, and other transnational threats.
- iii. The National Assembly should strengthen its collaboration with other national parliaments to address pressing concerns surrounding privacy, civil liberties, counter-terrorism financing, intelligence sharing, cybersecurity, and the regulation of foreign investments in sensitive technologies. This collaboration will support the creation of cohesive, international standards that respect civil liberties while enhancing security protocols.
- iv. The Ministry of Interior should initiate a comprehensive review of existing national security legislation. This review should prioritize enhanced parliamentary oversight and transparency, ensuring that Kenya's security framework is resilient, aligns with international best practices, and addresses emerging threats effectively.

### **MIN NO. CIOC/202/2024: CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON PARTICIPATION IN THE COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS MEETINGS**

- 6. The Committee considered and adopted the report on Participation in the Collaboration and Partnerships Meetings, having been proposed by the Hon. Augustine Mwafrika Kamande, M.P and seconded by the Hon. Oscar Nabulindo M.P with the following observations and recommendations:

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## COMMITTEE'S OBSERVATIONS

7. The delegation made the following observation:

- i. The Commonwealth's membership spans approximately two billion people across Africa, Asia, the Americas, the Caribbean, Europe, and the South Pacific. This diverse community includes various cultures, languages, and racial backgrounds comprising a global network of cooperation and shared values.
- ii. Since joining the Commonwealth in 1963, Kenya has remained an active member, committed to values and objectives of the Commonwealth. Through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) and the Commonwealth Secretariat's Regular Fund, Kenya has benefited from various forms of support. These include training courses, technical assistance, policy and advisory support, seminars, and consultancy services focused on enhancing good governance, democratic practices, trade and investment, economic and financial management, poverty reduction, and public sector reforms.
- iii. The CFTC and the Commonwealth Secretariat's Regular Fund have sponsored a range of initiatives that have directly benefited Kenya. These include capacity-building programs such as training courses, technical assistance, policy support, and consultancies. The support has particularly strengthened Kenya's governance, democracy, and public sector reform, as well as bolstered trade and investment initiatives, economic management, and poverty alleviation efforts.
- iv. **Riana Development Network (RDN)** was established by a group of Kenyans residing in the UK to address the unique challenges faced by Swahili-speaking communities, including poverty, homelessness, unemployment, substance abuse, health, and well-being. Over the past 15 years, RDN has focused on capacity-building and empowering vulnerable community members, with a strong emphasis on education, health and well-being, food security, livelihood development, and child protection. The organization's goal is to create pathways to self-reliance and sustainability for those it serves.
- v. **Riana Development Network** has actively worked to uplift disadvantaged individuals, equipping them with essential skills and confidence to enable their independence and positive contribution to society. Through its programs, RDN supports individuals to transition into self-sufficiency, fostering a sense of empowerment and community engagement among its beneficiaries.

## COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

8. The Committee recommended as follows: -

- i. The Government of Kenya should actively pursue the implementation of recommendations from the 21<sup>st</sup> Conference of Commonwealth Education Ministers (CCEM), particularly those aligned with the UN's goals for the upcoming Summit of the Future. These recommendations emphasize the vital role of education in fostering innovation, sustainable growth, and resilience to global challenges, and are crucial for Kenya's continued advancement in these areas.
- ii. The Committee recommends that RDN expand its valuable programs to additional counties across Kenya to increase their reach and provide greater access to their services and support for individuals in need through initiatives in education, health and well-being, food security, livelihood, and child protection for socio-economic development.
- iii. The National Assembly should strengthen its partnership with the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth Secretariat to provide ongoing capacity-building opportunities for both Members and staff. These programs would cover critical areas such as good governance, legislative reforms, and public sector development, ensuring Kenya's continued alignment with best practices in governance and development within the Commonwealth.

**MIN NO. CIOC/203/2024: CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTITUTION BY KENYA NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

9. The Committee considered and adopted the report on the status of implementation of the Constitution by The Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, having been proposed by Hon. Oscar Nabalindo, M.P and seconded by the Hon. Jessica Mbalu, M.P with the following observations and recommendations.

THAT-

- i. The timelines given in the Constitution on review of boundaries lapsed in March, 2024 and the Country is yet to have a fully constituted IEBC in place that is mandated to undertake the exercise which poses an impending Constitutional crisis.
- ii. The KNCHR has six (6) Regional offices out of forty-seven (47) Counties and a staff capacity of 30% which is below its optimum operational capacity.
- iii. Further to commutation of the death penalty, the KNCHR advice that Kenya **ratifies the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty and the Optional Protocol of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT)**. The latter requires State Parties to establish independent National Preventive Mechanisms to conduct inspections of all places of detention and closed spaces.
- iv. The Commission continues to advocate for the ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. This, notably, is aligned to the Kenya Kwanza Manifesto. It is also a recommendation made severally to Kenya by the treaty body mechanisms at both regional and international levels. The Commission has previously made submissions before the Public Petitions Committee of the National Assembly calling for speedy investigations of cases of enforced disappearances.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE**

10. Based on the Committee's findings and general observations, the Committee makes the following recommendations.
  - i. Increase budgetary allocation to the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights towards its regional and national offices to enable it carry out its mandates.
  - ii. On the Commutation of the death penalty. The State Parties to establish independent National Preventive Mechanisms to conduct inspections of all places of detention and closed spaces.

### **MIN NO. CIOC/204/2024: CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE NATIONAL LAND COMMISSION (NLC)**

11. The Committee considered and adopted the report on the status of implementation of the Constitution by The National Land Commission, having been proposed by Hon. Charles Ngusya Nguna, M.P and seconded by the Hon. Patrick Osero Kibagendi , M.P with the following Observations and Recommendations.

#### **Committee Observations**

##### **THAT-**

- i. The National Land Policy, 2009, the Valuation for Rating Act, Cap. 266, the Rating Act, Cap. 267 and the Stamp Duty Act, Cap. 480 have not been reviewed and thus some of the provisions are not aligned with the Constitution.
- ii. The Commissions were unable to undertake their functions due to inadequate funding despite Article 249 (3) of the Constitution providing that Parliament shall allocate adequate funds to enable each Commission and independent office to perform its functions and the budget of each commission and independent office shall be a separate vote. The Commissions decried the fact that they were clustered together with the Executive in the Sectoral Working Groups and were thus competing with the Ministries for allocation of funds.

#### **Committee Recommendations**

- i. The Committee recommends that the National Land Commission reviews the National Land Policy, 2009, the Valuation for Rating Act, Cap. 266, the Rating Act, Cap. 267 and the Stamp Duty Act, Cap. 480 and presents proposals to the National Assembly for consideration within three months from the date of adoption of this report.
- ii. The Committee shall sponsor an amendment to Standing Order 235 to provide that Constitutional Commissions, and Independent Offices shall present their estimates to the Constitutional Implementation Oversight Committee for consideration and making of appropriate recommendations to the Budget and Appropriations Committee.
- iii. The Committee shall sponsor an amendment to Standing Order 216 to provide that at the beginning of every session of Parliament, the Speaker shall allocate time for the debate of the reports by Constitutional Commissions and Independent Offices.

**MIN NO. CIOC/205/2024: CONSIDERATION AND ADOPTION OF THE REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE NATIONAL GENDER AND EQUALITY COMMISSION (NGEC)**

12. The Committee considered and adopted the report on The Status of the Implementation of the Constitution by the National Gender and Equality Commission, having been proposed by Hon. Augustine Mwafrika Kamande, M.P and seconded by the Hon. Jackson Lentoijoni Lekumontare, M.P with the following Observations and Recommendations.

**Committee Observations**

THAT-

- i. The NGEC has actively participated in strategic constitutional dialogues and decisions, including efforts towards realizing the not more than two-thirds gender principle in Parliament however, this two-thirds gender principle has not been implemented.
- ii. The NCIC is not a Chapter 15 Constitutional Commission, and its founding statute is not based on Article 59 (4) of the Constitution. The legislature will be required to undertake a referendum to address the structure of KNCHR and NGEC because of the constitutional protection afforded by Article 59 (5)(c) unlike when dealing with NCIC. Merging the Constitutional Commissions with other agencies is a futile activity.

**Committee Recommendations**


- i. The National Gender and Equality Commission to conduct an audit in Counties and Public bodies to assess which entities have met the two-third gender rule.
- ii. The NGEC not to be merged with other commissions within the recommended one year after the adoption of the NADCO report.

**MIN NO. CIOC/206/2024: ADJOURNMENT**

13. There being no other business to transact, the meeting was adjourned at 4:30 PM.

SIGNED..........DATE.....*17th Nov 2024*.....

**HON. DR. WAMUCHOMBA GATHONI, HSC, M.P.  
CHAIRPERSON**

 <b>THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY PAPERS LAID</b>	
DATE: <b>12 NOV 2024</b>	
DAY: <b>TUESDAY</b>	
TABLED BY:	<i>HON. GATHONI WAMUCHOMBA (CHAIRPERSON)</i>
CLERK-AT THE-TABLE:	<i>INZPV MWALE</i>



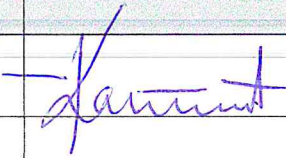
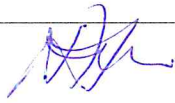
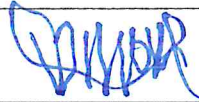
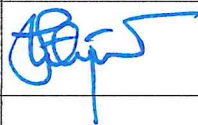


**THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**  
**13<sup>TH</sup> PARLIAMENT – 3<sup>RD</sup> SESSION (2024)**

**CONSTITUTIONAL IMPLEMENTATION OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ADOPTION LIST OF THE REPORTS ON:**

- 1. THE STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE KENYA NATIONAL COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS, THE NATIONAL LAND COMMISSION AND THE NATIONAL GENDER AND EQUALITY COMMISSION;**
- 2. PARTICIPATION IN THE COLLABORATION AND PARTNERSHIPS MEETINGS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM; AND**
- 3. PARTICIPATION IN THE PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE- SECURITY FORUM IN WASHINGTON DC, UNITED STATES.**

	<b>HON. MEMBER</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>
1.	Hon. Wamuchomba Gathoni, HSC, M.P – <b>Chairperson</b>	
2.	Hon. William Kamket, M.P – <b>Vice Chairperson</b>	
3.	Hon. Jessica Mbalu Nduku, CBS, M.P	
4.	Hon. Silvanus Onyiego Osoro, CBS, M.P	
5.	The Hon. Aramat Lemanken, M.P.	
6.	Hon. Charles Nguna Ngusya, M.P.	
7.	Hon. George Risa Sunkuyia, M.P	
8.	Hon. Patrick Ntwiga Munene, M.P	
9.	Hon. Peter Oscar Nabulindo, M.P	
10.	Hon. Lawrence Aburi Mpuru, M.P	
11.	Hon. Ruth Odinga, M.P	

	HON. MEMBER	SIGNATURE
12.	Hon. Hamisi Kakuta Maimai, M.P	
13.	Hon. John Murumba Chikati, M.P	
14.	Hon. Geoffrey Ekesa Mulanya, M.P.	
15.	Hon. Patrick Osero Kibagendi, M.P.	
16.	Hon. Daniel Karitho Kiili, M.P.	
17.	Hon. Ali, Abdisirat Khalif, M.P.	
18.	Hon. Betty Njeri Maina, M.P	
19.	Hon. John Gitonga Mukunji Mwaniki, M.P.	
20.	Hon. Augustine Mwafrika Kamande, M.P.	
21.	Hon. Jackson Lentoijoni Lekumontare, M.P	
22.	Hon. Ali Abdisirat Khalif, M.P	
23.	Hon. Harun Mohamed Umulkher, M.P	