

Visit of Members from the Committee on Selection of the National Assembly of Kenya

12 - 13 January 2016

Houses of Parliament

Report



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Background

1.01. CPA UK facilitated a two-day programme for the Members of the Committee on Selection from the National Assembly of Kenya. The aim of the visit was to enhance the capacity of Committee Members to effectively carry out the Committee's mandate and address some of the challenges faced. Through peer-to-peer exchanges, the programme allowed for the exchange of good practices.

1.02. During the programme, the Committee on Selection for the National Assembly of Kenya aimed to explore issues of the politicisation of committee processes and the management of effective relationships between Party Whips (who make up the Committee on Selection) and committee Members.

1.03. The Committee on Selection is established within 10 days of a new House being elected. It is responsible for the selection of Kenyan Parliamentary Committees. The Committee is made up of between eleven and nineteen Members, and must include the Leader of the Majority (who is the Chairperson) and the Leader of the Minority. Its mandate derives from Standing Order 172 (1) of the National Assembly, with the primary purpose of the Committee being defined in Standing Order 172 to "*nominate members to serve in Committee in consultation with Parliamentary parties, save for the membership of the House Business Committee and Committee on Appointments*"¹.

1.04. The role of the Committee on Selection to fulfil its constitutional duty to the protection of marginalised groups, such as women and people living with disabilities, was also explored.

Aim & Objectives

2.01. The aim of the programme was to allow for an exchange of good practice between the UK and Kenyan Committees on Selection, whilst also providing an insight into UK parliamentary practice and procedure within which the Committee on Selection operates. This, in turn, contributes to the CPA UK strategic goal of strengthening parliament democracy.

2.02. To enhance the Committee of Selection Members' understanding of the UK Committee process, the importance of the independence of oversight Committees as well as the relationship between political party affiliation and scrutiny.

- a. To deepen knowledge of productive relationships between committee members and Party Whips.
- b. Understand the role and responsibilities of the Members of the Committee on Selection, focusing on good parliamentary practices

¹ Parliament of Kenya, Housekeeping Committees, [available at: <http://www.parliament.go.ke/the-national-assembly/committees/mandate-and-classification/housekeeping>]





Delegation

- a. Hon. Aden Duale, MP- Leader of Majority and Delegation Leader
- b. Hon. Benjamin Washiali, MP
- c. Hon. Alice Muthoni Wahome, MP
- d. Hon. Elias Bare Shill, MP
- e. Hon. Rachel Ameso Amolo, MP
- f. Hon. Thomas Mwadeghu, MP
- g. Hon. Chrisanthus Wamalwa Wakhungu, MP
- h. Mr. Victor Weke, Clerk of the Committee on Selection
- i. Mr. Peter Chemweno, Deputy Director of Committee Services

Summary

4.01. This programme successfully enabled Members of the Committee on Selection of the National Assembly of Kenya to engage with the structure, processes and principles that govern the UK Parliament's committee system. The 2 day study visit also enabled the delegation to explore measures put in place in the UK Parliament to mitigate and to address difficulties in politicisation of committee work and the extent to which these could be transposed in the Kenyan context, in terms of separating politicised work of the public bill committees and the work of select committees, which aims to be non-partisan.

4.02. The study visit of the Committee on Selection of the National Assembly of Kenya aimed to address two key issues. Firstly, the Members of the Committee on Selection looked to explore the key tasks and responsibilities of the UK Committee of Selection to gain ideas for the improvement of the selection process and the committee process in National Assembly of Kenya more broadly.

Secondly, the members of the Committee on Selection aimed to discuss the politicisation of committee processes and the role of the selection committees and Party Whips in ensuring party discipline in the context of committee processes.

4.03. The key difference between the committee systems of the UK parliament and of the National Assembly of Kenya is that, in the UK Parliament, there is a separation of the rules, principles and processes between the work of the select committees and the work of public bill committees. This separation influences both the responsibilities of the UK Committees of Selection and the problems caused by the politicisation of some committee processes. Crucially, this fosters and supports the independence and impartiality of the work of select committees, and allows greater politicisation of the naturally more political work of public bill committees.

4.04. The programme successfully informed delegates about the practices and procedures of the House





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of Commons Committee of Selection. This enabled the delegates to recognise good practices and areas for improvement in the management of their own system, particularly in relation to structures to depoliticise oversight work and effectively manage politicisation of legislative scrutiny work. The programme also engaged UK in Members in assessing the strengths and limitations of the UK system compared to the committee structure and processes in Kenya.

Programme Comments

5.01. The UK Select Committee System and the Role of the Committee of Selection.

- a. The first two sessions of the programme outlined the key differences in the committee structures of the UK parliament and of the Kenya National Assembly.
- b. The programme began with an introduction to the structure and practices of Committees in the UK parliamentary system. Mr Andrew Kennon, the Clerk of Committees, gave an overview of the UK Parliamentary Committee System and addressed the role of the Committee of Selection. Mr Kennon detailed the process by which select committees are established in the UK Parliament, highlighting the provisions in place to support their independent role in scrutinising Government and holding it to account on its policy and expenditure. As Select Committees in the UK usually only comprise of around 11 Members, this contrasted with Kenyan Select Committees which can be up to 19 people.
- c. Mr Kennon outlined the process by which committee members are selected. The number of seats on a House of Commons (the lower House) committee allocated to each political party reflects, as near as possible, the proportion of seats held by each party in the House of Commons. Whilst the parties themselves put forward Members for Committees, it is the Selection Committee that allocates Members to the select committees.
- d. Hon. Shill MP (Kenya) queried the process by which UK Members raise issues regarding the selection of committee members. Mr Kennon explained how these complaints would focus more on the process at large rather than the selection of individual members. For instance, smaller parties might query the formula which determines the number of party representatives in each committee. This is often mitigated by political parties 'giving up' seats in certain committees. The Scottish Affairs Committee, for example, has more representatives from the Scottish National Party than the formula would allow for, but other parties have given up some of their seats in this particular Committee given that the SNP represents a greater number of constituencies in Scotland.
- e. In contrast, and of particular interest, was Mr Kennon's explanation of the recent changes to the election of Committee Chairs in the UK, which has made the UK one of just a few parliaments, if not the only Parliament, to have adopted such an approach. He detailed this new process of election of Committee Chairs, which sees a mathematical formula used to allocate the number of Chair positions each





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political party have out of the total number of Select Committees according to each party's political representation in Parliament. Candidates then put themselves forward for the positions available to them according to their party's allocation of positions, which is then voted on by the entire House of Commons. The vote often results in several stages of the ballot as the election process is based on a proportional representation system. Mr Kennon argued that this made the committee system stronger in that, as Government was now unable to nominate a Chair of their choosing, the opposition party can play a key role in electing Chairs who might not always toe the party line and therefore more effectively hold the government to account. In addition to this, election by the whole house introduces the notion that committee Chairs are serving the broader interests of the Parliament in overseeing the Executive, regardless of their political party. Moreover, by virtue of the fact that Committee Chairs are elected by the whole House, this supports cross-party confidence in the abilities of the Chair and, by extension, of the Committee, the selection of their inquiries and the recommendations put forward in their reports.

f. The delegation highlighted a key, and more fundamental, difference between political processes in the UK and in Kenya. One delegate questioned the role of oversight played by committees, as in Kenya it was only the remit of opposition parties. Mr Kennon, however, stated that it was a responsibility of the UK Parliament as a whole, regardless of party affiliation. By having effective and collaborative committees it ensures that parliament, as an institution, is working properly in terms of public accountability and transparency. The measures in place governing the selection of members for select committees aims to promote this independence.

5.02. Cooperation of Political Party Members and Independence of Committees.

a. The delegation met with the Chair of the UK House of Commons Committee of Selection and with three members of the Justice Select Committee to further explore the independent character of UK select committees and this impact on committee cohesion and effective oversight.

b. Three members of the Justice Select Committee from different political parties discussed how they worked together to achieves the aims and objectives of the Committee. Mr Richard Arkless MP stated that select committees have a fairly pragmatic approach to their work. The aim of the Committee it to work together to produce reports which influence government decisions and government policy. Rt Hon. David Hanson MP agreed with this description of their work, saying that politics is left at the door when it comes to committee work to present a united approach in order to better influence adjustments or developments of government policy and practices.

c. Mr Hanson also highlighted the fact that there is no relationship between the committee and the Whips offices in relation to the work of the select committees. Mr Nick Walker, the Clerk of the Justice Committee, clarified that this was the case except for the negotiations between the committees and the Whips regarding allowing members to take time out of regular parliamentary business to undertake committee visits.





d. Mr Walker also stated that committee clerks and staff are independent of government and provide impartial, specialist advice and expertise to the committees. Moreover, reports are drafted by committee clerks, meaning that reports are also seen as independent products of the House of Commons. In theory, this means reports are perceived as speaking for the whole House. Mr Bill Wiggin, Chair of the House of Commons Committee of Selection, also highlighted the fact that committee reports and recommendations are agreed by committee members. Members often have to vote to agree on the report and, as a group, go through each recommendation to discuss the wording and the content to ensure consensus.

e. The Committee on Selection of the Kenya National Assembly were also introduced to the UK practice of All Party Parliamentary Groups (APPG), which foster cross-party engagement and collaboration on particular issue areas. Hon. Aden Duale MP (*Kenya*) stated that, in contrast to the UK experience, Kenya does not have a system of all party groups within the National Assembly.

f. The delegation met with the Chairs and members of the Africa APPG and the Kenya APPG, as well as attended a meeting with the President and the Chair of the Africa APPG. Lord Steel of Aikwood, the President of the Africa APPG put forward three key advantages of the APPG system. Firstly, APPGs can be effective in raising awareness among MPs and, through parliamentary oral and written questions, raising the profile of certain issues, regions or countries on the government's agenda.

g. Secondly, the APPGs provide a good platform for Members of Parliament to engage with civic groups and with civil society. This, Lord Aikwood argued, is a way of enabling the Parliament to have greater capacity, by linking with other organisations. For example, the Africa APPG is staffed by the Royal African Society, which leads research and reports into key areas of interest to the parliamentarians of the Africa APPG and keeps members up to date on key events, issues and developments in the region.

h. Thirdly, APPGs are made up of members of different political parties, and include Members of both the House of Commons and of the House of Lords (the upper House). This, members of the Africa APPG agreed, established areas of common ground on which members collaborate and facilitates the practices of members working cross-party to move forward areas of common interest. Issues are then considered to be independent rather than partisan, thus having better potential to raise their profile on the political agenda as a national issue or concern.

5.03. Politicisation, Public Bill Committees and the Work of the Whips.

a. A key issue raised by Hon. Aden Duale MP (*Kenya*) in that in Kenya, Whips were having trouble in maintaining discipline where members did not adhere to the party line in relation to committee work. The delegation put forward the problem of committee members being removed from committees when they did not work in line with their party on committees. Whilst this isn't a recurring issue in the UK Parliament as the work of select committees and public bill committees are separated, this issue can be raised in relation to the work of public bill committees and in relation to the obligations of Members when voting in





b. In contrast to the independent character of the work of select committees, public bill committees are, due to the nature of their work, more political and thus allow for the greater politicisation in both the selection and the committee processes themselves. Mr Glenn McKee, from the Public Bill Office, stressed that the government is very rarely going to agree with opposition parties given that they will want to keep control over policy and legislative drafting. The meeting with the Conservative Party headquarters also conveyed the message that politicising some aspects of committee work is beneficial. A strong and effective opposition strengthens the responses from government. Mr McKee notes, however, that if legislation is particularly controversial then the opposition will do everything possible to disrupt it, which can make working together challenging for members at times. As such, the selection and processes for committees is slightly different for that of public bill committees, in contrast to select committees.

c. Mr Wiggin stressed that, in contrast to the selection process for select committees whereby committee members are selected for the duration of the Parliament's term (5 years), public bill committees are established for the consideration and scrutiny of each bill or legislation related to a particular bill. As such, the UK House of Commons Committee of Selection can appoint up to six committees per week. This is in stark contrast to the committee structure and responsibilities in the Kenya National Assembly, where committees appointed to oversee government departments or particular issues are also given responsibility for the scrutiny of proposed legislation relating to their issue area.

d. Mr McKee outlined the key political influences over public bill committee selection and processes. These committees will be created normally around the second reading of a Bill, and subsequently named after this specific Bill, and will scrutinise the proposed legislation. Of most importance to the delegation was that Public Bill Committees, in contrast to Select Committees, will always be whipped by both the government party and the opposition parties, with the government always selecting more loyal members to ensure they will support the legislation being scrutinised. Mr Wiggin also put forward the fact that Whips play a key role in nominating members put forward to the Committee of Selection for places on public bill committees. Members are not often removed from public bill committees, once appointed. However, the selection of members undergoes careful, political, consideration for each bill under scrutiny, to try and minimise the likelihood of party members going against their party line.

e. The delegation met with Rt Hon. Jeffrey Donaldson MP and discussed party discipline in relation to voting. Apart from moral conscience decisions which are never whipped, Mr Donaldson stated how there would be fines levied against Members in such circumstances or disciplinary actions taken if it was a recurring problem. If Members were voting more in line with their constituency as opposed to the party, Mr Donaldson argued that, as elected representatives, Members should assess what was in the best interest for the people they represent. If Members decide that they have to then vote against the party line, they must come to him as Chief Whip to justify their case in order for an exception to be made. It is normally the case that they will abstain as opposed to voting against the party.





5.04. Gender and Women’s Representation in Politics.

a. In addition to the discussion of procedural and operational aspects of selection committees, the programme explored the issue of gender and representation on committees and in parliaments more generally. During the meeting with members of the Justice Committee, the delegation stated that the National Assembly of Kenya implements a quota for women on committees to encourage gender balance. In contrast, there is no such provision in the UK Parliament. Mr Arkless, however, stated that there are gender quotas more broadly in the Scottish Parliament.

b. The delegation also met with two Members of the House of Lords who delivered training as part of a CPA UK project with the Kenya Women’s Parliamentary Association (KEWOPA). Baroness Hilary Armstrong of Hilltop outlined her work within the Labour Party and their progress towards greater engagement of women in politics, in political parties and an increase in the number of MPs. Baroness Armstrong stressed that it is important to address women’s active engagement in politics through the party system, in addition to the mechanics of ensuring women representatives, such as through the two-thirds gender rule in the National Assembly of Kenya. Lord Aikwood also highlighted the need for broader support for women’s representation to ensure that quotas and other measures are implemented. Hon. Aden Duale MP seconded this notion and discussed the need for Kenyan parliamentarians to champion this issue within the National Assembly.

Programme

TUESDAY 12 JANUARY	
0845	<i>Delegates arrive at Portcullis House entrance</i>
0900 - 0915	Welcome Helen Haywood, <i>Deputy Chief Executive & Head of Strategy & Business Development, CPA UK</i> <i>W2 Room, Westminster Hall</i>
0920 - 1050	Tour of Houses of Parliament <i>Westminster Hall</i>
1050 - 1100	<i>Coffee break</i>
1100 - 1215	Introduction to UK Committee System Andrew Kennon, <i>Clerk of Committees</i> <i>CPA Room, Westminster Hall</i>
1230 - 1345	Working Lunch: Discussion of UK relations with Kenya and a comparative discussion of committee processes in Kenya and in the UK H.E. Mr Lazarus Amayo, <i>High Commissioner of Kenya to the UK</i> Chi Onwurah MP (<i>Labour</i>), <i>Chair, Africa All Party Parliamentary Group</i> Sir William Cash MP (<i>Conservative</i>), <i>Chair, Kenya All Party Parliamentary Group</i> Kelvin Hopkins MP (<i>Labour</i>), <i>Member, Kenya All Party Parliamentary Group</i> Lord Popat (<i>Conservative</i>), <i>Member, Kenya All Party Parliamentary Group</i>





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	<p>Ken Batty, <i>Lay Member, Speaker's Committee of the Independent Parliamentary Standards Authority</i></p> <p>Helen Haywood, <i>Deputy Chief Executive & Head of Strategy & Business Development, CPA UK</i></p> <p>Andrew Tuggey DL, <i>Chief Executive and Secretary, CPA UK</i></p> <p><i>IPU Room, Westminster Hall</i></p>
1400 - 1500	<p>Discussion on Public Bill Committees</p> <p>Glenn McKee, <i>Clerk of Programming, Public Bill Office</i></p> <p><i>CPA Room, Westminster Hall</i></p>
1500 - 1610	<p>Meeting with Chair of the Committee of Selection</p> <p>Bill Wiggin MP (<i>Conservative</i>), <i>Chair, Committee of Selection</i></p> <p><i>CPA Room, Westminster Hall</i></p>
1615 - 1645	<i>Coffee break</i>
1645 - 1730	<p>Meeting with Members of the Justice Committee</p> <p>Rt Hon. David Hanson MP (<i>Labour</i>)</p> <p>Richard Arkless MP (<i>Scottish Nationalist Party (SNP)</i>)</p> <p>John Howell OBE MP (<i>Conservative</i>)</p> <p>Nick Walker, <i>Clerk, Justice Committee</i></p> <p><i>CPA Room, Westminster Hall</i></p>
1730	<i>End of Day</i>
WEDNESDAY 13 JANUARY	
0845	<i>Delegates arrive at Portcullis House entrance</i>
0900 - 0945	<p>Meeting with Westminster Foundation for Democracy</p> <p>Majda El-Bied, <i>Senior Programme Manager - Africa</i></p> <p>George Kunnath, <i>Regional Director for ECA and Africa</i></p> <p><i>CPA Room, Westminster Hall</i></p>
1000 - 1100	<p>Viewing a Committee Oral Evidence Session</p> <p>Education Committee: <i>Mental health and well-being of looked after children</i></p> <p><i>Thatcher Room, Portcullis House</i></p>
1100 - 1115	<p><i>Coffee Break</i></p> <p><i>CPA Room</i></p>
1115 - 1145	<p>Prime Minister's Question Time (PMQs) Briefing</p> <p>Rt Hon. David Hanson MP (<i>Labour</i>)</p> <p><i>CPA Room, Westminster Hall</i></p>
1200 - 1230	<p>PMQs</p> <p><i>Commonwealth Gallery, House of Commons</i></p>
1230 - 1345	<p>Working Lunch: Delegation for KEWOPA to discuss women's engagement in politics and oversight/bill scrutiny?</p> <p>Rt Hon. Lord Steel of Aikwood KT KBE DL (<i>Liberal Democrat</i>)</p> <p>Rt Hon. Baroness Armstrong of Hilltop (<i>Labour</i>)</p>





	<i>CPA Room, Westminster Hall</i>
1400 - 1430	Meeting with the Chief Whip of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) Rt Hon. Jeffrey Donaldson (<i>DUP</i>) <i>CPA Room, Westminster Hall</i>
1445 - 1600	Meeting with Members of Africa All Party Parliamentary Group to discuss the role of APPGs and Economic Partnership Agreements Rt Hon. Lord Steel of Aikwood KT KBE DL (<i>Liberal Democrat</i>), <i>President, Africa All Party Parliamentary Group</i> Chi Onwurah MP (<i>Labour</i>), <i>Chair, Africa All Party Parliamentary Group</i> Mark Durkan MP (<i>Irish Social Democratic and Labour Party</i>), <i>Member, Africa All Party Parliamentary Group</i> Sir William Cash MP (<i>Conservative</i>), <i>Member, Africa All Party Parliamentary Group</i> Danny Kinahan MP (<i>Ulster Unionist Party</i>), <i>Member, Africa All Party Parliamentary Group</i> Diane Abbott MP (<i>Labour</i>), <i>Member, Africa All Party Parliamentary Group</i> Baroness Uddin, <i>Member, Africa All Party Parliamentary Group</i> Lord Purvis of Tweed (<i>Liberal Democrat</i>), <i>Member, Africa All Party Parliamentary Group</i>
1600 - 1630	Walk to Conservative Party HQ
1630 - 1730	Meeting with Conservative Party Headquarters Colin Bloom, <i>Conservative Party Director of Outreach</i> Dr Carlotta Redi, <i>Conservative Party Outreach Projects Manager</i> <i>Conservative Campaign Headquarters, 4 Matthew Parker Street, London SW1H 9HQ</i>
1730	End of Programme

Outcomes and Follow Up

7.01. This programme enabled participating Members from the Committee on Selection to gain a better understanding of the practices and procedures of committee oversight and bill scrutiny processes in the UK parliament, as well as develop critical knowledge of the separation of independent oversight from select committees and the politicised nature of public bill committees. Through this, the delegation developed their understanding of the role of the Committee on Selection and of Party Whips in this process.

7.02. According to a survey given to members of the delegation, Members and staff of the Committee on Selection rated all of the sessions to be either satisfactory or very useful. Most sessions were rated as being very useful. Details of the results of the survey are depicted in figure one.



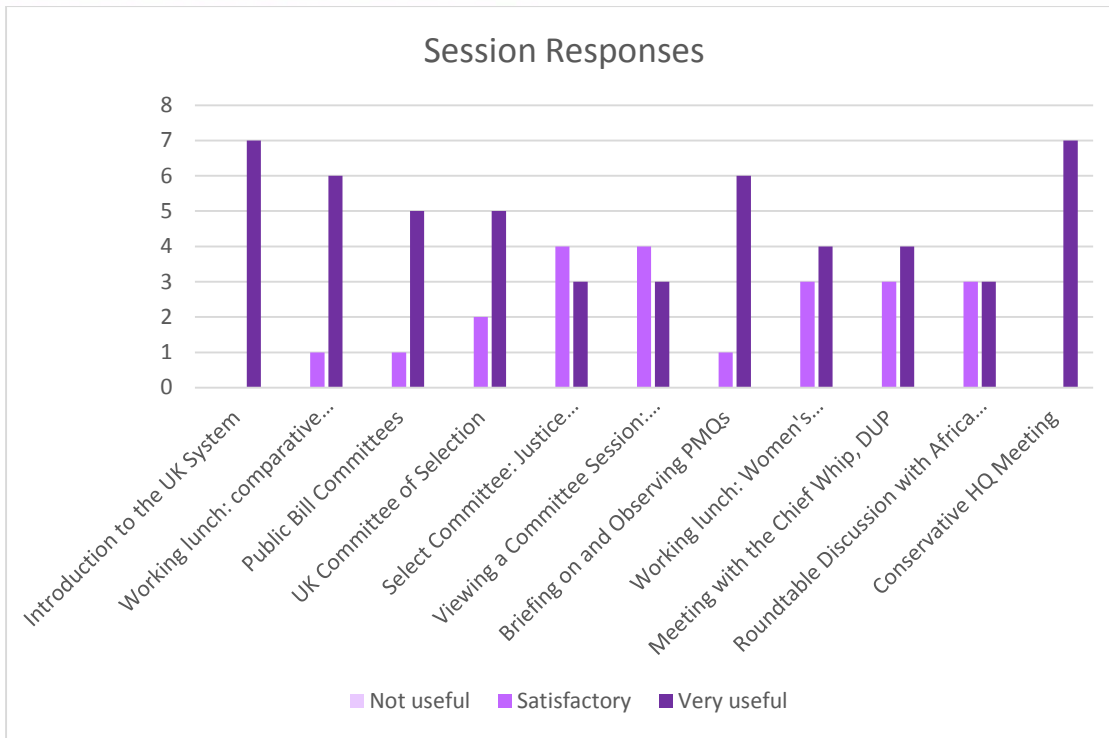


Figure one: responses on the usefulness of the programme from members of the delegation

Acknowledgements

8.01. Sincere appreciation is given to all the speakers for volunteering their time and their expertise for the delivery of the programme.

8.02. Thanks are also extended to Hetty Bailey, Coordinator of the Africa APPG for the organisation of the session with members of the Africa All Part Parliamentary Group.

8.03. Thanks also go to Victor Weke from the Parliament of Kenya, for coordinating the study visit.

About CPA UK

9.01. CPA UK is one of the largest and most active branches in the CPA community and delivers a unique annual international outreach programme in Westminster and overseas. CPA UK works to encourage parliamentary diplomacy and build parliamentary capacity on behalf of the UK Parliament and the wider CPA. Through activities such as conferences, seminars, delegations and parliamentary strengthening teams, CPA UK provides Members with a practical, current and first-hand perspective on international issues facing fellow parliamentarians across the Commonwealth. Working with CPA UK's international outreach programmes also enhances Members' understanding of issues facing diaspora communities in their own constituencies.





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Annex A - Delegate Biographies



Hon. Aden Duale, MP- Leader of Majority and Delegation Leader

Hon. Aden Duale MP is a Member of Parliament for Garissa Township and Leader of Majority Jubilee Coalition in the House.

Hon. Aden Duale MP holds a B.Ed degree and Executive MBA from JKUAT and has been the Assistant Minister for Livestock Development in the previous Government, before which Hon. Aden Duale MP was in private business.



Hon. Benjamin Washiali, MP

Hon. Benjamin Washiali MP is a Member of Parliament for Mumias East Constituency.

Hon. Benjamin Washiali MP is a member of the Selection Committee, and the Departmental Committees of Agriculture and Catering and Health Club.

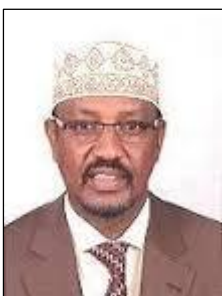


Hon. Alice Muthoni Wahome, MP

Hon. Alice Muthoni Wahome MP is a Member of Parliament for Kandara Constituency. Hon. Alice Muthoni Wahome MP is a member of the Selection Committee, Procedure & House Rules Committee and Departmental Committee on Administration & National Security. Hon. Alice Muthoni Wahome MP holds an LLB. University of Nairobi (1980 - 1984), Dip. Law Kenya School of Law (1984 - 1985) and

Diploma Teaching and Training 2003. In addition, Hon. Alice Wahome MP serves as the chairperson of the Kenya League of Women Voters. Hon. Alice Muthoni Wahome MP has held senior positions in various National Boards and community development committees including the following:

- Director, Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA) 2003-2006
- Vice Chairperson, Federation of Women Lawyers (FIDA) Kenya 1999-2000
- Council Member of The Law Society of Kenya (LSK)1999-2000
- Committee Member of the Family Court in Kenya 2000-2001
- Director Centre for Multi-Party Democracy (CMD -Kenya) 2006 - 2010
- Vice-Chairperson, Centre for Multi-Party Democracy (CMD - Kenya) 2011-2013
- Co-Founder, National Women Steering Committee (NWSC)
- Member, Kenya Women Political Alliance
- Secretary, Maragua Professionals and Business People Forum



Hon. Elias Bare Shill, MP

Hon. Elias Bare Shill MP is a Member of Parliament for Fafi Constituency. Hon. Elias Bare Shill MP sits on the Selection Committee, and the Public Investments, Procedures and House Rules Committees. Hon. Elias Bare Shill MP is also the Vice Chairman

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Defense and Foreign Relations Committee.



Hon. Rachel Ameso Amolo, MP

Hon. Rachael Ameso MP is a women’s representative of Kakamega County. She is a professionally qualified Management Consultant and Marketer with over 26 years’ experience. Before joining politics, Hon. Rachael Ameso MP was the Managing Director of Fast-Track Group of Companies. Hon. Rachel Ameso Amolo MP holds an MBA degree from Daystar University and a Bachelor’s Degree in Entrepreneurship from Kenya Methodist University, with a Higher Diploma from Kenya Institute of Management.



Hon. Thomas Mwadeghu, MP

Hon. Thomas Mwadeghu MP is a Member of Parliament for Wundanyi Constituency and the Minority Coalition Whip.

Hon. Thomas Mwadeghu MP is a member of the House Business Committee, the Selection Committee, the Public Investments Committee and the Departmental Committee on Lands and Natural Resources. Hon. Thomas Mwadeghu MP is a

certified Public Accountant.



Hon. Chrisanthus Wamalwa Wakhungu, MP

Hon Chrisanthus Wamalwa Wakhungu MP is a Member of Parliament for Kiminini Constituency and is the Deputy Minority Chief Whip. Hon Chrisanthus Wamalwa Wakhungu MP is a member of the Selection Committee, the Public Investment Committee and the Defense and Foreign Relations Committee.

Hon. Chrisanthus Wamalwa Wakhungu MP holds a PhD in Strategic Management and has been a lecturer and consultant in strategic and human resource management for more than 10 years. Hon Chrisanthus Wamalwa Wakhungu MP is a member of various professional bodies such as the Kenya Institute of Management (MKIM), Cambridge Association of Management (MCAM), Chartered Institute of Management (MCIM), British Council Leadership Forum in addition to being a board member of the Professional Training Association of Kenya (PTAK).



Mr. Victor Weke - Clerk to Committee and Delegation Secretary

Clerk Assistant

Mr Weke holds a Bachelor of Arts in Sociology and Political Science, and Masters in Business Administration





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Mr. Peter Chemweno - Deputy Director of Committee Services

Mr Chemweno holds a Bachelor of Arts, Graduate Diploma in Public Administration and Masters of Public Administration

