This policy brief summarizes the finding of a study conducted on MP environmental representative in Kenya by Institute for Law and Environmental Governance (ILEG). The study is an inquiry into the extent to which the Kenyan parliamentarian has become an effective vehicle for popular input into political decision-making processes. It is one in a group of country studies commissioned and conducted under the auspices of World Resource Institute’s (WRI) project on representation of rural voices—especially environmental concern—by Members of parliament (MPs) in Africa. It uses a typology based on four-fold criteria to analyze incentives and disincentives for Kenyan MPs to effectively represent the environmental interests of their constituents. These criteria are accountability, autonomy, authority, and attributes.